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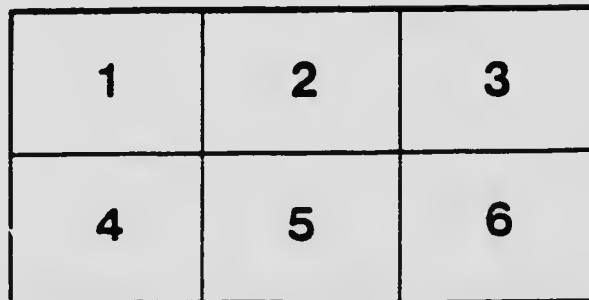
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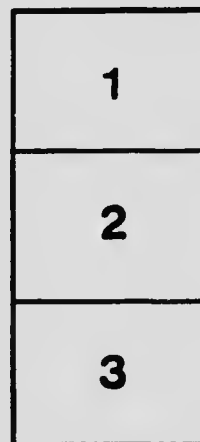
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WORDS AND PHRASES: KEY TO NAMES IN
MYTHOLOGY AND FICTION: AND OTHER
VALUABLE APPENDICES

BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE M.A. LL.D.

EDITOR OF OGILVIE'S "IMPERIAL DICTIONARY"
"THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY" ETC.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

WITH

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P R E F A C E.

THE name of **CONCISE DICTIONARY** has been adopted for this work in order to express the fact that it has been compiled on the principle of compressing a very great quantity of matter into a very moderate compass, and to convey some idea of its relation to the large and comprehensive dictionary on which it is based. Conciseness, however, is merely relative, and this dictionary, though it contains hardly a fourth of the quantity of matter contained in the *Imperial Dictionary*, will be found to give a greater amount of information than might be expected from its bulk. In particular, words and terms connected with the various arts and sciences, and with all the common topics of the time, are here explained more fully than is usual in dictionaries of similar compass, this being the sort of information for which the majority of readers most commonly consult a dictionary. The vocabulary also is very ample, the definitions precise and clear, and as a whole, the book, it is believed, will form a handy and trustworthy work of reference for all who are content—or have to content themselves—with a dictionary of moderate compass and moderate price.

The present work is not to be regarded as a mere abridgment, since, in order to produce a dictionary of the extent and character which this possesses, much of the matter of the *Imperial Dictionary* had to be condensed, re-written, or re-arranged, while a certain proportion of the entries had to be omitted altogether, some new matter also being incorporated. The words thus omitted are not such as the great majority of readers would be likely to miss, being mainly obsolete words, provincial words, and words of rare occurrence or of little importance generally. Obsolete words and meanings when considered to be of importance are given; more especially when they are to be met with in the Bible, Shakspeare, Milton, and other eminent writers. The words that make up the bulk of the vocabulary of this dictionary, however, mainly belong to modern literature, science, and art, and comprise many of quite recent origin, and such as are yet hardly to be met with except in colloquial usage and in newspapers or periodicals.

In order to carry out the work on the principle of conciseness and to condense the matter as much as possible, the method of grouping certain words together in one paragraph, instead of giving each a separate paragraph to itself, has been adopted. Only such words as are closely connected in origin, form, and meaning are thus grouped—the group very often consisting of a primary word followed by a number of derivatives, compounds also being grouped under the word that forms their first element. Besides economizing space, this plan often shows the meaning of the words grouped more satisfactorily than could be done if each were explained by itself. As it is sometimes difficult to decide how far the principle of grouping should be carried, or where to set the limits of a group, no hard-and-fast line has been drawn, convenience and facility of reference being generally

v

allowed to decide the matter. The alphabetical arrangement is disturbed as little as possible; but when a word is shifted to any great extent from its natural alphabetical position a cross reference is given from this position to the leading word under which it may be found. Hence no intelligent reader need have any difficulty in finding the word he wants.

In the definition and explanation of words and phrases great care has been taken to use clear and unambiguous language, and to give what is really information. And as the *Imperial Dictionary* has the character both of an encyclopedia and of a dictionary, so also the present work—so far as consistent with its size and scope—retains a good deal of the same character, there being many words and terms that require the encyclopedic mode of treatment for their full elucidation. In explaining such terms it has been a special aim to avoid undue technicality and to employ scientific terminology no further than is desirable for the sake of brevity and scientific accuracy. To make clear the different meanings or shades of meaning with which words are used in literature is often extremely difficult without the aid of examples or quotations. Accordingly brief examples or typical phrases are often introduced in the definitions of this dictionary for the sake of precision; to give illustrative quotations from standard authors, as is done by the *Imperial Dictionary* and other large lexicons, was of course quite beyond the scope of this work. For the sake of saving space the more unimportant abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, and adverbs ending in *-ly*, have often been left without a definition, their meaning being made sufficiently clear by the definition of the word from which they are derived. As bearing on the subject of definition it may be mentioned that throughout the book will be found a considerable number of notes in regard to the meaning and usage of synonyms. These had to be limited both in number and in extent, but it is hoped that they will be of considerable service in leading to the more correct employment in composition of such synonymous words. Examples of the notes here spoken of may be found under ABRIDGMENT, ACCUSE, ACQUIRE, ACTION. The grammatical construction of words is frequently indicated also; as when it is pointed out that verbs are followed by *from, on, to, with, &c.*; when they are followed by reflexive pronouns, and the like.

Many words being used with a special force or meaning in certain phrases that require to be treated as a whole, it was deemed advisable to include and explain a large number of these phrases or verbal aggregates under the main word with which they are respectively connected. The phrases referred to are such as *to bring about, to come about, to come to pass, to set on foot, to stand fire, to take place, &c. &c.* So also a large number of such compound terms (apart from compound words) as *accommodation bill, accommodation ladder, account current, &c.*, have been included and explained, since a knowledge of their meaning is not to be obtained from that of the individual words of which they consist.

On the etymological department of the work such an amount of care and pains has been bestowed as the great importance of the subject demands. The etymologies are necessarily brief, but it is hoped they will be found sufficiently full and clear for the needs of most inquirers. In drawing them up the principal recent works treating of or throwing light on the etymology of English words have been consulted, and special recognition of

assistance must be made to Ed. Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache*, to Professor Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* and his *Concise Etymological Dictionary*, and to Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. It will be observed that in a great many of the etymologies other connected English words are mentioned in addition to the one whose origin is being dealt with, or a direct reference is given to some other word or words akin in origin. By turning up the various words thus connected any one who cares to do so may obtain a better knowledge of their respective origins and of their bearing etymologically to one another. The hints on etymology and the lists of prefixes and suffixes at the beginning of the book will also be found useful by those who are interested in the derivation of words.

The method adopted for exhibiting the proper pronunciation of the words is extremely simple, and will indeed be understood at a glance, the key-words for the different rounds being shown at the foot of every page. The pronunciation will be found to be in accordance with the best usage; and where the usage cannot be said to be definitely settled alternative pronunciations are given. It has not been thought necessary to show the pronunciation of compound words when both their elements are pronounced independently and neither of them receives special emphasis.

In order to meet the wants of a large number of readers an Appendix is given containing a pronouncing list of Greek, Latin, Scriptural, and other Ancient Names, similar lists of modern Geographical and Biographical Names, an explanatory list of Foreign Words and Phrases, besides several other useful lists.

C. ANNANDALE.

NOTE TO NEW EDITION.

In introducing to the public the present edition of the Concise Dictionary, attention may be drawn to the fact that while the price of the book has now been reduced to a third of what it originally was, the matter contained in it has been considerably increased, and the whole work has been carefully revised and corrected where necessary. The added matter consists partly of a Supplement giving definitions of additional words, partly of several appendices, lists, or tables useful for general reference. The Supplement contains, as is natural, a number of words that have come into use or prominence in quite recent times, and among them are certain vocables not hitherto entered in any English dictionary. The longest and most important of the added lists is the one intended to form a sort of key to literary allusions, being an explanatory list of such names connected with mythology, fiction, &c., as are most likely to be met with in general literature. The list of authors and their dates, the table showing the formal modes of addressing persons of title or official rank, and the conspectus of the moneys of the world, will also be found widely useful.

C. A.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

THE English language is one of a group of closely allied languages which are known by the general name of the Teutonic or Germanic tongues. The other languages of the group, some of which are more closely connected with English than the rest, are Dutch, German, Danish, Icelandic or Old Norse, Swedish, and Gothic; to which may be added, as of less importance and having more the character of dialects, Norwegian, Frisian, the Plattdeutsch or Low German of Northern Germany, and Flemish, which differs little from Dutch. The evidence that all these languages are closely akin is to be found in the great number of words that they possess in common, in the similarity of their structure, their inflections, their manner of compounding words—in short, in their family likeness. This likeness can only be accounted for by supposing that these languages are all descended from one common language, the primitive Teutonic, which must have been spoken at a remote period by the ancestors of the present Teutonic peoples, there being then only one Teutonic people as well as one Teutonic tongue. In their earliest form, therefore, and when they began to be differentiated, these languages must have had the character of mere dialects, and it is only in so far as each has had a history and literature of its own that they have attained the rank of independent languages. The rise of dialects is a well-known phenomenon, taking its origin in the perpetual change to which all languages are subject. A language that comes to be spoken over a considerable area and by a considerable number of persons—more especially when not yet to some extent fixed by writing and literature—is sure to develop dialects, and each of these may in course of time become unintelligible to the persons using the others, if the respective speakers have little intercourse with each other, being separated by mountain ranges, arms of the sea, or merely by distance. In this way is the existence of the different Teutonic tongues to be accounted for. A similar instance of several languages arising from one is seen in the case of Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, all of which are descended from the Latin. Of the common origin of these we have, of course, direct and abundant evidence.

The Teutonic tongues are often divided into three sections, based on closeness of relationship: the *High German*, of which the modern classical German is the representative; the *Low German*, including English, Dutch, Frisian, and Gothic; and the *Scandinavian*, including Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic. Another division is into: *East Germanic*, which includes only the Gothic; *North Germanic*, which includes Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic; and *West Germanic*, which includes English, Dutch, and German. Some authorities again make only two divisions: *East Germanic*, including Gothic and Scandinavian; and *West Germanic*, including the others.

The Gothic language presents us with the earliest specimens of any Teutonic speech that we possess. This tongue, which has long been extinct, is known to us almost solely from fragments of a translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulfilas or Wulfilas, about A.D. 380. These remains, scanty as they are, are of the highest importance to the student of Teutonic philology. Next to Gothic in the antiquity of its literary remains comes English. The earliest form of English, say English as used up to A.D. 1100, is usually called Anglo-Saxon, though many now call it Old English. In this dictionary Old English is applied to a later stage of the language than what belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period, yet it must never be forgotten that Anglo-Saxon is really Old English, and that there has been no break in the life of the English language since it was introduced into Britain by the

Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. Anglo-Saxon, however, is very different from modern English. It possesses many inflections long since lost and many words long since gone out of use, and, indeed, has to be studied by a modern Englishman as if it were a foreign tongue. Old Saxon is the name given to the form of speech anciently in use among the Continental Saxons and preserved in a poem on our Saviour belonging to the ninth century.

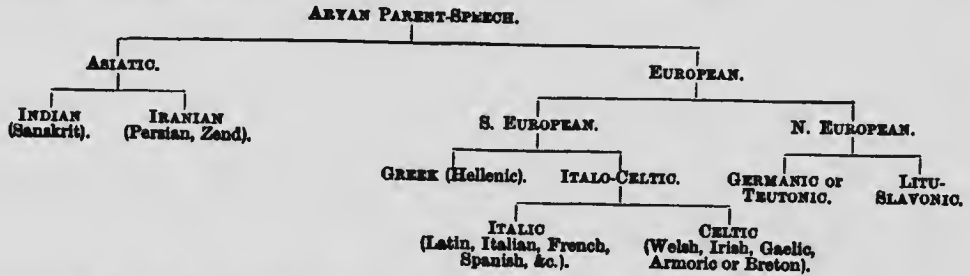
The Teutonic tongues, with the primitive or parent Teutonic from which they are descended, have been proved by the investigations of philologists to belong to a wider group or family of tongues, which has received the name of the Aryan, Indo-European, or (especially in Germany) Indo-Germanic family. The chief members of this family are the Teutonic, Slavonic (Polish, Russian, Bohemian), Lithuanian, Celtic (Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, &c.), Latin (or Italic), Greek (or Hellenic), Armenian, Persian, and Sanskrit. Just as the Teutonic tongues are believed to be the offspring of one parent Teutonic tongue, so this parent Teutonic and the other members of the Aryan family are all believed to be descended from one primitive language, the Aryan or Indo-European parent-speech. The people who spoke this primeval Aryan language, the ancestors (linguistically at least) of the Aryan races of Europe and Asia, are believed by many to have had their seat in Central Asia to the eastward of the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea. This, however, is very problematical, and some philologists see reason to think that Europe may rather have been the original home of the Aryan race.

How remote the period may have been when the ancestors of the Teutons, the Celts, the Slavs, the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Hindus were living together and speaking a common language is uncertain. Yet the general character of their language is approximately known, and philologists tell us with some confidence what consonant and what vowel sounds the Aryan parent-speech must have possessed, what were the forms of its inflections, and what, at the least, must have been the extent of its vocabulary, judging from the words that can still be traced as forming a common possession of the sister tongues of the family. In investigating and deciding on matters of this kind, however, hypothesis must always play a great part, and thus what has been accepted for fact at one time has been discarded as baseless at another. Hence it is not improbable that many of the so-called Aryan or Indo-European roots that modern philologists have established to account for the various words and forms in the Aryan tongues may have to be abandoned as a result of further investigations. Such roots have at best but a shadowy existence, since they can only be regarded as mere abstractions, having no life apart from the words in which they are presumed to exist.

The Aryan tongues, ancient and modern, are entitled to claim the first rank among the languages of the globe, both for richness, harmony, and variety, and more especially as embodying a series of literatures to which no other family of tongues can show a parallel. Next in importance come the Semitic tongues—Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, &c. These, like the Aryan tongues, form a well-marked family, one notable peculiarity of which is the possession of 'trilateral' roots, or roots of which three consonants form the basis and give the general meaning, while inflection or modification of meaning is indicated by internal vowel-change. Thus the vowels play a subordinate part to the consonants, and do not, as in the Aryan tongues, associate with them on equal terms. Other important linguistic families are the *Hamitic*, which includes the ancient Egyptian and the Coptic; the *Turanian*

or *Ural-Altai*, which includes Turkish, Finnish, Hungarian, Mongolian, &c.; and the *Monosyllabic* or *South-Eastern Asiatic*, which includes Chinese, Siamese, &c. All these families form groups, so far as is known, quite separate from and independent of each other; and attempts to connect any two of them, as Aryan and Semitic for instance, have met with no success. Formerly etymologists had no hesitation in deriving English words from Hebrew roots, but this was in the days when there was no science of comparative philology. That all languages are descendants of one original tongue, as is believed by many, linguistic science can neither affirm nor deny.

The exact relationship which the different Aryan languages bear to each other has been much discussed, and the question is not yet settled. It has been maintained, for instance, that Latin and Greek are more closely akin to each other than to any other languages of the family. Some, on the other hand, have insisted that Latin is more nearly akin to Celtic than to Greek. It is generally admitted that Sanskrit and Persian are closely akin. The following scheme, in the form of a genealogical table, exhibits the most commonly accepted theory as to their relationship:—



By those who have learned something vaguely of the antiquity and linguistic importance of Sanskrit, this language is sometimes supposed to be the parent-speech of English and other European tongues. The above table shows how erroneous such a notion is, Sanskrit being only a collateral relative.

Though English is a Teutonic language it has admitted into its vocabulary a vast number of non-Teutonic words—more especially words of Latin origin that have passed through the French. If we consider merely the vocabulary, therefore, English may be said to be a composite language. But in structure it is entirely Teutonic; in its grammar, its inflections, its formative elements, &c., it remains true to its origin. And we must remember that the Franco-Latin, or foreign portion of its vocabulary, has a very different character from the Teutonic. The latter is indispensable, the former is not. Without the Teutonic portion of our vocabulary communication is impossible; but a conversation of some length could be carried on, or a composition of some extent written, without the use of a single Franco-Latin word. The Lord's Prayer, for example, is almost entirely Teutonic, and might easily be made wholly so. Even when the language, whether written or spoken, is made up to the largest possible extent of non-Teutonic elements, these are still forced into the Teutonic mould; the verbs are conjugated as English verbs, the adjectives are compared after the native model, and the whole is welded together by the indispensable native particles *a, an, the, of, with, to, and, &c.*, and by verbs and verbal forms that are peculiarly the property of the Teutonic tongues.

It is probably the fact of our language containing so many extraneous elements, combined with the idea of Anglo-Saxon being a separate language from English, that has led to the popular notion that all English words are 'derived' from some foreign source. It is to be feared there are too many persons who, when they learn, for example, that the German *Aas* means the same as English *Acas*, think that in some mysterious way the English word is derived from the German. But this word, and the same of course is the case with a great many others, belongs to the earliest period of the language (Anglo-Saxon); and the reason why similar forms appear in the German and the rest of the Teutonic tongues is because they all have these slightly varying forms as a common inheritance from the primitive Teutonic. Even when the original of a modern English word cannot be found in Anglo-Saxon the word is not necessarily borrowed or derived from any other language. If it clearly has Teutonic relatives its absence from Anglo-Saxon may be accounted for by the imperfection of the records; for there

can be little doubt that words were used in Anglo-Saxon times that we do not find in the literary remains of the period. The same must be the case also in regard to the other Teutonic tongues, and thus the history of some of our common words is very defective. In the etymologies of this dictionary the Anglo-Saxon original of any English word is always given when it is known, and the form the word assumes in the other Teutonic tongues is added for the sake of comparison, and to show how widely the word is spread. Sometimes only certain words supposed to be connected with the one in hand are all that can be given.

The Teutonic portion of our vocabulary then is mainly of native origin and not derived from any foreign source. Certain Teutonic words, however, we must admit to have been borrowed into the English language. These are chiefly Dutch in origin, and are mostly connected with maritime or commercial affairs. A large number of distinctively Scandinavian words also exist in the language, but most of these are to be regarded as not, strictly speaking, borrowed, but as having been introduced by the Scandinavians (Danes) who settled in the country before the Norman Conquest, and formed an important element of the population, more especially in the northern districts.

In order to understand how it is that many words in the different Aryan tongues are really of the same origin, though superficially they may appear very different, it is necessary to know something of *Grimm's Law*. This law, which, like a natural law, is simply a statement of observed facts, is so named from the great German philologist who first definitely laid it down as the result of observation and comparison of the relative linguistic phenomena. It concerns the so-called 'mute' consonants and takes effect more especially when these are initial. According to it, in words and roots that form a common possession of the Aryan tongues, being inherited by them from the parent-speech, where in English (more especially Anglo-Saxon) and in most of the Teutonic tongues we find *t, d, or th*, we find in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, not these letters, but respectively *d* instead of *t*, an aspirated sound instead of *d*, and *h* instead of *th*. That is, an English *t* corresponds to a Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *d*, as is seen in *tame* compared with L. *damare*, Gr. *damactin*, Skr. *dam*, to tame; an English *d* corresponds to Latin *f*, Greek *th*, Sanskrit *dh*, as in E. *door*, L. *foras*, Gr. *thura*, Skr. *dhvra* (for original *dhvra*), a door; an English *th* corresponds to Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *t*, as in *thin*, compared with L. *tenuis*, Gr. *tanais*, Skr. *tauu*, from root *tan*, to stretch. If we next take the gutturals we find that English *k* (or *c* hard), *g, h*, correspond respectively in the above languages to *g, k* (*ch, kh*), *k, as is*

seen in E. *kin*, L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*, Skr. *janas* (where *j* is for original *g*); E. *goose* (modified from original *genus*), compared with L. *anser* (for older *anasser*), Gr. *âên*, Skr. *ânesa*; E. *head* (A. Sax. *heafod*), L. *caput*, Gr. *kephale*, Skr. *kapâla*. Similarly *b* in English corresponds to *f* in Latin, *ph* in Greek, and *bh* in Sanskrit, as in *brother*=L. *frater*, Gr. *phrater*, Skr. *bhratrâ*, a brother; *f* in English to *p* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, as in *father*=L. *pater*, Gr. *patêr*, Skr. *pitrî*, father. German exhibits certain letter changes peculiar to itself, and for this reason is placed, in any full statement of Grimm's law, apart from the other Teutonic tongues. In German, for instance, *t* takes the place of an English *d*, as in G. *tag*, E. *day*, G. *teuf*, E. *devil*; *d* the place of *th*, as in G. *dîng*, E. *thing*, G. *drei*, E. *three*, &c. In some cases the law does not operate in consequence of the influence of other letters; thus the *s* of *stand* prevents the *t* from becoming *th*, as it ought to do to correspond with L. *stare*, to stand. Similarly *taks* and L. *tango*, to touch, are believed to be allied words though both have the consonant *t*, because they are considered to be both from the root *stag* (the *s* in *tango* being inserted as is often the case). Certain exceptions to the law are accounted for by a subsidiary law of more recent discovery than Grimm's law, known as *Verner's Law*, and formulating certain facts connected with the original accentuation of Aryan words.

The correspondence of English words with cognate words is often fully seen only when we take them in their earliest or Anglo-Saxon form or when we note their spelling and know what their original pronunciation was. Thus the verb to *lean* corresponds to L. *clinô* (in *inclînâ*), Gr. *klînô*, but we might not have been sure of this had we not had the A. Sax. *Alinian*, to lean, in which the *l* (afterwards lost) represents the Latin and Greek *k* as Grimm's law demands. Similarly *know*, which is now pronounced *nô*, duly corresponds (apart from the suffix) to L. *gnosco*, Gr. *(g)gnôskô*; and *night* (*nîht*), A. Sax. *nîht*, to the root of L. *nox*, *noctis*. The older sounds are often better preserved in the dialects (as in that of Scotland) than in the modern pronunciation of the educated; thus, while in England *wright* is now pronounced as *rite*, in Scotland it is uttered so as to let the *w* and the guttural be very distinctly heard.

It may be useful here to give the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the sounds of the various letters so far as can be ascertained.

The vowels are as follows:

- a, like *a* in *far* or *ask*.
- â or â, similar but longer.
- æ, like *a* in *glad* or *man*.
- ê, ê, similar but long (printed *ee* in this dictionary).
- e, like *e* in *met*.
- ô or ô, like *o* in *there* or *at* in *hair*.
- î, like *i* in *sin*, or rather like French *i* short.
- ï or i, like *ee* in *seem* or *i* in *machine*.
- o, like *o* in *on* or *not*.

ô or ô, like *o* in *corn* or *on* in *moon*.

u, like *u* in *full*.

û or û, like *oo* in *fool* or *oo* in *route*.

y, like French *y*, German *ü*.

ÿ or ÿ, the same sound lengthened.

The consonants are b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, th (two characters for this), w, x. With regard to the pronunciation of these it must be noted that *c* was always sounded like *k* (which is used in some MS.), and was heard in such words as *knée*, *knée*, *knif*, *knif*; *ow*=*gu* (as in *queen*, A. Sax. *cwên*). *G* was always like *g* in *go*, or sometimes perhaps nearly like *y* consonant; it was sounded when initial before *s* (as in *gnagan*, to *gnaw*). *H* was always heard; when medial and final (as in *nîht*, *nîht*, *burh*, *city*) it was strongly guttural like Scotch or German *ch*. It was common as *h* initial and distinctly pronounced before *l*, *n*, and *r*, a position from which it has since disappeared. *Hw* was written where we now write *wh* (*hwit*=white). In *wh*, *wh* initial, the *w* was pronounced, as also in such words as *adw*, *soul*, *treoweth*, *truth*, *andw*, *snow*, being then a semi-vowel.

In their transition to modern English Anglo-Saxon words undergo various changes, some of which take place with great regularity; thus *ð* becomes *f* or *th*, as in A. Sax. *ðem*, E. *them*, A. Sax. *ðc*, E. *ch*, A. Sax. *ðat*, E. *that*; *ô* becomes *oo* or *oo* (with name sound), as *ôit*, E. *oil*, *clôpan*, E. *to sleep*, *ôd*, E. *od*; *d* becomes *ee* or *ea*, as in *filan*, to feel, *clêpan*, to keep, *grûn*, green, *rdêan*, to read; *ô* becomes *oo* or its equivalent, as A. Sax. *lô*, E. *lo*, *loo*, A. Sax. *dôm*, E. *doom*, A. Sax. *môd*, E. *mood*; *ô* becomes *ou*, as in A. Sax. *ful*, E. *ful*, A. Sax. *mûth*, E. *mouth*, A. Sax. *hûs*, E. *house*, &c. Among consonantal changes may be noted the softening of the *k* sound to the palatal *ç*, as in *churc*, *birch*, *watech*, *wretch*, &c.; and the softening of *g* into the *j* sound, *w* or *y*, as in A. Sax. *egg*, E. *edge*, A. Sax. *hrycg*, E. *ridge*, A. Sax. *gnagan*, E. *gnaw*, A. Sax. *dag*, E. *day*, A. Sax. *gêr*, E. *year*.

Since there are so many words of French origin in English it may be as well to state that in early French there was a declension in substantives and adjectives based on the Latin declension, and with special forms for the nominative and accusative. Afterwards when only one form was retained for the noun as subject and as object it was the old accusative (based on the Latin accusative) that as a rule determined this general form; so that such a word as *motion*, for example, does not come from the Latin nominative *motio*, but from the accusative *motionem*; such a word as *flavour* is not from L. *favor*, but from *favorem*. It is customary, however, in etymologies to give the nominative as the typical form of the noun, and to say that *motion* is from *motio*, *motionis*, the genitive being given to show the declensional character. Besides, many French words, being taken directly in modern times from the Latin dictionary, are not as a matter of fact based on the accusative though formed after the same model as those that are historically so.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A-. This is a prefix of varying origin and meaning. (1) Having an intensive meaning, equivalent to up, from; from A. Sax. *a-* intensive; as in *arise, awake*. (2) From, off; from A. Sax. *a-* (= E. *of*); as in *adown*. (3) = on, in *afoot, amid*. (4) = L. *ad*, to, in *ascend, achieve*. (5) = L. *ab*, from, in *avert*. (6) = L. *e* or *ex*, in *amend*. (7) = Gr. *a*, priv. or neg., in *amorphous*.

Ab-, from, away; as in *abduct, abjura*. From L. *ab*, from, prefix and preposition; allied to E. *of*, Gr. *apo*, from or away. Before *c* and *f* it generally assumes the lengthened form *abs*, it also appears as *a-* (see *A-*).

Ab-. See *Ab-*.

Ad-. A form of *Ad-*.

Ad-, to, towards, at or near; as in *adapt, admit, &c.* From L. *ad*, to, preposition and prefix; allied to E. *at*. Takes by assimilation the forms *ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at*; as in *accuse, affirm, aggregate, allude, amuse, applaud, arrogant, assume, attribute*. It also appears as *a-* in *accend*.

Ad, Ag, Al. Forms of *Ad-*.

Ambi-, Amb-, about, around; as in *ambition, amputate*. From L. *ambi, amb-*, on both sides, around; allied to Gr. *amphi*, about, L. *ambo*, both; A. Sax. *amb, ymb, G. um*, about.

Amphi-, about, around, on both or all sides; as in *amphibious, amphitheatre*. From Gr. *amphi*, about, around, prep. and prefix. See *Ambi-*.

An-. (1) = *Ad-*. (2) Not, negation or privation, from Gr. *an-* or *a-*, the negative prefix; as in *anarchy*. Allied to E. *un-, L. in-, not*. (3) = A. Sax. *and*, against, opposite; as in *answer*. It appears as *a-* in *along*. Same as Goth. *an-*, G. *ant-, ent-, Gr. anti-*.

Ana-, up, through, throughout; as in *analysis, anatomy, anabasis*. From Gr. *ana*, up, preposition and prefix; allied to E. *on*. **Ant-**, against; as in *antagonist, antacid*. Same as *Anti-*.

Ante-, before; as in *antecedent, antedate, &c.* From L. *ante*, before, preposition and prefix. See *Anti-*.

Anti-, against, in opposition; as in *antichrist, antihelm, &c.* From Gr. *anti*, against, preposition and prefix; allied to L. *ante*, before, and to the A. Sax. prefix *and-*, as, seen in *answer*. See *An-*.

Ap-. A form of *Ad-*.

Apo-, *Aph-*, away, apart, off; as in *apostle, apostasy, apathetic*. From Gr. *apo*, from, away, preposition and prefix; allied to L. *ab*, from, E. *of*. See *Ab-*.

Ar-. A form of *Ad-*.

Arch-, *Arch-*, chief, head, ruling; as in *archbishop, architect, archangel*. From Gr. *arch*, chief, from *arche*, rule, beginning.

As-, At-. Forms of *Ad-*.

Auto-, *s. i.* of one's self; as in *autograph, automatic*. From Gr. *auto*, from pronoun *autos*, self.

Be-. From A. Sax. *be-, bi-*, from *bi, big* = E. *by*. Has various meanings by or near, or denoting locality, as in *basin, beneath, below*; with a causative or intensive force, as in *benumb, besprinkle, bewine*; with a privative force, in *behead*; upon or against, as in *besift*.

Bi-, twice, two ways, double, as in *bicycle, biennial, bisect*. From L. *bi-*, double, for older *duo*, akin to *due*, two (comp. *bellum, war, for duellum*), and to E. *two*.

Bi-, twice, double; as in *biennial*. Longer form of *Bi-*.

Cata-, *Cath-, Cat-*, down, downward, through, according to; as in *cataract, catadym, catarrh, cathode, catadium*. From Gr. *kata*, down, through, &c., preposition and prefix.

Circum-, around, all round; as in *circumnavigate, circumpect, circumstans*. From L. *circum*, round, prep. and prefix, from *circus*, a circle. Seen also in *circuit*.

Cis-, on this side of; as in *circalpine*. From L. *cis*, prep. and prefix.

Co-, Col-. Same as *Com-*.

Com-, with, together, altogether (intensively); as in *combine, compound, command, &c.* From L. *com-*, prefix, used for prep. *cum*, with, allied to Gr. *syn, Skr. sam*, with. Appears also as *co-, col-, con-*, as in *co-exist, collect, connect, correspond*.

Com-. Same as *Com-*.

Contra-, against; as in *contradict, contravene*. From L. *contra*, against, preposition and prefix, from *con-* or *com-* and *tra* (as in *infra*, with *in, extra*, beyond), akin to *trans, across, &c.* *tra, tar, to pass*.

Cor-. Same as *Com-*.

Counter-, against; same as *Contra*, but directly from Fr. *contre*, against.

De-, down, from, away; as in *descend, de-void, depart, desert, &c.* From L. *de*, from, out of, prep. and prefix. In some cases *De-* represents O. Fr. *dis-*, from L. *dis*, apart, as in *decry, defeat*.

Dem-, half, semi-. From Fr. *dem-*. See in *Dict*.

Di-, double, as in *dimorphous*. From Gr. *di-*, double, akin to *dis-*, *bi-*.

Dia-, through, between, double; as in *diameter, diagnosis, dialogue*. From Gr. *dia*, through, between, prep. and prefix; akin to *di-, dis-*.

Dis-. A form of *Dis-*.

Dis-, apart, asunder, in two; as in *dissolve, discharge, distract*; also used negatively, as in *disbelieve, disapprove*. From L. *dis*, asunder, preposition and prefix; allied to Gr. *dis*, *di-*, double, and to L. *dis*, twice.

Dys-, bad, ill, difficult; as in *dysentery, dyspepsia*. From Gr. *dys-*, prefix.

E-. Same as *Ex-*. In *enough*, *e-* represents A. Sax. prefix *eo-*, in *equivoque, estate, &c.* It is a mere euphonic element prefixed for ease in pronunciation.

Ex-, E-, out; as in *excuse, eclectic, exodus*. From Gr. *ek, ex*, out, prep. and prefix, akin to L. *ex*.

Ex-. A form of *Ex-*.

Em-, En-, in-; as in *embrace, enclose, enlist*; or used with a causal force, as in *enable, enlarge*. From Fr. *em-, en-, L. in-, in-*, prep. and prefix. See *In-*.

En-, in-; as in *enacoustic, energy*. From Gr. *en, in, pro-*, and prefix, akin to L. *in, A. S. in, in*.

Enter-, between, among; as in *enterprise*. From Fr. *entre, in, inder*. See *Inter-*.

Epi-, Ep-, upon, over; as in *epitaph, epical, epidermis, epimeral*. From Gr. *epi*, upon; akin to Skr. *epi*.

Es-, out, away; as in *escape, escheat*. From L. *es* (which see).

Eu-, well-; as in *eulogy, euphony*. From Gr. *eu, well*, prefix, neuter of *eus*, good, for *eus*, from root *eu*, to be (seen in E. *good*).

Ex-, out of, out, from; as in *exceed, exclude*;

also used intensively, as in *exacerbate, exasperate*. From L. *ex*, out, akin to Gr. *ek, ex, out*. See *Ex-*. Appears also as *e-, of-, ex-*. **Extra-**, beyond, without; as in *extrajudicial, extrajudicial*. From L. *extra*, without, prep. and prefix, from *ex* and *tra*. See *Contra-*.

For-. Used intensively or almost negatively; as in *forgive, forbid, forgo*. From A. Sax. *for*, same as Icel. and Dan. *for, D. and G. vor*, Goth. *fra-*; allied to *far*, L. *per*.

Fore-, beforehand, in advance; as in *foretell, foreshow, foreground, &c.* See *For-* in *Dict*.

Hemi-, half; as in *Hemisphere*. From Gr. prefix *hemi-*, half, akin to L. *semi*.

Hetero-, other, different; as in *Heterodous, Heterogeneous*. From Gr. *Heteros*, other.

Holo-, whole, entire; as in *Holograph, Holo-caust*. From Gr. *holos*, whole.

Homo-, same; as in *Homonym*. From Gr. *homo*, same; allied to E. *same*.

Hyper-, over, beyond, too; as in *Hyperborea, Hypercritical*. From Gr. *hyper*, above, over, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *super, E. over, up*.

Hypo-, under, beneath; as in *Hypochoast, Hypocensus, Hypothesis*. From Gr. *hypo*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *sub*, under.

II-. A form of *In-* (3 and 3).

In-. A form of *In-*.

In-. (1) *In*, as in *inborn, insight, &c.* From A. Sax. and E. prep. *in*, cog. with L. *in*, in (whence next *In-*). It may become *im-*, as in *imbed, imbudy*. (2) *In*, into; as in *include, inclose*. From L. *in*, in, prep. and prefix; cog. Gr. *en, in, E. and Goth. in*, Icel. *inn, i, sja*. Before *m, b, p*, it becomes *im-*, as in *immure, imbed, impregnate*; before *l, ll*; before *r, tr*. (3) Not the negative prefix; as in *inactive, incapable, &c.* From L. *in*, not, prefix; Gr. *an-*, *E. un-*, not (see *Un-*). Like the preceding it appears also as *il-, im-, in-*, as in *illegitimate, immaculate, irrational*.

Inter-, between, among; as in *intercede, interstige, interchange, &c.* From L. *inter*, between, among, prep. and prefix; a comparative form akin to *extra, supra*, within, interior, inner, *interius, internal*. See *Utrius* in *Dict*. It takes also the form *inter-*, as in *intelliget*.

Intra-, within; as in *intramural*. From L. *intra*, within. See *Inter-*.

Intro-, within, into; as in *introduce, introspection*. See *Inter-*.

Ir-. A form of *In-*.

Juxta-, near, nigh; as in *juxtaposition*. From L. prep. *juxta*, near.

Mal-, Mals-, ill, badly; as in *maladjustment, maladrofit, malcontent, malfactor*. From Fr. *mal, l. mals*, badly, *malus*, evil.

Meta-, Met-, after, beyond, among, or denoting change; as in *metaphysics, metaphor, metamorphosis, metalthesis, metamorph*. From Gr. *meta*, with, among, prep. and prefix; cog. with A. Sax. *mid*, G. *mit*, Goth. *mid*, with.

Mis-. (1) Wrong, wrongly, bad, badly; as in *misdeed, mistake, misdepen, misshape, misinformed*. From A. Sax. Icel. Dan. and D. *mis, sw. mis-*, Goth. *missa*, wrongly; akin to verb *missa*. (2) Ill, unfortunate; as in *misadventure, misadirect, mischance*. From O. Fr. *mes-*, from L. *misus, less*. See *Dict*.

- erol*, dim.; as in *cocherol*, *mengrol*. O.Fr. -*erol*.
- erly*, to or from in direction; as in *northerly*, *easterly*. For -*erly*.
- ern*, expressing direction; as in *southern*. A. Sax. -*ern*.
- ery*, business or place where it is carried on, also with collective force; as in *archery*, *brewery*, *cutlery*, *snary*, *soldiary*. From nouns in -*er* with Fr. -*ie*, L. -*ia*.
- es*, -*e*, denoting plurals. A. Sax. -*es*; common to the Aryan languages.
- escent*, becoming gradually; as in *coalescent*, *effervescent*. L. -*escent*, *escentis*, pres. part. of inceptive verbs in -*esco*.
- ese*, belonging to a country or city; as in *Siamese*, *Maltese*. Fr. -*ois*, -*ois*, It. -*ese*, from L. -*ensis*.
- esque*, partaking of; as in *picturesque*. Fr. -*esque*, from L. -*esque*, a form of -*esca*.
- ess*, feminine suffix; as in *authorless*, *countess*, *glanless*. Fr. -*esse*, L. -*essa*, from Gr. -*essa*.
- est*, suffix of superlatives. A. Sax. -*est*, -*ost*, G. -*est*; allied to Gr. -*istos*, Skr. -*isthas*.
- et*, *ette*, dim. suffix; as in *billet*, *coronet*, *palette*. Fr. -*et*, *ette*.
- ey*, adjective suffix. See -*y*.
- ferous* bearing, producing; as in *auriferous*, *quartziferous*. L. -*fer*, from *fero*, to bear.
- fold*, denoting multiplication; as in *threefold*, *manifold*. From *fold*, noun or verb.
- ful*, full of; as in *fanatical*, *mourningful*. A. Sax. -*ful*—E. *full*.
- fy*, to make; as in *beautify*. Fr. -*ier*, L. -*ifera*, from *facio*, to make.
- genous*, -*genous*, as in *homogeneous*. From Gr. and L. root -*gen*, to produce.
- graph*, -*graphy*. From Gr. -*graphos*, -*graphia*, from *graphein*, to write.
- head*, head, state, condition; as in *Godhead*, *widowhood*. A. Sax. -*had*, state, rank—G. -*heid*.
- ible*, same meaning as -*able*; as in *accessible*.
- ic*, pertaining to; as in *botanic*, *periodic*, *public*. L. -*icus*, Gr. -*ikos*, Skr. -*ika*.
- ical*, pertaining to; as in *logical*. From L. -*icus* and -*ialis* combined.
- ics*, properly plural, but used as a singular in names of branches of knowledge; as in *mathematics*, *ethics*. Gr. -*ika*, neut. pl. of -*ikos*, lit. things belonging to.
- id*, adjective suffix; as in *arid*, *avid*, *torpid*. L. -*idus*.
- id*, -*ids*, suffix of family names of animals. Gr. -*idēs*, denot. isocent.
- ids*, suffix of certain chemical compounds; as *chloride*. Gr. -*idos*, form.
- ie*, -*y*, dim. suffix; as in *wife*, *Johnie*. From -*iek*, weaker form of -*oek*.
- ier*. Same as -*er*.
- ile*, capable of being; as in *docile*, *fragile*. L. -*ilis*.
- ile*, belonging to; as in *puerile*, *senile*, *Geniile*. L. -*ilis*.
- ine*, feminine suffix; as in *heroine*. Fr. -*ine*, L. -*ina*.
- ine*, suffix of adjectives and nouns; as in *divine*, *iodine*. L. -*inus*, -*ina*.
- ing*, noun suffix; as in *whiting*, *skilling*. A. Sax. -*ing*.
- ing*, termination of present participles. Corrupted from A. Sax. -*onda*.
- ing*, termination of verbal nouns. A. Sax. -*ung*.
- ion*. See -*ion*, -*tion*.
- ique*, (ed.) suffix; as in *antique*, *unique*. Fr. -*ique*, L. -*iquus*, a form of -*iquus*.
- ise*. See -*ise*.
- ish*, pertaining to, having somewhat of; as in *childish*, *Jochish*, *doorish*, *whitish*, *Engish*. A. Sax. -*is*, G. -*isch*, Goth. -*isk*.
- ish*, verbal suffix; as in *nourish*, *perish*. From forms in -*ies* of French verbs, from
- L. -*es* of inceptive verbs (as *abolisco*—*abolish*).
- ism*, -*ism*, suffix of nouns, often implying state, system, doctrine; as in *barbarism*, *ethicism*, *oryanism*, *secticism*, *pietism*. L. -*ismus*, -*ismus*, from Gr. -*ismos*, -*ismos*.
- ist*, -*ist*, one who; suffix often corresponding to -*ism*. -*ism*; as in *atheist*, *gymnast*.
- ite*, one of a follower of; as in *Israelite*, *Spiritualist*. L. -*ita*, Gr. -*ites*.
- ite*, a geological suffix—*ite*. Also a chemical suffix, from L. adjective suffix -*itus*.
- itis*, suffix denoting inflammation; used in medical terms; as in *laryngitis*. Gr. -*itis*.
- ity*, state; as in *obduracy*. L. -*itas*. See -*ty*.
- ix*. See -*trix*.
- ize*, -*ize*, to make; to act; as in *civilize*, *economize*. Fr. -*iser*, O.Fr. -*iser*, L. L. -*izare*, from Gr. -*izein*.
- kin*, dim. suffix; as in *lembrkin*. Not in A. Sax.; same as D. -*eken*, G. -*eken*; equivalent to -*ek-en*, and thus a double diminutive.
- le*, -*al*, a suffix in nouns denoting instrument, &c.; as in *needle*, *saddle*, *steeple*, *nasel*, *weasel*. A. Sax. -*el*, -*ol*, -*ul*, -*ial*, G. -*el*, Aryan -*el*, -*er*. Also in some adjectives, as *idle*.
- le*, dim. and freq. suffix of verbs; as in *friskle*, *wibble*, *sparkle*.
- ness*, suffix in abstract nouns, corresponds to -*lent*.
- lent*, full of; as in *violent*, *peralent*. L. -*lentus*.
- less*, free from, without; as in *artless*, *fatherless*. A. Sax. -*less*, G. -*los*; akin *loss*, *lose*.
- let*, dim. suffix; as in *leaflet*, *streamlet*. From -*le* or -*el*, and -*et*.
- ling*, dim. suffix; as in *darling*, *lordling*, *starveling*. From -*ing*, A. Sax. -*ing*, with prefixed -*le* or -*el*.
- ling*, -*long*, adverbial suffix; as in *darbling*, *endearing*. A. Sax. -*lunge*, -*lunga*, adverbial datives.
- lite*, in mineralogical terms, &c., means stone; as in *acrolite*. Gr. *lithos*, a stone.
- logy*, doctrine, science; as in *biology*. Gr. -*logia*, from *logos*, a word, speech.
- ly*, like, an adjective and adverbial suffix; as in *lovely*, *truly*. A form of adj. *like*; A. Sax. -*lic*, adjective suffix, -*lice*, adverbial suffix.
- ment*, act, of, state of; as in *argument*, *experiment*. Fr. -*ment*, L. -*mentum*.
- meter*, a measure; as in *hydrometer*. Gr. -*metron*, a measure.
- mony*, state; as in *matrimony*, *parimony*. L. -*monium*, -*monia*.
- most*, suffix in superlatives; as *foremost*. Not the same as *most*, superlative of *much*, but a double superlative composed of superlative -*max*-*ime* and -*est*. See *Foamost* in Dic.
- na*, -*ney*, suffix of abstract nouns usually denoting state; as in *vigilance*, *brilliance*, *abhorrence*, *assiduity*. Fr. -*na*, L. -*na*, from present participles in -*ans*, -*antis*, -*ens*, -*entis*, with suffix -*ia*.
- ness*, denoting state of being; as in *barrenness*, *fulness*, *redness*. A. Sax. -*nes*, same as G. -*nīs*, Goth. -*nassus*.
- oek*, diminutive suffix; as in *hillock*, *bullock*. A. Sax. -*oek*.
- oid*, -*oidal*, resembling; as in *elephantoid*, *spheroidal*. Gr. -*oides*, from *oidos*, form.
- on*, noun suffix, as in *dragon*, *fulcon*. Fr. -*on*, L. -*onem*, accus. suffix of nouns in -*o*, -*onis*.
- or*, one who; as in *emperor*, *sailor*. Fr. -*or*, from L. -*orum*, accus. of nouns in -*or*.
- ory*. See -*tory*.
- our*, -*er*, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *colour* or *color*, *favour*, *honour*. Fr. -*our*, L. -*orum*, accus. of nouns in -*or*, -*oris*.
- ous*, -*ose*, full of, abounding with; as in *copious*, *famous*, *oporous*, *vervose*. Fr. -*ous*, L. -*osus*.
- pathy*, state of feeling; as in *empathy*. Gr. -*pathia*, from *pathos*, suffering.
- phorous*, bearing, carrying; as in *phylophorous*. Gr. -*phoros*, from *phero*, to bear.
- ple*, same sense as -*fold*; as in *triple*, *quadruple*. L. -*plus*, akin to -*plio*, to fill.
- red*, -*rie*. See *HARARD*, *Bismarck*, in Dic.
- ry*, collective noun suffix, an art; as in *summary*, *cookery*, *poetry*. Fr. -*rie*, L. -*ria*, -*is*, L. -*ia*. The -*id* notion that it stands for *his* is quite erroneous, though this may be the origin of the 'r'.
- scope*, -*scopy*, what assists sight, a seeing. Gr. -*skopos*, -*skopia*, from *skopos*, to see.
- ship*, state of, office of; as in *apprenticeship*, *enslavement*, *rectorship*. A. Sax. -*scipe*, akin to *skip*, *shape*.
- stem*, state or action abstractly; as in *emplotment*, *lesion*. L. -*stem*, -*stomis*, akin -*stem*.
- some*, full of, abounding in; as in *placid*, *some*, *troublesome*, *troublesome*. A. Sax. -*sum*, *loel*, and G. -*sam*; akin to *sams*.
- ster*, one who; as in *gambster*, *malster*, *conquer*. A. Sax. -*stra*, originally a feminine suffix, as still in *epianster*.
- sy*, state; as in *heresy*, *phantasy*. Gr. -*sis*, -*sis*.
- t*, suffix of nouns; as in *height*, *flight*. Same as -*th*.
- teen*, ten; as in *fifteen*. A. Sax. -*tyne*.
- ther*, -*ter*, a comparative suffix; as in *after*, *other*. A. Sax. -*ter*, -*dar*, -*ther*. See *ARRIS* in Dic.
- th*, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *breadth*, *death*, *health*. A. Sax. -*th*, allied to L. -*tes*, as in *juventus*, youth.
- th*, suffix of ordinals; as *sixth*. A. Sax. -*th*; allied to -*tes*, in L. *sexus*, sixth.
- ther*, an agent; as in *father*, *mother*, *brother*. A. Sax. -*der*, -*dor*, -*thor*; allied to L. -*tor*, Skr. -*tar*, denoting an agent.
- tion*, state or action abstractly; as in *conception*, *perception*. L. -*tio*, -*tionis*; akin -*tion*.
- tor*, an agent; as in *actor*. See -*ther*.
- tory*, adjective suffix; as in *amatory*, *confirmatory*, *explanatory*. L. -*torius*, corresponding to nouns in -*tor*. From the neuter -*torium* comes the termination when signifying place, as in *dormitory*, *lavatory*.
- trix*, feminine suffix corresponding to -*tor*; as in *testatrix*. L. -*trix*.
- tude*, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *fortitude*, *gratitude*. L. -*tudo*, -*tudinis*.
- tura*. See -*ura*.
- ty*, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *gravity*, *levity*. Fr. -*ty*, L. -*tas*, -*tatis*.
- ty*, ten times; as in *fifty*. A. Sax. -*tig*; akin to *ten*, *teen*.
- ula*, dim. suffix; as in *globule*, *pitule*. L. -*ula*, -*ula*, -*ulum*.
- ure*, act, thing produced; as in *capture*, *gesture*, *creature*, *picture*. L. -*ura*.
- ward*, -*war'd*, suffix of direction; as in *homeward*, *homeward*. When with -*o* it is an adverbial genitive. A. Sax. -*ward*, -*wardes*; akin to *worth* (verb), L. *verto*, to turn.
- way*, -*ways*, suffix of manner; as in *always*, *straightway*. From *way*, manner; -*ways* is an adverbial genitive.
- wise*, suffix of manner; as in *lengthwise*, *likewise*. See *Wise* in Dic.
- y*, -*ey*, adjective suffix; as in *bloody*, *clayey*, *dirty*, *filthy*, *slimy*, *swoody*. A. Sax. -*ig*, G. -*ig*; allied to L. -*icus*, Gr. -*ikos*. In *hasty*, *folly*, it represents Fr. -*if*, L. -*ivus*.
- y*, noun suffix. Sometimes, as in *company*, *galaxy*, it represents Fr. -*ie*, L. -*ia*, or Gr. -*ia* (as in *epology*); sometimes it represents L. -*ium*, as in *remedy*, *subsidy*; sometimes L. -*us*, as in *notary*; sometimes L. -*atus*, as in *deputy*.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted in this Dictionary, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same sound, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be represented in the word whose pronunciation is shown. The key to the pronunciation by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound. Sounds and letters, the reader must bear in mind, are often very different things. In the English language there are over forty sounds, while in the English alphabet there are only twenty-six letters to represent them. Our alphabet is, therefore, very far from being adequate to the duties required of it, and very different from a perfect alphabet, which would have a distinct letter for each sound, so that the same sound would always be represented by the same letter. The principal vowel sounds (including diphthongs) are as shown in the following table, which gives also the characters that are used in the Dictionary to show the pronunciation, most of them distinguished by diacritical marks.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a, as in fate. | 3, ... as in note. |
| ä, " far. | o, " not. |
| â, " fat. | ô, " move. |
| â, " fall. | û, " tube. |
| â, " me. | ü, " tub. |
| â, " met. | ü, " ball. |
| â, " her. | û, " Sc. abene (Fr. u). |
| l, " pine. | ol, " oil. |
| l, " pin. | ou, " pound |

The vowel which is heard in the key-word *fate* is heard also in the words *mail, pray, pear, feign, prey, and there*, although it is written by different means in each. In the Dictionary the reader is directed to give to each of those words, the vowel *a* of *fate*, by the following notation, *mäl, prä, pä, fän, prä, thär*. Thus the same letter, with the same mark to distinguish it, is adopted to denote the same sound, whatever the orthography of the word may be. It must be observed, however, that the sameness of the sound is all that is intended to be expressed, for the sound may be rather longer or rather shorter in duration than that of the key-word.

Strictly speaking the vowel sound heard in *pear, there*, and similar words, differs slightly from that heard in the other words given in being absolutely simple or pure in character. The vowel in the word *fate*, on the other hand, is a compound sound, the ending being slightly different from the initial part of it. The initial part is a vowel-sound of a specific character, which gradually changes until it becomes similar to the *e* of *me* or the *i* of *pie*, when it completes the vowel. The compound character of the vowel, and the transition from the first to the last part of it, are to be noticed in a very long syllable, such as the word *gräse*, which may be uttered in a slow and drawing manner for the purpose.

Besides the sound just noticed the letter *a* has three other very distinct sounds; and it also sometimes takes sounds better represented by *e* or *o*, as in *any, quality*. The letters *e, o, and u* have each three separate sounds, and *i* has two. The fourth sound of *e* which is used in the key is not an English sound, though very common in Scotch and French, as also in German, &c.

The compound vowel-sounds are named diphthongs, that is double sounds, whether they be written with one or more letters. Six of the vowel-sounds in English are diphthongs, of which three, viz. those in the key-words *fate, pine, and oil*, end in *e* of *me*, and those in *note, tube, and pound*, end in *e* of *move*. The remaining vowels are simple sounds, and are named monophthongs, that is single sounds, whether they be written with one or more letters (as in *fault, meet, four, &c.*).

The consonant sounds in English may be said to be twenty-five in number, as given below. Some of them, it will be noticed, are represented by two letters, this clumsy method being necessary from the imperfection of the alphabet. In any perfect alphabet *ea, ch, ng, &c.*, would have each a single character. The consonants may be divided into various classes according to their character. Two important divisions, into one or other of which they are all arranged, are the voice-consonants and the voiceless consonants, otherwise called respectively sonant and surd consonants.

| Voice-Consonants. | Voiceless Consonants. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| B.—bed, ebb | P.—pin, up. |
| D.—do, add | T.—to, at. |
| G.—go, egg | K.—kin, ark. |
| L.—lo, all. | |
| M.—man, am. | |
| N.—no, an. | |
| R.—roo, far. | |
| V.—vest, have | F.—far, of. |
| W.—we | Wh.—why. |
| Y.—you. | |
| Z.—east, haze | S.—so, pass. |
| NG.—sing. | |
| ZH.—azure | Sh.—shed, ash. |
| TH.—this, lath | Th.—thin, path. |
| J.—jew, judge | Ch.—church. |
| | H.—hope. |

Neither *c* nor *q* requires to be given, the former having no characteristic sound of its own, being always equivalent to *s* or *k*; the latter, which is always followed by *e*, having the sound of *k* (*quæ—kwæ*).

The voice-consonants are uttered with voice, the voiceless consonants with mere breath, as any one may learn by carefully studying his own pronunciation of them. A syllable is formed by the utterance of one or more of the elementary sounds in one issue of voice. A syllable can only have one simple or compound vowel in it; thus the word *view* has only one vowel-sound in it, that of the *i* of *tube*, written by the trigraph *iew*. Some syllables have no vowel, a consonant alone being sufficient to form the syllable, as in the finals of *schle, little, garden, maiden*, in which, though the *e* appears in the spelling, it is really silent. As many consonants may go to form a syllable as there is a possibility of pronouncing.

The special key-words for the consonants as used in showing the pronunciation throughout the Dictionary are given immediately below. It will be understood that *ch* always represents the sound it has in *chaïn*, never that which it has in *machinæ*; *g* has always its so-called hard sound, *f* being used for the corresponding soft. The only foreign sound represented in the key is that of the French *s*, as in *don*. This is a sound that requires to be heard properly pronounced before it can be correctly acquired.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ch, .. as in .. chaïn. | ww, as in Sen. |
| ch, .. " .. Sc. loch, Ger. nacht. | th, " thin. |
| j, .. " .. job. | w, " wig. |
| g, .. " .. go. | wh, " whig. |
| h, .. " .. Fr. ton. | sh, " assure. |
| ng, .. " .. sing. | |

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are commonly pronounced in England.

In order to the correct pronunciation of words their accent must be known. In words consisting of more than one syllable one or more of the syllables is uttered with a certain stress or emphasis, called an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word,

being made so by means of the accent. In this Dictionary, as in most others, it is denoted by the mark '. This mark, also called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la'bour*, *de'lay*, and *compre'hension*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *econ'omisation*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable

is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ', and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ' , as in the word *econ'omisation*.

THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| a. or adj. | = adjective. | ethn. | = ethnography. | meteor. | = meteorology. | pol. econ. | = political economy. |
| abbrev. | .. abbreviation, ab- | etym. | .. etymology. | M. H. G. | .. Middle High Ger- | poss. | .. possessive. |
| acc. | .. accusative. | exclam. | .. exclamation. | Mil. | .. Milton. | pp. | .. past participle. |
| adv. | .. adverb. | fem. | .. feminine. | militt. | .. military, in mili- | ppr. | .. present participle. |
| agri. | .. agricultura. | fig. | .. figuratively. | | .. tary affairs. | Pr. | .. Provençal. |
| alg. | .. algebra. | Fl. | .. Flemish. | mineral | .. mineralogy. | prep. | .. preposition. |
| Amer. | .. American. | fort. | .. fortification. | Mod. Fr. | .. Modern French. | pres. | .. present. |
| anat. | .. anatomy. | Fr. | .. French. | mus. | .. music. | pret. | .. preterita. |
| anc. | .. ancient. | freq. | .. frequentative. | myth. | .. mythology. | print. | .. printing. |
| antiq. | .. antiquities. | Fris. | .. Frisian. | N. | .. Norse, Norwegian. | priv. | .. privative. |
| ar. | .. Arabic. | fut. | .. futura. | n. | .. noun. | pron. | .. pronunciation, |
| arch. | .. architectura. | G. | .. German. | nat. hist. | .. natural history. | | .. pronounced. |
| archæol. | .. archæology. | Gael. | .. Gaelic. | nat. order | .. natural order. | pron. | .. pronoun. |
| arith. | .. arithmetic. | galv. | .. galvanism. | nat. phil. | .. natural philosophy. | proce. | .. proce'dy. |
| Armor. | .. Armoric. | genit. | .. genitive. | navt. | .. nautical. | prov. | .. provincial. |
| art. | .. article. | geog. | .. geography. | navig. | .. navigation. | rail. | .. railways. |
| A. Sax. | .. Anglo-Saxon. | geol. | .. geology. | neg. | .. negative. | refl. | .. reflexively, with a |
| astro. | .. astrology. | geom. | .. geometry. | neut. | .. neuter. | | reflexive pronoun. |
| astron. | .. astronomy. | Goth. | .. Gothic. | N. H. G. | .. New High German | R. Cath. Ch. | .. Roman Catholio |
| at. wt. | .. atomic weight. | Gr. | .. Greek. | nom. | .. nominative. | | Church. |
| aug. | .. augmentative. | gram. | .. grammar. | Norm. | .. Norman. | rhet. | .. rhetoric. |
| biol. | .. biology. | gunn. | .. gunnery. | North. E. | .. Northern English. | Rom. antiq. | .. Roman antiquities. |
| bot. | .. botany. | Heb. | .. Hebrew. | N. T. | .. New Testament. | Rus. | .. Russian. |
| Bret. | .. Breton (= Armoric). | her. | .. heraldry. | num. | .. numismatic. | Sax. | .. Saxon. |
| Carl. | .. Carlyle. | Hind. | .. Hindustani, or | obj. | .. objective. | Sc. | .. Scotch. |
| carp. | .. carpentry. | | Hindi. | obs. | .. obsolete. | Scand. | .. Scandinavian |
| cas. | .. causative. | hist. | .. history. | obso. | .. obsolescent. | Script. | .. Scriptura. |
| Celt. | .. Celtic. | Hort. | .. horticulture. | O. E. | .. Old English (i. e. | sculp. | .. sculpture. |
| chem. | .. chemistry. | Hung. | .. Hungarian. | | English between | Shak. | .. Shakspere. |
| chron. | .. chronology. | Hydro. | .. hydrostatics. | | A. Saxon and Mo- | sing. | .. singular. |
| Class. | .. Classical (= Greek | Icel. | .. Icelandic. | | der English). | Skr. | .. Sanskrit. |
| | and Latin). | ict. | .. ichtology. | O. Fr. | .. Old French. | Slav. | .. Slavonic, Slavic. |
| cog. | .. cognate, cognate | imper. | .. imperative. | O. H. G. | .. Old High German. | Sp. | .. Spanish. |
| | with. | imperf. | .. imperfect. | O. H. G. | .. Old High German. | sp. gr | .. specific gravity. |
| colloq. | .. colloquial. | impera | .. impersonal. | O. Sax. | .. Old Saxon. | subj. | .. subjunctive. |
| com. | .. commerce. | incept. | .. inceptive. | O. T. | .. Old Testament. | superl. | .. superlative. |
| comp. | .. compare. | ind. | .. indicative. | ornith. | .. ornithology. | surv. | .. surgery. |
| compar. | .. comparative. | Ind. | .. Indian. | p. | .. participle. | Sw. | .. surveying. |
| conch. | .. conchology. | indef. | .. indefinite. | paint. | .. painting. | Sy. | .. Swedish. |
| conj. | .. conjunction. | Indo-Eur. | .. Indo-European. | palæon. | .. palæontology. | sym. | .. symbol. |
| contr. | .. contraction, con- | inf. | .. infuitive. | part. | .. participle. | syn. | .. synonym. |
| | tracted. | intens. | .. intensive. | pass. | .. passive. | technol. | .. technology. |
| crystal. | .. crystallography. | interj. | .. interjection. | pathol. | .. pathology. | teleg. | .. telegraphy. |
| D. | .. Dutch. | Ir. | .. Irish. | pejor. | .. pejorative. | Tenn. | .. Tennyson. |
| Dan. | .. Danish. | It. | .. Italian. | Per. | .. Persian. | tc. n. | .. termination. |
| dat. | .. dative. | L. | .. Latin. | perf. | .. perfect. | Teut. | .. Teutonic. |
| def. | .. definite. | L. G. | .. Low German. | pers. | .. person. | Thack. | .. Thackeray. |
| dial. | .. dialect, dialectal. | lit. | .. literal, literally. | persp. | .. perspective. | theol. | .. theology. |
| dim. | .. diminutive. | Lith. | .. Lithuanian. | Pg. | .. Portuguese. | trigon. | .. trigonometry. |
| distrib. | .. distributive. | L. L. | .. late Latin, low do. | phar. | .. pharmacy. | Turk. | .. Turkish. |
| dram. | .. drama, dramatic. | mach. | .. machinery. | philol. | .. philology. | typog. | .. typography. |
| dyn. | .. dynamics. | manuf. | .. manufactures. | philos. | .. philosophy. | v. i. | .. verb intransitive. |
| E., Eng. | .. English. | masc. | .. masculine. | Phoen. | .. Phœnician. | v. n. | .. verb neuter. |
| eccles. | .. ecclesiastical, in | math. | .. mathematics. | photog. | .. photography. | v. t. | .. verb transitive |
| | ecclesiastical affairs. | mech. | .. mechanics. | phren. | .. phrenology. | W. | .. Welsh. |
| elect. | .. electricity. | med. | .. medicine. | phys. geog. | .. physical geography. | sool. | .. soology. |
| engin. | .. engineering. | Med. L. | .. Medieval Latin. | physiol. | .. physiology. | ↑ | .. rare. |
| engr. | .. engraving. | measur. | .. mensuration. | pl. | .. plural. | ↓ | .. obsolete. |
| entom. | .. entomology. | metal. | .. metallurgy. | pneum. | .. pneumatics. | = | .. equivalent to. |
| | | metaph. | .. metaphysics. | poet. | .. poetical. | ∴ | .. comparison of |
| | | | | Pol. | .. Polish. | | synonyms. |

CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

ARELE

A, the first letter in the English and other alphabets derived from the Latin and Greek alphabets. In music, it designates the sixth note of the model or diatonic scale of C, the *re* sounded by the open second string of *f*, violin.

A, the indefinite article, a contraction of *an*, used before nouns singular, beginning with a consonant. *Ar*.

A, a character attached to a ship of the first class in Lloyd's register of shipping.

Aaa, *Am. a.* [*D.*, from *L. aema*, a bucket.] Liquid measure in Holland—about 20 gals.

Aardvark, *Ar'd'vark*, *n.* [*D.*—earth pig.] The ground-hog of South Africa, a burrowing, insectivorous, edentate animal.

Aardwolf, *Ar'd'wulf*, *n.* [*D.*—earth wolf.] The earth wolf of South Africa, an animal allied to the hyenas and civets.

Aaronic, *Aaron'ic*, *a-rō'n'ik*, *a-rō'n'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to his priest-hood.

Abaca, *ab'a-ka*, *n.* Native name of the plant which yields Manila-bum.

Aback, *a-bak'*, *adv.* [*Prefix a*, on, and *back*.] Backwards; *west*, catching the wind so as to urge a vessel backwards (of sails); *Ag*, by surprise; unexpectedly; *as*, to take a person aback.

Abacus, *ab'a-kus*, *n.* [*L.*] A slab or board for reckoning on; the Pythagorean multiplication table; *arak*, a slab or table forming the crowning of a column and its capital.

Aback, *a-bak'*, *adv.* or *prep.* [*Prefix a*, and *A. Sax. be-afan*, *be/afan*. *Arr.*] On or towards the aft or hinder part of a ship.

Abandon, *a-ban'dun*, *v. t.* [*Fr. abandonner*, from *a*, to, and *O. Fr. bandon*, control, liberty; to leave at liberty. *Baz.*] To detach or withdraw one's self from; desert; forsake; give up; resign; yield up; *ref.* to yield one's self up without attempt at restraint; *sa*, to abandon one's self to grief.

a, *Abandonment*; heartiness; frank unrestrained demeanour (a French usage).

Abandoned, *a-ban'dund*, *a.* Given up to vice; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate; depraved; vicious.

Abandonedly, *a-ban'dund-li*, *adv.* In an abandoned manner.

Abandoner, *a-ban'dund-er*, *n.* One who abandons.

Abandonment, *a-ban'dun-ment*, *n.* The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned; relinquishment; desertion; giving up.

Abarticulation, *ab-art'ik'u-lā'shon*, *n.* [*L. ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] An act of immovable articulation.

Abate, *a-bat'*, *v. i.*—*abated*, *abating*. [*Fr. abater*—*a*, to, and *baucer*, to lower, from *L. basus*, low. *Baz.*] To lower or depress (of material objects); to reduce lower, as in rank; humble; degrade.

Abatement, *a-bat'ment*, *n.* The act of abating; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.—*Abater*, *a-bat'er*, *n.* One who abates.

Abash, *a-bash'*, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. esbaher*, *ppr. esbahé*, from *es*—*ex*, intrans, *bah*, *baer*, to gape; *Mod. Fr. esbahir*, to be astonished; probably from *bah!* exclamation of astonishment.] To confuse or confound, as by consciousness of guilt, im-

priority, &c.; make ashamed; put to confusion.—*Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*.

Abatement, *a-bat'ment*, *n.* Act of state of being.

Abate, *a-bat'*, *v. i.*—*abated*, *abating*. [*Fr. abatre*, to beat down, from *L. basare*, a form of *basare*, to beat. *Barran.*] To beat down; to lessen; diminish; remit; moderate (meal, a demand, a tax); *low*, to annul; put an end to.—*a*, To decrease or become less in strength or violence.

Abatable, *a-bat'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being abated.—**Abatement**, *a-bat'ment*, *n.* The act of or state of being; decrease; decline; mitigation; amount or sum deducted; deduction; decrease.—**Abater**, *a-bat'er*, *n.* One who or that which abates.

Abatis, *Abatis*, *ab-a-tis* or *ab'a-tis*, *n.* [*Fr. abatis*, *abatis*, from *abatre*, to beat down. *Barre.*] Part of a collection of felled trees, from which the smaller branches have been cut off, and which are laid side by side, with the branched ends towards assailants, forming an obstruction to their progress.—**Abatised**, *ab'a-tis'd*, *a.* Provided with an *abatis*.

Abattoir, *a-bat-war*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *abatre*, to beat or knock down. *Anat.*] A public slaughter-house.

Abaxial, *Abaxial*, *ab-ak'sh-al*, *ab-ak'sh-al*, *a.* [*Prefix ab*, from, and *axis*.] Not in the axis.

Abb, *ab*, *a.* [*A. Sax. ab* or *ob*, the wool.] Yarn for the warp in weaving; two qualities of wool, called respectively coarse *abb* and fine *abb*.

Abbasinate, *ab-ba'sin-āt*, *v. t.* [*It. abbasinare*—*ab* for *ad*, to, and *basino*, a basin.] To deprive of sight by applying a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes; a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages.

Abbey, *ab'bi*, *n.* The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.—**Abbot**, *ab'bat*, *n.* Same as *Abbe*.—**Abbatial**, *Abbatial*, *ab-bat'sh-al*, *ab-bat'sh-al*, *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

Abbe, *ab-bē*, *n.* [*Fr.*, an abbot.] In France, especially before the revolution, one who devoted himself to divinity, or who had pursued a course of study in a theological seminary; many of them became tutors, professors, and men of letters.

Abbe, *ab-bē*, *n.* [*Fr. abbesse*, *L. L. abbatesse*.] A female superior of an abbey, possessing in general the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood.—**Abbey**, *ab'bi*, *n.* [*Fr. abbaye*, from *L. L. abbatia*, an abbey. *Anat.*] A monastery or monastic establishment of the highest rank; a society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and cellaby, governed by an abbot or abbess.

Abbot, *ab'bat*, *n.* [Formerly *abbot*, *L. L. abbas*, *abbatis*, from *Gyr.* and *Chal. abba*, father.] The male head or superior of an abbey or monastery. Some abbots were *mitred* abbots, almost equal in rank with bishops. Laymen were sometimes abbots, enjoying the abbey revenues.—**Abbotship**, *ab'bat-ship*, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

Abbreviate, *ab-bre'vi-āt*, *v. t.*—*abbreviated*, *abbreviating*. [*L. abbrevio*, *abbreviatum*,

to shorten—*ab*, for *ad*, and *brevis*, short. *Barr.*, *Ammon* (which is really the same word.) To make briefer; shorten; abridge; reduce to smaller compass.—**Abbreviation**, *ab-bre'vi-ā'shon*, *n.* Act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; that which is abbreviated; a syllable, letter, or series of letters, standing for a word or words; *an. sup.* for *anterior*; *F. R. S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.—**Abbreviator**, *ab-bre'vi-ā-ter*, *n.* One who abbreviates.

Abbreviatory, *ab-bre'vi-ā-to-ry*, *a.* Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening.

Abdest, *ab'dest*, *n.* [*Per. abdest*—*ab*, water, and *dest*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer; a Mohammedan rite.

Abdicant, *ab'di-kānt*, *v. i.*—*abdicated*, *abdication*. [*L. abdicō*, *abdicatum*—*ab*, from, and *dicō*, *dicatum*, to declare publicly.] To give up, renounce, lay down, or withdraw from in a voluntary, public, or formal manner, as a throne, duties, &c.; vacate; resign.—*a. t.* To renounce or give up power voluntarily.—**Abdicant**, *ab'di-kānt*, *n.* One who abdicates.—*a.* Renouncing.—**Abdication**, *ab'di-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of abdicating an office, especially the kingly office.—**Abdicator**, *ab'di-kā-ter*, *n.* One who abdicates.

Abdomen, *ab-dō'men* or *ab'do-men*, *n.* [*L.*] That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis, containing the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines; the posterior of the three parts of a perfect insect.—**Abdominal**, *ab-dom'in-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen or belly.—**Abdominal regions**, certain regions into which the abdomen in man is arbitrarily divided for convenience in anatomical or medical descriptions.—**Abdominous**, *ab-dom'in-us*, *a.* Abdominal; pot-bellied.

Abduce, *ab-dūk'*, *v. i.*—*abduced*, *abducting*. [*L. abducō*, to lead away—*ab*, and *ducō*, to lead, to draw. *Dux*.] To draw or conduct away.—**Abduction**, *ab-dūk'shon*, *n.* Drawing away; pulling back.—**Abductor muscles**, muscles which pull back certain parts of the body from the medial line.—**Abduct**, *ab-dūk'*, *v. t.* To draw or lead away; to take away surreptitiously and by force.—**Abduction**, *ab-dūk'shon*, *n.* The act of abducting; *anat.* the action by which muscles withdraw a limb or other part from the axis of the body; *law*, the unlawful leading away of a person, as a young woman, by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.—**Abductor**, *ab-dūk'ter*, *n.* One who or that which abducts; *anat.* a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body.

Abem, *a-bem'*, *adv.* *Naut.* In the direction of the beams, that is, at right angles to the keel of a ship.

Abecedarian, *ab-se-sen'si-ri-an*, *n.* [*From the letters a, b, c, &c.*] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.—**Abecedar**, *ab-se-sen'si-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—*a.* A first principle or element; rudiment.

Abed, *a-bed'*, *adv.* In bed; gone to bed.

Abela, *a-bel'*, *n.* [*D. abel*, *G. abele*, *L. abul*, white.] The white poplar.

File, *far*, *fat*, *fall*; *not*, *met*, *her*; *pine*, *pin*; *note*, *not*, *more*; *tube*, *tub*, *bull*; *oil*, *pond*; *a. Sc.* *abame*—the *Fr.* *a.* *ch*, *chain*; *ch*, *to*, *look*; *g. go*; *a. job*; *a. Fr.* *ton*; *ag*, *sing*; *us*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *w. wd*; *wh*, *white*; *sh*, *sure*.

Aberdevine, a-ber'de-vin, n. The stakin, a well-known song-bird.

Aberr; ab'er, s.t. [L. aberrare, aberratum—ab, from, and erro, to wander, to err.] To wander; to err.—Aberrance, aberrancy, aberrans, ab'er-ran-si, n. A wandering; aberration.—Aberrant, ab'er-rant, s. Characterized by aberration; wandering; straying from the right way; differing from a common type.—Aberrate, ab'er-rat, s.t. To wander or deviate from the right way.—Aberration, ab'er-rat'shon, n. [L. aberratio.] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or rectitude, or from a type or standard; partial alienation of mind; mental wandering; the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body.

Aberrator, ab'er-rang'kat-er, n. [L. ab, from, e, out, and rator, to weed.] An implement for extirpating weeds.

Abet, a-bet, v.t.—abetted, abetting. [O.Fr. abetter, abetter, to incite, to lure; abet, a bet—pré, or a, and, word—bet, to incite, to entice. Bas, betra.] To incite, to countenance, or approval; used chiefly in a bad sense; incite; support; encourage; back up.—Abettor, ab-et'tal, a-bet'tent, a-bet'al, n. The act of abetting; aid.—Abetter, ab-et'ter, a-bet'er, n. One who abets or incites; a supporter or encourager, generally of something bad.

Abeyance, a-bé'ans, n. [O.Fr. abbatance, expectation, from abbat, to listen with the mouth open, from bap, bap, to gape, as in crying out.] A state of expectation, or waiting for an occupant or holder; said of lands, honours, or dignities; a state of temporary suspension.—Abeyant, a-bé'ant, a. Being in abeyance.

Abhor, ab-hor, v.t.—abhorred, abhorring, [L. abhorreo, to shrink back—ab, from, and horreo, to feel horror. Horreo, to hate extremely with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate; shrink from with horror; fill with horror or loathing (Shak.).]—Abhorrence, ab-horrens, n. Extreme hatred; detestation; great aversion.—Abhorrent, ab-hor-rent, a. Struck with abhorrence; hating; detesting; utterly repugnant; in the last sense used formerly with from, now with to.—Abhorrently, ab-hor-rent-li, adv. With abhorrence.—Abhorrer, ab-hor'er, n. One who abhors.—Abhorring, ab-hor-ring, n. Feeling of abhorrence; object of abhorrence. (O.F.)

Abb, a'bib, n. The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

Abide, a-bid, s.t.—abode (pret. & pp.), abiding. [A.Sax. abidan, abidan, to abide, from bida, to bide. See Bide.] To take up one's abode; dwell; stay; not to depart.—To abide, to remain beside; to adhere to; to maintain; to remain satisfied with.—s.t. To be prepared for; to await; to be able to endure or sustain; remain firm under; to put up with; to tolerate.—Abider, a-bid'er, n. One who abides.—Abiding, a-bid-ing, n. Continuing; permanent; steadfast; as, an abiding faith.—Abidingly, a-bid-ing-li, adv. In such a manner as to continue; permanently.

Able, a-blé, n. [L.] The genus of trees to which the fir belongs; a tree of this genus.—Able, a-blé, s.t. Of or pertaining to trees of the genus Able.—Abigail, ab'ig-gal, n. [From the title of the maid assumed to herself by Abigail, wife of Nabal. See 1 Sam. xx. 5.] A general name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.]

Ability, a-bil'i-ti, n. [Fr. habilité, L. habitus, ableness, ABLE.] The state or condition of being able; power, whether bodily or mental; talents; powers of the mind; mental gifts or endowments.

Abiogenesis, Abiogeny, a-bi'o-jen'e-sis, a-bi'o-jen-l, n. [Gr. a, priv, bios, life, and genesis, generation.] The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter. BIOGENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.—Abiogenist, Abiogenist, a-bi'o-jen'ic-ist, a-bi'o-jen'ic-ist, n. A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis.—Abiogenetic, a-bi'o-jen'ic, a. Of, pertaining to, or produced

by abiogenesis.—Abiogenetically, a-bi'o-jen'ic-ly, adv. In an abiogenetic manner.

Abject, ab'jekt, a. [L. abjectus, from abjicio, to throw away—ab, and jicio, to throw.] sunk to a low condition; worthless, mean, despicable; low, grovelling.—A person in a low or abject condition.—Abjection, ab-jek't'shon, n. A low state; meanness of spirit; abjectness.—Abjectly, ab'jekt-li, adv. In an abject or contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.—Abjectness, ab'jekt-ness, n. The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

Abjunctive, ab-jung'tiv, a. [L. abjungo, abjungo—ab, from, and jungo, to join.] Isolated; exceptional.

Abjure, ab-jur, s.t.—abjured, abjuring, [L. abjuro, to deny upon oath—ab, and juro, to swear. Juv.] To renounce upon oath; to reject or withdraw from with solemnity; abandon (as allegiance, errors) to recant or retract.—Abjurement, ab-jur'ment, n. The act of abjuring; renunciation.—Abjurer, ab-jur'er, n. One who abjures.—Abjuration, ab-jur'a'shon, n. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; a rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment.—Abjuration, ab-jur'a-tion, n. Pertaining to abjuration.

Ab lactate, ab-lak'tat, s.t. [L. ab lacto, to wean—ab, from, and lac, milk.] To wean from the breast.—Ab lactation, ab-lak'tat'shon, n. The weaning of a child from the breast; hence, same as weaning.

Ab lative, ab-la'tiv, a. [L. ablativus, from ablatu, carried away—ab, away, and latu, carried.] Taking or tending to take away; applied to a case of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin, and some other languages, originally given to the case in Latin because separation from was considered to be one of the chief ideas expressed by it.—Ab lation, ab-la'tion, n. A carrying or taking away.

Ab lation, ab-lat, n. [G, from ab, off, and latu, sound.] PHON. A substitution of one vowel for another in the body of a word, to indicate a corresponding modification of use or meaning; as, bind, band, bound, bond; especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (-ed); as, sing, sang, sung.

Ab lase, a-blas, s.t. or a. In a haste; in a state of eager excitement or desire.

Ab le, a'blé, n. [O.Fr. able, habile, habile, skillful, fit, from L. habitus, suitable, fit, from habeo, to have; akin are ability, habilitate, habit, suffix -able.] Having the power, means, or qualification sufficient; competent; qualified; having strong or unusual powers of mind or intellectual qualifications; gifted; vigorous; active.—Ab le, a'blé, s.t. To make able; to enable; to warrant or answer for. [Shak.]—Ab le-bodied, a. Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for work; often applied to a seaman who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as A.B.—Ab lence, a'bl-ness, n. Ability of bod. or mind; force; vigour.—Ab ly, a'blé, adv. In an able manner; with ability.

Ab lepsia, Ab lepsy, a-blep'si-a, a-blep'si, n. [Gr. ablepsia, a, not, and bleps, to see.] A state of sight; blindness or desire.

Ab let, ab'let, n. [Fr. ablette, from L. albus, albus, white, whitish, from its colour. The name bleas is given it for the same reason.] A small fresh-water fish, the bleak. Called also Ab len.

Ab locate, ab-lo-kat, s.t.—ab located, ab locating. [L. ab loco, ab, away, and locare, to let out, from locus, a place.] To let out; to lease.—Ab location, ab-lo-kat'shon, n. A letting to hire.

Ab loom, a-blom, a. or s.t. In a blooming state.

Ab luent, ab-luent, n. [L. abluo, abluo, abluo, ppr. of abluo, to wash off—ab, from, and luo, to wash.] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.—A. That which washes or carries off impurities; a detergent.—Ab lution, ab-lu'tion, n. The act of washing; cleansing or purification by water or other liquid; specifically, a wash-

ing of the body preparatory to religious rites.—Ab lutionary, ab-lu'tion-er-i, n. Pertaining to abluition.

Ab negate, ab-né-gat, s.t.—ab negated, ab negating. [L. abnego, abnegatum—ab, from, and nego, to deny. NEGARE, DENY.] To deny; to renounce.—Ab negation, ab-né-gat'shon, n. [L. abnegatio.] The act of abnegating; denial; renunciation.—Ab negative, ab-né-gat-iv, a. Denying; negative.—Ab negator, ab-né-gat-er, n. One who abnegates, denies, or renounces.

Ab normal, ab-nor-mal, a. [L. abnormis—ab, from, and norma, a rule. NORMA.] Not conformed to or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; irregular; contrary to system or law.—Ab normality, ab-nor-mal'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; that which is abnormal.—Ab normality, ab-nor-mal'i-ti, n. Abnormality.

Ab ord, a-bord, prep. On board; within a ship or boat.—adv. On board; into (to go aboard a ship).

Ab oide, a-boid, n. [From abide.] Residence or place of residence; a place where a person abides; a dwelling; habitation.—To waste abode, to dwell or reside.

Ab olish, a-bo'lish, s.t. [Fr. abolir; L. aboleo, to annul, abolish—ab, from, and oleo, to grow. ANUL.] To do away with; to put an end to; to destroy; to efface or obliterate; to make void; to annul; to put out of existence.—Ab olishable, a-bo'lish-é-ble, a. Capable of being abolished.—Ab olisher, a-bo'lish-er, n. One who or that which abolishes.—Ab olishment, a-bo'lish-ment, n. Abolition.—Ab olishment, ab-o'lish-ment, n. The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished.—Ab olishment, ab-o'lish-ment, n. The principles of an abolitionist.—Ab olishment, ab-o'lish-ment, n. A person who favours the abolition of anything; applied especially to those who favoured the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Ab ominate, ab-o-mi-nat, s.t.—ab ominated, ab ominating. [L. abominor, abominatus, to deprecate, as of ill omen—ab, from, and omen, an omen.] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.—Ab ominate, a-bom'i-nat, n. Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious in the utmost degree; execrable.—Ab omination, a-bom'i-nat'shon, n. The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.—Ab omination, a-bom'i-nat'shon, n. In an abominable manner or degree.—Ab omination, a-bom'i-nat'shon, n. The act of ab ominating or state of being abominated; detestation; that which is abominated or abominable; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

Ab oral, ab-o-ral, a. [L. ab, from, and oris, a mouth.] A part away from or at the opposite extremity from the mouth.

Ab origi-nal, ab-o-rij'in-al, a. [L. ab, from, and origo, origin.] Inhabiting a country from the earliest known times; as, aboriginal tribes.—A. An original inhabitant; one of an aboriginal race.—Ab origi-nal, ab-o-rij'in-al, adv. In or at first origin; originally; from the very first.—Ab origi-nal, ab-o-rij'in-al, n. pl. [L.] The people found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.

Ab ort, a-bort, s.t. [L. abortior, abortus, to miscarry—ab, and orior, ortus, to arise. MISERR.] To miscarry in giving birth; to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state.—Ab orted, a-bort'ed, a. Imperfectly developed.—Ab ortion, a-bort'shon, n. Miscarriage; barren.—Ab ortion, a-bort'shon, n. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed; the product of untimely birth; a mishap; being a monster; anything which falls before it is matured or perfect, as a design.—Ab ortive, a-bort'iv, a. Brought forth in an immature state; rudimentary; imper-

within our reach, especially from some bodily indulgence, as taking sparingly of food or drink.—**Abstinent**, *ab-sti-nent*, *a.* Practising abstinence.—**Abstinently**, *ab-sti-nent-ly*, *adv.* In an abstinent manner.—**Abstemious**, *ab-stem-i-ous*, *a.* [*L. abstemius*—*ab-*, and *stem* seen in *stemion*, strong drink, temulentum, drunken; *stem*, *stem*, to be wet.] Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence (an abstemious life); very moderate and plain; very sparing (abstemious diet).—**Abstemiously**, *ab-stem-i-ously*, *adv.* In an abstemious manner.—**Abstemiousness**, *ab-stem-i-ous-ness*, *n.*

Absterge, *ab-sterj*, *v.t.*—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj*, *v.t.* [*L. abstergo*, to wipe off—*ab-*, and *tergo*, to wipe, to wipe, whence *terax*.] To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to wash away; to deterge.—**Abstergent**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties.—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *v.t.* Whatever aids in scouring or cleansing; a detergent.—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *v.t.* To absterge; to cleanse; to purify.—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *a.* The act of absterging or cleansing.—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *v.t.* A cleansing; absterge.—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *v.t.* That which effects absterge.—**Absterge**, *ab-sterj-ent*, *v.t.* A quality of being absterge or abstergeant.

Abstinence, *Abstinent*, *Abstinently*. See **ABSTAIN**.

Abstract, *ab-strakt*, *v.t.* [*From L. abstrahere*, to draw away—*ab-*, and *trahere*, to draw, seen also in *tract*, *contract*, *detract*, *tract*, &c.] To draw or take away; to withdraw; to purloin; to take away mentally; consider separately; epitomize or reduce to a summary.—**Abstract**, *ab-strakt*, *a.* Considered or thought of in itself; not concrete; considered and treated apart from any particular object (abstract mathematics; abstract logic). In *gram* and *logic*, *abstract nouns* or *terms* are names of qualities, in opposition to *concrete*, which are names of things.—**A** summary or epitome containing the substance; a bare or brief statement of facts detailed elsewhere. *See* under **ANALYZE**.—**Abstracted**, *ab-strakt-ed*, *a.* Absent in mind; inattentive.—**Abstractedly**, *ab-strakt-ed-ly*, *adv.* In an abstracted or absent manner.—**Abstractedness**, *ab-strakt-ed-ness*, *n.*—**Abstracter**, *ab-strakt-er*, *a.* One who abstracts or purloins.—**Abstraction**, *ab-strakt-shun*, *n.* The act of abstracting or separating; the act of withdrawing a part of considering separately what is part of a complex object; something abstract; an idea or notion of an abstract character; absence of mind; the state of being entirely engrossed in thought.—**Abstractive**, *ab-strakt-iv*, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.—**Abstractively**, *ab-strakt-iv-ly*, *adv.* In an abstractive manner.—**Abstractly**, *ab-strakt-ly*, *adv.* In an abstract manner or state.—**Abstractness**, *ab-strakt-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being abstract.

Abstriction, *ab-strik-shun*, *n.* [*L. abstrahere*, to draw away, to thrust, to bind.] The act of unbinding.—**Abstrin**, *ab-strinj*, *v.t.* To unbind.

Abstruse, *ab-strus*, *a.* [*L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrahere*, to thrust away.] Remote from ordinary minds or notions; difficult to be comprehended or understood; profound; recondite.—**Abstrusely**, *ab-strus-ly*, *adv.* In an abstruse manner; profoundly; with terms or notions remote from such as are obvious.—**Abtruseness**, *ab-strus-ness*, *n.* The quality of being abstruse.

Aburd, *ab-urd*, *a.* [*L. absurdus*—*ab-*, and *urdus*, deaf, inaudible. *Surdus*.] Inconsistent with reason or common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical; logically contradictory.—**Aburdity**, *ab-urd-i-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being absurd; that which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, &c.—**Aburdly**, *ab-urd-ly*, *adv.* In an absurd manner.—**Aburdness**, *ab-urd-ness*, *n.* The quality of being absurd.

Abundance, *ab-un-dans*, *n.* [*L. abundantia*, abundance, from *abundo*, to abound (which

see).] A fulness or plenteousness great to overflowing; ample; superabundant; superabundantly.—**Abundant**, *ab-un-dant*, *a.* Plentiful; ample; fully sufficient;—**Abundantly**, *ab-un-dant-ly*, *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; amply; plentifully.

Abuse, *ab-uz*, *v.t.*—**Abuse**, *ab-uz*, *v.t.* [*Fr. abuser*, to abuse, abuse—*ab-*, and *user*, to use. *Usus*.] To misuse; to put to a wrong or bad use; to do wrong to; injure; dishonour; violate; deceive; impose on; take undue advantage of.—**Abusable**, *ab-uz-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being abused.—**Abuse**, *ab-uz*, *n.* Improper use or application; misuse; a corrupt practice or custom (the abuse of government); injury; scurrilous or contumelious language.—**Abuser**, *ab-uz-er*, *a.* One who abuses, in speech or behaviour.—**Abusive**, *ab-uz-iv*, *a.* Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill-treatment; scurrilous; opprobrious; insulting.—**Abusively**, *ab-uz-iv-ly*, *adv.* In an abusive manner.—**Abusiveness**, *ab-uz-iv-ness*, *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness or insolence.

Abut, *ab-ut*, *v.t.*—**Abut**, *ab-ut*, *v.t.* [*Fr. abouter*, to meet at the end, to border on—*ab-*, and *outer*, extremity. *Burr*.] To be contiguous; to join at a border or boundary; to form a point or line of contact; with *on*, *upon*, *against*.—**Abutment**, *ab-ut-ment*, *n.* The condition of abutting; the part abutting; the solid part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts, or from which it springs.—**Abuttal**, *ab-ut-tal*, *n.* The abutting part of a piece of land.—**Abutter**, *ab-ut-ter*, *a.* That which abuts.—**ABY**, *ab-ib*, *v.t.*—**Abid**. [*Prefix* *a*, and *by*; *a*, *by*, *abide*, to pay a penalty.] To atone for; to suffer for; to pay the penalty for.

Abyss, *ab-iss*, *n.* [*L. abyssus*, *Gr. abyssos*, bottomless—a, priv., and *byssos*, bottom.] A bottomless gulf; anything profound and unathomable, literally or figuratively.—**Abyssal**, *ab-iss-al*, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; profound; immeasurable.—**Abyssal**, *ab-iss-al*, *n.* Relating to or like an abyss; pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea.—**Abyssinian**, *ab-iss-in-i-an*, *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia or its inhabitants.—**A** native or inhabitant of Abyssinia; a member of the Abyssinian Church.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*L. acacia*, *Gr. akakia*, from *akai*, a point.] A genus of ornamental plants, some species of which produce catkins, and some exude gum-arabic.

Acacia-tree, *ak-ki-shi-a-tree*, *n.* A tree which is the locust-tree (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*).

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* A heavy durable wood of the red-mahogany character, but darker and plainer. Called also *Acacia*.

Academy, *ak-ka-de-mi*, *n.* [*L. academeis*, *Gr. academeis*, the Academy, from the hero *Academeus*, to whom the ground originally belonged which formed the garden in which Plato taught.] The members of the philosophical school founded by the Greek philosopher Plato; a school holding a rank between a college and an elementary school; a seminary of learning of the higher class; an association for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals, the members of which are called *Academicians*.—**Academe**, *ak-ka-de-mi*, *n.* An academy. [*Foot*.]—**Academe**, *Academical*, *ak-dem-ik-al*, *a.* Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato; belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; *as*, *academic studies*.—**Academic**, *ak-dem-ik*, *a.* A disciple of Plato; a student in a college or university.—**Academical**, *ak-dem-ik-al*, *a.* A member of an academy; *pl.* the costume proper to the officers and students of a school or college.—**Academically**, *ak-dem-ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In an academical manner.—**Academical**, *ak-dem-ik-al*, *n.* A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences.—**Academism**, *Academism*, *ak-dem-ik-ism*, *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophy; Platonism.—**Academist**, *ak-dem-ik-ist*, *n.* An Academic philosopher.—**Academism**, *ak-dem-ik-ism*, *n.* The system or mode of

teaching at an academy; an academical mannerism.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Belonging to Acacia, a former name of Nova Scotia.—**A** native or inhabitant of Acacia.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, [*Fr. acacia*, mahogany, probably from Malay *haya*, a tree.] A kind of heavy red mahogany; acacia; gum and resin from the stem of the mahogany tree.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n. pl.* [*Gr. akakia*, a nettle.] A name sometimes applied to the marine animals commonly known as sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c.—**Acacia**, *Acacia*, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* A member of the Acacia.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Like an acacia or medium; moderate.—**Acacia**, *Acacia*, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. a. not*, and *akia*, a cup.] *Bot.* without a calyx or flower-cup.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. akacia*, a prickly shrub.] *Bot.* armed with prickles.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. akacia*, a spine of a thorn.] A prickle of a plant; a spine of an animal; one of the acute processes of the vertebra of animals.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Pertaining to or resembling the plant *Acacia*; prickly.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Spiny.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Having or producing spines or prickles.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. akacia*, from its prickly leaves.] The plant bear's-breech or branburine; an architectural ornament used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling somewhat the foliage of this plant.

Acanthopterygia, *ak-an-thop-ter-ji-a*, *n. pl.* [*Gr. akantia*, a thorn, and *pteryx*, a wing.] One of the two primary divisions of the osseous fishes, characterized by having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of spines.—**Acanthopterygian**, *Acanthopterygian*, *ak-an-thop-ter-ji-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterygia*.—**Acanthopterygia**, *ak-an-thop-ter-ji-an*, *n.* An *Acanthopterygian* fish.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* **ACANTHA**, *ak-an-tha*, *n.* [*Gr. a. priv.*, and *akantia*, the heart.] The state of being without a heart, as is the case 'n some monstrous births.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n. pl.* [*Gr. akantia*, too short to be cut, small, tiny—a, priv., and *akantia*, to cut.] A division of *Arachnida*, including the mites, ticks, and water-mites. The mouth in all is formed for suction.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* One of the *Acacia*.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* A substance that destroys mites.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. akarpus*, unfruitful—a, priv., and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. akantia*, having the complete number of syllables (an acrostic verse).]

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. a. priv.*, *kata*, down, and *akantia*, a taking.] Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.—**A** one who believes that we can know nothing with certainty.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. akantia*, a stalk.] *Bot.* without a conspicuous stem; scemless.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* are also used in same sense.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia, a non-Semitic race the existence of which has been shown by the cuneiform inscriptions, the language of this race.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.* Belonging to the *Acacia* or 'i' er language.

Acacia, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *v.t.*—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *v.t.* [*Fr. acacia*, to assent, from *L. accedo*, to add, to, and *cedo*, to move, to give place. *Cedo*.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; to become a party by agreeing to terms; to join or be added; to succeed, as an heir, come to by inheritance; said especially of a sovereign.—**Acacia**, *ak-ki-shi-a*, *n.*

plished, ak-kom'plish, a. Perfected; finished; consummate; having the attainments and graces regarded as necessary for cultivated or fashionable society.—**Accomplisher**, ak-kom'plish-er, n. One who accomplishes.—**Accomplishment**, ak-kom'plish-ment, n. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfillment; acquirement; attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society.
Account, ak-kount', n. An account.—**Accountant**, ak-kount'-ant, n. A reckoner; a computer; an accountant. **Account** and **accountant** are obsolete or nearly so (**account**, **accountant**, being now generally writ'ten), though they may still be used in the formal or legal style.
Accord, ak-kord', n. [Fr. *accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *L. cor, cordis*, the heart, formed like *L. concors, discordis*, E. *concord, discord*.] Agreement; harmony of minds; as, to do a thing with one *accord*; just correspondence of things; concord; harmony of sound; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or wish, in this sense in such phrases as *of my, of his, of the, of their own accord*.—*v.t.* To make to agree or correspond to; to grant; to give; to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.—*v.t.* To be in correspondence or harmony.—**Accordance**, **Accordancy**, ak-kord'-ans, ak-kord'-an-si, n. The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.—**Accordant**, ak-kord'-ant, a. Corresponding; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind.—**Accordantly**, ak-kord'-ant-li, adv. In accordance or agreement.—**According**, ak-kord'-ing, a. Agreeing; agreeable; in accordance.—**According**, a. Agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.—**According to**, agreeably to or in accordance with (said *according to* knowledge); followed by a personal object it refers to a statement of the person (*according to him you are wrong*).—**Accordingly**, ak-kord'-ing-li, adv. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable; consequently.
Accordion, ak-kord'-ion, a. [From *accord*.] A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.—**Accordionist**, ak-kord'-ion-ist, n. A player on the accordion.
Accost, ak-kost', v.t. [Fr. *accoster*, L.L. *accostare*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *L. costa* (Fr. *coste*), a rib, a side. **Cost**.] To speak first to; to address, before a person is addressed.
Accoucher, ak-kosh-er, n. [Fr., a midwife—*ac* for *ad*, and *coucher*, to lie or lay down. **Couch**.] A surgeon who attends women in child-birth.—**Accouchess**, ak-kosh-ess, n. A n. ivife.—**Accouchement**, ak-kosh-ment, n. Child-birth.
Account, ak-kount', n. [O.E. *accmpt*—*ac* for *ad*, and O.Fr. *compte*, a calculation, from *L. computo*, to compute, reckon. The modern Fr. *compte, compter*, present the same change of *ac* into *a* as our own word.] A reckoning, enumeration, or computation; a list of debts and credits or charges; a statement of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c.; an explanatory narrative of particulars, facts, or events; relation; description; reason or consideration; ground (on all accounts); profit; advantage (to turn to account); regard; behavior; sake (trouble incurred on one's account); **accounting**, the operations on the stock-exchange performed during the period before the ordinary settling-day.—*To make account of*, to hold in estimation or esteem; to value; with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no, &c.*—**Account current**, the statement of the successive mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor, and in the order of their dates.—**Account**, ak-kount', v.t. To deem, judge, think, or hold in opinion.—*v.t.* To render an account or relation of particulars; to answer in a responsible character; to give reasons; to explain; followed by *to* before a person, or before a thing.—**Accountability**, ak-kount'-a-bil'-i-ti, n. The state of being accountable or answerable.—**Accountable**, ak-kount'-a-bil, a. Liable to pay or make good in case of loss; responsible for a trust;

liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior.—**Accountableness**, ak-kount'-a-bil-ness, n. The state of being accountable; accountability.—**Accountably**, ak-kount'-a-bil, adv. In an accountable manner.—**Accountant**, ak-kount'-ant, n. One who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.—**Accountantship**, ak-kount'-ant-ship, n. The office or employment of an accountant.—**Account-book**, ak-kount'-buk, n. A book in which accounts are kept.
Accountre, ak-kot'er, v.t.—**accountred**, **accountring**. [Fr. *accountre*—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *countre*, a seam, from *L. consistere*, a stitching together, from *con*, together, and *sum, sumere*, to sew.] To equip or furnish with personal trappings; espec. dily, to array in a military dress and arms; to equip for military service.—**Accountrements**, ak-kot'er-ments, n. pl. Military dress and arms; fighting array
Accredit, ak-kred-it, v.t. [Fr. *accréditer*, to accredit—*L. ad*, to, and *credo, creditum*, to trust.] To repose confidence in; to trust (a person); to give credit to; to believe (a story); to give credit or authority on; to send with credentials, as an envoy.—**Accreditation**, ak-kred-it'-shon, n. The act of accrediting.
Accresce, ak-kres', v.t. [*L. accresco, accrescere*, to increase, to grow to—*ad*, to, and *creo*, to grow, increase.] To accrue (which see).—**Accrescence**, ak-kres'-ens, n. Act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.—**Accrescent**, ak-kres'-ent, a. Increasing; growing.—**Accrete**, ak-kret', v.t. To grow by accretion; to be added by growth.—**Accretion**, ak-kret'-shon, n. The act of accreting or accreting; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an increase by an accession of parts externally; med. the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes; the thing added by growth; an accession.—**Accretive**, ak-kret'-iv, a. Of or pertaining to accretion.—**Accremental**, ak-krem-ent'-shon, a. Of or pertaining to accrementation.—**Accrementation**, ak-krem-ent'-shon, n. The process in the lower animals of producing a new individual by the growth and separation of a part of the parent; gemination.
Accriminate, ak-krim'in-ate, v.t. [Prefix *ac*, and *criminate*.] To charge with a crime; to accuse.
Accrue, ak-kru', v.t.—**accrued**, **accruing**. [Fr. *accruer*, to increase, from *accrere*, pp. of *accroître*, to increase, from *L. accresco*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *creo*, to grow, also in *evadere, decresce, increase*.] To be gained or obtained; to proceed, arise, or spring; as a profit or loss accrued from a commercial transaction.—**Accrument**, ak-kru'-ment, n. That which accrues; addition; increase.
Accumbent, ak-kum'bent, a. [*L. accumbens*, pp. of *accumbo*, from *ad*, to, and *cumbo*, to lie down.] Lying or reclining; lying against anything.—**Accumbency**, ak-kum'bent-si, n. State of being accumbent.
Accumulate, ak-ku'm-lit-ate, v.t.—**accumulated**, **accumulating**. [*L. accumulo, accumulatus*, to heap up—*ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap or pile up; to amass; to collect or bring together.—*v.t.* To grow to be extensive in number or quantity; to increase greatly.—**Accumulation**, ak-ku'm-lit'-shon, n. The act of accumulating; a collecting or being heaped up; that which has accumulated; a mass that has been collected.—**Accumulative**, ak-ku'm-lit'-iv, a. Causing accumulation; heaping up.—**Accumulatively**, ak-ku'm-lit'-iv-li, adv. In an accumulative manner; in heaps.—**Accumulator**, ak-ku'm-lit-er, n. One who or that which accumulates; a contrivance, such as a spring, that by being coiled up serves as a store of force; a kind of electric battery by which electric energy may be kept in store.—**Accurate**, ak-kut'-at, a. [*L. accuratus*, prepared with care—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *curare*, care. **Cure**.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact; precise; strictly correct; adhering to exact-

ness or correctness.—**Accuracy**, **Accurate-ness**, ak-kut'-at-ness, ak-kut'-at-ness, n. The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness.—**Accurately**, ak-kut'-at-li, adv. In an accurate manner.
Accuse, ak-kuz', v.t. [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or *A. Sax. a, intem*, and *curare*.] To call down curses on; to curse.—**Accused**, **Accuser**, ak-kuz'-er, ak-kuz'-ed, ak-kuz'-er, n. Lying under a curse; blasted; ruined; execrable; cursed.
Accuse, ak-kuz', v.t.—**accused**, **accusing**. [*L. accuso*, to call to account, blame, indict—*ad*, to, and *curare*, cause, process. **Cause**.] To charge with a crime, offense, or fault; to blame (with *of* before the crime or offense). . . **Accuse** is both a legal and a general term, and common charge. The something more formal than charge. The construction of the two verbs is also different; *accuse of*, charge with.—**Accusable**, ak-kuz'-a-bil, a. Liable to be accused; chargeable with a crime.—**Accusant**, ak-kuz'-ant, n. One who accuses.—**Accusation**, ak-kuz'-a-shon, n. The act of accusing; that of which one is accused; a charge brought against one.—**Accusative**, ak-kuz'-at-iv, a. **Accusatory**, **Accusative**, ak-kuz'-at-iv, n. The fourth case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin. Greek. **Acc**, corresponding to the objective in English.—**Accusatively**, ak-kuz'-at-iv-li, adv. By way of accusation; in the position or relation of an accusative case.—**Accusatory**, **Accusatorial**, ak-kuz'-a-to-ri-al, ak-kuz'-a-to-ri-al, a. Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an **accusatory** libel.—**Accusatorially**, ak-kuz'-a-to-ri-al-li, adv. By way of accusation.—**Accused**, ak-kuz'-ed, pp. used as a noun. A person or person charged with a crime.—**Accuser**, ak-kuz'-er, n. One who accuses; one who formally brings a charge.
Accustom, ak-kus'tum, v.t. [O.Fr. *accoustumer*, to accustom—*ac* for *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *costumus*, custom. **Custom**.] To familiarize by use or habit; to habituate or inure.—**Accustomarily**, ak-kus'tun-a-ri-li, adv. According to custom; customarily.—**Accustomary**, ak-kus'tun-a-ri, a. Usual; customary.—**Accustomed**, ak-kus'tum-d, n. Often practiced; customary; habitual; wonted; familiar; as, in their **accustomed** manner.
Ace, as, n. [Fr. *as*, ace at dice or cards; *L. as*, a unit, a pound, a foot, &c., from *Doric Gr. as, attic Gr. Aes*, one.] A unit; a single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked; a trifle or insignificant quantity or distance (within an ace of it).
Acen'trik, a. [Prefix *ac*, neg., and *centre*.] Not centric; away from a centre.
Acephala, a-sef'-a-la, n. pl. [Gr. *aképhalos*, headless—*a*, priv., and *képhal*, head.] Molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, that have not a distinct head.—**Acephalan**, a-sef'-a-lan, n. One of the **Acephala**; a lamellibranchiate mollusc.—**Acephalite**, **Acephalite**, a-sef'-al-it, a-sef'-al-it, n. One who acknowledges no head or superior.—**Acephalous**, a-sef'-al-us, a. Without a head; headless.
Acer, a-ser', a. [*L. acerbes*, unripe, harsh, sour, from *acer*, sharp; same root as in *acid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour with astringency and roughness.—**Acerbity**, a-ser'-i-ti, n. Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste; poignancy or severity; painfulness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper; sourness.
Aceris, a-ser'-ik, a. [*L. acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.
Acerous, **Acerose**, a-ser'-us, a-ser'-us, a. [*L. acerous*, chaffy, from *acer, aceris*, chaff.] Bot. resembling chaff; narrow and slender, with a sharp point.
Acerbate, a-ser'-at, v.t. [*L. acerbo*, to heap up, from *acerbus*, a heap.] To heap up; **acerbation**, a-ser'-v'-shon, n. The act of heaping together.
Acetate, a-sert', a. [*L. acetum*, turning tart or acid; slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.—**Acetone**, **Acetony**, a-sert'-ens, a-

Fâte, far, fat, fall; môt, met, har; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ù, ùc. abume—the Fr. u.

ac-cu-sal, *n.* The act or process of becoming acetous.

Acetabulum, *as-tab'u-lum*, *n.* pl. *Acetabula*, *as-tab'u-la*. [*L.*, vineg'r cruet, a cup-shaped vessel, from *acet-*, a vinegar. *Acip.*] The cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone; the socket in which the leg of an insect is inserted; the cup-like sucker with which the arms of the cuttle-fish are provided; the cup- or saucer-like fructification of many lichens; the receptacle of certain fungi. — *Acetabuliferous*, *as-tab'u-lif'er-us*, *a.* Having acetabula or cup-like suckers. — *Acetabulum*, *as-tab'u-lu'm*, *a.* Cup-shaped.

Acastary, *as-ta-ri*, *n.* [*L. acastaria*, herbs eaten raw with vinegar and oil, from *acet-*, vinegar. *Acip.*] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear. — *Acastarius*, *as-ta-ri-us*, *a.* A term applied to plants used in making salads; such as lettuce, mustard and cress, endive, &c.

Acetic, *a-set'ik*, *a.* [*L. acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour. — *Acetic acid*, an acid often prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation), and along with water forming the chief ingredient of vinegar. — *Acetate*, *as'e-tat*, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base. — *Acetification*, *a-set'i-fi-ka'shon*, *n.* The act of acetylating or making acetous or sour; the process of becoming acetous; the operation of making vinegar. — *Acetifier*, *a-set'i-fi-er*, *n.* An apparatus used in making vinegar. — *Acetyl*, *a-set'i-fl*, *n.* *Acetylated*, *acetyl'ing*. To convert into acid or vinegar. — *s.t.* To become acid; to be converted into vinegar. — *Acetimeter*, *Acetometer*, *as-et-im'e-ter*, *as-et-om'e-ter*, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids; an acidimeter. — *Acetimetry*, *as-et-im'e-try*, *n.* The act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of acids. — *Acetopathy*, *as-et-op'a-thi*, *n.* A method of treating ailments by applying dilute acetic acid to the surface. — *Acetous*, *Acetose*, *a-set'us*, *as-et'os*, *a.* Having a sour taste; having the character of vinegar; acid; causing or connected with acetification.

Ache, *ak*, *n.* [*Sax. ace*, *acc*, *ace*, *ache*, *pain*; *oan*, to ache; akin to *foal*, *ack*, to drive, press hard; *oog*, *L. ago*, to drive.] Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain; a continued gnawing pain as in toothache or carache; feeling of distress (heartache). — *s.t.* — *ached*, *aching*. To suffer from ache or pain; to be distressed. — *Achewed*, *ak'wed*, *n.* Same as *Goutwort*.

Achene, *Achenium*, *a-ken*, *a-ken'i-um*, *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *chaine*, to yawn, to gape.] *Bot.* A small dry carpel, containing a single seed, which does not open when ripe.

Achieve, *a-cher*, *v.t.* — *achieved*, *achieving*. [*Fr. acheter*, to finish — *a*, to, and *O. Fr. chese*. *Fr. che*, the head or end, from *L. caput*, the head. *Querr.*] To perform or execute; to finish or carry on to a final and prosperous close; to obtain or bring about, as by effort. — *Achievable*, *a-cher'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being achieved or performed. — *Achievements*, *a-cher'ans*, *n.* Achievement. — *Achievement*, *a-cher'ment*, *n.* The act of achieving or performing; accomplishment; an exploit; a great or heroic deed; an escutcheon or ensign armorial; a hatchment. — *Achievers*, *a-cher'ers*, *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

Achlamydeus, *a-klam'id-ee-us*, *a.* [*Gr. ziv*, not possessing a mantle, as certain molluscs. — *Achlamydeus*, *a-kla-mid'e-us*, *a.* *Bot.* Having neither calyx nor corolla, the flowers being without floral envelope.

Achor, *a'kor*, *n.* [*Gr. achor*, dandruff.] Scald-head, a skin disease.

Achromatic, *ak-ro-mat'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *chroma*, chromatic, colour.] Destitute of colour; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours; as an achromatic lens or telescope. — *Achromaticity*, *Achromatism*, *ak-ro-ma-tis'ti*, *ak-ro-ma-tism*, *n.* The state of being achromatic; want of colour. — *Achromatize*, *a-kro-ma-tize*, *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to render achromatic. — *Achromatize*, *a-*

kr'o-ma-top-ak, *a.* [*epay*, from *Gr. opete*, sight.] Colour blindness.

Acidic, *Acidical*, *Acidulous*, *a-kron'ik*, *a-kron'ik-al*, *a.* *Aciduous*.

Acicula, *a-sik'u-la*, *n.* pl. *Aciculae*, *a-sik'u-la*. [*L.*, dim. of *acus*, a needle. *Acip.*] A name given by naturalists to a spine or prickle of an animal or plant. — *Acicular*, *Aciculate*, *Aciculiform*, *Aciform*, *a-sik'u-lar*, *a-sik'u-lat*, *a-sik'u-li-form*, *as'i-form*, *a.* Having the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles; needle-shaped. — *Acicularly*, *a-sik'u-ler-li*, *adv.* In an acicular manner.

Acid, *as'id*, *a.* [*L. acidus*, sour, from root *ak*, a point, seen in *acus*, a needle; *acuo*, to sharpen; *acer*, sharp; *aceto*, to be sour; *acetum*, vinegar; giving such English words as *acrid*, *acumen*, *acute*, *ague*, *ager*, &c.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; not sweet; not alkaline. — *Acid*, *as'id*, *n.* A sour substance; specifically, in *chem.* a compound of which hydrogen is an essential constituent. Acids possess a sour taste, change blue vegetable colour to red, and combine with bases to form salts. — *Acidiferous*, *as-id-if'er-us*, *a.* Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid. — *Acidify*, *a-sid'i-fi*, *v.t.* — *acidified*, *acidifying*. To make acid; to convert into an acid. — *Acidifiable*, *a-sid'i-fi-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being acidified or converted into an acid. — *Acidise*, *as-id-i-fi-ik*, *a.* Producing acidity or an acid. — *Acidisation*, *a-sid-i-fi-ka'shon*, *n.* The act or process of acidifying. — *Acidiser*, *a-sid-i-fi-er*, *n.* One who or that which acidifies; an acidifier. — *Acidimeter*, *Acidimetry*, *as-id-im'e-ter*, *as-id-im'e-try*, *n.* Same as *Acetimeter*, *Acetimetry*. — *Acidity*, *Acidness*, *a-sid'i-ti*, *as'id-nes*, *n.* The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness. — *Acidulate*, *a-sid'u-lat*, *v.t.* — *acidulated*, *acidulating*. [*Fr. aciduler*, to make slightly sour; *L. acidulus*, slightly sour.] To make acid in a moderate degree. — *Acidulent*, *a-sid'u-lent*, *a.* Somewhat acid or sour; tart; peevish. — *Acidulous*, *a-sid'u-lus*, *a.* Slightly sour; subacid; as cream of tartar, oranges, &c.

Acinac, *as'i-form*, *a.* *Acinacous*.

Acinacous, *as-ip'a-sus*, *a.* [*L. acinus*, a grape-stone or kernel.] Full of kernels. — *Acinacous*, *as-in'a-ri-us*, *a.* *Bot.* Covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algae. — *Acinaciform*, *a-sin'i-form*, *a.* Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes. — *Acinacous*, *Acinacous*, *as-in'us*, *as-in'us*, *a.* Consisting of minute granular concretions.

Acinaciform, *as-in'i-form*, *a.* [*L. acinacous*, *Gr. acinacis*, a scimitar.] Formed like or resembling a scimitar; as, an *acinaciform* leaf.

Acknowledge, *ak-no'ed*, *v.t.* — *acknowledged*, *acknowledging*. [*Prefix a*, on, and *knowledg*.] To own or recognize by avowal or by some act; to assent to the truth or claims of; to admit to be; to own or confess to avow receiving. We *acknowledge* what is in some way brought or set before our notice; when we *acknowledge* we make known, and often of our own free will. — *Acknowledger*, *ak-no'ed-er*, *n.* One who acknowledges. — *Acknowledgment*, *ak-no'ed-ment*, *n.* The act of acknowledging; owning; recognition; avowal; confession; expression of thanks; something given or done in return for a favour; a receipt for money received.

Acme, *ak'me*, *n.* [*Gr. akme*, a point. Root *ak*. *Acip.*] The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of a disease.

Acne, *ak'ne*, *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] An eruption of hard, inflamed tubercles or pimples on the face. Called also *Sycosis*.

Acolyte, *ak'o-lyt*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.L. acolytus*, an acolyte; *Gr. acoluthos*, a follower.] An attendant; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* one of an inferior order of clergy, who attends during service on the superior orders; a lay attendant so employed.

Accondylus, *Accondylus*, *a-kon'di-lus*, *a-kon'di-la*, *a.* [*Gr. neg. prefix a*, and *condylos*, a joint.] Jointless.

Acornite, *ak'on-it*, *n.* [*L. acornitum*, *Gr. akornion*, a poisonous plant, like monk's-

hood.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood. — *Acornite*, *Acornite*, *Acornite*, *ak-on'it-ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to acornite. — *Acornite*, *Acornite*, *ak-on'it-ik*, *n.* A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, got from the roots and leaves of acornite.

Acopia, *a-kop'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. akopia*, prefix *a*, priv., and *kopos*, toil, weariness.] *Med.* fitted to relieve weariness; restorative.

Acorn, *a'kor*, *n.* [*Sax. acerum*, *acorn*, an acorn; *Goth. ahera*, fruit; *foal ahera*, Dan. *agera*, O. H. G. *acorum*, an acorn; the word originally meant simply fruit, fruit of the field, being allied to *acore*.] The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup. — *Acorned*, *Acorned*, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns. — *Acorn-cup*, *n.* The capsule of the acorn. — *Acorn-oil*, *n.* An oil expressed from acorns. — *Acorn-shell*, *n.* The shell of the acorn; a marine molluscous animal, one of the cirripeds.

Acosmism, *a-kos'mism*, *n.* [*Gr. neg. prefix a*, and *kosmos*, the world.] The denial of the existence of an eternal world. — *Acosmist*, *a-kos'mist*, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of acosmism. — *Acosmistic*, *a-kos'mist'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

Acotyledon, *a-kot'il'e-don*, *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *kotyledon*, any cup-shaped cavity, from *kytos*, a hollow.] *Bot.* A plant whose seeds, called spores, are not furnished with cotyledons or seed-lobes. — *Acotyledonous*, *a-kot'il'e-don-us*, *a.* Having no seed lobes.

Acouchy, *a-kouch'i*, *n.* [*Fr. acouchi*, *acouchi*, name in Guinea. An animal belonging to the guinea pig family, the olive eary or Surinam rat, inhabiting Guinea.

Acoustic, *Acoustical*, *a-kous'tik*, *a-kous'tik-al*, *a.* [*Gr. akoustikos*, from *akouo*, to hear.] Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of acoustics. — *Acoustia*, *n.* A remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing. — *Acoustically*, *a-kous'tik-al-ly*, *adv.* In relation to or in a manner adapted to acoustics. — *Acoustician*, *a-kous'ti-shan*, *n.* One skilled in the science of acoustics. — *Acoustics*, *a-kous'tiks*, *n.* The science of sound, teaching the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing.

Acquaint, *ak-kwaint*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. acconter*; *L.L. accognitare*, to make known, from *L. ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known, from *cognoscere*, cognosco, to know; same root as in *know*.] To make to know; to make aware of; to apprise; to make familiar; inform; *with* is used before the subject of information, if a noun (*acquainted a person with facts*). — **Acquaintance**, *ak-kwaint'ans*, *n.* A state of being acquainted, or of having more or less intimate knowledge; knowledge; familiarity (followed by *with*); a person known to one; the whole body of those with whom one is acquainted. — **Acquaintance-ship**, *ak-kwaint'ans-ship*, *n.* State of being acquainted. — **Acquainted**, *ak-kwaint'ed*, *a.* Having acquaintance; knowing, but not a close or intimate friend.

Acquiesce, *ak-kwi-ess*, *v.t.* — *acquiesced*, *acquiescing*. [*Fr. acquiescer*, *L. acquiesco*, to rest, to acquiesce — *ad*, to, and *quiesco*, to be quiet. *Querr.*] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; to assent quietly; to agree. — **Acquiescence**, *Acquiescency*, *ak-kwi-ess-ens*, *ak-kwi-ess-ens-ol*, *n.* The act of acquiescing or giving a quiet assent. — **Acquiescent**, *ak-kwi-ess-ent*, *a.* Disposed to acquiesce; disposed to submit; quietly assenting. — **Acquiescently**, *ak-kwi-ess-ent-ly*, *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

Acquire, *ak-kwir*, *v.t.* — *acquired*, *acquiring*. [*L. acquire*, to get — *ad*, to, and *querr*, to look or search for. *Querr.*] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent (as fortune, title, habits, &c.). A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, &c.; as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan. — **Acquirability**, *ak-kwir-a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* State of being acquirable. — **Acquirable**, *ak-kwir-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being acquired. — **Acquisition**, *ak-kwir'ment*, *n.* The act of acquiring, or of making acquisition; that which is acquired;

attainment, especially personal attainment (as contrasted with a natural gift or endowment).—Acquirer, ak-kwí'ér, n. A person who acquires.—Acquisition, ak-kwí'í-shon, n. The act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained; generally applied to material gains.—Acquisitive, ak-kwí'í-tív, a. Disposed to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire property.—Acquisitively, ak-kwí'í-tív-lí, adv. In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.—Acquisitiveness, ak-kwí'í-tív-ness, n. Quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property; *plura*, the organ which is said to produce the desire to acquire and possess.

Acquit, ak-kwít, v. t.—*acquitted, acquitting.* [Fr. *acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim.—L. *ad*, to, and *quiescere*, at rest, quiet. Quir.] To release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, or the like; to pronounce not guilty (with or before the thing); *ref.* to behave; to bear or conduct one's self.—**Acquittal**, ak-kwít'al, n. The act of acquitting; a judicial setting free from the charge of an offence.—**Acquittance**, ak-kwít'ans, n. An acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the writing which is evidence of such discharge.

Acra, á'ker, n. [L. *ax*, *acer*, *ager*, a field.—D. *aker*, Icel. *akr*, Dan. *ager*, G. *acker*, Goth. *akrs*, arable land, a field; L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Skr. *ajra*, a field. From root *ag*, *ak*, as in L. *ago*, Icel. *aka*, to drive, the word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven; a pasture. *Acra* is from this root.] A definite quantity of land. The British statute of imperial acre contains 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.—*God's acre*, God's field; the church-yard.—**Acresable**, á'ker-a-bl, a. According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.—**Acresage**, á'ker-áj, n. The number of acres in a piece of land; acres taken collectively.—**Acred**, á'ker-í, a. Possessing acres or landed property.

Acrid, ak'rid, a. [From L. *acer*, *acris*, *acris*, sharp; with *id*, from the common L. adjectival termination *-idae*. Acrn.] Sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; virulent; bitter (as in temper or disposition).—**Acrid**, ak'rid, n. An acrid or irritant poison.—**Acridity**, **Acridness**, ak'rid-i-tí, ak'rid-ness, n. The quality of being acrid or pungent.

Acrimony, ak'ri-mo-ní, n. [L. *acrimonia*, from *acris*, sharp.] Acridity; pungency; sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression; severity; asperity.—**Acrimonious**, ak'ri-mo'ni-us, a. Abounding in acrimony; severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging.—**Acrimoniously**, ak'ri-mo'ni-us-lí, adv. In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.—**Acrimoniousness**, ak'ri-mo'ni-us-ness, n. The quality of being acrid.

Acrisis, á'kris-i-s, n. [Gr. neg. prefix *a*, and *krisis*, judgment.] A condition of disease in which no judgment can be formed.—**Acritical**, á'krit-ik'al, a. Having or giving no indications of a crisis.

Acritude, á'kri-tú-d, n. [L. *acritudo*. Acrn.] An acrid quality; acridity.

Acroamatic, **Acroamatical**, **Acroastic**, ak'ró-a-mat'ik, ak'ró-a-mat'ik'al, ak'ró-at'ik, a. [Gr. *akroamatikos*, from *akroamatik*, to hear.] Designed for being heard only by a select audience; hence, abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; esoteric.

Acrobat, ak'ró-bat, n. [Gr. *akrobatés*—*akros*, high, and *batós*, to go.] A rope-dancer; also, one who practices a vaulting, tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.—**Acrobatic**, ak'ró-bat-ik, a. Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance.

Acrocarpeus, ak'ró-karp-us, n. [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. Applied to mosses whose flower terminates the growth of a primary axis.

Acrocephalic, ak'ró-séf-ál'ik, a. [Gr. *akros*, high, and *kephalé*, the head.] High-skulled; having the top of the skull high or pyramidal.

Acrocranian, ak'ró-sé-rá'ni-an, a. [Gr. *akron*, a summit, and *keranos*, thunder.] Thunder-smitten; applied to certain

mountains in Greece, from being often struck with lightning. [Poetical.]

Acrogen, ak'ró-jen, n. [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and *roton*, to produce.] A plant (as a moss, fern, horse-tail) increasing by extension of the stem or axis of growth at the top.—**Acrogenous**, á-kro-jen-us, a. Increasing by growth at the summit, as the tree-ferns; pertaining to the acrogena.

Acroolith, ak'ró-lith, n. [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *líthos*, a stone.] In arch. and *extreme*, a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.—**Acroolithian**, á-kro-lith-an, a. Pertaining to or formed like an acroolith.

Acromion, á-kro'ni-on, n. [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *omos*, shoulder.] A process of the shoulder-blade which receives the coracoid bone.

Acronarcotic, ak'ró-narkot'ik, n. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *E. narcotic*.] A narcotic poison which irritates and inflames the alimentary canal, and acts on the brain and spinal cord.

Acrony, **Acrony**, **Acronyctes**, á-kron-ik, á-kron'ik'al, á-kron-ik'tas, n. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *nyx*, night.] *Acrony*, culminating at its height; said of a star which rises at the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises.—**Acronically**, á-kron'ik'al-lí, adv. In an acrony manner.

Acropolis, á-krop'olis, n. [Gr.—*akros*, high, and *polis*, a city.] The citadel or highest part of a Grecian city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the town.

Acrospire, ak'ró-spir, n. [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *spira*, a spire, or spiral line.] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in halving grain.—**Acrospiral**, ak'ró-spir-al, a. Having or exhibiting the acrospire.

Across, á-kros, prep. and adv. [Prefix *a*, and *cross*.] From side to side; opposed to along; *adv.* *ak'wart*; quite over; intersecting; passing over at any angle; from one side to another; crosswise.

Acrostic, á-krost'ik, n. [Gr. *akrostitikon*, an acrostic—*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse.] A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, &c., which is the subject of the poem.—*a*. Relating to or containing an acrostic.—**Acrostically**, á-krost'ik'al-lí, adv. In the manner of an acrostic.

Acrotorium, ak'ró-té-ri-um, n. pl. **Acrotoria**, ak'ró-té-ria, n. [Gr. *akrotrion*, a summit, apex, from *akros*, highest.] Arch. An angle of a pediment, or a small pedestal resting on the angle.

Acrotic, á-krot'ik, a. [L. *acroticus*, from Gr. *akros*, extreme.] *Met.* belonging to or affecting external surfaces.

Acrotism, ak'rót-izm, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *rotos*, a beating.] An absence or weakness of the pulse.

Act, ákt, v. t. [L. *ago*, *actum*, to exert power; to put in motion, to do; Gr. *ago*, to lead; allied to Icel. *aka*, to drive, and to E. *acre* (which see).] To exert power; to produce effects; to be in action or motion; to carry into effect a purpose or determination of the mind; to behave, demean, or conduct one's self; to perform, as an actor.—*v. i.* To transact; to do or perform; to represent as real; to perform on or as on the stage; to play; hence, to feign or counterfeit.—**Act**, ákt, n. That which is being done or which has been done; a deed; an exploit; the exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; actuality; a part or division of a play, generally subdivided into smaller portions called scenes; a decree, edict, or law, especially one proceeding from a legislative body. **ACTION**.—In the act, in the actual performance or commission of some misdemeanor.—*In act*, prepared or ready to be by being in a suitable posture.—**Actable**, ákt'a-bl, a. Capable of being acted or performed; practically possible.—**Acting**, ákt'ing, a. Performing duty, service, or functions; doing the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post.—*a*. A playing on the stage.—**Actor**,

ak'tér, n. One who acts or performs; one who represents a character or acts a part in a play.—**Actress**, ak'trés, n. A female actor.

Actinial, ak-tín'í-a, n. pl. **Actinials**. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray; from their tentacles being ray-like.] A sea-anemone; a polyp having the mouth surrounded by tentacles in concentric circles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower; often of brilliant colours.

Actinic, ak-tín'ik, a. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktivos*, a ray.] Pertaining to rays; pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.—**Actinism**, ákt-ín-izm, n. The radiation of heat or light; the property of the chemical part of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions.—**Actinoid**, ákt-ín-oid, a. Resembling a ray or rays; radiated.—**Actinograph**, ákt-ín-ó-gráf, n. An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays.—**Actinology**, ákt-ín-ol'ó-jí, n. The science which investigates the power of sunlight to cause chemical action.—**Actinolite**, ákt-ín'ól-it, n. [Gr. *aktis*, a ray, and *líthos*, a stone.] A radiated mineral, nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron.—**Actinolithic**, ákt-ín'ól-it'ik, a. Like or pertaining to actinolite.—**Actinometer**, ákt-ín-óm-é-tér, n. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.—**Actinometric**, ákt-ín-ó-met'rik, a. Of or belonging to the actinometer or its use.—**Actinosea**, ákt-ín'ó-sé-a, n. pl. [-*osa*, from Gr. *odon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pans, &c. With the Hydroids they constitute the sub-kingdom Ctenolenterata.—**Actinosean**, ákt-ín'ó-sé-on, n. An individual member of the Actinosea.

Action, ak'shon, n. [L. *actio*. Act.] The state or manner of acting or being active, as opposed to rest; activity; an act or thing done; the performance of a function; a deed; an exploit; a battle or engagement; the mechanism or movement of a compound instrument or movement of agency; operation; impulse; the connected series of events on which the interest of a drama or work of fiction depends; gesture or gesticulation; a suit or process at law. *Action* and *Act* have some meanings in common, but others are peculiar to each. Thus, the meanings battle, law, suit, mechanism, belong only to the former; those of law, part of a play, to the latter. So we speak of performing a noble action or a noble act.—**Actionable**, ak'shon-a-bl, a. Furnishing ground for an action at law.—**Actionably**, ak'shon-a-blí, adv. In an actionable manner.

Active, ákt'iv, a. [Fr. *actif*, *activo*; L. *actívus*. Act.] Having the power or property of acting; exerting or having the power to exert an influence (as opposed to passive); performing actions quickly; quick; nimble; brisk; agile; constantly engaged in action; busy; *acc'duous*; accompanied or characterized by action, work, or by the performance of business (an active demand for goods); actually proceeding (*active* hostilities); *gross* expressing action, especially action affecting an object; transitive.—**Actively**, ákt'iv-lí, adv. In an active manner.—**Activity**, ákt'iv-i-tí, n. The state or quality of being active; the active faculty; active force; *comb'ness*; agility; briskness.—**Activeness**, ákt'iv-ness, n. State of being active.

Acton, ák'ton, n. [O. Fr. *actoon*, *acqueson*. Sp. *al-oton*, Ar. *al-oton*, from being originally padded with cotton.] A kind of vest or tunic made of taffeta or leather quilted, formerly worn to protect the body from wounds.

Actual, ákt'ú-al, a. Acting or existing really and objectively; real; effectively operative; effectual; opposed to potential or nominal; now existing; present.—*a*. Something actual or real.—**Actualist**, ákt'ú-al-íst, n. One who deals with actualities; opposed to idealist.—**Actualness**,

Fate, fár, fat, fáll; má, met, hér; pine, pin; nóte, not, móve; tube, tub, hull; oil, pound; a, Sc. abume—the Fr. u.

ak'tu-al-nes. The quality of being actual.
Actuality, ak-tu-al'i-ti, a. The state of being actual; that which is real or actual.
Actualization, ak-tu-al-i-z'eshn, a. A making real or actual.—**Actualize,** ak-tu-al-i-z', v.t.—**actualized, actualizing.** To make actual.—**Actually,** ak-tu-al'i, adv. In fact; really; with active manifestation.
Actuary, ak-tu-er-i, a. [*L. actarius*, a clerk, a registrar, from *acta*, records, acts.] A registrar or clerk; an official in a joint-stock company, particularly an insurance company, whose duty it is to make the necessary computations, especially computations of some complexity.—**Actuarial,** ak-tu-er-i-al, a. Of or pertaining to an actuary or to his business.
Actuate, ak-tu-at', v.t.—**actuated, actuating.** [From *act.*] To put into action; to move or incite to action.—**Actuation,** ak-tu-ashn, a. The state of being put in action.—**Actuator,** ak-tu-ator, a. One who actuates or puts in action.
Aculeate, Aculeated, a-ku'le-at, a-ku'le-at-ed, a. [*L. aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, dim. of *acu*, a needle. *Acu*.] *Bot.* Having prickles or sharp points or awns at the end of a wing.—**Aculeiform,** a-ku'le-i-form, a. Formed like a prickle.—**Aculeolate,** a-ku'le-i-ol-at, a. *Bot.* Having small prickles or sharp points.
Acumen, a-ku'men, a. [*L. acumen*, from *acu*, to sharpen. *Acu*.] Quickness of perception; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight; sagacity.—**Accuminate,** a-ku'min-ut, a-ku'min-ut-ed, a. [*L. acuminate*, sharp-pointed.] Pointed; acute.—**Accuminate,** a-ku'min-ut, v.t.—**accuminated, accumulating.** To render sharp or keen.—**Accut** To taper to a point.—**Accumination,** a-ku'min-ashn, a. Act of accumulating or sharpening; a pointed extremity; a sharp point or jag.
Acupressure, A cupressure, ak-u-presh'ur, ak-u-presh'ur a. [*L. acus*, a needle, and *E. press*.] *g.* A method of stopping hemorrhage in arteries in amputations, &c., by means of needles or wires which keep the wound closed instead of ligatures.—**Acupress,** ak-u-pres, v.t. To stop hemorrhage in by means of acupressure.
Acupuncture, ak-u-punk'tur, a. [*L. acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a pricking, *Punctura*.] A surgical operation resorted to in certain complaints, as in headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c., and consisting in the insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles beneath the tissues.—**Acupuncture,** ak-u-punk'tur-er, a. An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.
Acura, ak-u-rs, a. The name in India of a fragrant aloewood.
Acute, a-ku't, a. [*L. acutus*, sharp-pointed, from *acu*, to sharpen. From root *ak*, a point. *Acu*.] Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *dumb* or *obtus*; intellectually sharp; perceiving, minute distinctions, or characterized by the use of such characterized by keenness of insight; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions (*acute* hearing); keen; sharp; said of pain; high in pitch; shrill; said of sound; *med.* a term applied to a disease which is attended with more or less violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis; *geom.* less than a right angle.—**Acutely,** a-ku'tli, adv. In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.—**Acuteness,** a-ku't-nes, a. The quality of being acute; sharpness; keenness; sagacity; acumen.
Adage, ad'aj, a. [*Fr. adage*, *L. adagium*, a proverb.] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use.
Adagio, a-da'jo, a. and adv. [*It. Music*, slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace.—*A* slow movement.
Adam, ad'am, a. The name of the first man; hence, the frailty inherent in human nature.—**Adam's apple**, the prominence on the fore part of the throat.—**Adam's needle**, the popular name of the plants otherwise called *Yucca*.—**Adam's dam-ask**, a. Pertaining to Adam.—**Adamite**, ad'am-it, a. One of an ancient religious sect who aimed at establishing a state of

innocence, and went naked.—**Adamite**, ad'am-it'ik, a. Pertaining to the Adamites or to Adam.
Adamant, ad'a-mant, a. [*L. adamas*, adamant, *Gr.* adamant, the hardest iron or steel, anything indissoluble hard, the diamond; lit. the unconquerable—*Gr.* a. priv., and *damos*, to tame. *TAM, DIAMOND*.] Any substance of impenetrable hardness; chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word. (Formerly it sometimes meant the diamond, sometimes loadstone).—**Adamant-ness,** Adamantine, ad'a-mant'ez-an, ad'a-mant'in, a. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.
Adapt, adapt', v.t. [*L. adapto*—*ad*, to, and *apt*, to fit. *Arr.*] To make suitable; to make to correspond; to fit or suit; to proportion; to remodel, work up, and render fit for representation on the stage, as a play from a foreign language or a novel.—**Adaptability,** Adaptableness, a-dapt'a-bil'i-ti, a-dapt'a-bil-nes, a. The quality of being capable of adaptation.—**Adaptable,** a-dapt'a-bil, a. Capable of being adapted.—**Adaptation,** ad-ap't-ashn, a. The act of adapting or making suitable; the state of being suitable or fit; that which is adapted.—**Adaptedness,** a-dapt-ed-nes, a. State of being adapted; suitability.—**Adapter,** a-dapt'er, a. One who or that which adapts.—**Adaptive,** a-dapt'iv, a. Tending to adapt; suitable.
Adar, a'dar, a. A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the twelfth of the sacred and sixth of the civil year.
Add, ad, a. [*L. addo*, to add—*ad*, to, and *do*, to put, to place, to give.] To set or put together; to join or unite; to put into one sum; to annex; subjoin; say further.—**Ad** To be or serve as an addition (with *to*); also, to perform the arithmetical operation of addition.—**Addability,** Addibility, ad-a-bil'i-ti, ad-i-bil'i-ti, a. The condition of being addable; the capability of being added.—**Addable,** Addible, ad-a-bil, ad-i-bil, a. Capable of being added.—**Addition,** ad-dishn, a. The act or process of adding; the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers; an increase; something added; a title coming after a personal name (*Shak*).—**Additional,** ad-dishn-al, a. Added; supplementary.—**Additionally,** ad-dishn-al-li, adv. By way of addition.—**Additive,** ad'i-tiv, a. Falling to be added; additional; being to be increased.
Addax, ad'aks, a. species of large antelope inhabiting Africa, with long and beautifully twisted horns.
Addendum, ad-den'dum, a. pl. **Addenda,** ad-den'da. [*L.*] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.
Adder, ad'er, a. [*O.E. adde, addere*, by loss of initial *a* from *A. Sax. addre, addere*, *O.* and *Prov. E. addre, Icel. addr, Goth. addre, G. addere*. For a similar loss of a comp. *appon, appon*.] A venomous serpent, the common viper, found in Britain and over Europe.—**Adder-ly,** a. A name of the dragon-fly.—**Adder-pike,** a. A small fish, the lesser weever or sting-fish.—**Adder-stone,** a. A name given to certain rounded perforated stones, popularly supposed to have a kind of supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders.—**Adder-tongue,** a. A species of fern.—**Adder's-wort,** a. Snake-wort, a kind of plant.
Addle, See under *add*.
Addict, ad-dikt', v.t. [*L. addico, addicere*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate.] To apply habitually; to habituate; generally with a reflexive pronoun, and usually in a bad sense (followed by *to*); as, to eddiction's self to intemperance.—**Addicted,** ad-dikt-ed, a. Habitually practicing; given up; devoted; habituated (followed by *to*).—**Addictedness,** ad-dikt-ed-nes, a. The quality or state of being addicted.—**Addiction,** ad-dik'tshn, a. The act of devoting or giving up one's self to a practice; the state of being devoted; devotion.
Addition, Additional, &c. *Adv.*
Addle, ad'l, a. [From *A. Sax. addla*, with; *Sw. addel* (seen in *bo-adel*, cow urine), urine; *Sc. addle*, putrid water, urine.] Having

lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid; applied to eggs; hence, barren; producing nothing.—**Ad-dled, adding.** To make rotten, as eggs.—**Addle-pated,** Addle-pated, a. Stupid; muddled.
Address, ad-dres', v.t. [*Fr. adresser*, *Drama*.] To direct or aim words; to pronounce; to apply by words or writings; to accost; to speak to; to direct in writing; to write an address on; to court or make suit to.—**To address one's self to,** to speak to; to address.—**The act of addressing one's self to a person;** a speaking to; any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to another person or set of persons; manner of speaking to another; a person's bearing in conversation; courtship (in this sense generally in the plural); skill; dexterity; adroitness; direction of a letter.—**Addressee,** ad-dres'ez, a. One who is addressed.—**Addresser,** ad-dres'er, a. One who addresses or petitions.
Address, ad-dres', v.t.—**addressed, addressing.** [*L. addre*, to lead or bring to—*ad*, to, and *dre*, to lead *Dura*.] To cite; to name or instance as authority or evidence; to bring to notice as bearing on a subject.—**Addressed,** ad-dres't-ed, a. Bringing forward or together (an adduced muscle).—**Addresser,** ad-dres'er, a. One that adduces.—**Adducible,** ad-dur'i-bil, a. Capable of being adduced.—**Adduction,** ad-duk'tshn, a. The act of adducing; exact the action by which a part of the body is drawn towards the bodily axis.—**Adductive,** ad-duk'tiv, a. Adding or drawing or bringing forward.—**Adductor,** ad-dukt'er, a. muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.
Adenial, ad-en'al-i, a. [*Gr. aden*, a gland, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in a gland.—**Adeniform,** Adenoid, aden-oid-form, ad'en-oid, a. Of a gland-like shape; glandular.—**Adenological,** ad'en-ol-og'i-k-al, a. Pertaining to adenology.—**Adenology,** ad-en-ol-og-i, a. The doctrine of glands, their nature, and their uses.—**Adenopharynx,** ad-e-nof-or-us, a. Bearing glands.—**Adenose,** Adenous, ad'en-oz, ad'en-us, a. Like or appertaining to a gland; glandular.—**Adenotomy,** ad-en-ot-om-i, a. [*Gr. tomi*, a cutting.] A cutting or incision of a gland.
Adaphagia, ad-a-fa'i-a, a. [*Gr. adu*, abundantly, and *phago*, to eat.] Morbidity voracious appetite.
Adapt, a-dept', v.t. [*L. adeptus*, pp. of *adipisci*, to obtain. Alchemists who were reputed to have obtained the philosopher's stone were termed adepts; hence *adapt*, a product of.] One fully skilled or well-versed in any art; a proficient.—**Well skilled.**
Adequate, ad-e-kwat, a. [*L. adequatus*, made equal, pp. of *adequo*—*ad*, to, and *equus*, equal.] Equal; proportionate; exactly correspondent; fully sufficient.—**Adequacy,** ad-e-kwa-si, a. The state of being adequate; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.—**Adequately,** ad'e-kwa't-li, adv. In an adequate manner; sufficiently.—**Adequateness,** ad-e-kwa't-nes, a. The state of being adequate; sufficiency.
Adhere, ad-her', v.t.—**adhered, adhering.** [*L. adhaere*—*ad*, to, and *haere*, to stick, whence *haeretic*.] To stick together; to cleave; to become closely joined or united; to be fixed in attachment or devotion.—**Adherence,** ad-her-ens, a. The quality or state of adhering; fidelity; steady attachment.—**Adherent,** ad-her-ent, a. Sticking fast to something; clinging; attached.—**Adherent,** Adherer, ad-her-ent, ad-her-er, a. One who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower or partisan.—**Adherently,** ad-her-ent-li, adv. In an adherent manner.—**Adhesion,** ad-her-shn, a. [*L. adhaere*, from *adhaere*, to adhere.] The act or state of adhering, or being united and attached; a sticking together of the surface of bodies; close connection or association; steady attachment of the mind or feelings; assent; concurrence (*adhesion* to a treaty).—**Adhesive,** ad-her-siv, a. Sticky; tenacious.—**Adhesively,** ad-her-siv-li, adv. In an adhesive manner.—**Adhesiveness,** ad-her-siv-nes, a. The state or quality of being adhesive;

midness; to counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to instruct or direct; to remind; to recall or incite to duty.—**Admonisher**, ad-mon'ish-er, n. One who admonishes.—**Admonishment**, ad-mon'ish-ment, n. Admonition.—**Admonition**, ad-mon'ish-ment, n. The act of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.—**Admonitive**, ad-mon'it-iv, a. Containing admonition.—**Admonitively**, ad-mon'it-iv-ly, adv. By admonition.—**Admonitor**, ad-mon'it-er, n. An admonisher; a monitor.—**Admonitorial**, ad-mon'it-er-i-al, a. Admonitory.—**Admonitory**, ad-mon'it-er-i, a. Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish.

Adnascent, ad-nas'ent, a. [*L. ad, to, nascent, growing.*] Growing on something else.—**Adnascent**, ad-nas'ent, a. [*L. adnascent, ad, to, and nasus, grown.*] Growing attached; chiefly a term in bot.

Adnominal, ad-nom'in-al, a. *Gram.* Relating to an noun or adjective; adjectival.—**Adnoun**, ad-noun, n. *Gram.* An adjective or attribute, so called because going with a noun.

Ado, a-dō', n. [*Prefix a for at, and do, that is, to do; ad being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.*] Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty.

Adobe, a-dō'be, n. [*Sp.*] A sun-dried brick.

Adolescence, ad-ol-es'ens, ad-ol-es'ens, n. [*L. adolescentia—ad, and oleo, to grow.*] The state of growing; applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame.—**Adolescent**, ad-ol-es'ent, a. Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood.

Adonie, ad-on'ie, ad-nō'ie, n. [*From Adonis, a mythical personage among the Greeks, originally the Phœnician sun-god.*] Of or pertaining to Adonis.—**Adonic verse**, in Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.—**Adonia**, ad-on'ia, ad-on'ia, n. [*Pl.*] To make an Adonis of one's self with the view of attracting admiration.

Adopt, a-dopt', v.t. [*L. adopto—ad, and opto, to desire or choose.*] Orrore.] To take into one's family and treat as one's own child; to take to one's self by choice or approval, as principles, opinions, a course of conduct, &c.—**Adoptability**, a-dopt'-i-ty, n. The state of being adoptable.—**Adoptable**, a-dopt'-i-ble, a. Capable of, fit for, or worthy of being adopted.—**Adoptedly**, a-dopt'-ed-ly, adv. In the manner of something adopted.—**Adopter**, a-dopt'-er, n. One who adopts.—**Adoption**, a-dop'tion, n. [*L. adoptio.*] The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.—**Adoptive**, a-dop'tiv, a. [*L. adoptivus.*] Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted; assumed.

Adore, a-dōr', v.t. [*L. adoro, to worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to; to regard with the highest esteem, love, and respect; to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman.*]—**Adorability**, a-dōr'-i-ty, n. Quality of being adorable.—**Adorable**, a-dōr'-i-ble, a. Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored.—**Adorableness**, a-dōr'-i-ble-ness, n.—**Adorably**, a-dōr'-i-ble-ly, adv. In a manner worthy of adoration.—**Adoration**, ad-ōr'-i-ōn, n. The act of adoring; the act of paying honors, as to a divine being, worship addressed to a deity; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman.—**Adorer**, a-dōr'-er, n. One who adores; one who worships or honors as divine; a lover; an admirer.—**Adoringly**, a-dōr'-ing-ly, adv. With adoration.

Adorn, a-dōrn', v.t. [*L. adorno—ad, to, and orno, to deck or beautify.*] To deck or decorate; to add to the attractiveness of by dress or ornaments; to set off to advantage; to beautify; embellish.—**Adorned**, a-dōrn'-ed, a. One who adorns.—**Adorning**, a-dōrn'-ing, n. Ornament; decoration. [*N. P.*]—**Adorningly**, a-dōrn'-ing-ly, adv. By adorning.—**Adornment**, a-dōrn'-ment, n. An ornament.

Adoration, ad-ōr'-i-ōn, n. [*L. ad, to, and oratio, a kissing, from oratio, a kiss, or, oris, the mouth.*] The impregnation of plants; impregnation of animals by external contact merely.

Adown, a-doun', prep. [*A. Sax. of-down, off or from the down or hill.*] From a higher to a lower situation; down; along the length of; downwards; all along.—**Adv.** Downward; down.

Adpressed, ad-press't, a. Bot. growing parallel to and in contact with a stem but not adhering to it.

Adrift, a-drift', a. or adv. [*Prefix a, on, and drift, a driving or floating.*] Drifts. Floating at random; impelled or moving without direction; at the mercy of winds and currents; swayed by any chance impulse; at sea; at a loss.

Adroit, a-droit', a. [*Fr. adroit, dexterous.*—*a, to, and droit, right, as opposed to left (comp. dexterous, from L. dexter, right; from L. directus, straight, direct.)*] Dexterous; skilful; expert; active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution.—**Adroitly**, a-droit'-ly, adv. In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skilfully.—**Adroitness**, a-droit'-ness, n. The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness.

Adry, a-dry', a. or adv. [*Prefix a for af, intensa, and dry.*] Thirsty; in want of drink; athirst.

Adscititious, ad-si-ti'ti-ous, a. [*L. adscitico, to take knowingly, to appropriate.*] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.—**Adscititiously**, ad-si-ti'ti-ous-ly, adv. In an adscititious manner.

Adscript, ad-script', a. [*L. adscriptus, pp. of ascribo, to enroll—ad, to, and scribo, to write.*] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place; a scrib.—**Adscriptive**, ad-script'-iv, a. Pertaining to an adscript.

Adstriction, ad-strik'ti-ōn, n. [*L. adstrictio, —ad, to, and stringo. Strictr.*] A binding fast together; coactiveness; constipation.

Adularia, ad-ū-lā-ri-a, n. [*From Adula, the summit of the St. Gothard, where fine specimens are got.*] A very pure, limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar, called also moonstone.

Adulation, ad-ū-lā'-i-ōn, n. [*L. adulatio, adulatio, a fawning, adulor, adulatus, to flatter.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.—**Adulate**, ad-ū-lāt', v.t. To show feigned devotion to; to flatter servilely.—**Adulator**, ad-ū-lāt'-er, n. A flatterer.—**Adulatory**, ad-ū-lāt'-er-i, a. Flattering.

Adult, a-dult', n. [*L. adultus, grown to maturity, from ad, to, oleo, to grow.*] An immature. Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; pertaining or relating to full growth; suitable for an adult.—**Adult**, a-dult', n. A person grown to full size and strength.—**Adulness**, a-dult'-ness, n. The state of being adult.

Adulterate, a-dul'ter-āt', v.t.—**Adulterated**, adul'ter-āt', a. [*L. adultero, from adulter, mixed, an adulterer—ad, to, and alter, other.*] To debas or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials.—**Adulterant**, a-dul'ter-ant', n. The person or thing that adulterates.—**Adulteration**, a-dul'ter-ā'-i-ōn, n. The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture.—**Adulterator**, a-dul'ter-āt'-er, n. One who adulterates.

Adultery, a-dul'ter-i, n. [*L. adulterium, from adulter, an adulterer. ADULTEBATE.*] Violation of the marriage-bed; sexual commerce by a married person with one who is not his or her wife or husband.—**Adulterous**, a-dul'ter-er, n. A man guilty of adultery.—**Adulterous**, a-dul'ter-er, n. A woman guilty of adultery.—**Adulterous**, a-dul'ter-in, a. Proceeding from adulterous commerce.—**Adulterous**, a-dul'ter-us, a. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit.—**Adulterously**, a-dul'ter-us-ly, adv. In an adulterous manner.

Adumbrate, ad-um'brāt', v.t.—**Adumbrated**, ad-um'brāt', a. [*L. adumbrō, to shade—ad, and umbr, n. a shade.*] To give a faint shadow or to exhibit a faint resemblance of,

like a shadow; to shadow forth.—**Adumbrate**, ad-um'brāt', v.t.—**Adumbrating**, ad-um'brāt'-ing, v.t.—**Adumbration**, ad-um'brā'-i-ōn, n. The act of adumbrating or shadowing forth; a faint or imperfect representation of a thing.—**Adumbrative**, ad-um'brāt'-iv, a. Shadowing forth; faintly resembling.—**Adumbratively**, ad-um'brāt'-iv-ly, adv. In an adumbrative manner.

Adumbrative, ad-um'brāt'-iv, a. [*L. adumbratus, hooked—ad, to, and uncus, a hook.*] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook.—**Adumbratively**, ad-um'brāt'-iv-ly, adv. Hookedness.

Adust, a-dust', n. [*L. adustus, hurned—ad, to, and uro, ustum, to burn.*] Burned; scorched; parched up; looking as if burned or scorched.

Advance, ad-van's, v.t.—**Advanced**, ad-van's, a. [*Fr. avancer, from avast, forward (whence also L. avast, L. abastis, from before, in front—ab, from, ante, before, a. To bring forward; to move further in front; to promote; to raise to a higher rank; to forward or further; to encourage the progress of; to enhance (price); to accelerate the growth of; to offer or propose; to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; to allege; to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done.—v.t. To move or go forward; to work assiduously; to make progress; to grow better, later, wiser, or older; to rise in rank, office, or consequence.—A moving forward or towards the front; a march forward; gradual progression; improvement; advancement; promotion; a proposal; a first step towards; addition to price; rise in price; a giving beforehand; that which is given beforehand, especially money.—v.t. Advance, in front; before; beforehand, before an equivalent is received.*—**Advancement**, ad-van's-ment, n. The act of advancing; the state of being advanced; the act of promoting; preferment; promotion; improvement; furtherance.—**Advancer**, ad-van's-er, n. One who advances.—**Advancement**, ad-van's-er, n. A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to a sailor on his signing the articles of agreement.

Advantage, ad-van'tā', n. [*O. Fr. advantage, Fr. avantage, from avant, before. ADVANCE.*] Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to success, prosperity, or any desired end (the advantage of a good constitution, of an excellent education); superiority; benefit; gain; profit.—**Advantaged**, ad-van'tā'-t, v.t. To bring advantage to; to be of service to; to benefit; to yield profit or gain to.—**Advantageous**, ad-van'tā'-jus, a. Being advantage; profitable; useful; beneficial.—**Advantageously**, ad-van'tā'-jus-ly, adv. In an advantageous manner.—**Advantageousness**, ad-van'tā'-jus-ness, n.

Advance, ad-ven', v.t. [*L. advēno, to come to—ad, to, and venio, to come. VENTURE.*] To accede or be superadded; to become a part, though not essential.—**Advent**, ad-vent', n. [*L. adventus, an arrival.*] A coming; approach; visitation; the coming of our Saviour; an ecclesiastical division of the year embracing the four weeks before Christmas.—**Adventitious**, ad-ven'ti-ti-ous, a. [*L. adventitious.*] Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidentally or casually acquired.—**Adventitiously**, ad-ven'ti-ti-ous-ly, adv.—**Adventitiousness**, ad-ven'ti-ti-ous-ness, n.

Adventure, ad-ven'tūr', n. [*O. Fr. aventure, Fr. aventure, L. L. adventura, aventura, from L. adventurus, about to arrive, fut. part. of advēno, to arrive. ADVENT.*] Hazard; risk; chance; a hazardous enterprise; a bold and dangerous undertaking of uncertain issue; a commercial speculation; a speculation in goods sent abroad; a remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.—**Adventured**, ad-ven'tūr'-d, v.t. To risk or hazard; to venture on; to attempt.—**Adventurer**, ad-ven'tūr'-er, n. One who engages in an adventure or speculation; one who attempts or takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; one who lives by underhand means, or by a system of imposition.—**Adventures**,

Affuse af-fūz', v.t. -*af-fused*, *af-fusing*. [*L. affundo, affusum*-*af-for* ad. to, and *fundo, furum*, to pour out.] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.-**Affusion**, af-fū'zhon, n. The act of pouring or sprinkling liquid upon; med. the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means.
Affy, af-fī', v.t. -*af-fied*, *af-fying*. [*AFRICANA.*] To betroth; to affiancé.-v.t. To trust or confide.
Afield, a-fīld', adv. To the field; in the field; astray.
Afire, a-fīr', a. or adv. On fire.
Aflame, a-flām', a. or adv. Flaming; glowing.
Aflat, a-flat', a. or adv. On a level with the ground.
Afloat, a-flāt', a. or adv. In a floating manner; with showy equipage or dress.
Afloat, a-flōt', a. or adv. Burns on the water; drifting; passing from one person to another; in circulation (as a rumour).
Afoam, a-fōm', a. or adv. In a foaming state; foaming.
Afoot, a-fūt', a. or adv. On foot; borne by the feet; walking; in a state of being planned for execution (as a plan or plot).
Afore, a-fōr', adv. [*Prefix a, at, and fore; A. Sax. on/foran.*] Before in time or place; now mainly a nautical term; in the fore part of a vessel.-*prep.* before in time, position, rank, &c.; in presence of; now a naut. term; more toward the head of a ship than; nearer the stem than.-*Afore the mast*, applied to a common sailor.-**Aforegoing**, a-fōr-gō-ing, a. Going before.-**Aforehand**, a-fōr-hand, adv. In time previous; by previous provision; not behindhand.-**Aforementioned**, **Aforenamed**, **Aforesaid**, a-fōr-men-shōnd, a-fōr-nāmd, a-fōr-sāid, a. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse; **Aforesought**, a-fōr-thāt, a. Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepen.-**Afortime**; **Afortim**, adv. In time past; formerly. [*N. T.*]
Afrail, a-trād', a. or pp. [*O. E. afrrayd, afrayde*, &c., pp. of *afrajan*.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful; not used attributively. [*Colloquially, I am afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like.]
Afresh, a-fresh', adv. Anew; again; after intermission.
African, af-rik-an, a. Pertaining to Africa.-a. A native of Africa.-**Africaner**, af-rik-an-der, n. A native of South Africa; born of white parents.-**Africanize**, af-rik-an-iz, v.t. To give an African or negro character to.
Afric, **Afreet**, af-rit', af-ret', n. *Mohammedan myth*. A powerful evil jinn or demon. Written also *Afreet*, *Afris*.
Afront, a-frunt', adv. In front. [*Shak.*]
Aft, aft, a. or adv. [*A. Sax. aft, eft, after*, behind; *Goth. afta*; from *A. Sax. af, af, Goth. af, E. of, of*.] *Naut.* a word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards the stern of a ship.
After, aft-er, a. [*A. Sax. after*, a compar. from *af, z. of, of*, -*er* being the compar. syllable, seen as *-ther* in *whether*, *Athier*, as *-der* in *under*.] *Op.* Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; as, an *after* period of life; in this sense often combined with the following noun.-*prep.* Behind in place; later in time; in pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for; in imitation of, or in imitation of the style of (after a model); according to; in proportion to (*after* our deserts); below in rank or excellence; next to; concerning (*inquire after*).-**After all**, at last; upon the whole; at the most; notwithstanding.-*adv.* Later in time; afterwards; behind; in pursuit.-**Afterings**, aft-er-ingz, n. pl. The last milk drawn in milking; strappings.
After-age, a. A later age or time; posterity.-**After-birth**, n. That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child; called also *Secundines*.-**After-body**, n. That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships.-**After-cult**, n. Expense after the execution of the main design.-**After-crop**, n. The second crop in the same year.-**After-damp**, n. Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal-mine after an explosion of 'fire-damp'.-**After-grass**, n. The grass which again springs up

from land previously mowed the same year.-**After-growth**, n. A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed.-**After-hold**, n. That portion of a ship's hold lying behind the mainmast.-**After-hours**, n. pl. Hours that follow business; time following.-**After-life**, n. Future life; remainder of life; the life after death.-**After-math**, n. A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season.-**After-mentioned**, a. Mentioned or to be mentioned afterwards.-**Afternoon**, n. The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.-**After-pains**, n. pl. The pains which succeed childbirth.-**After-part**, n. The latter part; the part of a ship towards the stern.-**After-piece**, n. A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal performance.-**After-sail**, n. One of a vessel's sails on the main and mizen masts.-**After-taste**, n. A taste which succeeds eating or drinking.-**After-thought**, n. Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late or after the performance of the act to which it refers.-**After-time**, n. Succeeding time; more commonly in the plural.-**After-wise**, a. Wise after the event; wise when it is too late.-**After-wit**, n. Wisdom that comes too late.
Aftermost, aft-er-mōst, a. *superl.* [*A. Sax. oftemest*, a double superlative, *west* being from *wa* + *st*, two superlative suffixes.] *blindmost*; opposed to *foremost*.
Afterward, **Afterwards**, aft-er-werd, aft-er-wērds, adv. [*A. Sax. afterward, afterwards* is an adverbial genitive. *Wand.*] In later or subsequent time.
Ag, ā-gā, n. In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer.
Again, a-gen' or a-gān', adv. [*A. Sax. on-gān*, *again*; *gān*, against. *AGAINST.*] A second time; once more; on another occasion; on the other hand; moreover; besides; further; in return; back; in answer.
Against, a-genst', prep. [*O. E. agayns, on-gaynes*, *A. Sax. on-gān*, *against*.] The *st* is an adverbial or genit. termination and the *t* has been added, like that in *amidst*, *betwixt*. *A. Sax. gān*, *again* or *against*, is the same as *gain* in *gainsey*; *G. gān*, *against*.] Opposite in place (often preceded by *over*); in opposition to; adverse or hostile to (*against* law or public opinion); towards a rock; bearing or resting upon (to lean *against*); in preparation for (an event).
Agalochum, a-gal'lok-nm, n. [*Gr. agallochion*.] A fragrant wood used by the Orientals as supplying a perfume.
Agalmatolite, a-gal-mat'ō-lit, n. [*Gr. agalma*, image, and *lithos*, stone.] A kind of soft stone found in China and resembling steatite, often cut into images.
Agami, ā-gā-mī, n. [*Native name*.] The golden-breasted trumpeter, a bird of the crane family, a native of South America.
Agamic, a-gā-mīk, a. [*Gr. a, priv., and gamos*, marriage.] Reproduced without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex.-**Agamist**, ā-gā-mīst, n. One who refuses or rejects marriage.
Agamogenesis, a-gā-m'ō-jen'ō-sis, n. [*Gr. a, priv., gamos*, marriage, and *genesis*, reproduction.] The production of young without the congress of the sexes.-**Agamogenetic**, a-gā-m'ō-jen-et'ik, a. Of or pertaining to agamogenesis.
Agape, ā-gā-pē, a. or a. Gaping as with wonder; having the mouth wide open.
Agape, ā-gā-pē, n. [*Gr. agapē*, love.] Among the primitive Christians a love-feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor.
Agar-agar, ā-gā-r'gā-r, n. The native name of a dried sea-weed much used in the East for soups and jellies.
Agaric, ā-gā-rīk, n. [*Gr. agarikon*.] A name of various fungi. Many of the species are edible like the common mushroom, while others are deleterious and even poisonous.-**Agaric mineral**, *mountain-silk* or *mountain-meal*, a native carbonate of lime,

resembling a fungus; a stone of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water.
Agate, ā-gā-tē, n. [*Gr. a, without, and gaster*, gastrea, belly.] Without a stomach, or proper intestinal canal, as the tape-worm.
Agate, ā-gā-tē, n. [*Fr. agate*, from *L. achates*, so called because found near a river of that name in Sicily.] A semiprecious mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and this mixed with jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, &c.; used for rings, seals, cups, beads, &c.; an instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it; a gilder's tool; a kind of type, called also *ruby*.-**Agatiferous**, ā-gā-tī-fēr-us, a. Containing or producing agate.-**Agatine**, ā-gā-tīn, a. Pertaining to or resembling agate.-**Agatine**, ā-gā-tīs, c.t. To change into agate.-**Agatized** wood, a kind of hornstone formed by petrification.-**Agaty**, ā-gā-tī, a. Of the nature of agate.
Agave, ā-gā-vē, n. [*Gr. agave*, noble.] A genus of plants, comprehending the American aloes. They live for many years-ten to seventy-before flowering.
Age, ā-jē, n. [*Fr. age*, *O. Fr. eage*, *L. L. atatum*, from *L. atavitas*, abrev. of *avisitas*, from *avum*, an age. *Evra.*] A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any individual thing or being; the time during which an individual has lived; the latter part of life; the state of being old; oldness; old people collectively; the state of having arrived at the twenty-first year of one's life; great length of time; a long or protracted period, sometimes definitely a century; a historical epoch; an epoch having a particular character; the people who live at a particular period.-**The age**, the times we live in.-v.t. -*aged* (*Adj.*), *aging*. To grow old; to assume the appearance of old age.-v.t. To give the character of age or ripeness to (to *age* wine).-**Aged**, ā-jēd, a. Old; having lived long; having a certain age (*aged* forty years; in this sense often *Adj.*)-**Agedly**, ā-jēd-lī, adv. Like an aged person.-**Agedness**, ā-jēd-nēs, n. The state or condition of being aged; oldness.
Agenda, ā-jen'dā, n. pl. [*It* (to be done).] Memoranda; a memorandum-book; a church service; a ritual or liturgy.
Agent, ā-jent, n. [*L. agens, agens*, acting. *AGENT.*] One who or that which acts; an actor; one that exerts power or has the power to act; an active power or cause; a body or substance that causes a certain action to begin; a person intrusted with the business of another.-**Agency**, ā-jen't-ā, n. The state of being in action or exerting power; operation; instrumentality; the office or business of an agent or factor.-**Agential**, ā-jen't-shāl, a. Pertaining to an agent or agency.
Agentic, ā-gēntī-ā, n. [*Gr. a, priv., and genomas*, to taste.] *Med.* a defect or loss of taste.
Agglomerate, ā-glom'er-āt, c.t. -*agglomerating*, *agglomerating*. [*L. agglomerō*-*ad*, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball of yarn.] To collect or gather into a mass.-v.t. To become collected into a ball or mass.-a. *Geol.* a collective name for masses consisting of angular fragments ejected from volcanoes.-**Agglomeration**, ā-glom'er-ā'zhon, n. The act of agglomerating; a collection; a heap.-**Agglomerative**, ā-glom'er-āt-iv, a. Disposed to agglomerate.
Agglutinate, ā-glu'tīn-āt, v.t. -*agglutinates*, *agglutinating*. [*L. a, glutino*-*ad*, and *glutino*, from *glutis*, glue. *GLUCE.*] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to glue together.-a. United as by glue; joined.-**Agglutinative** or **Agglutinating languages**, in philol. those languages in which the suffixes for inflection retain a kind of independence, and are felt to be distinct from the root or main significant element of the word.-**Agglutinant**, ā-glu'tīn-āt-ant, a. Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.-a. Any viscous substance which agglutinates or

Fate, far, fat, fall; met, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a. &c. above-the Fr. a.

danger; to rouse to vigilance; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.—**Alarmed**, a-lar'md', a. Indicating or expressive of alarm (look, countenance).—**Alarming**, a-lar'm'ing, a. Calculated to rouse alarm; causing apprehension.—**Alarmingly**, a-lar'm'ing-ly, adv. In an alarming manner.—**Alarmist**, a-lar'm'ist, n. One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news.

Alarum, a-lar'um, n. [A corruption of alarm.] An alarm; a watchword or signal indicating danger; any loud noise or disturbance. (Now only poetical.)

Alary, a-lar'i, a. Alar.

Alas, a-las, exclamation. [O. Fr. *alas*, from *inter*, *al*, *al*, *lascus*, weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

Alate, a-lat', a. [L. *alatus*, winged, *ala*, a wing.] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

Alb, Alb, alb, n. [L. *albus*, white (*vestis*, garment, underfoot).] A clerical vestment worn by priests, a long robe of white linen bound with a sash.

Albore, Albore, al-bor', n. [Fr. *albor*, a corruption of Sp. and Pg. *albar*, a pelican, from Ar. *al-badid*, the hocket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below its bill.] An aquatic bird, the largest sea-bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of the wings, met with at immense distances from land.

Albort, al-bor't, conl. [Al in old sense of thought, be, and it, and equivalent to be it so.] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Albort, al-bor't, n. [After the Prince Consort, Albert.] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button-hole.

Albescence, al-bes'ens, a. [L. *albescere*, to grow white, an incept, from *albus*, white.] Becoming white or rather whitish; moderately white; of a pale, hoary aspect.

Albore, al-bor', n. ALBORA.

Albigenses, al-bi-jen'ez, n. pl. A party of religious reformers in the twelfth century, who were ruthlessly persecuted; so called from *Albi*, a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided.

Albino, al-bi'nō, n. pl. *Albinos* or *Albinos*, al-bi'nōz, n. [Pg. from L. *albus*, white.] A person of abnormally pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes; an animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution.—**Albinism**, Albinism, al-bin'iz-um, al-bi'nō-iz'm, n. The state or condition of an albino; leucopathy.

Albite, al-bit', n. [L. *albus*, white.] A name given to felspar whose alkali is soda instead of potash; it is a constituent in Aberdeen granite.

Albuginea, al-bu-jin'ē-a, n. [L. *albugo*, albuginea, whiteness, from *albus*, white.] The white fibrous coating of the eye; the white.—**Albugineous**, al-bu-jin'ē-us, a. Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg.

Album, al-bum, n. [L. from *albus*, white.] A book, originally blank, in which may be inserted autographs of celebrated persons or favourite pieces of poetry or prose, generally contributed by friends; a book for preserving photographic or other views, portraits, &c.—**Album Greenum**, n. [Lit. Greek white.] The dung of dogs, wolves, &c., whitened by exposure to the air, used by tanners to soften leather.

Albumen, al-bū'm, n. [L. from *albus*, white.] A substance entering largely into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids; so named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it abounds in its purest natural state.—**Albumen**, al-bū'men-iz, v. t.—**Albumenized**, albumen'izing. To convert into albumen;

to cover or impregnate with albumen.—**Albuminated**, al-bū'min-ē-d, a. Like albumen.—**A** substance resembling albumen; proteid.—**Albuminous**, albuminous, al-bū'min-ōs, al-bū'min-ō-us, a. Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen; applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen, as all kinds of grain, palms, &c.—**Albuminousness**, al-bū'min-ōs-ness, n.

Albuminum, al-bū'min-ū-m, n. [L. *albuminum*, sapwood, from *albus*, white.] The white matter and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants between the inner bark and the heart-wood; the sapwood.—**Albumosa**, al-bū'mō-sa, a. Relating to albumen.

Alcahest, al-ka-hes't, n. Same as *Althubest*.

Alcaic, al-ka'ik, a. [L. *alcaicus*.] Pertaining to *Alcaeus*, a lyric poet of Mitylene.—**Alcaic verse**, a variety of verse used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of five feet, a spondee or iambus, an iambus, a long syllable, and two dactyls.

Alcaids, Alcaids, al-ka'idz, al-ka'id-ā, n. [Sp. and Pg. from Ar.] In Spain, Portugal, &c., a commander of a fortress; the chief civil magistrate of a town; also, a jailer.

Alchamy, Alchamy, al-ke'mi, al-ke'mi, n. [Ar. *al*, the, and *hīmā*, chemistry, *al-kīmī*, n. striv.] The art which had for its main objects the transmuting of the baser metals into gold or silver, the discovery of an elixir of life, a universal solvent, &c.—**Alchemic**, Alchemical, Alchemistic, Al-chemistical, al-ke'm'ik, al-ke'm'ik-al, al-ke'm'ist'ik, al-ke'm'ist'ik-al, a. Relating to, produced by, or practicing alchemy. Also spelt with *ch* or practicing alchemy. Alchemically, al-ke'm'ik-al-ly, al-ke'm'ik-al-ly, adv. In the manner of alchemy.—**Alchemist**, Alchemist, al-ke'm'ist, al-ke'm'ist, n. One who practices alchemy.—**Alchemis**, al-ke'm'is, n. f. To change by alchem; to transmute, as metals.

Alce, al'ko, n. A small variety of dog found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

Alcohol, al-ko-hol, n. [Sp. Pg. *alcohol*—Ar. *al*, the, and *hōl*, a fine powder of antimony, hence anything very fine or purified, as rectified spirit. A liquid forming the intoxicating prin. is of all vinous and spirituous liquors, and obtained by distillation. Having been first procured from wine, the name of *spirit of wine* is given to the strongest alcohol used in commerce, containing about 90 per cent of pure alcohol.—**Alcoholate**, Alcoholate, al-ko-hol-āt, al-ko-hāt, n. A salt in which alcohol appears to reduce the water of crystallization.—**Alcoholic**, al-ko-hol'ik, a. Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.—**A** alcoholic liquid.—**Alcoholism**, al-ko-hol-iz'm, n. The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits.—**Alcoholize**, al-ko-hol-iz, v. t. To convert into alcohol; to rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.—**Alcoholometer**, Alcoholometer, al-ko-hol'om'e-ter, al-ko-hol'om'e-ter, n. An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid.—**Alcoholometrical**, al-ko-hol'om'e-trik-al, a. Relating to the alcoholometer.—**Alcoholometry**, al-ko-hol'om'e-tri, n. The determination of the percentage of absolute alcohol in a liquid.

Alcoran, ALKORAN.

Alcove, al'kov, n. [Fr. *alcove*, Sp. *alcoba*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kubbah*, an alcove, a little room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c.; any natural recess.

Alcyonum, al-si-bū'n-ū-m, n. [L.] The generic name of various polyps, some of which grow grouped together so as to form fleshy bodies, familiarly known as 'deadman's fingers' and 'cow's paps.' They are akin to the animals that produce coral.

Aldehyds, al-de-hid, n. [Al, first syllable of alcohol, and *dehyd*, the first two of *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol; one of a class of organic compounds, derived from alcohol by the abstraction of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of one atom of oxygen.—**Aldehydic**, al-de-hid'ik, a. Of or pertaining to or containing aldehyds.

Alder, al'der, n. [O. E. *alder* (the *d* being a more modern insertion), A. Sax. *alder*, *aldr*; Icel. *alr*, G. *alder*; allied to L. *alnus*, an alder.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Ainus*. *A. glutinosus* is the common alder, usually growing in moist land.—**Alder-buckthorn**, n. *Rhamnus Frangula*, a British plant, a shrub 3 to 10 feet high.

Alderman, al'der-man, n. pl. **Aldermen**, al'der-men. [A. Sax. *aldorman*, *aldor*, *man*—*aldor*, an alder, from *ald*, old, and *man*.] Anciently, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire; now a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.—**Aldermans**, al'der-man'iz, a. Relating to or becoming an alderman.—**Aldermanly**, al'der-man-ly, a. Pertaining to or like an alderman.—**Aldermansy**, Aldermansy, al'der-man-ship, n. The office, quality, or condition of an alderman.

Aldine, al'din, a. Proceeding from the printing-press of *Aldus Manutius* of Venice, and his family, from 1490 to 1807.

Ale, al, n. [A. Sax. *ale*, Dan. *øl*, Sw. and Icel. *öl*, ale.] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation; beer, or a kind of beer; a merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk.—**Ale-berry**, n. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.—**Ale-conner**, n. [O. Fr. *to know* or see.] An officer appointed to assay ale and beer, or to inspect the measures used in public-houses.—**Ale-coot**, n. A costume, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour.—**Ale-gill** (-gill), n. A kind of medicated liquor from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.—**Ale-heat**, n. [D. *ale*, ivy.] Ground-ivy. The word assumed this form because its leaves were used in making ale before the use of hops.—**Ale-house**, n. A house where ale is retailed; a beer-shop.—**Ale-wife**, n. A woman who keeps an ale-house.—**Ale-yard**, n. A very elongated form of drinking-glass and measure for ale formerly used.

Aleatory, al'e-o-to-ri, a. [L. *alea*, a die, chance.] Pertaining to chance or contingency; depending on a contingency.

Alea, al'e, adv. *Nest*, on the lee side; on the side opposite to that on which the wind strikes; opposite of *a-weather*.

Alegar, al'e-gar, n. [A. Sax. and *eggar*, Fr. *algar*, sour.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale.

Alembic, a-lem'bik, n. [L. L. *alambicum*; Sp. *alambicus*—Ar. *al*, the, *ambik*, an alembic, from Gr. *ambix*, a cup.] A chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper.

Alepidota, a-lep'i-dōt, n. [Gr. *al*, priv., and *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale.] Not having scales.—**A** Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

Alert, a-ler't, a. [Fr. *alerte*, alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly *alerte*, and *alerte*, from *al*, *al*, *er*, the alert, from *al*, to the, *er*, erect, from L. *erectus*, erect.] Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant; brisk; nimble.—**On** or *upon* the alert, upon the watch; on the danger.—**Alertness**, a-ler't-ness, n. The state or quality of being alert.

Alethology, a-le'thō-lō-jī, n. [Gr. *aletheia*, truth, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of truth and error in logic.

Alurone, al-ūrōn, n. [Gr. *aluron*, fine flour.] Albuminoid granules found in seeds.

Alexandria, al-egs-an-dri-an, a. A plant of the carrot family formerly eaten.

Alexandrian, al-egs-an-dri-an, a. Pertaining to *Alexandria* in Egypt, more especially ancient Alexandria.—**Alexandrine**, al-egs-an-dri-n, n. A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets; so called from a poem written in French on the life of *Alexander the Great*.

Alexipharmic, Alexipharmical, a-lek'zi-farm'ik, a-lek'zi-farm'ik-al, a. [Gr. *alexō*, to ward off, *pharmakon*, a drug, remedy, poison.] Acting as a means of warding off disease or the effects of poison; acting as a remedy.—**Alexipharmic**, n. A remedy;

Almanac, **Almanack**, al'ma-nak, n. [Fr. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *al-manakh*, probably from a root meaning to reckon; Heb. *manakh*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, stated festivals of churches, &c., for a certain year or years.

Almondine, **Almondine**, al'man-din, al'mun-din, n. [Fr. *almondine*, L.L. *almondina*, *clavandina*, *alobandina*, a gem brought from *Atabanda*, a city in Asia Minor.] A name given to the violet or violet-red varieties of the spinel ruby, and also to precious or noble garnet.

Alms, **Almah**, al'mé, n. The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to singing and dancing girls.

Almighty, al-mi'ti, a. [All and mighty.] Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might.—*The Almighty*, the omnipotent God.—**Almightily**, al-mi'ti-li, adv. In an almighty manner; with almightiness.—**Almightiness**, al-mi'ti-ness, n. The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

Almond, a mund, n. [O.Fr. *almandre*, Fr. *amande*, It. *amandola*, corrupted from L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalé*, an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach; the tree itself. There are two varieties, *sweet* and *bitter*. The name is also given to the seeds of some other species of plants; also to a kernel or gland of the throat.—**Almond-cake**, n. The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.—**Almond-oil**, n. A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds.—**Almond-paste**, n. A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps.—**Almond-willow**, n. *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow.

Almondine, ALMONDINE.

Almoner, al'mon-er, n. [O.Fr. *almoener*, L.L. *elemosynarius*, from Gr. *elemosyne* = E. *alms*.] A dispenser of alms or charity; more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses, or on behalf of some superior.—**Almonry**, al'mon-ri, n. The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Alms, al'most, adv. [All and most.] Nearly well nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms, al'm, n. [O.Fr. *alms*, *almes*, A. S. *almes*, *almese*, borrowed from L. *elemosyna*, alms, from Gr. *elemosyne*, pity.] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a charitable dole; charity. [This word (like *riches*) is strictly a singular, but its form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]—**Alms-deed**, n. An act of charity; a charitable gift.—**Alms-folk**, n. Persons supported by alms.—**Alms-gate**, n. The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.—**Alms-giver**, n. One who gives alms.—**Alms-giving**, n. The act of giving alms.—**Alms-house**, n. A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from public endowment; a poor-house.—**Alms-man**, a pl. **Alms-men**, a person supported by charity or by public provision.

Alms, Alms, al'mng, al'mum n. A tree or wood of unknown species mentioned in the Old Testament.

Alms, al'm, n. [Fr. *alms*, from O.Fr. *aine*, L. *aina*, an ell.] A measuring by the ell.—**Alms-er**, al'ma-er, n. Formerly an official whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal.

Alms, al'm, n. [Gr. *alos*.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Alce*, of the same order as the lily. They are natives of warm climates, and especially abundant in Africa. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine.—**Aloes-wood**, n. Same as *Apolo-wood*.—**Aloetic**, **Aloetical**, al-5-et'ik, al-5-et'ik-a, a. Pertaining to or obtained from the aloes or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

Aloft, a-loft, adv. [Icel. *á loft* (pron. loft).

Lorr.] On high; in the air; high above the ground; *navel*, on the higher yards or rigging.

Alone, a-lon', a. or adv. [All and one—the all and one being formerly printed as separate words; G. *allein*, Dan. *alleen*, D. *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way.] Apart from another or others; single; solitary (to remain alone, to walk alone); only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; solely (the *alone* remained, two men alone returned). Rarely used before a noun, as one alone verse.—*To let alone*, to leave untouched or not meddled with.—**Alone-ness**, a-lon-ness, n. The state of being alone.

Along, a-long, adv. [A. Sax. *andlang*, c.-long—prefix *and*, as in answer, and *lang*, long.] By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length (stretched along); in a line or with a progressive motion; onward (to walk along); in company; together (followed by *with*).—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from across; in a longitudinal direction over or near.—**Alongshore**, a-long' shor', adv. By the shore or coast; lengthwise and near the shore.—**Alongshore man**, a labourer employed about shipping.—**Alongside**, a-long'sid, adv. Along or by the side; beside each other (to lie alongside or alongside of).—*prep.* Beside; by the side of.

Along, a-long, prep. [A. Sax. *gelang*, owing to, from *gelangan*, to happen.] Owing to; on account of; followed by *of*, and now used mainly by the vulgar or uneducated.

Along, a-loft, adv. [O.Fr. *a-loft*—prefix *a*, on, and *loft* or *loft*, windward.] At a distance, but within view; apart; separated.—*prep.*; Away or apart from. [Met.]

Alopecia, al'5-pe-si, n. [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *alopēkia*, from *alopēx*, a fox, because foxes are said to be subject to this disease.] A disease called the fox-evil or scurf, accompanied by a falling off of the hair.

Aloud, a-loud, adv. With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Alow, a-low, adv. In a low place, or a lower part; opposed to aloft.

Alp, alp, n. [From the Alps, well-known mountains in Central Europe.] A high mountain.—**Alpenhorn**, al'pen-horn, n. [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals. Called also *Alphorn*.—**Alpenstock**, al'pen-stok, n. [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end, used in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.—**Alpine**, al'pin, a. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps, or any lofty mountain; mountainous.—**Alpine**, an Alpine plant.—**Alpinery**, al-pin'er-i, n. A place in a garden or elsewhere set apart for the cultivation of Alpine plants.

Alpaca, al-pak'a, n. [Peruv. *alpaca*.] A ruminant mammal, of the camel tribe, a native of the Andes, valued for its long soft, and silky wool, which is woven into fabrics of great beauty; a fabric manufactured from the wool of the alpaca.

Alpha, al'fa, n. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, sometimes used to denote what is first or a beginning.—**Alphabet**, al'fa-bet, n. [Gr. *alpha* and *beta*, A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; any series of elementary signs or symbols used for a similar purpose; hence, first elements; simplest rudiments.—**Alphabetarian**, al'fa-bet'a-ri-an, n. A learner of the alphabet.—**Alphabetic**, **Alphabetical**, al'fa-bet'ik, al'fa-bet'ik-a, a. Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet.—**Alphabetically**, al'fa-bet'ik-a-li, adv. In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.—**Alphabetize**, al'fa-bet-iz, v.t. To arrange alphabetically.

Alquifou, **Alquifore**, al'ki-fu, al'ki-for, n. [Fr. *alquifou*, Sp. *alquifol*: of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called *potter's ore*.

Already, al-red'i, adv. [All and ready.]

Before the present time; a. Of some specified time.

Alsatian, al-sa'hi-an, a. Of or pertaining to Alsace in Germany.—**Or**. A native of Alsacia.

Also, al'so, adv. and conj. [All and so; A. Sax. *ait-sa*, *ait-sa*, *ait-sa*, *ait-sa*, from *ait*, *ait*, all, quite, and *sa*, so. As is this work contracted.] In like manner; likewise; in addition; too; further.

Altai, **Altai**, al-tai'k, al-tai'yan, a. Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains in Eastern Asia.—**Altai** or **Altai** family of languages, a family of languages which includes Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, &c. Also called *Scythian* and *Turanian*.

Altar, al'ter, n. [L. *altaris*, from a root seen in L. *altus*, high.] An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity; a table in a church for the celebration of the eucharist.—**Altarage**, al'ter-aj, n. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church; the profits arising to priests from oblations, gifts, or dues on account of an altar; the small tithes. Called also *Altar-dues*, *Altar-bread*, *Altar-bread* prepared for the eucharist.—**Altar-card**, n. A printed or written transcript of certain portions of the communion service for the use of the priest officiating at the altar.—**Altar-cloth**, n. The cloth that covers the altar, and hangs down in front.—**Altar-piece**, n. A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church.—**Altar-table**, n. The flat portion of an altar; a communion-table.—**Altar-tomb**, n. A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar.

Alter, al'ter, v.t. [L. *altero*, to change, from L. *alter*, another of two—root *al*, another (seen in *alms*, Gr. *alios*, another, E. *else*), and compar. suffix *-ter* = E. *-ther* in *other*, &c.] To make other or different; to make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.—*v.i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change.—**Alterability**, al'ter-a-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being susceptible of alteration.—**Alterable**, al'ter-a-bl, a. Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.—**Alterableness**, al'ter-a-bl-ness, n. The quality of being alterable.—**Alterably**, al'ter-a-bli, adv. In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.—**Alteration**, al'ter-a-shun, n. The act of altering; the state of being altered; also, the change made.—**Alterative**, al'ter-a-tiv, a. Causing alteration; having the power to alter; *med.* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.—**Al**. A medicine having this character.

Alterate, al'ter-kät, v.t. [L. *altercor*, *alteratus*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another. *Altra*.] To contend in words; to wrangle.—**Altercation**, al'ter-kät-shun, n. The act of altercating; warm contention in words; heated argument; a wrangle.

Alterna, al'tern, a. [L. *alternus*, from *alter*, another. *Altra*.] Acting by turns; alternate. [Met.]—**Alternacy**, al'tern-a-si, n. The state of being alternate.—**Alternant**, al'tern-ant, a. Alternating.—**Alternate**, al'ter-nat, a. [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, to do by turns.] Being by turns; following one another in time or place by turns; first one, then another successively; reciprocal; having one intervening between each pair; occupying every second place; consisting of parts or members proceeding in this way (an *alternate* series).—**Alternate generation**, that species of generation among animals by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or some remote ancestor; heterogenesis.—**Alternate**, al'ter-nat or al'ter-nät, v.t.—*alternated*, *alternating*. To perform by turns or in succession; to cause to succeed or follow by turns.—*v.i.* To follow one another in time or place by turns.—**Alternately**, al'ter-nät-li, adv. In an alternate manner.—**Alternateness**, al'ter-nät-ness, n. The state or quality of being alternate.—**Alternation**, al'ter-nät-shun, n. The act of alternating, or state of being alternate; the act of following and being followed in

turn.—**Alternative**, al-ter-na-tiv, a. Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things.—**A**. A choice between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left; a possibility of one of two things, so that if one is false the other must be true.—**Alternatively**, al-ter-na-tiv-ly, *adv.* In an alternative manner.—**Alternativeness**, al-ter-na-tiv-ness, *n.*
Although, al-though, *conj.* [All, if, even, and though; comp. *albeit*. Grant all this; be it so; suppose that; admit all that. *Al-* though differs very little from *though*, but is perhaps rather stronger.
Altimeter, al-tim'e-ter, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a quadrant.—**Altimetry**, al-tim'e-try, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes.
Altiscope, al-tis-ko-p, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopeo*, to look at.] An instrument of a telescopic character with lenses and mirrors, enabling a person to overlook objects intervening between himself and another object.
Altitude, al-ti-tud, *n.* [L. *nitudo*, from *altus*, high (whence *exalt*, *height*),] Height; amount of space to a point above from one below; measure of elevation; pl. haughty airs (colloq.).
Alto, al'to or al'to, *n.* [It., from L. *altus*, high, being above the tenor.] *Mus.* Contralto; the deepest voice among women and boys, and the highest among men, a special voice above the tenor; a singer in this voice.—**A**. Pertaining to this voice.—**Alto-clef**, *n.* *Mus.* the Clef.—**Alto-relievo**, al'to-re-ly'a'vo, *n.* High relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out prominently from the background.
Altogether, al-tu-geth'er, *adv.* [All, quite, and together.] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.
Altruism, al-tru-izm, *n.* [It. *altru*, others, from L. *alter*, another.] Devotion to others or to humanity; the opposite of *selfishness*.—**Altruist**, al-tru-ist, *n.* One who practices altruism.—**Altruistic**, al-tru-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to al'tru-ism; regardful of o'hers.
Alum, al'um, *n.* [L. *alumen*.] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminum and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c. Common or potash alum is used medicinally as an astringent and a styptic; in dyeing, as a mordant; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins.—**A**. To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.—**Alumina**, Alumine, al-'min-a, al-'o-min, *n.* The oxide of aluminum, the most abundant in the earth, widely diffused in the shape of clay, loam, &c.—**Aluminiferous**, al-'u-min-ifer-us, *n.* Containing alum or alumina.—**Aluminiform**, al-'u-min-i-form, *a.* Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminum.—**Aluminite**, al-'u-min-it, *n.* Hydrous sulphate of aluminum.—**Aluminium**, Aluminum, al-'u-min-um, al-'u-min-um, *n.* Chemical sym. Al; atomic weight—27.3; sp. gr. 2.5 nearly. The metallo base of alumina; a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre somewhat resembling, but far inferior to, that of silver.—**Aluminatum** gold, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminum to 90 of copper.—**Aluminous**, al-'u-min-us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing alum or alumina.—**Alum-rock**, Alum-stone, *n.* A mineral of a grayish or yellowish-white colour, containing alumina and potash.—**Alum-root**, *n.* A name given to the straggling root of several plants.—**Alus-schist**, Alum-slate, *n.* A thin bedded flinty rock chiefly composed of silica and alumina.
Alumna, al-um-nas, *n.* pl. Alumna, al-um-ni. [L., a disciple, from *alio*, to nourish.] A pupil; a graduate or undergraduate of a university, regarded as his alumna-ter.
Alveary, al've-ri, *n.* [L. *alvearius*, a bee-hive.] A beehive, or something resembling a beehive; the hollow of the external ear.—**Alveated**, al've-ate-d, *a.* Perforated or vaulted like a beehive.—**Alveolar**, Alveolar, al've-o-lar, al've-o-la-ri, *n.* Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets, especially the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolate**, al've-o-lat, *a.* Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-

comb.—**Alveolus**, al've-o-lus, *n.* pl. Alveoli, al've-o-li. [L., a little hollow, dim. of *alveus*.] A cell, as in a honey-comb or in a fossil; the socket of a tooth.—**Alveus**, al've-us, *n.* [L., a hollow vessel, a channel.] Anat. a tube or canal through which some fluid flows.
Alvine, al'vin, *a.* [From L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to the intestinal excrements.
Alway, al'way, *adv.* [All and way, ways being a derivative genitive.] Perpetually; unintermittently; continually (always the same); as often as occasion recurs (he is always late).
Am, an. [For hypothetical *ama*, *erm*, *am*, Goth. *im* for *a*, *icel.* *em* for *erm*, *can.* *lith.* *emi*. L. *am*, Skr. *am*, unde *ap* of root *as*, to be, *athe*, exist, be, and *am*, to unite with E. *me*.] In the conjugation of *am* and *am* have different roots are employed; seen in *was*, *was*, *be*. *Be*, *Was*.] The first person of the verb to be, in the indicative mood, present tense.
Amadou, am-a-do, *n.* [Fr. *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin.] A soft leathery substance used for tinder, prepared from a fungus growing on trees; German tinder.
Amain, a-man', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and main, force.] With force strength, or violence; suddenly; at once.
Amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n.* [Fr. *malgame*, Gr. *malagma*, a soft mass.] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part; a mixture or compound of different things.—**Amalgamate**, amalgama't, *v.t.* —**amalgamated**, amalgama'ted. To compound or mix (a metal) with quicksilver; commonly, to blend, unite, or combine generally into one mass or whole.—**A**. To combine to form an amalgam; to unite or coalesce generally; to become mixed or blended together.—**Amalgamation**, a-mal'ga-ma'-shun, *n.* The act or operation of amalgamating; the state of being amalgamated; union or junction into one body or whole; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by combining them with mercury, which dissolves and separates the other metal, and is afterwards driven off by heat.—**Amalgamator**, a-mal'ga-ma'tor, *n.* One who or that which amalgamates.
Amandine, a-man'din, *n.* [Fr. *amande*, an almond.] A kind of paste for chapped hands prepared from almonds.
Amandula, a-man'do-la, [It., an almond.] A green marble with white spots.
Amannensis, a-man'en-sis, *n.* pl. Amannenses, a-man'en-ses. [L. *a*, by, and *manus*, the hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.
Amaracus, a-mara-kus, *n.* [L.] Marjoram.
Amaranth, am-a-ranth, *n.* [Gr. *amarantos*, unfading, *a*, neg. and *maraino*, to wither.] A poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed to never to fade; a colour inclining to purple.—**Amaranthine**, am-a-ranth-in, *n.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling amaranth; never-fading; of a purplish colour.
Amass, a-mas', *v.t.* [Fr. *masser*—*a*, to, and *mass*, L. *massa*, a mass.] To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity or number of; to accumulate.—**Amassment**, a-mas'sment, *n.* The act of amassing.
Amateur, am-a-ter, am-a-ter (6 long), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amator*, *amatoris*, a lover, from *amo*, to love.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain; one who has a taste for the arts.—**Amateurish**, am-a-ter'ish, *n.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; wanting the skill, finish, or other faculties of a professional.
Amative, am-at-iv, *a.* [L. *amo*, *amatum*, to love.] Full of love; amorous; amatory.—**Amativeness**, am-at-iv-ness, *n.* *Phren.* that propensity which impels to sexual passion.—**Amatorial**, Amatorial, Amatorial, am-a-to-ri-al, am-a-to-ri-an, am-a-to-ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to love; amatory.—**Amatory**, am-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to

or producing love; expressive of love (verses, sighs, &c.).
Amaurosis, am-a-uro'sis, *n.* [Gr. *amaurosis*, from *amauros*, obscure.] A partial or complete loss of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve or retina, without any visible defect in the eye except an immovable pupil; gutta serena.—**Amaurotic**, a-ma-uro'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.
Amaze, a-maz', *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *mass* (which see.)] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse utterly; to perplex; to astound; to astonish; to surprise.—**Astonishment**; confusion; amazement; used chiefly in poetry.—**Amazedly**, a-maz-ed-ly, *adv.* With amazement.—**Amazedness**, a-maz-ed-ness, *n.* The state of being amazed; amazement.—**Amazeful**, a-maz'ful, *n.* Full of amazement; amazing.—**Amazement**, a-maz-ment, *n.* The state of being amazed or astounded; astonishment; great surprise.—**Amazing**, a-maz-ing, *n.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment.—**Amazingly**, a-maz-ing-ly, *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree.
Amazon, am-a-son, *n.* [Gr. *amazon*; of unknown origin.] One of a fabulous race of female warriors who are mentioned by the ancient Greek writers; hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.—**Amazonian**, am-a-son-i-an, *n.* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon; of masculine manners; also, belonging to the river Amazon in South America.
Ambergris, am-b'er-gis, *n.* pl. [L.] Windings or turnings; hence, circumlocution; subtleties; evasions.—**Ambigosity**, Ambigosity, am-bi-gis-ty, am-bi-gi-to-ri, *n.* Circumlocution; roundabout.
Ambassador, am-bas-sa-dor, *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, from *ambassade*, an embassy, from L. *ambactus*, a vassal, a dependant, from a Teutonic word—Goth. *ambakta*, *a*, Sax. *ambith*, *ambeth*, a servant, from a root allied to *skr.* *ambh*, to serve or honour.] A minister of the highest rank employed by one prince or state at the court of another to transact state affairs. [The spelling *Embassador* is obsolete, though *Embassy*, not *Ambassy*, is used.]—**Ambassadorial**, am-bas'sa-dor'i-al, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador.—**Ambassador**, am-bas-sa-dree, *n.* The wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.
Amber, am'ber, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*, It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, from Ar. *ambar*, ambergris, from its resemblance to this; a mineralized pale-yellow, and sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees found most abundantly on the shores of the Baltic.—**Amber-seed**, *n.* The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, an Asiatic plant, used as a perfume, having a musky smell.—**Amber-tree**, *n.* An African shrub, the leaves of wh'ch, when bruised, emit a fragrant odour.
Amberris, am-ber-gis, [Fr. *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray), gray amber.] A solid, opaque, 2^d-coloured inflammable substance used in perfumery. It is a morbid secretion obtained from the spermaceti whale.
Ambidexter, am-bi-dek'ster, *n.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.] A person who uses both hands with equal facility; one equally ready to act on either side.—**Ambidexterity**, am-bi-dek's-ter-ness, *n.* The quality of being ambidextrous; donhle-dealing.—**Ambidextrous**, am-bi-dek's-trus, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.
Ambient, am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, *ambiens*—*amb*, around, and *iens*, *ppr.* of *ire*, to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; applied to fluids or diffusible substances (the *ambient* air).
Ambiguous, am-big'u-us, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, from *ambigo*, to go about—*amb*, about, and *ago*, to drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; liable to be interpreted two ways; equivocal; indefinite.—**Ambiguously**, am-big'u-us-ly, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with

doubtful meaning. — Ambiguity, Ambiguous, am-bi-gu'i-ti, am-bi-g'u-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

Ambiguous, am-bi-g'u-o-k'v'u, *o.* [*L.* *ambiguo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

Ambit, am'bit, *n.* [*L.* *ambitus*, a circuit. **AMBIENS.**] Compass or circuit; circumference; scope; sphere; extent.

Ambition, am-bi'shon, *n.* [*L.* *ambitio*, *ambitionis*, the going about of candidates for office in Rome, hence flattery, ambition—*amb*, around, round about, and *eo*, *thum*, to go, from *L.* *Gr.* and *Skr.* root *i*, to go.]

An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after honour, power, fame, or whatever confers distinction; desire to distinguish one's self among others. — *s. f.* To seek after ambitiously. — **Ambitiousness,** am-bi'shon-less, *a.* Devoid of ambition. — **Ambitious,** am-bi'shus, *a.* [*L.* *ambitiosus*.] Possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of power, honour, fame, office, superiority, or distinction; strongly desirous (with *of* or *after*); springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition; showy; pretentious (*ambitious ornament*).

— **Ambitiously,** am-bi'shus-li, *adv.* In an ambitious manner. — **Ambitiousness,** am-bi'shus-ness, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

Amble, am'bi, *v. i.* — **ambled,** *ambling.* [*O. Fr.* *ambler*, to amble, from *L.* *ambulo*, to walk, from *amb*, about.] To move by lifting both legs on each side alternately; said of horses, &c. — *s. e.* Hence, to move easily and gently. — *s. a.* The pace of a horse or like animal when ambling; easy motion; gentle pace. — **Amblor,** am'bler, *n.* One who ambles. — **Amblingly,** am'bling-li, *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Ambiotic, am'bi'otik, *a.* [*Gr.* *ambiosis*, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion.

Amblygon, am'bli-gon, *n.* [*Gr.* *ambly*, obtuse, and *gonia*, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle. — **Amblygonal,** am-bli-gon-al, *a.* Having an obtuse angle; obtuse. — **Amblygonite,** am-bli-gon-ite, *n.* A greenish-coloured mineral of different pale shades, marked with reddish and yellowish brown spots.

Ambo, **Ambon,** am'bo, am'bon, *a.* [*Gr.* *ambon*, a stage, a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit.

Ambonyra-wood, am-bof'na-wood, *n.* [*Ambonyra*, one of the Molucca Islands.] A beautifully mottled and curled wood employed in cabinet-work.

Ambrada, am-bre'da, *a.* [*From amber.*] A kind of fictitious amber.

Ambrosia, am-br'zhi-a, *n.* [*Gr.* *ambrosia*, from *ambrosios*, immortal — *a*, priv., and same root as *L.* *mors*, death, *E.* *murder*.] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it; hence, anything pleasing to the taste or smell, as a perfumed draught, unguent, or the like. — **Ambrosial,** am-br'zhi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; delicious; fragrant. — **Ambrosially,** am-br'zhi-al-li, *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odour.

Ambry, am'bri, *n.* [*Contracted from almsry.*] An almsry; a niche or recess in the wall of ancient churches near the altar in which the sacred utensils were deposited; a cupboard.

Ambulacrum, am-bu-lak'rum, *n. pl.* **Ambulacra,** am-bu-lak'ra. [*L.* *ambulacrum*, an alley.] One of the perforated spaces or avenues through which are protruded the tube feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the sea-urchins, &c. — **Ambulacral,** am-bu-lak'ral, *a.* Pertaining to ambulacra.

Ambulance, am'bu-lans, *n.* [*Fr.* *AMBU-LANCE.*] An hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field. — **Ambulance-cart,** **Ambulance-wagon,** *n.* A wheeled vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the wounded from the field of battle.

Ambulate, am'bu-lat, *v. t.* — **ambulated,** *ambulating.* [*L.* *ambulo*, *ambulationis*, to go

about. **AMBUL.**] To move backward and forward; to walk. — **Ambulant,** am'bu-lant, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place. — **Ambulation,** am-bu-lak'shon, *n.* The act of ambulating or walking about. — **Ambulator,** am'bu-lat'er, *n.* One who walks about; an instrument for measuring distances travelled. — **Ambulatory,** am'bu-lat'ory, *a.* Having the power or faculty of walking; adapted for walking; pertaining to a walk; accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary (an *ambulatory court*). — *s. a.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.

Ambury, am'bu-ri, *n.* Same as **Ambury**.

Ambuscade, am-bus-kad', *n.* [*Fr.* *embuscade*, from *It.* *imboscare*, to lie in bushes — *im*, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as *E.* *bush*.] A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a place where one party lies concealed with a view to attack another by surprise; those lying so concealed; ambush. — *s. f.* and *i.* — **ambuscaded,** *ambuscading.* To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position. — **Ambush,** am'busl, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *embusche*, verb *embuscher*, to lie in wait.] Same as **Ambuscade**. — *s. f.* To post or place in ambush. — *s. i.* To lie or be posted in ambush. — **Ambushment,** am'bus-ment, *n.* An ambush. [*O. T.*]

Ameer, Am'ir, a-mér', *s.* [*Ar.*] A nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir.

Ameliorate, a-mel'yor-at, *v. t.* — **ameliorated,** *ameliorating.* [*Fr.* *ameliorer*, from *L.* *ad*, to, and *melior*, *melioratum*, to make better, from *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate. — *s. i.* To grow better; to meliorate. — **Ameliorable,** a-mel'yor-able, *a.* Capable of being ameliorated. — **Amelioration,** a-mel'yor-ash'on, *n.* The act of ameliorating; improvement; melioration. — **Ameliorative,** a-mel'yor-at-iv, *a.* Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration. — **Ameliorator,** a-mel'yor-at'er, *n.* One who ameliorates.

Amen, a-men. [*Heb.* *amen*, verily, firm, established.] A term occurring generally at the end of a prayer, and meaning So be it. In the N. T. it is used as a noun to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful, and as an adjective to signify made true, verified, fulfilled.

Amenable, a-mé'na-bl, *a.* [*Fr.* *amener*, to bring or lead to — *a*, to, and *mener*, to lead. **DEMEAN.**] Liable to answer or be called to account; responsible; ready to yield or submit, as to advice; submissive. — **Amenableness,** **Amenability,** a-mé'na-bl-ness, a-mé'na-bl'i-ti, *n.* The state of being amenable. — **Amenably,** a-mé'na-bl, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

Amend, a-mend', *v. t.* [*Fr.* *amender*, for *amender*, to correct, from *L.* *amendo*, to free from faults — *e*, out, out of, and *men-do*, a fault. **MEND.**] To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty; to correct; to improve; to reform. — *s. i.* To grow or become better by reformation or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals. *Amend* differs from *improve* in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong, while *improve* does not necessarily do so. — **Amendable,** a-mend-able, *a.* Capable of being amended or corrected. — **Amendatory,** a-mend-a-to-ry, *a.* Supplying amendment; corrective. — **Amender,** a-mend'er, *n.* One who amends. — **Amendment,** a-mend'ment, *n.* The act of amending, or changing for the better, in any way; having become better, or state of having become better; an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting. — **Amenda,** a-mend', *n. pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

Amenda, a-ménd, *n.* [*Fr.* *amenda*, *L. L.* *amenda*, a penalty, reparation. **AMEND.**] A pecuniary punishment or fine; a reparation or reparation. — **Amenda honorabilis,** a public or open reparation and reparation to an injured party.

Amenity, a-men'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr.* *aménité*, *L.* *amicitia*, *amicantia*, pleasant.] The qual-

ity of being pleasant or agreeable, in respect of situation, prospect, climate, &c., as also of temper, disposition, or manners. — **Amenity,** a-men'i-ti, *n.* [*L.*] Want of reason — *a*, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or dotage.

Amentum, a-men'tum, *n. pl.* **Amenta,** a-men'ta. *Sot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers in the axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis; a catkin. — **Amentaceous,** a-men'te-shus, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amentum.

Amercé, a-mér', *v. t.* — **amercéed,** *amercéing.* [*Fr.* *amercé*, fined at the mercy of the court — *a*, at, and *merci*, mercy.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court; hence, to punish by deprivation of any kind. — **Amercéable,** a-mér'-able, *a.* Liable to amercement. — **Amercement,** a-mér'ment, *n.* The act of amercing; a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. — **Amercéer,** a-mér'éer, *a.* One who amercés.

American, a-mer'i-kan, *a.* Pertaining to America; often, in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States. — *s. a.* A native of America; in a restricted sense, one of the inhabitants of the United States. — **Americanism,** a-mer'i-kan-izm, *n.* The feelings of nationality which distinguish American citizens; the exhibition of national prejudice by Americans; a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans. — **Americanize,** a-mer'i-kan-iz, *v. t.* — **americianized,** *americianizing.* To render American or like what prevails in or is characteristic of America (especially the United States); to naturalize in America.

Ametabola, a-me-tab'o-la, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *ametabola*, unchangeable.] A division of insects, including such as do not undergo any metamorphosis (lice, &c.). — **Ametabolic,** a-me-tab'o-l'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ametabola*.

Amethyst, am'é-thist, *a.* [*Gr.* *amethystos* — *a*, neg., and *methos*, to inebriate, from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication.] A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz which is wrought into various articles of jewelry. — **Oriental Amethyst,** a rare violet-colored gem, a variety of corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty. — **Amethystine,** am'é-thist'in, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling amethyst.

Amiable, a-mi-able, *a.* [*Partly from Fr.* *amiable*, lovely, amiable, from *L.* *amicabilis*, from *amice*, to love, partly from *Fr.* *amicable*, amicable, *L.* *amicabilis*.] Worthy of love; delightful or pleasing (said of things); possessing agreeable moral qualities; having an excellent and attractive disposition; lovable. — **Amiability,** **Amicableness,** a-mi-able'i-ti, a-mi-able-ness, *n.* The quality of being amiable or lovable; sweetness of temper. — **Amiably,** a-mi-able, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Amiant, **Amiantus,** am'i-anth, am-i-an'thus, *n.* [*Gr.* *amiantos* — *a*, neg., and *miase*, to pollute or vitiate; so called from its incomburability.] Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax; an incombustible mineral composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. — **Amiantiform,** am-i-an'thi-form, *a.* Having the form or likeness of amiant. — **Amiantoid,** am-i-an'tho'id, *a.* A mineral which resembles amiant or asbestos.

Amicable, am'ik-a-ble, *a.* [*L.* *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *ovo*, to love.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendship, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions. *Amicable* is a weaker word than *friendly*. *Friendly* is active and positive; *amicable* simply implies a degree of friendship such as makes us unwilling to disagree with those with whom we are on harmonious terms. — **Amicability,** **Amicableness,** am'ik-a-ble'i-ti, am'ik-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being amicable. — **Amicably,** am'ik-a-ble, *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony.

Amice, am'is, a. [O.Fr. amice, am'it, L. amictus, a cloak.] A flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims; an oblong unbordered piece or strip of fine linen, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests in the service of the mass.

Amid, amidst, a-mid', a-midst', prep. [Prefix a, on, in, and mid, O.E. amide, amides (the latter a genitive form); A.Sax. on-middan; the i has been tacked on as in against.] In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among.—Amidships, a-mid-ships, adv. In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship.

Amide, Amine, am'id, am'in, a. [From am of ammonia.] Chem. names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia; often used as terminations of the names of such salts.—Amidine, am'id-in, a. A peculiar substance procured from wheat or potato starch, the soluble or gelatinous part.

Amis, a-mis', a. [Prefix a, on, and mis.] Wrong; faulty; out of time or order; improper.—adv. In a faulty manner.—To be not amis, to be passible or suitable; to be pretty fair. [Colloq.]

Amisole, a-mi'shon, a. [L. amicitio, amicitio, from amicitio, a away, and mitto, to send.] Loss.—Amisibility, a-mi'si-bil'i-ty, n. The capability or possibility of being lost.—Amisible, a-mi'si-bl, a. Capable of being or liable to be lost.

Amity, am'i-ty, a. [From amicitia, from L.L. amicitia, friendship; L. amicus, a friend, from amo, to love.] Friendship; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations.

Ammonia, am-mo'ni-a, a. [Gr. ammoniakon, al-ammoniac, from being first obtained near the Temple of Ammon in Libya.] The modern name of the volatile alkali, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalies. It is a pungent gas, and may be procured artificially from organic matter (except fat) by subjecting it to heat in iron cylinders. It is used for many purposes, both in medicine and chemistry, most frequently in solution in water, under the names of liquid ammonia or spirit of hartshorn.—Ammoniac, Ammoniacal, am-mo'ni-ak, a. Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties.—Ammoniacum, am-mo'ni-um, a. A name given to the hypothetical base of ammonia, not obtained separately.

Ammonite, am-mon'it, a. [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter Ammon was furnished when represented by statues.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like that of the nautilus to which the ammonites were allied.—Ammonitiferous, am-mon-it-i'fer-us, a. Containing the remains of ammonites.

Ammunition, am-mu-ni'shon, a. [Fr. amunition, L. munio, defences, from munio, to fortify.] Military stores, especially such articles as are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, shells, shot, &c.

Amnesia, am-ne'si-a, a. [Gr. a, priv., and mnesis, memory.] Loss of memory.—Amnesty, am-nest'i, a. [L. amnestia, from Gr. amnestia, oblivion—a, not, and root nos, to remember.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.—v.i. amnestied, amnestying. To grant an amnesty to;

Amnion, Amnion, am'ni-on, am'ni-on, a. [Gr.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles; also a thin, semi-transparent, gelatinous fluid, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears.—Amniotic, am-ni-ot'ik, a. Pertaining to the amnion; possessing an amnion.

Amoeba, a-mo'ba, a. [Gr. amoebē, change.] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our fresh-water ponds and ditches. It con-

sists of a gelatinous mass, and from continually altering its shape it received this as well as its former name of protozoan-malecula.—Amoeboid, Amoebous, a-mo'bo'id, a-mo'bo-us, a. Of or pertaining to or resembling the amoeba.

Amoeban, am-a'bo'an, a. [L. amoebans, from Gr. amoebos, alternans, amoebē, answer.] Alternately speaking or responsive; exhibiting persons answering alternately (an amoeban poem).

Amek, a-mok', a. Same as Amek.

Among, Amongst, a-mung', a-mungst', prep. [O.E. amonge, amonges, amongest, A.Sax. on, among, from mangan, to mingle; being an adverbial genitive termination, and the t tacked on, as in amidst.] Mixed or mingled with (implying a number); in or into the midst of; in or into the number of (one among a thousand); jointly or with a reference to some one or other (they killed him among them).

Amontillado, a-mon'til-a'do, a. [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour.

Amorous, am-or-us, a. [Fr. amoureux, L.L. amorousus, L. amor, love; akin amity, amiable, &c.] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; enamoured (in this sense with of).—Amorously, am-or-us-ly, adv. In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.—Amorousness, am-or-us-ness, a. The quality of being amorous.

Amorphous, a-mor'fus, a. [Gr. amorphos, a, neg., and morphē, form.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not having the regular forms exhibited by the crystals of minerals being without crystallization; formless; characterless.—Amorphism, a-mor'fiz-m, a. State of being amorphous or without shape.—Amorphous, a-mor'fus, a. Irregularity of form.

Amortize, a-mor'tiz, v.i.—amortised, amortising. [L.L. amortizans, to sell in mortmain—L. ad, to, and mors, mortis, death.] To alienate in mortmain; to extinguish (a debt) by means of a sink fund.—Amortization, a-mor'ti-zā-shun, n.—Amortizant, a-mor'ti-zant, a. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements in mortmain; the extinction of debt, especially by a sinking fund.

Amount, a-mount, v.i. [O.Fr. amonter, to advance, increase, amont, upwards—a, to, and mont, L. mons, montis, a hill.] To mount upwards; to reach a certain total by an accumulation of particulars; to result in; to be equivalent; followed by to.—a. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the aggregate; the effect, substance, or result.

Amour, a-mor', a. [Fr. from L. amor, love.] A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Amphibia, am-fb'i-a, a. pl. [Gr. amphibios, living a double life—amph, both, and bios, life.] A term strictly applied to such few animals as have both gills and lungs at once; but ordinarily extended so as to include all animals which possess both gills and lungs, whether at different stages of their existence or simultaneously, thus including the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage.—Amphibious, am-fb'i-us, a. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water; having the characters of the Amphibia; applied in popular usage to any long-breathing animal which can exist for a considerable time under water; as the crocodile, whale, seal, &c.; adapted for living on land or at sea.—Amphibial, Amphibian, am-fb'i-al, am-fb'i-an, a. Amphibious.—a. One of the Amphibia.—Amphibiousness, am-fb'i-us-ness, a.

Amphiblastic, am-fb'i-as'tik, a. A term applied to ova intermediate between the holoblastic or mammalian ova, and the meroblastic, or ova of birds or reptiles.

Amphibole, am-fb'i-ble, a. [Fr. amphiboles, doubtful, equivocal.] A name given to hornblende, from its resemblance to amite, for which it may readily be mistaken.—Amphibole, am-fb'i-ble, a. Pertaining to or resembling amphibole.—Amphibolite, am-fb'i-olit, a. A rock with a base of

amphibole or hornblende; trap or greenstone.

Amphibology, am-fb'i-ol-ji, a. [Gr. amphibologia—amph, in two ways, both, to throw, and logos, discourse.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning.—Amphibolous, am-fb'i-ol-us, a. [Gr. amphibolous] Susceptible of two meanings; ambiguous; equivocal.—Amphiboly, am-fb'i-ol-i, a. Ambiguity of meaning.—Amphibologically, am-fb'i-ol-ji-k-al, a. Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.—Amphibologically, am-fb'i-ol-ji-k-al-li, adv. With a doubtful meaning.

Amphibrach, Amphibrachy, am-fb'ri-ak, am-fb'ri-ak-i, a. [Gr.—amph, on both sides, and brachy, short.] Pros. A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

Amphicarpe, Amphicarpeous, am-fb'i-ka'rip, am-fb'i-ka-rip, a. [Gr. amphi, in two ways, and karpos, fruit.] Bot. Possessing two kinds of fruit, either in respect of form or time of ripening.

Amphiclaean, Amphiclaean, am-fb'i-kl'e-an, am-fb'i-kl'e-an, a. [Gr. amphi, on both sides, and kelaos, hollow.] Applied to vertebrae which are doubly concave or hollow at both ends (as in fishes).

Amphigeal, am-fb'i-ge-al, a. [Gr. amphi, around, and ge, the earth.] Extending over all the zones of the globe.

Amphigee, am-fb'i-je-n, a. [Gr. amphi, around, and ge, to produce.] A plant which has no distinct axis, but increases by the growth or development of its cellular tissue on all sides, as the lichens.

Amphigony, am-fb'i-ge-on-i, a. [Fr. amphigony.] A meaningless rigmarole; a nonsensical parody.—Amphigonic, am-fb'i-ge-on-ik, a. Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigony; absurd; nonsensical.

Amphihexahedral, am-fb'i-hex'a-h'e'dr-al, a. Doubly hexahedral; six-sided in both directions: said of crystals.

Amphily, am-fb'i-ly, a. [Gr. amphi, in two ways, and logos, discourse.] Equivocation; amphibology.

Amphimacer, am-fb'i-ma-ser, a. [Gr. amphi, long, on both sides.] Pros. A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

Amphioxus, am-fb'i-ox-us, a. [Gr. amphi, on both sides, and oxus, sharp, because sharp at both ends.] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet.

Amphipneust, am-fb'i-p-neust, a. [Gr. amphi, in two ways, and pneo, to breathe.] An animal strictly amphibious, or having both gills and lungs.

Amphipod, am-fb'i-pod, a. [Gr. amphi, on both sides, and pous, podos, a foot.] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals common in fresh and salt water, including such as the sand-hopper. Amphiprotyle, am-fb'i-pro-ti-l, a. [Gr. amphi, on both sides, pro, before, and stylo, a column.] Having a prostyle or portico on both ends or fronts, but with no columns on the sides.

Amphibusca, am-fb'i-bu'sca, a. [Gr. amphibusca—amphi, on both sides and busca, to go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost.] The generic name of small serpent-like reptiles, formerly but erroneously deemed poisonous.

Amphiscian, Amphiscian, am-fb'i'si-an, am-fb'i'si-an, a. pl. [Gr. amphi, on both sides, and skia, shadow.] The inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south.

Amphitheatre, am-fb'i-the'at'r, a. [Gr. amphitheatron—amphi, on both sides, and theatron, theatre.] An ancient edifice of an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to view some spectacle or performance; a similar modern edifice, anything, as a natural hollow among hills, resembling an amphitheatre in form.—Amphitheatral, Amphitheatrical, am-fb'i-the'at'r-al, am-fb'i-the'at'r-ik, am-fb'i-the'at'r-ik-al, a. Pertaining to

or resembling an amphitheatre; exhibited in an amphitheatre.

Amphitropal, Amphitropous, am-fít'rop-ál, am-fít'rop-us, a. [Gr. *amphi*, round, and *trópō*, to turn.] Bot. applied to an ovule curved upon itself so that both ends are brought near to each other, with the hilum in the middle.

Amphiuma, am-fí-u-má, n. [Fr. *amphibé*, both, and *uó*, to wet.] A North American animal belonging to the Amphibia, 3 or 3 feet in length.

Amphora, am-fó-rá, n. pl. Amphoræ, am-fó-ræ. [L. *amphora*, Gr. *amphorē*—*amphō*, on both sides, and *phorō*, to carry, from its two handles.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and narrow, with two handles or ears and a narrow neck, used for holding wine, oil, honey, and the like.—**Amphoral, am-fó-rál, a.** Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

Ample, am-plí, a. [Fr. *ample*, L. *amplius*—prefix *am*, *amb*, round, about, and root of *pléo*, to fill; akin *double*.] Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended (*to note room*); fully sufficient for some purpose intended; abundant; copious; plentiful (an *ample supply*; *ample justice*).—**Ampleness, am-plí-nés, n.** The state of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

Ampliative, am-plí-á-tív, a. Enlarging; increasing; *philos*, adding to what is involved in the meaning of the subject of a proposition.—**Amplification, am-plí-fí-ká-shón, n.** The act of amplifying; an enlargement; extension; diffusive description or discussion.—**Amplificative, Amplificatory, am-plí-fí-ká-tív, am-plí-fí-ká-tó-rí, a.** Serving or tending to amplify.—**Amplifier, am-plí-fí-ér, n.** One who amplifies or enlarges.—**Amplify, am-plí-fí, v. t.**—*amplified, amplifying.* [Fr. *amplifier*, to enlarge.—L. *amplis*, ample, and *facio*, to make.] To make more ample, larger, more extended, more copious, and the like.—*v. i.* To grow or become ample or more ample; to be diffuse in argument or description.—**Amplitude, am-plí-tú-d, n.** [L. *amplitudo*.] State of being ample; largeness of dimensions; extent of surface or space; greatness; *astron*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—**Amplify, am-plí, adv.** In an ample manner; largely; sufficiently; copiously.

Amplectant, am-plek-tánt, a. [L. *amplectans*, *amplectantis*, ppr. of *amplector*, to embrace.] Bot. embracing; clasping.—**Amplexical, am-plek-sí-kál, a.** [L. *amplexus*, embracing, and *caulis*, a stem.] Bot. nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

Ampulla, am-pul-sá, n. pl. Ampullæ, am-pul-sæ. [L.] A more or less globular bottle, used by the Romans for holding oil; a vessel for holding the consecrated oil used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings; a small sack or bag-like appendage of a plant; a hollow flask-shaped leaf.—**Ampullaceous, am-pul-sá-shús, a.** Of or pertaining to or like an ampulla.

Amputate, am-pú-tát, v. t.—*amputated, amputating.* [L. *amputo, amputatum*—*amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.] To cut off, especially a human limb or that of an animal.—**Amputation, am-pú-tá-shón, n.** The act of amputating; the operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body.

Amuck, a-múk, n. [Malay or Javanese.] A furious, reckless onset; a term used in the Eastern Archipelago by Malays, who are occasionally seen to rush out in a frantic state with daggers in their hands, yelling 'Amuck, amuck,' and attacking all that come in their way.—*To run amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way; to attack all and sundry.

Amulet, am'ú-let, n. [L. *amuletum*, Fr. *amulette*, from *Ar. amalat*, anything worn, from *Amala*, to carry, to wear.] Something worn or carried about the person, intended to act as charm or preservative

against evils or mischief, such as disease and witchcraft.—**Amuletto, am-ú-let'ík, n.** Pertaining to an amulet.

Amureous, a-mer'ú-s, a. [L. *amurea*, the dregs or lees of olivas.] Full of dregs or lees; foni.—**Amureosity, a-mer-koú-sí-tí, n.** The quality of being amureous.

Amuse, a-mú-s, v. t.—*amused, amusing.* [Fr. *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play—a, to, and O. Fr. *user*, to muse. *Muse*, v.] To entertain the mind of agreeably; to occupy or detain the attention of in a pleasant manner or with agreeable objects; to divert; entertain; often *refl.*; to keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like; to keep in play. ∴ *Amuse* is to occupy lightly and pleasantly; *divert* generally implies something absolutely lively or sportive; *entertaining* to keep in a continuous state of interest, often by something instructive.—**Amusable, a-mú-sá-bl, a.** Capable of being amused.—**Amusement, a-mú-s'ment, n.** The act of amusing, or state of being amused; a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment; that which amuses; entertainment; sport; pastime.—**Amuser, a-mú-s'ér, n.** One who amuses.—**Amusing, a-mú-s'ing, a.** Giving amusement; pleasing; diverting.—**Amusingly, a-mú-s'ing-lí, adv.** In an amusing manner.—**Amusive, a-mú-s'ív, a.** Having power to amuse.

Amygdalate, a-míg-dá-lát, n. [L. *amygdalus*, an almond.] An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—**Amygdaline, a-míg-dá-lín, a.** Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.—**Amygdalic, a-míg-dá-lík, a.** Obtained from almonds.—**Amygdaloid, a-míg-dá-loíd, n.** A term applied to igneous rock, especially trap, containing round or almond-shaped vesicles or cavities partly or wholly filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals.—**Amygdaloidal, a-míg-dá-loíd'ál, a.** Pertaining to amygdaloid; almond-shaped.

Amyl, am'il, n. [Gr. *amylon*, starch.] Chem. a hypothetical radical said to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, &c.—**Nitrate of amyli, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour, having the property when inhaled of quickening the heart's action.**—**Amylaceous, am-il-á-shús, a.** Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.—**Amylats, am'il-át, n.** A compound of starch with a base.—**Amylene, am'il-én, n.** A hydrocarbon obtained from amylic alcohol, and possessing anæsthetic properties.—**Amylic, am-il'ík, a.** Pertaining to amyli.—**Amyloid, am'il-oid, a.** Resembling or being of the nature of amyli.—*n.* A semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds.

An, a, an, a, indef. art. [A. Sax. *an*, one, an, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning; the same word as *one*. Græ.] A word used before nouns in the singular number to denote an individual as one among more belonging to the same class, and not marking singleness like *one*, nor pointing to something known and definite like *the*. In such phrases as 'once an hour,' 'a shilling an ounce,' *an* has a distributive force, being equivalent to *each, every*. The form *a* is used before consonants (including the name sound of *w* as in *wait, European—yu*); *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound, or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an iron, an empire, an heir, an historian* (but also *a historian*).

Ana, a'ná, n. pl. [The neuter plural termination of Latin adjectives in *-anus*, often forming an affix to the names of eminent men to denote a collection of their memorable sayings—thus *Scaligeriana, Johnsoniana*.] The sayings of notable men; personal gossip or anecdotes.

Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tíst, n. [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptis-tis*, a baptist.] One who holds the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism, generally by immersion, at an adult age.—**Anabaptistic, Anabaptistical, an-a-bap-tíst'ík, an-a-bap-tíst'ík-ál, a.** Relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.—**Ana-**

baptism, an-a-bap'tísm, n. The doctrine or practice of the Anabaptists.

Anabasis, an-ab'á-sis, n. [Gr.—*ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, from *basō*, to go.] A going up; an expedition from the coast inland.

Anacampsis, an-a-kam'tík, a. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *kampsis*, to bend.] Pertaining to the reflection of light or sound; reflecting or reflected.—**Anacampsitically, an-a-kam'tík-ál-lí, adv.** By reflection.—**Anacampsitics, an-a-kam'tíks, n.** The doctrine of reflected light or sound.

Anacanthous, an-a-kán-thús, a. [Gr. *neg. prefix an*, and *akantha*, a spine.] Spineless; a term applied to fishes with spineless fins, such as the cod, plaice, &c.; malacocephalous.

Anacatharsis, an-a-ka-thár'sís, n. [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *kathairō*, to cleanse.] Med. purgation upward; also cough, attended by expectoration.—**Anacathartic, an-a-ka-thár'tík, a.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of anacatharsis.—*n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, &c.

Anacharis, an-a-ká-rís, n. [Ara. for Gr. *neg. prefix an*, and *charis*, favour, from being often a nuisance.] A water plant introduced from North America into British rivers and ponds, which by its rapid growth tends to choke them up; water-byme or water-weed.

Anachronism, an-ak-rón-izm, n. [Gr. *ana*, implying inversion, error, and *chronos*, time.] An error in computing historical time; an error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified epoch (as where Shakespeare makes Hector quote Aristotle).—**Anachronous, Anachronic, Anachronical, Anachronistic, Anachronistical, an-ak-rón-us, an-ak-rón'ík, an-ak-rón'ík-ál, an-ak-rón'íst'ík, an-ak-rón'íst'ík-ál, n.** Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

Anaclastic, an-a-klás'tík, a. [Gr. *anaklastis*, a bending back—Gr. *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, from *klao*, to break.] Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light; bending back; flexible.—**Anaclastic, an-a-klás'tíks, n.** A term equivalent to *Dioptrics*.

Anacoluthon, an-a-kol'ú-thón, n. [Gr. *anakolouthos*, wanting sequence—*neg. prefix an*, and *akolouthos*, following.] Gram. want of coherence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of it belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding; as, 'He that smothered father or mother, let him die the death.' Mat. xv. 4.—**Anacolintho, an-a-kol'ú-thík, a.** Wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon.

Anaconda, an-a-kon'dá, n. The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, namely, a Ceylonese species and a South American species, both growing to the length of over 30 feet.

Anacreontic, an-ak-ré-on'tík, a. Pertaining to or after the manner of *Anacreon*; relating to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.—**Anacreontic, an-ak-ré-on'tík, n.** A poem by *Anacreon*, or composed in the manner of *Anacreon*; a little poem in praise of love or wine.

Anadem, Anadema, an-a-dem, an'a-dém, n. [Gr. *anadema*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, to bind.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath.

Anadromous, an-a-dró-mous, a. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *dro-mos*, course.] Passing from the sea into fresh waters at stated seasons, as the salmon.

Anæmia, an-æ-mí-a, n. [Gr.—*an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.] Med. a deficiency of blood; a state of the system marked by a deficiency in certain constituents of the blood.—**Anæmic, an-æ-mík, a.** Pertaining to or affected with anæmia.

Anæsthesia, Anæsthetic, an-æ-thé-sí-a, an-æ-thé-sís, n. [Gr. *anæsthēsis*, *anæsthēsis*, *an*, priv., and *aisthēsis*, to feel.] Diminished or lost sense of feeling; an artificially produced state of insensibility, especially to the sense of pain.—**Anæsthetic, an-æ-thet'ík, a.** Of or belonging to anæsthesia; having the power of de-

priving of feeling or sensation.—*a*. A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform when its vapour is inhaled.—*Anæsthetic*, *anæsthe-tic*, *v.t.*—*anæsthetic*, *anæstheticizing*. To bring under the influence of an anæsthetic agent; to render insensible to the feeling of pain.

Anaglyph, *an-a-glif*, *n*. [*Gr. anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, *np*, and *glypho*, to engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed.—*Anaglyphic*, *Anaglyphical*, *an-a-glif-ic*, *an-a-glif-ical*, *a*. Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief.—*Anaglyphy*, *an-a-glif-ly*, *n*. The act of chasing or embossing in relief.—*Anaglyphic*, *Anaglyphical*, *an-a-glif-ic*, *an-a-glif-ical*. Same as *Anaglyphic*.—*Anaglyphograph*, *an-a-glif-o-graph*, *n*. An instrument for making a medallion engraving of an object in relief, such as a medal or cameo.—*Anaglyphography*, *an-a-glif-top'o-graphy*, *n*. The art of copying works in relief.

Anagoge, *an-a-gō-jē*, *an-a-gō-jī*, *n*. [*Gr. anagoge*—*ana*, upward, and *agōgē*, a leading, from *agō*, to lead.] A elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words; a mysterious or allegorical interpretation, especially of Scripture.—*Anagogic*, *an-a-gō-jic*, *an-a-gō-jical*, *a*. Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual.—*Anagogically*, *an-a-gō-jical-ly*, *adv*. In an anagogic manner.

Anagram, *an-a-gram*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, up, again, and *gramma*, a letter.] A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence.—*Anagrammatic*, *Anagrammatical*, *an-a-gram-mat-ic*, *an-a-gram-mat-ical*, *a*. Pertaining to or forming an anagram.—*Anagrammatically*, *an-a-gram-mat-ical-ly*, *adv*. In the manner of an anagram.—*Anagrammatism*, *an-a-gram-mat-ism*, *n*. The act or practice of making anagrams.—*Anagrammatist*, *an-a-gram-mat-ist*, *n*. A maker of anagrams.—*Anagrammatic*, *an-a-gram-mat-ic*, *v.t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.—*v.t.* To make anagrams.

Anal, *an'al*, *a*. [*L. ana*, the fundament.] Pertaining to or situated near the anus.

Analcime, *an-al'sim*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *alkimos*, strong, from *alkē*, strength.] A mineral of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. By friction it acquires a weak electricity; hence its name.

Analekta, *an-a-lek'ta*, *n*. [*Gr. neut. pl. of analecto*, select—*ana*, up, and *lekto*, to gather.] Extracts or small pieces selected from different authors.—*Analekt*, *an-a-lek't*, *n*. A selected piece; an extract.—*Analectic*, *an-a-lek'tic*, *a*. Relating to analekta; made up of selections.

Analepsis, *an-a-lep'sis*, *n*. [*Gr. from ana*, up or again, and *lepsis*, a taking, from *lambano*, to take.] *Med.* Recovery of strength after disease.—*Analeptic*, *an-a-lep'tic*, *a*. Invigorating; giving strength after disease.

Analogy, *an-al'o-jī*, *n*. [*Gr. analogia*—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different; relationship; conformity; parallelism; likeness.—*Analogy* is sometimes confounded with *similarity*, but the latter properly denotes general likeness or resemblance; the former implies general difference, with identity or sameness in one or more relations. Thus there is *analogy*, but no *similarity* between the wing of a bird and that of a bat. [We say analogy between things, one thing has an analogy to or with another.]—*Analogical*, *an-a-loj'ik-al*, *a*. Having analogy; analogous; used by way of analogy; expressing or implying analogy.—*Analogically*, *an-a-loj'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an analogical manner.—*Analogicalness*, *an-a-loj'ik-al-ness*, *n*. The quality of being analogical.—*Analogism*, *an-al'o-jizm*, *n*. An argument from the cause to the effect; *a priori* argument; investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.—*Analogist*, *an-al'o-jist*, *n*. One who adheres to

analogy.—*Analogize*, *an-al'o-jiz*, *v.t.*—*analogized*, *analogizing*. To explain by analogy; to consider with regard to its analogy; to consider with regard to its analogy to something else.—*Analogous*, *an-al'o-g-us*, *a*. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance in the midst of differences (followed by *to* or *with*).—*Analogously*, *an-al'o-g-us-ly*, *adv*. In an analogous manner.—*Analogous*, *an-a-log*, *n*. Something having analogy with something else.

Analysis, *an-al'is*, *n*. [*Analyses*, *an-al'is-es*. [*Gr.*—*prefix ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, to loosen.] The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its constituent elements or component parts; a consideration of any thing in its separate parts and their relation to each other: opposed to *synthesis*; the process of subjecting to chemical tests to determine ingredients; a syllabus or table of the principal heads of a discourse or treatise.—*Analyzable*, *an-a-liz-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being analysed.—*Analysis*, *an-a-liz'a'shon*, *n*. The act of analysing.—*Analyse*, *an-a-liz*, *v.t.*—*analysed*, *analysing*. [*Fr. analyser*.] To resolve into its elements; to separate, as a compound subject, into its parts or propositions.—*Analyses*, *an-a-liz'er*, *n*. One who or that which analyses.—*Analyst*, *an-a-liz't*, *n*. One who analyses or is versed in analysis; one who subjects articles to chemical tests to find out their ingredients.—*Analytic*, *Analytical*, *an-a-lit'ic*, *an-a-lit'ical*, *a*. Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles or elements.—*Analytically*, *an-a-lit'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an analytical manner; in the manner of analysis.—*Analyses*, *an-a-lit'is*, *n*. The science of analysis.

Anamorphosis, *Anamorphosis*, *an-a-mor'fo-sis* or *an-a-mor'fo'sis*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, again, and *morphosis*, formation, from *morphē*, a form.] A drawing presenting a distorted image of the object, unless when viewed from a certain point, or reflected by a curved mirror; an anomalous development of any part of a plant.

Anandrus, *an-an'drus*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *andros*, a male or stamen.] *Bot.* applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen (female flowers).

Anantherous, *an-an'ther-us*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *E. anther*.] *Bot.* destitute of anthers.

Ananthos, *an-an'thus*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *anthos*, a flower.] Destitute of flowers.

Anapest, *Anapest*, *an-a-pest*, *n*. [*L. anapaestus*, from *Gr. anapaistos*.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented.—*Anapestic*, *an-a-pest'ic*, *a*. Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.—*Anapestically*, *an-a-pest'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an anapestic manner.

Anaphrodisiac, *an-a'fro-diz'ak*, *n*. [*Gr. neg. prefix ana*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal.] A substance capable of dulling, sexual appetite.

Anaplasty, *an-a-plas-ti*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, again, and *plaseō*, to fashion.] *Surg.* an operation to supply by the use of adjacent healthy structure the loss of small portions of flesh.—*Anaplastic*, *an-a-plas'tic*, *a*. Of or pertaining to anaplasty.

Anaplerotic, *an-a-pler-ot'ic*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, up, and *pleroō*, to fill.] *Med.* filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.—*a*. A remedy which promotes the granulation of wounds and ulcers.

Anaploetic, *an-ap'o-dik'tik*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *apodiktikos*, demonstrable.] Incapable of being demonstrated.

Anapnotic, *an-ap-to'tik*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, back, and *pnotis*, infection.] *Philol.* applied to languages which have a tendency to lose the use of inflections.

Anarchy, *an'ark-i*, *n*. [*Gr. anarchia*, lawlessness—*an*, priv., and *archē*, rule.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power; political confusion.—*Anarchic*, *Anarchical*, *an'ark'ik*, *an'ark'ical*, *a*. Of or pertaining to anarchy or anarchism; in a state of anarchy or confusion; lawless. Also *Anarchal*, *an'ark'al*.—*Anarchism*, *an'ark-izm*, *n*. The doctrine of the abolition of

formal government, free action for the individual, land and other resources being common property.—*Anarchist*, *Anarch*, *an'ark-ist*, *an'ark*, *n*. One who excites disorder in a state; an advocate of anarchy or anarchism.—*Anarchists*, *an'ark-ists*, *v.t.* To put into a state of anarchy.

Anarthropoda, *an-ar'throp'o-da*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *arthros*, joint, and *pous*, pedes, foot.] Annulose animals without jointed limbs, as leeches, &c.—*Anarthropodous*, *an-ar'throp'o-dus*, *a*. Pertaining to *Anarthros*, *an-ar'thros*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint or article.] *Gram.* without the article; *sool.* without joints or jointed appendages.

Anarsa, *an-a-sar'ka*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, through, and *sarx*, flesh.] *Med.* droopy of the cellular tissue; general droopy.—*Anarsaceous*, *an-a-sar'ka-s*, *a*. Dripping.

Anastaltic, *an-a-stal'tik*, *a*. [*Gr. anastaltikos*, fitted for checking.] *Med.* astringent; styptic.

Anastatis, *an-a-stat'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, up, and *histatai*, to stand.] Consisting of or furnished with raised characters; applied to a mode of printing from zinc plates etched so that the design or what else is to be shown is left in relief.

Anastomose, *an-nas'tō-mōz*, *v.t.*—*anastomosed*, *anastomosing*. [*Fr. anastomoser*, *Gr. anastomōō*—*ana*, again, anew, and *stoma*, a month.] *Anat. and bot.* to inscullate or run into each other, to communicate with each other by minute branches or ramifications, as the arteries and veins.—*Anastomosis*, *an-nas'tō-mō'sis*, *n*. The inoculation of vessels in vegetable or animal bodies.—*Anastomotic*, *an-nas'tō-mō'tik*, *a*. Pertaining to anastomosis.

Anastrophe, *Anastrophe*, *an-nas'tro-fe*, *n*. [*Gr. ana*, back, *strophē*, to turn.] An inversion of the natural order of words.

Anathema, *an-nath'e-ma*, *n*. [*Gr. anathema*, a thing devoted to evil, from *anathēmō*, to dedicate—*ana*, up, and *thēmō*, to place.] A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; execration generally; curse.—*Anathematic*, *Anathematical*, *an-nath'e-mat'ic*, *an-nath'e-mat'ical*, *a*. Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.—*Anathematically*, *an-nath'e-mat'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In the manner of anathema.—*Anathematization*, *an-nath'e-mat'iz'a'shon*, *n*. The act of anathematizing.—*Anathematize*, *an-nath'e-mat-iz*, *v.t.*—*anathematized*, *an-nath'e-mat-iz-ing*. To pronounce an anathema against.—*v.t.* To pronounce anathemas; to curse.—*Anathematizer*, *an-nath'e-mat-iz'er*, *n*. One who.

Anatomy, *an-na'tō-mī*, *n*. [*Gr. anatōmōō*—*ana*, up, and *to*, cutting.] The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the science which treats of the internal structure of organized bodies, as elucidated by dissection; when used alone it refers to the human body, *vegetable anatomy* being the anatomy of plants, *zootomy* that of the lower animals; the act of taking to pieces something for the purpose of examining in detail (the *anatomy* of a discourse); a skeleton (colloq.); hence, a thin meagre person.—*Anatomic*, *Anatomical*, *an-na'tō'm'ik*, *an-na'tō'm'ical*, *a*. Belonging to anatomy or dissection.—*Anatomically*, *an-na'tō'm'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.—*Anatomist*, *an-na'tō-mist*, *n*. One who is skilled in dissection, or in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.—*Anatomization*, *an-na'tō-miz'a'shon*, *n*. The act of anatomizing.—*Anatomize*, *an-na'tō-miz*, *v.t.*—*anatomized*, *anatomizing*. To cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure; *Ag.* to lay open an argument; to analyse (to *anatomize* an argument).

Anatropous, *Anatropous*, *an-na'trop'us*, *a*. [*Gr. ana*, denoting inversion, and *trepoō*, to turn.] *Bot.* having the ovule inverted, so that the chalazā is at its apparent apex.

Anberry, *an-be-ri*, *n*. [*A. Sax. an-be-on*, and *berry*.] A kind of warty protuberance or

growth on a horse or ox, sometimes hanging quite loosely; a kind of gall or excrescence on a turpentine.

Ancestor, an'ses-ter, n. [O. Fr. *ancestrus*, *ancestror*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from L. *ancestror*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *cedo*, *cedam*, to go. *Cant.*] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forfather; one from whom an inheritance is derived.—**Ancestral**, an'ses-tral, an'ses-tō-ri-al, a. Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.—**Ancestress**, an'ses-tres, n. A female ancestor.—**Ancestry**, an'ses-tri, n. A series of ancestors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

Anchor, ang'ker, n. [A. Sax. *ancra*, borrowed from L. *ancora*, Gr. *ankura*, an anchor. From a root meaning crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, E. *ankle*, *angle*, a fish-hook.] An iron implement, consisting usually of a straight bar called the shank, at the upper end of which is a transverse piece called the stock, and of two curved arms at the lower end of the shank, each of which arms terminates in a triangular plate called a fluke, and used for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in comparatively shallow water; something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Anchor, floating attached to an anchor; anchored.—*s. t.* To hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; *sp.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.—*v. t.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor.—**Anchorable**, ang'ker-a-bl, a. Capable of being anchored; fit for anchoring.—**Anchorage**, ang'ker-ij, n. Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchorite, **Anchorite**, ang'kō-rit, ang'kō-rit, n. [L. *anachoretis*; Gr. *anachoritis*—*ana*, back, and *choros*, to retire, from *choros*, a place.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties.—**Anchorites**, **Anchorites**, ang'kō-rit-es, ang'kō-rit-es, n. A female anchorite.—**Anchoritic**, **Anchoritic**, an'chor-i-tik, an'chor-i-tik, a. Pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.

Anchorovy, an'chō-vi, n. [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, from Basque *anchwa*, *anchwa*, dry.] A small fish belonging to the herring family, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. An esteemed sauce is also made from them.

Anchorovy, pear, an'chō-vi-pār, n. A fruit of Jamaica, which is pickled and eaten.

Anchorly, an'chō-ly, a. Common but erroneous spelling of *Anchory*.

Ancient, an'shent, a. [Fr. *ancien*, L.L. *antiquus*, from L. prep. *ante*, before. The final *t* has no right to its place in this word.] That happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; associated with, or bearing marks of the times of long ago (*ancient* authors); of long standing; having lasted from a remote period; of great age; old (an *ancient* city); having lived long (an *ancient* man—poetical). *Old* refers to the duration of the thing itself; *ancient*, to the period with which it is associated. *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*; *old*, to *young*, *new*, *fresh*. An *old* dress, custom, &c., is one which has lasted a long time, and which still exists; an *ancient* dress, custom, &c., is one which prevailed in former ages.—*n.* A person living at an early period of history (generally in plural, and opposed to *modern*); a very old man; an elder or person of influence.—**Anciently**, an'shent-li, adv. In old times; in times long past.—**Ancientness**, an'shent-nes, n. The state or character of being ancient; antiquity.

Ancient, an'shent, n. [Corrupted from *ensign*.] A flag; an ensign; also, a standard-bearer. [*Shak.*]

Ancillary, an'si-lā-ri, a. [L. *ancillaris*,

from *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient; aiding; auxiliary; subordinate. **Ancipital**, **Ancipitous**, an-sip'i-tal, an-sip'i-tus, a. [L. *anceps*, *anceps*, two-headed, ambiguous—as for arm, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.] Doubtful or double; ambiguous; bot. two-edged.

Ancon, an'kon, n. pl. **Ancones**, an-kō-nas. [L. *ancon*, Gr. *ankōn*, the elbow.] *Ancon*, the upper end of the ulna or elbow; *ankōn*, a console, cantilever, corbel, or other stone projection.—**Anconal**, an-kō-nal, a. Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—**Anconoid**, an-kon-oid, a. Elbow-like; applied to a process of the forearm.

And, and, conj. [A. Sax. *and*, D. *en*, *ende*, G. *und*, O.H.G. *ant*, all signifying and; Icel. *enda*, and yet, and if.] A particle joining words and sentences, and expressing the relations of connection or addition; sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and*, *an*, has often the sense of if; hence 'but *and* if' in the Bible; but if it.

Andalusite, an-da-lū'sit, n. A pellucid mineral of the garnet family, of a gray, green, bluish, flesh or rose-red colour; so called from *Andalusia* in Spain, where it was first discovered.

Andante, an-dan-tā, a. [It. *andante*, walking moderately, from *andare*, to go.] *Music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, upward progression.—*n.* A movement or piece composed in *andante* time.

Andantino, an-dan-tī-no, a. Applied to a movement quicker than *andante*.

Andean, an-dē-an, a. Pertaining to the Andes, the great mountain chain of South America.—**Andesin**, an-des-in, n. A mineral resembling felspar originally obtained from the Andes.

Andiron, and-i-rōn, n. [O.E. *andiron*, *andrit*, *andir*, O.Fr. *andier*; origin unknown.] A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side; a fire-dog.

Andranatomy, an-dra-nat-ō-mi, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *anatōmē*, dissection.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male; androtoomy.

Androecium, an-drō-si-um, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* the male system of a flower; the assemblage of the stamens.

Androgynal, **Androgynous**, an-droj'in-al, an-droj'in-us, a. [Gr. *andros*, *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical; having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.—**Androgynally**, an-droj'in-al-li, adv. With the parts of both sexes.

Andropetalous, an-drō-pet'al-us, a. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a male, and *petala*, a petal.] *Bot.* applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals.

Androphagi, an-dro-fā-ij, n. pl. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagi.—**Androphagous**, an-dro-fā-gus, a. Pertaining or addicted to cannibalism.

Androphore, an-drō-fōr, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a male, and *phero*, to bear.] *Bot.* a stalk supporting the stamens.

Androsphinx, an-dro-sfingks, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *sphinx*, a sphinx.] A sphinx with a human head.

Andros, an-dro's, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Same as *Andranatomy*.

Andrus, an-drus, a. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* producing stamens only; staminate; male.

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, n. [Gr. *anekdotos*, not published—a, neg. *ek*, out, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, to give.] A short story, narrating a detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—**Anecdotic**, **Anecdotal**, an'ek-dō-tik, an'ek-dō-tik, a. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes.—**Anecdotalist**, **Anecdotalism**, an'ek-dō-ti-ist, an'ek-dō-ti-ri-an, n. One who deals in anecdotes.

Anelectric, an-e-lek-trik, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *ē*, *ēlectric*.] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

Anelectrode, an-e-lek-trōd, n. [Prefix *ana*, up, and *electrode*.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery; opposed to *electrode*.

Anemograph, a-nem-ō-graf, n. [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.—**Anemography**, an-e-mog-ra-fī, n. The use of the anemograph.—**Anemology**, an-e-mol-ō-ij, n. The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.—**Anemometer**, an-e-mom-ē-tēr, n. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.—**Anemometry**, an-e-mom-ē-ti-ri, n. The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind.

Anemone, a-nem-ō-ne, n. [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, from *anemos*, the wind, being easily stripped of its petals by the wind.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants. Three species occur in Britain, but only one, the wood-anemone, is truly a native.—**Ses-anemone**, **ACTEIA**.—**Anemonic**, an-e-mō-nik, a. Or pertaining to anemone.—**Anemophilous**, an-e-mō-fī-lus, a. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *phīlos*, loving.] *Bot.* having the pollen conveyed and fertilization effected by the wind.

Anemoscope, a-nem-ō-skōp, n. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *skōpō*, to view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a wind-vane.

Anemosis, an-e-mō-sis, n. [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] A condition of the timber of trees in which the annual layers are separated from each other, sometimes regarded as the result of strong gales.

Anent, a-nent', prep. [A. Sax. *an*, *on*, *an*, on a level, near, fit, on even. The *t*, as in *anent*, is superfluous.] About; respecting; regarding.

Anenterous, an-en-ter-us, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *ente*, a, bowels.] Destitute of intestines; having no alimentary canal.

Aneroid, an-ē-roid, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., *anerōs*, moisture, and *ēidos*, form.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver.—**Aneroid**, a barometer, a barometer the action of which depends on the pressure of the atmosphere on a circular metallic box exhausted of air, hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top, the vacuum serving the purpose of the column of mercury in the ordinary barometer.

Anesthesia, an-es-thē-si-a, n. Same as *Anæsthesia*.—**Anæsthetic**, an-es-thē-tik, n. Same as *Anæsthetic*.

Aneurism, an-ū-ri-zm, n. [Gr. *aneuryōmos*, a widening—*ana*, up, and *eurys*, wide.] *Med.* the swelling of an artery, the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery, often a very dangerous ailment.—**Aneurismal**, an-ū-ri-zm-al, a. Pertaining to an aneurism.

Anew, a-nū', adv. [Prefix *an*, of or on, and *new*.] Over again; in a new form; afresh.

Anfractu, an-frak'tū-us, a. [Fr. *anfractueux*, L. *anfractus*, winding—*frango*, *fractum*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.—**Anfractuous**, an-frak'tū-ōs, a. *Bot.* twisted or sinuous.—**Anfractuosity**, an-frak'tū-ō-si-ti, n. A state of being anfractuous; *anat.* a sinuous depression.—**Anfractuosity**, an-frak'tū-ō-si-ti, n. Anfractuosity.

Angel, an'jel, n. [L. *angelus*, Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.] A divine messenger; a spiritual being employed in the service of God; also applied to an evil being of similar powers; a gold coin, formerly current in England, bearing in value from 6s. 6d. to 10s., bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**Angelhood**, an'jel-hōd, n. The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character.—**Angelic**, **Angelic**, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik, a. Resembling or belonging to, or partaking of the nature and dignity of angels.—**Angelia**, an-jel'ik-a, n. [From possessing what were regarded as angelic powers or virtues.] The name of two umbelliferous plants. One (*A. julia sylvatica*) is common in Britain, and used in preparing gin and bitters, &c.; the other, garden angelica (*A. archangelica officinalis*), possesses carminative and tonic properties.—**Angelicly**, an-jel'ik-al-li, adv. In

who animates.—**Animating**, an'i-mat-ing, a. Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening; rousing.—**Animatingly**, an'i-mat-ing-ly, adv. So as to animate.—**Animatist**, an-i-mat'ish-on, n. The act of animating or state of being animated; state of having life; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.—**Animative**, an'i-mat'iv, a. Giving life or spirit.

Anime, an'i-me, n. [Sp.] A resin exuding from a large American tree, called in the West Indies *locust-trees*. It produces a fine varnish. The name is also given to Indian copal.

Animism, an'i-mizm, n. [L. *animus*, the soul.] The old hypothesis of a force (*Animal spirits*, soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements; the attribution of spirit or soul to inanimate things.—**Animist**, an'i-mist, n. One who holds to or believes in animism.—**Animistic**, an'i-mist'ik, a. Pertaining to, or founded on, animism.

Animosity, an-i-mos'i-ti, n. [L. *animositas*, from *animosus*, full of courage, ardent, from *animus*, the mind, courage, pride.] Courage; rancorous feeling; bitter and active enmity.

Animus, an'i-mus, n. [L., spirit, temper.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper.

Anion, an'i-on, n. [Gr. *anion*, upward, *anion*, going.] *Elect.* The element of an electrolyte which is evolved at the negative pole or *anode*.

Anise, an'is, n. [Fr., from L. *anisum*.] An annual umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Anisum*), the seeds of which have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste, and are employed in the manufacture of liqueurs.—**Aniseed**, an'i-sed, n. The seed of the anise.—**Anisette**, an-i-set, n. [Fr.] A liqueur flavoured with anise.—**Anisic**, an-is'ik, a. Of or pertaining to anise.

Anisomerie, an-i-so-mer'ik, a. [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *meros*, a part.] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts; unymmetrical.

Anisostemon, an-i-so-stem'on-us, a. [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *stemon*—*stamen*.] Bot. Having the number of the stamens not corresponding with the number of the petals or the sepals.

Anisotrope, **Anisotropic**, an'i-sot'rop, an'i-sot'rop'ik, a. Same as *Xisotropic*.

Antrogenous, a-ni-troj'en-us, a. Not containing or supplying nitrogen; non-nitrogenous.

Anker, ang'ker, n. A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, containing 10 wine pailons.

Ankle, ang'kl, n. [A. Sax. *ancleow*, O. Fris. *ankel*, Dan. and Sw. *ankel*, G. *ankel*, from a root *ang*, meaning crooked. *ANCHOA*.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—**Ankled**, ang'kl-d, a. Having ankles; used in composition.—**Anklet**, ang'klet, n. An ornament, support, or protection for the ankle.

Ankylosis, ang-ki-lo'sis, n. [Gr., from *ankylos*, crooked.] Stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.—**Ankylosis**, ang-ki-lo's, v. t.—*ankylosed*, *ankylosing*. To affect with ankylosis.—*v. i.* To become ankylosed.—**Ankylositic**, ang-ki-lot'ik, a. Pertaining to ankylosis.

Anna, an'na, n. In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 1d.

Annals, an'nal, n. pl. [L. *annales* (*libri*, books, understood), *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.—**Annalist**, an'nal-ist, n. A writer of annals.—**Annalistic**, an-nal-ist'ik, a. Pertaining or peculiar to an annalist.

Annate, **Annates**, an'nata, an'nata, n. pl. [L. *annata*, from L. *annus*, year.] The first year's income of a spiritual living, formerly vested in the sovereign, but in the reign of Queen Anne appropriated to the augmentation of poor living.

Annate, an-nat'ed, n. A sorrow.

Annal, an-nal', v. t. [A. Sax. *anncalan*, *ocelan*, to set on fire, to anneal—*an* or *on*,

on, and *elan*, to kindle.] To heat, as glass or iron vessels, in an oven or furnace, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to temper by a gradually diminishing heat; to heat in order to fix colours; to bake.

Annals, **Annalists**, an'ne-lid, an-nel'i-dan, n. [L. *annales*, a little ring, and (*gr. olos*, form.)] One of an extensive division or class of annuities animals, so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm.—**Annellida**, an-nel'i-da, n. pl. The annelids.

Annex, an-neks', v. t. [L. *annecto*, *annexum*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *necto*, *nectum*, to bind.] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; to connect, especially as a consequence (to connect a penalty).—*Something annexed.*

Annexation, an-neks-a'shon, n. The act of annexing; what is annexed; addition; union.—**Annexationist**, an-neks-a'shon-ist, n. One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own.—**Annexe**, an-neks', n. [Fr.] A wing or subsidiary building communicating with the main edifice.—**Annexion**, an-nek'shon, n. The act of annexing or thing annexed; annexation. [*Shak.*]

Annicut, an-ni-kut, n. In the East Indies, a dam.

Annihilate, an-ni-hil-at, v. t.—*annihilated*, *annihilating*. [L. *annihilatio*—*ad*, to, and *nihil*, no-thing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to cause to cease to be; to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of.—**Annihilable**, an-ni-hil-a-bl, a. Capable of being annihilated.—**Annihilation**, an-ni-hil-a'shon, n. The act of annihilating or the state of being annihilated.—**Annihilationist**, an-ni-hil-a'shon-ist, n. One who believes that annihilation by way of punishment is the fate of the wicked after death.—**Annihilator**, an-ni-hil-at'er, n. One who or that which annihilates.

Anniversary, an-ni-ver'sa-ri, a. [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Returning with the year at a stated time; annual; yearly.—*n.* A stated day on which some event is annually celebrated; the annual celebration in honour of an event.

Annomination, an-nom'in-a'shon, n. [L. *ad*, to, *nomen*, a name.] The use of words nearly alike in sound but of different meanings; a pun; a paronomasia.

Annotate, an'no-tat, v. t.—*annotated*, *annotating*. [L. *annoto*, *annotatum*—*ad*, to, and *noto*, to note.] To comment upon; to make remarks on by notes.—*v. i.* To act as an annotator; to make annotations or notes (with *on*).—**Annotation**, an-no-tat'shon, n. The act of annotating or making notes on; an illustrative note on some passage of a book.—**Annotator**, an'no-tat'er, n. A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator.—**Annotationary**, an-no-ta-to-ri, a. Relating to or containing annotations.

Annotinous, an-not'in-us, a. [L. *annotinus*, from *annus*, a year.] Bot. being a year old; lasting from the previous year.

Annotta, **Annotta**, an-not'ta, an-not'ta, n. *ANNOTTO*.

Announce, an-nouns' v. t.—*announced*, *announcing*. [Fr. *annoncer* from L. *annuncio*—*ad*, and *annuo*, to tell, from *annuus*, a messenger.] To publish; to proclaim; to give notice or first notice of.—**Announcement**, an-nouns-ment, n. The act of announcing or giving notice; proclamation; publication.—**Announcer**, an-nouns'er, n. One that announces; a proclaimer.

Annoy, an-noi', v. t. [O. Fr. *enoier*, from *enoi*, annoyance, vexation, from L. *in odio*, in hatred, common in such phrases as *est mihi in odio*, it is hateful to me. *ONOUS*.] To torment or disturb, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, peeter, or molest.—*n.* Molestation; annoyance (chiefly a poetical word).—**Annoyance**, an-noi'ans, n. The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which annoys; trouble.—**Annoyer**, an-noi'er, n. One that annoys.—**Annoying**, an-noi'ing, a. Vexatious; troublesome.

Annual, an'nu-al, a. [L. *annuus*, from

L. *annus*, a year.] Returning every year; coming yearly; lasting or continuing only one year or one yearly season; performed in a year; reckoned by the year.—*n.* A plant that grows from seed, flowers, and perishes in the course of the same season; a literary production published annually.—**Annually**, an'nu-ally, adv. Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

Annuitant, an-nu'it-ant, n. [Fr. *annuité*, from *annuus*, a year.] A yearly payment of money which a person receives for life or for a term of years, the person being usually entitled to such payment in consideration of money advanced to those who pay.—**Annuitant**, an-nu'it-ant, n. One receiving an annuity.

Annul, an-nul', v. t.—*annulled*, *annulling*. [Fr. *annuler*, from L. *ad nihilum*, to nothing.] To reduce to nothing or annihilate (*to*); to make void; to nullify; to abrogate; cancel (in a, decree, compact, &c.).—**Annuler**, an-nul'er, n. One who annuls.—**Annulment**, an-nul-ment, n. The act of annulling. **Annular**, an'nu-lar, an'nu-lar-i, a. [L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, *annulus*, dim. of *annus*, a ring, akin to *annus*, a year. **ANNUAL**.] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—**Annular eclipse**, an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light formed by the sun's disc is visible around the dark shadow of the moon.—**Annularly**, an'nu-lar-ly, adv. In the manner of a ring.—**Annulate**, an-nu-lat'a, n. pl. Same as *Annelida*.—**Annulate**, **Annulated**, an'nu-lat, an'nu-lat-ed, a. Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having belts.—**Annulation**, an-nu-lat'shon, n. A circular or ring-like formation.—**Annulet**, an'nu-let, n. [A dim. from L. *annulus*, a ring.] A little ring or ring-like body.—**Annuloida**, an-nu-loi-da, n. pl. A division of animals made up of the sea-urchins, *tupe worms*, &c.—**Annulose**, an'nu-lo's, a. Furnished with rings; having a body composed of rings; a term applied to animals forming a sub-kingdom which embraces the worms, leeches, crabs, spiders, insects.—**Annulose**, an-nu-lo'sa, n. pl. The annulose animals.

Annunerate, an-nu'mer-at, v. t.—*annunerated*, *annunerating*. [L. *annunero*—*ad*, and *numerus*, number.] To add to a former number.—**Annuneration**, an-nu'mer-a'shon, n. Addition to a former number.

Annuniate, an-nun'ish-at, v. t.—*annuniated*, *annuniating*. [A. Sax. *anncian*.] To bring tidings of; to announce.—**Annuniation**, an-nun'ish-a'shon, n. The act of announcing; announcement; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary of the incarnation of Christ; the church festival in memory of this announcement, falling on 26th March.—**Annunciative**, **Annunciatory**, an-nun'ish-at'iv, an-nun'ish-a-to-ri, a. Having the character of an announcement.—**Annunciator**, an-nun'ish-at'er, n. One who announces.

Anode, an'od, n. [Gr. *ana*, upwards, and *hodos*, a way.] The part of the surface of an electrolyte which the electric current enters: opposed to *cathode*.

Anodyne, an'od-in, n. [Gr. *neg*, prefix *an*, and *odyné*, pain.] Any medicine which allays pain.—*n.* Assuaging pain.—**Anodynes**, an'od-in-n, a. Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoint, a-noi't, v. t. [O. E. *anointen*, *anointen*; O. Fr. *enoiner*, part. *enoiné*, from L. *unguere*, *unguere*, from *un*, in, on, and *guo*, *unguere*, to anoint. *UNGUENT*.] To pour oil upon; to smear or rub with oil or unctuous substances; to consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.—*v.* *an*, a-noi't'er, n. One who anoints.—**Anointment**, a-noi't-ment, n. The act of anointing.

Anomaly, a-nom'a-li, n. [Fr. *anomalous*; L. *anomala*, Gr. *anomalia*, inequality; *neg*, prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homo*, the same, *same*.] Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal; irregularity; *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun; also the angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.—**Anomalism**, a-nom'a-lizm, n. An anomaly; a deviation from rule.—**Anomalous**, a-nom'a-lis't'ik, a. Pertaining to an anomaly.—**Anomalous year**, the interval

between two occasions when the earth is in perihelion, rather longer than the civil year.—*Anomalous*, a-nom'a-lus, a. [*L. anomalus*, Gr. *anomalos*.] Forming an anomaly; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal.—*Anomalously*, a-nom'a-lus-li, adv.—*Anomalously*, a-nom'a-lus-ly, adv.—*Anon*, a-non, a. [*O. E. anon*, *anon*, A. Sax. *an on*, *an on*—on one, that is, without break.] Forthwith; immediately; quickly; at another time; thereafter; sometimes.—*Ever and anon*, every now and then.
Anonymous, e-non'im-us, a. [*Gr. anōnymos*—neg. prefix *an*, and *onymos*, name. N. M. S.] Wanting a name; without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like.—*Anonymously*, a-nom'im-us-li, adv. In an anonymous manner; without a name.—*Anonym*, an-on'im, n. An assumed or false name.—*Anonymity*, *anonymism*, a-non'im-i-ti, a-non'im-i-us-nes, n. The state of being anonymous.—*Anoplotherium*, an-op-lo-thē'rī-um, n. [*Gr. neg. prefix an*, *hoplon*, armour, and *therion*, a beast.] The generic name of certain extinct hoofed animals, discovered in the gypsum quarries of Paris and fresh-water deposits of the Isle of Wight.
Anorexy, an-o-rē-si-a, n. [*Gr. neg. prefix an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite.] Want of appetite without a loss of food.
Anorthic, an-or-thik, a. [*Gr. neg. prefix an*, and *orthos*, straight, right.] Without right angles; *mineral*, having unequal oblique axes.—*Anorthite*, a-nor-thit, n. A mineral of the felspar family.
Anomia, an-on'mi-a, n. [*Gr. neg. prefix an*, and *osme*, smell.] *Med.* A loss of the sense of smell.
Another, an-nv'n'ēr, a. [*A. S.*, indefinite art., and *other*.] Not the same; different; one more, in addition to a former number; any other; any one else. Often used without a noun, as a substitute for the name of a person or thing, and much used in opposition to one; as, *one went one way, another another*. Also frequently used with one in a reciprocal sense; as, 'Love one another.'
Anotta, *Anotto*, a-not'ta, a-not'tō, n. Same as *Anatto*.
Anoura, an-on'ra, n. pl. Same as *Anura*.
Anserina, an'sēr-in, a. [*L. anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Relating to or resembling a goose; or the skin of a goose; applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease.—*Anserous*, an'sēr-us, a. Of or pertaining to a goose; foolish; silly.
Answer, an'sēr, v. t. [*A. Sax. andswari*, *ra*, to answer—and, a prefix meaning against (=s in *along*, *L. ante*, before, *Gr. anti*, against), and *swerian*, to swear.] To speak or write in return to; to reply to; to refute; to say or do in reply; to act in compliance with, or in fulfilment of; to be security for (to *render account to* or for; to be security for (to *back*); to be equivalent or adequate to; to serve; to suit.—*v. i.* To reply; to speak or write by way of return; to respond to some call; to be fit or suitable.—*To answer for*, to be accountable for; to guarantee.—*To answer to*, to be known by; to correspond to, in the way of resemblance, fitness, or correlation.—*Answer*, an'sēr, n. A reply; that which is said, written, or done, in return to a call, question, argument, challenge, allegation, petition, prayer, or address; the result of an arithmetical or mathematical operation; a solution; something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; *law*, a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings.—*Answerable*, an'sēr-a-bl, a. Capable of being answered; obliged to give an account; amenable; responsible; correspondent.—*Answerableness*, an'sēr-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being answerable.—*Answerably*, an'sēr-a-bl-ly, adv. In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.—*Answerer*, an'sēr-ēr, n. One who answers.—*Answerless*, an'sēr-less, a. Having no answer, or incapable of being answered.—*Answerlessly*, an'sēr-less-li, adv.
Ant, ant, a. [*From A. Sax. antea*, an emmet (like *ant*, from *L. antea*). EM. MET.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect living in communities which consist of males, females, and neutera. The name

is also given to the neuropterous insects more correctly called *Termitas*.—*Ant-bear*, n. A kind of large ant-eater.—*Ant-eater*, n. A quadruped that eats ants, especially an edentate animal (genus *Myrmecophaga*) which feeds on ants and other insects, catching them by thrusting among them the long tongue covered with a viscid saliva.—*Ant-egg*, n. One of the small white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, popularly supposed to be their eggs, but really their larvae.—*Ant-hill*, *Ant-hillock*, n. A little tumulus or hillock formed by ants for their habitation, and composed of earth, leaves, twigs, &c.—*Ant-lion*, n. The larva of a neuropterous insect which prepares a kind of pit-fall for the destruction of ants, &c.
Antacid, ant-as'id, n. [*Anti*, against, and *acid*.] An alkali, or a remedy for acidity in the stomach.—*Counteracting acidity*, *Antacid*, ant-ak'id, n. [*Anti*, against, and *acid*.] That which corrects acidity of the secretions.
Antagonist, an-tag'o-nist, n. [*Gr. antagōnistēs*—*anti*, against, and *agonistēs*, a champion, a combatant, from *agon*, a contest (whence *agony*).] One who contends with another; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary. *Syn.* under *Anvrasa* *av*.—*c.* Counteracting; opposing (said of muscles).—*Antagonistic*, *Antagonistical*, an-tag'o-nist'ik, an-tag'o-nist'ik-al, a. Counting against; acting in opposition; opposing.—*Antagonistic*, n. A muscle whose action counteracts that of another.—*Antagonistically*, an-tag'o-nist'ik-al-li, adv. In an antagonistic manner.—*Antagonize*, an-tag'o-niz, v. t.—*antagonized*, *antagonizing*, *antagonizes*, *antagonized*, *antagonizing*. To contend against; to act in opposition.—*Antagonism*, an-tag'o-nizm, n. Character of being an antagonist or antagonistic; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.
Antalgic, an-tal'jik, n. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *algos*, pain.] A medicine to alleviate pain; an anodyne.—*Alleviating pain*.
Antalkali, ant-alk'al-i, n. [*Anti*, against, and *alkali*.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali.—*Antalkaline*, ant-alk'al-in, a. Having the property of neutralizing alkalies.
Antaphrodisiac, Antap'ro-dit'ic, ant-af-ro-dit'ik, ant-af-ro-dit'ik, a. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal.] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.—*a.* A medicine with this property.
Antarchism, ant-ark'hizm, n. [*Gr. anti*, and *archō*, government.] Opposition to all government.—*Antarchist*, ant-ark'hist, n. One who opposes all social government, or control of individuals by law.—*Antarchistic*, ant-ark'hist'ik, a. Pertaining to antarchism.
Antarctic, ant-ark'tik, a. [*L. antarcticus*, *Gr. antarctikos*—*anti*, against, and *arktos*, the north. *A. S. cric*.] Opposite to the north or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied to a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the pole 33° 33'.
Antarthritic, ant-ark'thr'tik, a. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *arthritēs*, gout.] Counteracting the goat.—*a.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the goat.
Antasthmatic, ant-ast'met'ik, a. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *asthma*, asthma.] Fitted to relieve asthma.—*a.* A remedy for asthma.
Antatrophic, an-ta-trof'ik, a. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *atrophia*, a wasting away.] Efficacious against atrophy or consumption.—*a.* A medicine for the cure of atrophy.
Antebrachial, an-tē-brā'ki-al, a. [*L. ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm.] *Anat.* of or pertaining to the fore-arm.
Antecede, an-tē-sēd', v. t.—*antedeced*, *antedeeding*. [*L. ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go. *CINA*.] To go before in time; to precede.—*Antecedence*, *Antecedency*, an-tē-sē-dens, an-tē-sē-den-si, n. The act or state of going before in time; precedence.—*Antecedent*, an-tē-sē-dent, a. Going before; prior; anterior; preceding.—*a.* One who or that which goes before in time or place; *gram.* the noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; pl. the earlier events of a man's life; previous course, conduct, or

avowed principles.—*Antecedently*, an-tē-sē-dent-li, adv. Previously; at a time preceding.—*Antecessor*, an-tē-sē-sēr, n. One who goes before; a leader; *law*, an ancestor.
Ante-chamber, *Anteroom*, an-tē-chām-ber, an-tē-rūm, n. A chamber or room before or leading to another apartment.
Ante-chapel, an-tē-chap-el, n. The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.
Anteciana, *Anteci*, an-tē-shi-ans, an-tē-si, n. pl. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *okos*, a house.] Those living in the same latitude, but on different sides of the equator.
Antedate, an-tē-dāt, n. [*Prefix ante*, before, and *date*.] Prior date; a date antecedent to another.—*v. t.*—*antedated*, *antedating*. To date before the true time or beforehand; to give an earlier date than the real one to; to anticipate or give effect to before the due time.
Antediluvian, an-tē-di-lū'vi-an, a. [*L. ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood.] Existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.—*a.* One who lived before the deluge.
Antelope, an-tē-lōp, n. [Doubtfully derived from a *Gr. antilopa*, an antelope, supposed to be compounded of *antlos*, a flower, and *ops*, an eye.] A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals resembling the deer in general appearance, but essentially different in nature from them, having hollow, unbranched horns that are not deciduous.
Ante-lucan, an-tē-lū'kan, a. [*L. ante-lucan*—*anti*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light; preceding the dawn.
Antemeridian, an-tē-mē-ri-d'i-an, a. [*L. ante*, before, and *meridies*, noon.] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.
Antemetlic, an-tē-met'ik, a. [*Prefix anti*, against, and *emetia*.] Restraining or allaying vomiting.—*a.* A medicine which checks vomiting.
Antemundane, an-tē-mun'dān, a. [*L. ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.
Antenatal, an-tē-nāt'al, a. [*L. ante*, before, and *natale*, pertaining to birth.] Existing or happening previous to birth.
Antenna, an-ten'na, n. pl. *Antennae*, an-ten'ne. [*L. antena*, a sail-yard.] One of the hornlike filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, and myriapods, and are considered as organs of touch and hearing; a feeler.—*Antennal*, an-ten'nal, a. Belonging to the antennae.—*Antenniferous*, an-ten-nif'er-us, a. Bearing antennae.—*Antenniform*, an-ten'ni-form, a. Shaped like antennae.
Antenupial, an-tē-nup'ial, a. [*Prefix ante*, before, and *nuptial*.] Occurring or done before marriage; preceding marriage.
Antepascal, an-tē-pas'kal, a. [*Prefix ante*, before, and *pascal*.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.
Antependium, an-tē-pen'di-um, n. [*L. ante*, before, and *pendo*, to hang.] The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered.
Antepenult, *Antepenultima*, an-tē-pē-nult, an-tē-pē-nult'i-ma, n. [*L. ante*, before, *pen*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] The last syllable of word except two.—*Antepenultimate*, an-tē-pē-nal'ti-māt, a. Pertaining to the last syllable but two.—*a.* The antepenult.
Antepleptic, ant-ep'lēp'tik, a. [*Anti*, against, and *epileptic*.] Resisting or curing epilepsy.—*a.* A remedy for epilepsy.
Anteposition, an-tē-pō-si'zhon, n. [*Prefix ante*, before, and *positio*.] A placing before; *gram.* the placing of a word before another which ought to follow it.
Anteprandial, an-tē-pran'di-al, a. [*L. ante*, before, and *prandium*, a meal, a dinner.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.
Anterior, an-tē-ri-er, a. [*L.*, a comparative from *ante*, before.] Before in time; prior; antecedent; before in place; in front.—*Anteriority*, an-tē-ri-er'i-ti, n. The state of being anterior in time or place.—*Anteriorly*, an-tē-ri-er-li, adv. In an anterior manner; before.
Anterocorn, an-tē-rōrn, n. *ANTY-CHAMBER*.
Antero-posterior, an-tē-rō-post-ē-ri-er, a. [*L. anterior*, from *ante*, before, and *pos-*

terior, from *post*, behind.] Lying in a direction from behind forward.

Anthella, an-thel-lon, n. pl. **Anthella**, an-thel-la. [Gr. *antē*, opposite to, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A luminous ring, or rings, caused by the diffraction of light, seen in alpine and polar regions opposite the sun when rising or setting.

Anthelmintic, Anthelmintic, an-thel-min-tik, an-thel-min-tik, a. [Gr. *antē*, against, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm.] *Med.* Destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—A vermifuge; a remedy for worms in the intestines.

Antenna, an-ten-na. [O. E. *antennas*, *antennae*, *antēna*, *antēna*, an antenna; from L. *antenna*, from Gr. *antiphrōn*, an antiphon—*antē*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice.] A hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures.

Anther, an-ther, a. [Gr. *antheros*, flowery, from *antheos*, a flower.] The essential part of the stamen of a plant containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.—**Antheral**, an-ther-al, a. Pertaining to anthers.—**Antheriferous**, an-ther-if-er-us, a. Producing or supporting anthers.—**Antheriform**, an-ther-i-form, u. Having the form of an anther.—**Antheroid**, an-ther-oid, a. Resembling an anther.

Antheia, an-the-ia, n. [Gr. from *antheō*, to bloom, from *antheos*, a flower.] The period when flowers expand; expansion into a flower.

Anthocarpous, an-tho-kar-pus, a. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* Said of a fruit formed by masses of inflorescence adhering to each other, as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

Anthocyanin, an-tho-si-an-in, n. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *kyanos*, blue.] The blue colouring matter of plants.

Anthodium, an-tho-di-um, n. [Gr. *anthodes*, from *antheos*, a flower.] *Bot.* The head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy.

Anthography, an-thog-ra-phi, a. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *graphein*, description.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

Anthoid, an-thoid, a. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

Antholite, an-tho-lit, n. [Gr. *antheos*, flower, *lithos*, stone.] *Geol.* The impress of the inflorescence of plants on rocks.

Anthology, an-thol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *anthologia*, from *anthologos*, flower-gathering—*antheos*, a flower, and *lōgōs*, to gather.] A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of selected poems.—**Anthological**, an-thol'o-jik-al, a. Pertaining to anthology.

Anthophore, an-tho-for, n. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *phoros*, to bear.] *Bot.* A columnar process arising from the bottom of the calyx, and having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

Anthophyllite, an-tho-phil-it, n. [L. *anthophyllum*, a clove.] A clove-brown variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates.

Anthotaxis, an-tho-tak-sis, n. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *taxis*, order.] *Bot.* The arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth; the inflorescence.

Anthozanthin, an-tho-zan-thin, n. [Gr. *antheos*, a flower, and *zanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring matter of plants.

Anthracite, an-thra-sit, n. [Gr. *anthrax*, *anthrakos*, coal.] Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat.—**Anthracitic**, an-thra-sit-ik, a. Pertaining to anthracite.—**Anthracinite**, an-thrak-in-it, n. A variety of marble of a coal-black lustre, occurring at Kilkenny; stinkstone.

Anthrax, an-thrak, n. [Gr. *Med.* a carbuncle; a malignant ulcer.

Anthropio, an-throp'ik, a. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man.] Belonging to man; man-like; sprung from man.

Anthropogeny, an-thro-poj'en-i, n. [Gr.

anthropos, a man, and root *gēn*, to beget.] The science of the origin and development of man.—**Anthropogenic**, an-thro-poj'e-nik, a. Of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

Anthropography, an-thro-pog-ra-phi, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *graphein*, a description.] A description of man or of the human race; ethnography.

Anthropoid, an-thro-poid, a. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling man; specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race.

Anthropolatry, an-thro-poi'a-tri, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of man.

Anthropolite, an-thro-poi-it, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrification of the human body or skeleton.

Anthropology, an-thro-poi-o-ji, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of man and mankind, including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man, or his whole nature, as exhibited both in the present and the past.—**Anthropologic**, **Anthropological**, an-thro-poi-o-jik, an-thro-poi-o-jik-al, a. Pertaining to anthropology.—**Anthropologist**, an-thro-poi-o-jist, n. One who writes on or studies anthropology.

Anthropometry, an-thro-pom'e-tri, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

Anthropomorphism, an-thro-pom-or-phism, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *morphe*, form.] The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections.—**Anthropomorphic**, an-thro-pom-or-phik, a. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.—**Anthropomorphist**, **Anthropomorphite**, an-thro-pom-or-phist, an-thro-pom-or-phite, n. One who believes that the Supreme Being has a human form and human attributes.—**Anthropomorphitic**, an-thro-pom-or-phit-ik, an-thro-pom-or-phit-ik-al, a. Pertaining to anthropomorphism.—**Anthropomorphism**, an-thro-pom-or-phism, n. The doctrines of anthropomorphism.—**Anthropomorphous**, an-thro-pom-or-phus, a. Having the figure of or resemblance to a man.

Anthropopathism, **Anthropopathy**, an-thro-pop-a-thism, an-thro-pop-a-thi, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *pathos*, passion.] The affections or passions of man; the description of human passions to the Supreme Being.—**Anthropopathic**, **Anthropopathical**, an-thro-pop-a-thik, an-thro-pop-a-thik-al, a. Pertaining to anthropopathism.—**Anthropopathically**, an-thro-pop-a-thik-al-ly, ad. adv.

Anthropophagi, an-thro-pof'a-ji, n. pl. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.—**Anthropophagical**, an-thro-pof'a-jik-al, a. Relating to cannibalism.—**Anthropophagite**, an-thro-pof-a-jit, n. A cannibal.—**Anthropophagous**, an-thro-pof-a-jus, a. Feeding on human flesh.—**Anthropophagy**, an-thro-pof-a-ji, n. Cannibalism.

Anthropotomy, an-thro-pot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *anthropos*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

Antianarchic, an-ti-an-ark'ik, a. Opposed to anarchy or confusion.

Antias, an-ti-kr, n. [Javanese.] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upas-tree, and which is one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons.

Antiarthritic, an-ti-ark-thrit'ik, a. Efficacious against the gout (arthritis).

Antiasmatic, an-ti-as-mat'ik, n. A remedy for the asthma.

Antibacchin, an-ti-bak-k'in-us, n. [Gr.] *Pros.* a foot the opposite of the bacchina, consisting of three syllables, the two first long and the last short.

Antibilious, an-ti-bil'yus, a. Counteractive of bilious complaints.

Antic, an-tik, a. [A form of *antique*, L. *antiquus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. *Antiqua*.] Odd; fanciful; grotesque;

fantastic (tricks, postures).—n. A buffoon or merry-andrew (*Shak.*); a grotesque or fantastic figure (*Shak.*); an absurd or ridiculous gesture; an odd gesticulation; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.—**Anticly**, an-tik-li, adv. In an antic manner.—**Anticness**, an-tik-nes, n.

Anticardium, an-ti-kar-di-um, n. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *cardia*, the heart.] The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium; the pit of the stomach.

Antichlor, an-ti-klor, n. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chlor*, of chlorine.] A substance employed to remove, or neutralize the effects of, the free chlorine left in goods bleached by means of chlorides of lime, &c.

Antichrist, an-ti-krist, n. An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ.—**Antichristian**, an-ti-kris'ti-an, a. Opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

Anticipate, an-tis-i-pat, a. t.—**Anticipated**, **anticipating**, [L. *anticipare*, *anticipō*, to take beforehand—*anti*, before, and *capere*, to take.] To be before in doing something; to prevent or preclude by prior action; to forestall; to realize beforehand; to forestate or foresee; to look forward to; to expect.—a. To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.—**Anticipate**, an-tis-i-pant, a. Anticipating; anticipative.—**Anticipation**, an-tis-i-pat'shun, n. The act of anticipating; expectation; forestate; realization beforehand; previous notion; preconceived opinion.—**Anticipative**, an-tis-i-pat-iv, a. Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.—**Anticipatively**, an-tis-i-pat-iv-ly, adv. By anticipation.—**Anticipator**, an-tis-i-pat-er, n. One who anticipates.—**Anticipatory**, an-tis-i-pat-o-ri, a. Anticipative.

Anticlimax, an-ti-kl'aks, n. A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force, and then terminate in something less important and striking; opposed to *chiasm*.

Anticline, an-ti-kl'inal, a. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *klino*, to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions.—**Anticlineal axis**, *geol.* a line from which strata dip on either side as from the ridge of a house; opposed to *synclinal*.—An anticline line or axis.—**Anticlinic**, an-ti-kl'in-ik, a. Anticlineal.

Anticonstitutional, an-ti-kon-stit'u-shon-al, a. Opposed to the constitution of a state; unconstitutional.

Anticonvulsive, an-ti-kon-ful'siv, a. Efficacious against convulsions.

Anticous, an-ti-kus, a. [L. *antecus*, in front, from *ante*, before.] *Bot.* placed in front of a flower or organ, as the lip in orchids.

Anticyclone, an-ti-si-klon, n. A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest in the centre, with light winds flowing outwards from the centre, and not inwards as in the cyclone.

Antidactyl, an-ti-dak'til, n. A dactyl reversed; an anapest.

Antidemocrat, an-ti-dem'o-krat, n. One who is opposed to democracy or democracy.—**Antidemocratic**, **Antidemocratical**, an-ti-dem'o-krat'ik, an-ti-dem'o-krat'ik-al, a. Opposing or contrary to democracy.

Antidote, an-ti-dōt, n. [L. *antidotum*, from Gr. *antidoton*, an antidote—*anti*, against, and *dotos*, given, from *didomi*, to give.] A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach; *ph.* anything that prevents or counteracts evil.—**Antidotal**, **Antidoteal**, an-ti-dōt'al, an-ti-dōt'ik-al, a. Having the qualities of an antidote; serving as an antidote.—**Antidotally**, **Antidoteally**, an-ti-dōt-al-ly, an-ti-dōt'ik-al-ly, adv. In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

Antidysenteric, an-ti-dis-en-ter'ik, a. Efficacious against dysentery.—a. A remedy for dysentery.

Antiemetic, an-ti-e-met'ik, a. Acting in the opposite manner of an emetic; checking vomiting.—a. A substance with this property.

Antienthusiastic, an-ti-en-thū-si-as'tik, a. Opposed to enthusiasm.

Antiphallitic, an-ti-fal'it'ik, a. [Gr. *anti*,

Fāte, fār, fat, fāl; mē, met, her; pīns, pin; nōts, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; s, Sc. abate—the Fr. u.

against, and *epileptic*, [nightmare.] Curative of nightmares.—A remedy for nightmares.

Antiepileptic, an'ti-ep'i-lep'tik, a. and n. Same as *Antiepileptic*.

Antiepiscopal, an'ti-ep'i-skop'al, a. Opposed to Episcopacy.

Antievangeliast, an'ti-evan-jel'ik-al, a. Opposed to evangelical principles.

Antiferbile, an'ti-feb'ri'l or an'ti-fe'b'ril, a. Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

Antifederal, an'ti-fed'er'al, a. Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution.—**Antifederalism**, an'ti-fed'er-al-izm, n. Opposition to federalism.—**Antifederalist**, an'ti-fed'er-al-ist, n. One who is averse to federalism.

Antifiction, an'ti-frik'shon, a. Obviating or lessening friction.

Antigraph, an'ti-graf, s. [Gr. *anti*, equal to, and *grapho*, to write.] Law, a copy or counterpart of a deed.

Antihypnotic, an'ti-hip-not'ik, n. [Gr. *anti*, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

Antihypochondriac, an'ti-hip'o-kon'dri-ak, n. Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affection.

Antihysteria, an'ti-his'ter'ik, n. Preventing or curing hysteria.—A remedy for hysteria.

Antilegomena, an'ti-le-gom'ona, a. pl. [Gr. —*anti*, against, and *legomena*, things spoken, from *lego*, to speak.] Lit. things spoken against; specifically, applied to certain books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church.

Antilibration, an'ti-lib'ra'shon, s. The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced; equilibrium.

Antilithic, an'ti-lith'ik, s. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone.] Med. tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi.—A medicine with this property.

Antilogy, an'ti-ly'oj, s. [Gr. *antilogia* —*anti*, against, and *lego*, to speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body.—**Antilogous**, an'ti-ly'og-us, n. Contradictory; *elect*, applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive.

Anti-macassar, an'ti-ma-kas'sar, s. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. macassar-oil*.] A covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c., made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled.

Antimeter, an'tim-et'er, s. [Gr. *anti*, and *metron*, measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles under 10°. Called also the *Reflecting Sector*.

Antimonarchic, Antimonarchical, an'ti-mon-ark'ik, an'ti-mon-ark'ikal, a. Opposed to monarchy; opposing a kingly government.—**Antimonarchist**, an'ti-mon-ark'ist, s. An enemy to monarchy.

Antimony, an'ti-mo-ni, s. [L. of 17th century antimonium; origin doubtful.] Chemical sym. Sb. from *L. stibium*; sp. gr. 67. A brittle metal of a bluish-white or silver-white colour and laminated or scaly texture, much used in the arts in the construction of alloys, and also in medicine.—**Antimonial**, an'ti-mo-ni-al, a. Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing antimony.—**Antimonial wine**, s. A solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.—A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.—**Antimonialized**, an'ti-mo-ni-al-ized, a. Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.—**Antimonial**, **Antimonial**, an'ti-mo-ni-al, an'ti-mo-ni-as, a. Applied to acids derived from antimony.

Antinatural, an'ti-na-tur'al, a. Opposed to what is natural; non-natural.

Antiphrenitic, an'ti-ne-fren'ik, s. Med. counteracting disease of the kidneys.

Antimony, an'tin'o-m'i-a. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule; anything, as a law, statement, &c., opposite or contrary.—**Antinomian**, an'ti-no-mi-an, a. Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antino-

mian.—A One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.—**Antinomianism**, an'ti-no-mi-an-izm, s. The tenets of the Antinomians.

Antipapal, **Antipapistical**, an'ti-pa-pal, an'ti-pa-pis'tik-al, n. Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism.

Antiparalytic, an'ti-pa-ra-lit'ik, s. Med. effective against paralysis.—A remedy for paralysis.

Antipathy, a. —*va-thi*, s. [Gr. *antipathos* —*anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling, PAINOS.] Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence of an object; repugnance; contrariety in nature; commonly with to before the object.—**Antipathetic**, **Antipathetical**, an'ti-pa-thet'ik, an'ti-pa-thet'ikal, n. Having antipathy.—**Antipathist**; **antipathist**, n. A direct opposite. [Obsolete.]

Antiphlogistic, an'ti-fo-jis'tik, n. Opposed to the theory of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.—A medicine which checks inflammation.

Antiphon, **Antiphony**, an'ti-fon, an'ti-foni, s. [Gr. *anti*, in response to, and *phono*, voice. *Antem* is the same word.] The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately; alternate singing; a short versicle sung before and after the psalm.—**Antiphonal**, **Antiphonary**, an'ti-fon'al, an'ti-fon-ari, s. A book of antiphons or anthems.—**Antiphonal**, **Antiphonic**, **Antiphonical**, an'ti-fon'al, an'ti-fon'ik, an'ti-fon'ikal, n. Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

Antiphrasis, an'ti-fras'is, s. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phrasis*, a form of speech.] *Rhet.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.—**Antiphrastic**, an'ti-fras'tik, s. Pertaining to antiphrasis.—**Antiphrastically**, an'ti-fras'tik-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

Antipodes, an'ti-pod-es, a. pl. [Gr. —*anti*, opposite, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Those who live on the opposite side of the globe; the region directly on the opposite side of the globe; *fig.* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrary.—**Antipodal**, **Antipodeal**, an'ti-pod'al, an'ti-pod'e-an, s. Pertaining to antipodes.—**Antipode**, an'ti-pod, s. One who or that which is in opposition or opposite.

Antipoint, an'ti-poi-n, s. An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison.

Antipole, an'ti-pol, s. The opposite pole.

Antipope, an'ti-pop, s. One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope; a pretender to the papacy.

Antiputrefactive, **Antiputrescent**, an'ti-pu-tre-fak'tiv, an'ti-pu-tres'sent, n. Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

Antipyretic, an'ti-pi-ret'ik, s. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyrexia*, fever.] Med. a remedy efficacious against fever.

Antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri, s. [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient, from *ans*, before.] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics; one versed in antiquity; an archaeologist.—**Antiquarian**, an'ti-kwa-ri-an, s. Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity.—A. An antiquary.—**Antiquarianism**, an'ti-kwa-ri-an-izm, s. Character of an antiquarian; love or study of antiquities.—**Antiquated**, an'ti-kwa-ted, s. Grows old-fashioned; obsolete; out of use; behind the times.—**Antiquatedness**, an'ti-kwa-ted-ness, s.—**Antique**, an'tek, s. [Fr. from *L. antiquus*, ancient. *Antic* is a form of this word.] Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient (an antique statue); having the characteristics of an earlier day; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion (an antique robe).—A. Anything very old; specifically, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, more especially to the works of Greece and Roman antiquity.—**Antiquely**, an'tek-ly, *adv.*—**Antiqueness**, an'tek-nes, s.—**Antiquity**, an'tik-wi-ti, s. [L. *antiquitas*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] The quality of being ancient; ancientness;

great age; ancient times; former ages; the people of ancient times; pl. the remains of ancient times; institutions, customs, &c. belonging to ancient nations.

Antirrhinum, an-ti-ri-nim, s. [Gr. *anti*, like, and *rhin*, a nose.] The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal. Soap-dragon, the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, much cultivated in gardens.

Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab'ba-tar'i-an, s. One averse to observing the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath.

Anticid, **Anticidan**, an-tish'i, an-tish'i-an, n. pl. [L. *antici*—Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *ekis*, shadow.] The inhabitants of either side of the equator, as contrasted with those of the other side, whose shadow is cast in a contrary direction.

Antiscorbatic, an'ti-skor-but'ik, s. Med. counteracting scurvy or a scorbutic tendency.—A remedy for or preventive of scurvy.

Antiscriptural, an-ti-scrip'tur'al, s. Opposed to the principles or doctrines of Scripture.—**Antiscripturist**; **anti-scrip'tur-ist**, s. One who opposes the truth of Scripture.

Antiseptic, **Antiseptical**, an'ti-sep'tik, an'ti-sep'tikal, s. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *sepeo*, putrid, from *sepo*, to putrefy.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency.—A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.

Antisocialist, an'ti-so-shal-ist, n. Opposed to the doctrine and practice of socialism.

Antispasmodic, an'ti-spas-mod'ik, s. Med. opposing spasm; resisting convulsions.—A remedy for spasm.

Antispast, an'ti-spast, s. [Gr. *antispastos*.] Pros. a foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the two middle syllables long.

Antistropic, an'ti-stro-pet'ik, s. Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

Antistrophe, an'ti-stro-fe, s. [Gr. —*anti*, opposite, and *strophé*, a turning.] A part of an ancient Greek choral ode alternating with the strophe.—**Antistrophic**, an'ti-stro-fik, s. Relating to the antistrophe.

Antistrumatic, **Antistrumous**, an'ti-stru-mat'ik, an'ti-stro-vus, s. Good against struma or scrofulous disorders.

Antisyphilitic, an'ti-sif-il-it'ik, s. Efficacious against syphilis, or a venereal poison.—A medicine of this kind.

Antitheism, an-ti-the'izm, s. Opposition to theism.—**Antitheist**, an-ti-the'ist, s. An opponent of theism.—**Antitheistic**, an'ti-the'is'tik, s. Pertaining to antitheism.

Antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, s. pl. **Antitheses**, an-tith'e-sis, [Gr. *antithesis* —*anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *thémis*, to place.] Opposition; contrast; *plac.* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments; as, the prodigal robe *his* *bec*, the miser robe *himself*.—**Antithetic**, **Antithetical**, an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ikal, s. Pertaining to or characterized by antithesis.—**Antithetically**, an-ti-thet'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In an antithetical manner.

Antitoxin, an-ti-tox'in, s. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *toxikon*, a poison.] A fluid introduced into the blood to counteract the poison of a disease.

Anti-trade, an'ti-trad, s. A tropical wind blowing above a trade-wind and in the opposite direction.

Antitrinitarian, an-ti-trin'i-tar'i-an, s. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.—A. Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Antitrinitarianism**, an-ti-trin'i-tar'i-an-izm, s. Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitype, an'ti-tip, s. That which is correlative to a type; that which is prefigured or represented by the type.—**Antitypal**, an'ti-tip'al, s. Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.—**Antitypally**, an'ti-tip'al-ly, *adv.* By way of antitype.

Antivaccinist, an-ti-vak'sin-ist, s. One who is opposed to vaccination.

Antivariolous, an'ti-va-ri'ol-us, s. Pre-

- venting the contagion of small-pox (variola).
- Antivenereal**, anti-ve-ne're-al, a. Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.
- Antler**, ant'l'er, n. [O Fr. *antolier*, *antolier*; orig. doubtful.] A branch of the horn of a deer, particularly of a stag, one of the horns of the cervine animals.—**Antlered**, ant'l'erd, a. Furnished with antlers.
- Antlia**, ant'l'i-a, n. pl. **Antlia**, ant'l'i-æ [Gr. *antlia*, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths, by which they suck the juices of plants.
- Antonomasia**, **Antonomasy**, ant-on'o-ma'si-a, ant-on'o-ma-si-a, n. [Gr. *antonomasia*—*anti*, instead, *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, &c. instead of the name of the person; or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as 'a *Solomon*, for a wise man).—**Antonomastic**, **Antonomastical**, ant-on'o-mas'tik, ant-on'o-mas'tik-al, a. Of or pertaining to antonomasia.—**Antonomastically**, ant-on'o-mas'tik-al-ly, adv. With use of antonomasia.
- Antorbital**, ant-or-bit-al, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *orbis*, an orbit.] Anterior to the orbit.
- Antre**, ant'r, n. [Fr. *antre*, L. *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern; a cave. [*Sbak.*]
- Antrose**, ant-ro's, a. [From L. *ante*, before, and *versus*, turned.] *Bot.* forward or upward in direction.
- Anura**, a-nu'ra, n. pl. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog. Written also *Anoura*.—**Anuraa**, a-nu'ra, n. One of the Anura.—**Anuraus**, a-nu'rus, a. Of or pertaining to the Anura.
- Anus**, a'nus, n. [L.] *Anat.* the inferior opening of the alimentary canal; the fundament.
- Anvil**, an'vil, n. [A Sax. *anvil*, O.H.G. *anafis*—*an*, on, and A. Sax. *fealdan*, G. *falten*, *falten*, to fold.] An iron block with a smooth, usually steel, face, and often a projecting horn, on which metals are hammered and shaped.—*v.t.* To form or shape on an anvil.
- Anxiety**, ang-ä'ti-si, n. [L. *anxiatus*, from *anxius*, solicitous, from *anxi*, to vex. *Anxi*.] Pain or uneasiness of mind respecting some event, future or uncertain; concern; solicitude; care; disquietude.—**Anxious**, angk'shus, a. Full of anxiety or solicitude respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense (of persons); attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness (of things); followed often by *for*, *about*, *on account of*.—**Anxiously**, angk'shu-sli, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously.—**Anxiousness**, angk'shus-nes, n. Anxiety.
- Any**, en'i, n. [A Sax. *ænig*, from *an*, one, and *tem*, *ig* (parallel to *waenig*, none); like G. *einig*, D. *eenig*, any.] One out of many indefinitely (*any man*); some; an indefinite number or quantity (*any men*, *any money*); often used as a pronoun, the noun being understood.—*adv.* In any degree; to any extent; at all (*any better*).—**Anybody**, en'i-bod-i, n. Any one person.—**Anyhow**, en'i-hou, adv. In any manner; at any rate; in any event; on any account.—**Anywhere**, en'i-whär, adv. In any place.—**Anywise**, en'i-wi-ä, adv. [*wise*—*quise*.] In any way.
- Aorist**, a-or-ist, n. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, priv., and *horos*, limit.] *Gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did* or *saw*).—**Aoristic**, **Aoristical**, a-or-ist'ik, a-or-ist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to or having the character of an aorist.
- Aorta**, a-or'ta, n. [Gr. *aorté*, from *aeiré*, to lift, to heave.] *Anat.* the great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary.—**Aortal**, **Aortic**, a-or'tal, a-or'tik, a. Pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortitis**, a-or'ti'tis, n. Inflammation of the aorta.
- Apace**, a-pas', adv. With a quick pace; fast; speedily; with haste.
- Apogynous**, a-paj'in-us, a. [Gr. *Apogynon*, once, and *gyné*, a female.] *Bot.* fructifying but once, perishing thereafter.
- Apantropy**, a-pan'thröp-i, n. [Gr. *apanthropyos*—*apo*, from, and *anthropos*, man.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.
- Apert**, a-pert', adv. [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate—*a*, from L. *ad*, to, *part*—*E. part*, side.] Separately; in a state of separation; distinct or away from others; at some distance.—**Apartment**, a-part'ment, n. [Fr. *appartement*.] A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions; *pl.* a suite, or set, of rooms; lodgings in French usage.
- Apathy**, a-pa'thi, n. [L. *apathia*, (Gr. *apatheia*—*a*, priv., and *patheo*, suffering.) Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.—**Apathetic**, **Apathetical**, ap-a-thet'ik, ap-a-thet'ik-al, a. Affected with or proceeding from apathy; devoid of feeling; insensible.—**Apathist**, ap-a-thist, a. One affected with apathy, or destitute of feeling.
- Apatis**, ap'a-tit, n. [From Gr. *apaté*, deceit, it having been mistaken for other minerals.] A mineral consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, used as manure.
- Ape**, ap, n. [A Sax. *apa*, *ieci*, *apl*, D. *aap*, Dan. *abe*, G. *affe*, O.H.G. *afu*, Ir. and Gael. *apa*; an initial guttural has been lost, seen in Gr. *épos*, Skt. *kapi*, an ape.] One of a family of quadrumanous animals found in both continents, having the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither tails nor cheek pouches; *fig.* one who imitates servilely.—*v.t.*—**Aped**, **aping**. To imitate servilely; to mimic.
- Aper**, ap'er, n. One who apees.—**Apery**, ap'er-i, n. A collection of apees; tricks of apee; the practice of aping.—**Apish**, ap'ish, a. Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate superiors; affected.—**Apishly**, ap'ish-ly, adv. In an apish manner.—**Apishness**, ap'ish-nes, n.
- Apeak**, a-pék, adv. [Prefix *a*, on, and *peak*, a point.] On the point; in a posture to pierce; *want* perpendicular, or inclining to the perpendicular; said of the anchor or yards.
- Apellous**, a-pel'lus, a. [Gr. *a*, without, and L. *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.
- Apepsia**, **Apepsy**, a-pep'si-a, a-pep'si, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pepto*, to digest.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.
- Aperient**, a-per'i-ent, a. [L. *aperiens*, *aperientis*, part. of *aperio*, to open.] *Med.* gently purgative; having the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.—*A* medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.—**Aperitive**, a-per'i-tiv, a. *Aperient*.
- Apert**, a-pert', o. [L. *apertus*, open.] Open; evident.—**Aperture**, ap'er-tür, n. [L. *aper-tura*, from *aperio*, *apertum*, to open.] An opening; a mouth, entrance, gap, cleft, &c.; a passage; a perforation; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.
- Apetalous**, a-pet'al-us, a. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having no petals or corolla.—**Apetalousness**, a-pet'al-us-nes, n.
- Apex**, ä'pek, n. pl. **Apices**, ä'pices, ä'pek-es. [L. *aper*, pl. *apices*.] The tip, point, or summit of anything.
- Aphersis**, **Aphersia**, a-fer-sis, n. [Gr. *aphersis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *hairesis*, to take.] *Gram.* the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; *med.* the removal of anything noxious; *surg.* amputation.
- Aphanipteros**, a-fan-ipt'e-rus, a. [Gr. *aphanés*, indistinct, *a*, priv., *ptero*, to appear, and *pteron*, a wing.] *Ik.* a state of conspicuous wings; said of insect.
- Aphanite**, a-fan-it, n. [Gr. *aphanes*, indistinct—*a*, priv., and *phaino*, to appear.] A name of fine-grained minerals whose structure cannot be detected by the naked eye.—**Aphanitic**, a-fan'it'ik, a. Pertaining to aphanite or of similar character.
- Aphelion**, a-fel'i-on, n. pl. **Aphelia**, a-fel'i-a. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *helia*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.
- Aphilianthropy**, a-fil-an'thröp-i, n. [Prefix *a*, neg., and *philanthropy*.] Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence; dislike to society.
- Aphid**, ä-s, n. pl. **Aphides**, äf-i-des. [A term of modern origin, perhaps from Gr. *aphides*, to draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse; a puceron or vine-feeder. The aphides are small insects, some of them wingless; they are very numerous and destructive, almost every species of plant supporting a different variety.—**Aphidian**, äf-i-an, a. Pertaining to the aphides.—**Aphidivorous**, äf-i-div'ü-rus, a. [*voros*, from L. *voros*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on aphides.
- Aphology**, äf-ol'o-j-i, n. [Gr. *aphos*, wealth, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of wealth; platology.
- Aphonia**, **Aphony**, a-fö-ni-a, äf-ö-ni, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phöné*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness; speechlessness.—**Aphonus**, äf-ö-nus, a. Destitute of voice.
- Aphorism**, äf-ör-izm, n. [Gr. *aphorismos*, from *aphorizo*, to mark out, to define—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a boundary.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a brief sentence containing some important truth; a maxim.—**Aphorism** is the brief statement of a doctrine. *Axiom*, a statement claiming to be considered as a self-evident truth. *Maxim*, a formula referring rather to practical than to abstract truth; a rule of conduct. **Aphorismatic**, **Aphorismic**, äf-ör-iz-mat'ik, äf-ör-iz-mik, a. Relating to or containing aphorisms.—**Aphorist**, äf-ör-ist, n. A writer of aphorisms.—**Aphoristic**, **Aphoristical**, äf-ör-ist'ik, äf-ör-ist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism.—**Aphoristically**, äf-ör-ist'ik-al-ly, adv. In the form or manner of aphorisms.—**Aphorize**, äf-ör-iz, v.t. To make aphorisms.
- Aprite**, äf-rit, n. [Gr. *apros*, froth.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calc-spar of a pearly lustre.
- Aphrodisiac**, **Aphrodisiacal**, äf-ro-dis'i-ak, äf-ro-dis'i-ak-al, n. [Gr. *aphrodisias*, *aphrodisias*, from *Aphrodite*, goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire.—**Aphrodisiac**, n. Food or a medicine exciting sexual desire.
- Aptham**, äf-thä, n. pl. [Gr. *aptham*.] In *med.* all white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth; thrush.—**Apthous**, äf-thus, a. Pertaining to aptham or thrush.
- Aphyllous**, **Aphyllous**, äf-il-lus or ä-fil'üs, äf-il-lus or ä-fil'üs, a. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* destitute of leaves.
- Apiary**, ä-pi-ä-ri, n. [L. *apiarius*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.—**Apiarian**, ä-pi-ä-ri-an, a. Relating to bees.—*A* bee-keeper; an apiarist.—**Apiarist**, ä-pi-ä-rist, n. One who keeps bees; a bee-master.—**Apiculture**, ä-pi-kul'tür, n. The art of managing bees in hives; bee-keeping.
- Apical**, äp-ik'al, n. [L. *apex*, an apex, a sharp point or peak.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.—**Apices**, **Apexes**, pl. of *apex*.—**Apical**, äp-ik'al-ä-ri-a. Situated at or near the apex.—**Apically**, äp-ik'al-ä-ri-ä, adv. Situated with a short and abrupt point.
- Apician**, ä-pi-shän, a. [From *Apicius*, a celebrated Roman gourmand.] Relating to or resembling Apicius; relating to cookery or delicate viands.
- Apices**, ä-pës, adv. To each; as the share of each; each by itself; by the individual.
- Apish**, äp'ish, n. *Arg.*
- Apicalant**, äp-ik-an'tai, a. [Prefix *a*, priv., and *placental*.] Applied to those mammals in which the young are destitute of a placenta (as the kangaroo, duck-mole, &c.).
- Applanate**, äp-lan-at'ik, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *planadé*, to wander.] *Optics*, corrective of the defect by which rays of light diverge and do not come to a focus (an *applanatic lens*).—**Applanatism**, äp-lan-a-tizm, n. *Optics*, the condition of being applanatic.
- Applastic**, äp-plas'tik, a. [Prefix *a*, priv., and *plastic*.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.
- Aplous**, ä-plou, n. [Fr. *lit*, the state of

being perpendicular, or true to the plumb-line. Self-possession springing from perfect self-consideration; assurance.

Apocalypse, a-pok-a-lip-sis, n. [Gr. *apokalypsis*, from *apokalypso*, to disclose, *phaino*, to show, and *halypto*, to cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; especially, applied as the name of the last book of the New Testament.—**Apocalyptic**, *apokalyp-tik*, a-pok-a-lip'tik-al, a. Containing or pertaining to revelation; pertaining to the Revelation of St. John.—**Apocalypticist**, *apokalyp-tik*, a-pok-a-lip'tik-al, a. A writer on the Apocalypse.—**Apocalyptically**, a-pok-a-lip'tik-al-ly, adv. In an apocalyptic manner; by revelation.

Apocarpus, a-pok-ka-rpus, n. [Gr. *apo*, denoting separation, and *karpos*, fruit.] In bot. having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited.

Apocope, a-pok-o-pe, n. [Gr. *apokopē*, a cutting off—*apo*, and *kope*, a cutting.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *th'* for *the*.—**Apocope**, a-pok-o-pat, v. t. —*apocopated*, *apocoping*. To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

Apocrotic, a-pok-ro-tik, n. [Gr. *apokrotos*—*apo*, away, and *krotō*, to drive.] Med. repelling; astringent.—*a*. An astringent and repellent medicine.

Apocrypha, a-pok-ri-fa, n. [Gr. *apokryphos*, hidden, *apuro*—*apo*, away, and *krypto*, to conceal. (Cf. *avrr*.)] The collective name of certain books admitted by the R. Catholics into the Old Testament canon, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.—**Apocryphal**, a-pok-ri-fal, a. Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; fictitious.—**Apocryphally**, a-pok-ri-fal-ly, adv. In an apocryphal manner; equivocally; doubtfully.—**Apocryphalism**, a-pok-ri-fal-izm, n.

Apodal, *apoda*, a-po-dal, ap'o-du, a. Having no feet; also said of fishes having no ventral fins, as the seal, sword-fish, &c.

Apodictic, *apodiktik*, a-po-dik'tik, a-podiktik-al, a. [Gr. *apodiktikos*—*apo*, forth, and *deiktō*, to show.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction. Spelled also *apodictic*, *apodictical*.—**Apodictically**, a-podiktik-al-ly, adv. Demonstratively.

Apodosis, a-pod'o-sis, n. [Gr. *apodosis*, a giving back—*apo*, from, and *didomi*, to give.] Gram. the latter part of a conditional sentence (or one beginning with *if*, *though*, &c.), dependent on the *protasis* or condition.

Apogee, a-p'o-je, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, the earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; properly this particular point of the moon's orbit.—**Apogean**, a-p'o-je-an, a. Pertaining to or connected with the apogee.

Apograph, a-p'o-graf, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *grapō*, to write.] A copy or transcript.

Apologue, a-p'o-log, n. [Gr. *apologos*, an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse.] A moral fable; a relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths, such as the fables of *Æsop*.

Apology, a-p'o-je-lia, [Gr. *apologia*, a speech in defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse.] Something said or written in defence; justification; vindication; an acknowledgment, usually accompanied by expressions of regret, for some improper remark or act; a temporary substitute or make-shift (colloq.).—**Apologistic**, *apolo-gi-tik*, a-p'o-je'tik-al, a. Of or pertaining to or containing apology; defending by words or arguments.—**Apologistically**, a-p'o-je'tik-al-ly, adv. In an apologetic manner; by way of apology.—**Apologistics**, a-p'o-je'tik-al, n. That branch of theology by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents.—**Apologist**, a-p'o-je-tik-al, a-p'o-je-tik-al, n. One who makes an apology.—**Apologism**, a-p'o-je-tik-al, n.—**Apologize**, a-p'o-je-tik-al, v. t.—*apologized*, *apologizing*. To make an apology.—**Apomecometer**, a-p'o-me-kom'et-er, n. [Gr. *apo*, away, *metros*, distance, *metron*, mea-

sure.] An instrument used in measuring distances on the principle of the sextant.

Aponurosis, a-p'o-nu-ro'sis, n. pl. **Aponuroses**, a-p'o-nu-ro'sis, n. pl. **Aponurotic**, a-p'o-nu-ro'tik, n. [Gr. *aponurotic*—*apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, because formerly supposed to be an expansion of a nerve or nervous.] A white, shining, and very resisting membrane, composed of interlaced fibres, found surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries, and other parts of the body.—**Aponurotic**, a-p'o-nu-ro'tik, a. Relating to the aponuroses.

Apophthegm, a-p'o-them, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phthema*, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. Written also *Apophthegm*. Syn. under *Apophthegm*.—**Apophthegmatic**, *apophtheg-mat'ik*, a-p'o-theg-mat'ik-al, a. Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm; sententious.—**Apophthegmatically**, a-p'o-theg-mat'ik-al-ly, v. t. To utter apophthegms.

Apophyllite, a-p'o-fil-it, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phylon*, a leaf, from its tendency to exfoliate.] A mineral of a foliated structure, and readily separating into thin laminae, with a peculiar lustre.

Apophysia, a-p'o-fis-ia, n. pl. **Apophyses**, a-p'o-fis-ia, [Gr. —*apo*, from, and *physis*, growth.] Anat. a prominence; a prominent part of a bone.

Apoplexy, a-p'o-plek-si, n. [Gr. *apoplexia*, apoplexy—*apo*, from, and *pleo*, *pleo*, to strike.] Abolition or sudden diminution of sensation and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain.—**Apoplectic**, *apoplektik*, a-p'o-plek'tik-al, a. Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy.—**Apoplexically**, a-p'o-plek'tik-al-ly, v. t. A person a with apoplexy.

Apoptosis, a-p'o-t'o-sis, n. [Gr. —*apo*, from, and *ptō*, to be silent.] Med. sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect.

Apostasy, a-p'o-ta-si, n. [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and *stas*, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.—**Apostate**, a-p'o-tat, a. One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party.—*a*. False; traitorous.—**Apostatizing**, a-p'o-ta-tiz, v. t. —*apostatized*, *apostatizing*. To turn apostate; to abandon principles, faith, or party.

Apostema, a-p'o-tem, n. [Gr. *apostema*—*apo*, from, and *histō*, to stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.—**Apostemate**, a-p'o-tem-at, v. t. To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.—**Apostematation**, a-p'o-tem-at'ion, n. The formation of an apostema.—**Apostematous**, a-p'o-tem-at-us, a. Pertaining to an abscess.

A posteriori, a-p'o-ter'i-ri, [L. *posterior*, after.] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, consequences, or facts, whereby we reach the cause; inductive; opposed to a *priori*.

Apostle, a-p'o-s-tl, n. [Gr. *apostolos*, M. one sent forth, a messenger—*apo*, forth, and *stello*, to send.] One of the twelve disciples of Christ, who were commissioned to preach the gospel; one regarded as having a similar mission.—**Apostleship**, a-p'o-s-tl-ship, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.—**Apostolate**, a-p'o-s-tol-at, n. The dignity or office of an apostle; a mission; the dignity or office of the pope, the holder of the apostolic see.—**Apostolic**, *apostolical*, a-p'o-s-tol'ik-al, a-p'o-s-tol'ik-al, a. Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, more especially of the twelve apostles; according to the doctrines of the apostles; proceeding from an apostle.—**Apostolic see**, the see of the bishop of Rome, as directly founded by the apostle Peter.—**Apostolic succession**, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and through them, of priests and deacons, in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day.—**Apostolically**, a-p'o-s-tol'ik-al-ly, adv. In an apostolical manner.—**Apostolicism**, *apostolicalism*, a-p'o-s-tol'ik-al-izm, n.

Ap-oc-to'i-cism, a-p'o-to'i-iz'm, n. The character of being apotetical.

Apotrophe, a-p'o-tro-fa, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *trope*, a turning.] A sudden change in discourse; a sudden and direct address to a person or thing in the course of a speech; gram. the omission of a letter or letters from a word marked by a sign ('); the sign used to mark the omission, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns.—**Apotrophically**, a-p'o-tro-f'ik-al, a. Pertaining to an apotrophe.—**Apotrophically**, a-p'o-tro-f'ik-al, a. Pertaining to apotrophe; to make a direct address to in course of a speech; to mark with an apotrophe.—*a*. To make an apotrophe in speaking.

Apothecary, a-p'o-thek-a-ri, n. [L. *apothecarius*, a shopkeeper, from Gr. *apothē*, a repository—*apo*, away, and *thē*, a chest, from *thēō*, to place.] One who practices pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale.

Apothecium, a-p'o-thē-ti-um, n. pl. **Apotheca**, a-p'o-thē-ti-a. [ARABICAN.] Bot. the receptacle of lichens, the *apothecium*.

Apothegm, *apophthegm*, a-p'o-them, a-p'o-theg-mat'ik. Same as *Apophthegm*, *Apophthegm*.

Apotheosis, a-p'o-thē-ō-sis, n. [Gr. —*apo*, away, and *theos*, God.] Deification; the act of placing a person among the heathen deities.—**Apotheosis**, a-p'o-thē-ō'sis or a-p'o-thē-ō-sis, v. t. To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Apocism, a-p'o-cism, n. [Gr. *apocisma*—*apo*, off, and *sis*, to hold.] Med. a decoction.

Apocombal, a-p'o-son'ik-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling an apocism.

Ap-pal, a-p-pal, v. t. —*appalled*, *appalling*. [O. Fr. *appalar*, to make pale, from *pal*, *pal*, pale, and *palis*, pale, from L. *palidus*, pallid.] To impress with overwhelming fear; to confound with terror; to dismay.—*a*. Error; fright; dismay. [Cover.] —**Appalling**, a-p-pal'ing, a. Calculated to cause dismay or horror.—**Appallingly**, a-p-pal'ing-ly, adv. In a manner to appal.—**Appallment**, a-p-pal'ment, n. State of being appalled.

Appanage, a-p'an-aj, n. [Fr. *appanage*, *apanage*, from O. Fr. *apaner*, L. L. *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L. *ad*, to, and *panis*, bread.] An allowance to the younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains; whatever belongs or falls to one from rank or station in life.—**Appanaged**, a-p'an-aj-et, n. A prince having an appanage.

Apparatus, a-pa-ra'tus, n. sing. and pl.; pl. rarely *apparatus*, a-pa-ra'tus-an, [L. from *apparere*, to prepare—*ad*, and *parere*, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose, operation, or experiment; *physiol.* a collection of organs all ministering to the same function.

Apparel, a-pa-ral, n. (no pl.) [Fr. *apparel*, dress, *apparer*, to match, to fit, to suit—a, to, and *parer*, like, L. L. *parculus*, from L. *par*, equal.] Clothing; vesture; garments; dress; external array; the furniture of a ship.—*a*. —*apparelled*, *apparelled*. To dress or clothe; to cover as with garments.

Apparent, a-pa-ral'ent, n. [L. *apparens*, *apparens*, pres. of *appare*, *APPARE*.] Visible to the eye; within sight or view; appearing to the eye or to the judgment; seeming (often in distinction to *real*); obvious; plain; evident; in the latter sense now used only as a predicate.—*His* *apparent*, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survive the present holder.—*a*.; *His* *apparent*; one who has a claim. [Black.] —**Apparently**, a-pa-ral'ent-ly, adv. Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance.—**Apparentness**, a-pa-ral'ent-ness, n.

Apparition, a-pa-ral'ish-an, n. [FRAN.] The act of appearing; appearance; the thing appearing; especially, a ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit.—**Apparitional**, a-pa-ral'ish-an-al, a. Pertaining to an apparition.

Arab, ar'ab, n. A native of Arabia; a neglected outcast boy or girl of the streets.—a. Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.—**Arabesque**, ar-ab-ek, n. [Fr., from the Arabs, who brought the style to high perfection.] A species of architectural ornamentation for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief, often consisting of fanciful figures human or animal, combined with floral forms.—**Arabian**, a-ra'-bi-an, a. Pertaining to Arabia.—a. A native of Arabia; an Arab.—**Arabic**, ar-ab-ik, a. Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—a. The language of the Arabians.

Arable, ar-a-bl, a. [Fr. *arable*, L. *arabilis*, from *aro*, to plough, from root *seu* also in A. Sax. *arisa*, E. *to ear*, Icel. *arja*, Goth. *arjan*, Lith. *arji*, Rus. *orati*, to plough, to till; L. and W. Ar. *ar*, tillage; W. aru, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.

Arachis, ar-a-kis, n. The generic name of the ground-nut (*A. hypogaea*).—**Arachis oil**, the oil expressed from the seeds of the ground-nut, the nut-oil of commerce.

Arachnida, a-rak'n-i-da, n. pl. [Gr. *arachne*, a spider.] A class of annulose, wingless animals, intermediate between the insects and the Crustacea, including spiders, mites, and scorpions.—**Arachnid**, a-rak'n-i-dan, n. One of the Arachnida.—**Arachnid**, a-rak'noid, a. Resembling a spider's web; *anal.* applied to a semi-transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater; dot having hair that gives an appearance of being covered with cobweb.—**Arachnology**, ar-ak-no'-lo-ji, n. That branch of natural history which treats of spiders.—**Arachnologist**, ar-ak-no'-lo-jist, n. One versed in arachnology.

Arack, ar-ak, n. Same as *Arrack*.

Arac, ar-a-m'ik, n. [From *Aram*, a son of Shem, the supposed ancestor of the Chaldeans and Syrians.] A language or group of languages anciently spoken in Syria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldee passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha; Chaldaic; Chaldee.

Araced, a-rin'id, n. [L. *aranea*, a spider.] An animal of the spider family.—**Araced**, a-rin'id-form, a. Resembling a spider.—**Aracese**, **Aracese**, a-rin'id-us, a-rin'id-us, a. Resembling a cobweb; arachnid.

Araucaria, ar-a-ka'-ri-a, n. [From the *Araucano*, a tribe of Indians in Chili.] The generic name of some fine coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, but now also commonly grown in Britain.—**Araucarian**, ar-a-ka'-ri-an, a. Relating to the araucarias.—**Araucaric**, a-ra'-ka-rit, n. A fossil plant allied to the araucarias.

Arballist, ar-bal-ist, ar-bal-ist, n. [O. Fr. *arballista*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, *ballista*, an engine to throw stones.] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used.—**Arballister**, ar-bal-ist-er, n. A cross-bow-man.

Arbitr, ar-bit-er, n. [L. an arbiter, umpire, judge.] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to decide their differences; one who judges and determines without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited; an arbitrator.—**Arbitrament**, ar-bit-ram-ent, n. Determination; decision; settlement; award (the arbitrator of the sword).—**Arbitrarily**, ar-bit-er-ri-ly, [L. *arbitrarius*.] Given adjudged, or done according to one's will or discretion; exercised according to one's will or discretion; capricious; despotic; imperious; tyrannical; uncontrolled.—**Arbitrarily**, ar-bit-er-ri-ly, adv. In an arbitrary manner; capriciously.—**Arbitrariness**, ar-bit-er-ri-ness, n. The quality of being arbitrary.—**Arbitrate**, ar-bit-er-at, v. t.—**Arbitrated**, ar-bit-er-at, v. t.—**Arbitrate**, ar-bit-er-at, v. t. To act as an arbitrator or umpire; to hear and decide in a dispute.—v. i. To hear and decide on.—**Arbitration**, ar-bit-er-ri-shon, n. The act of arbitrating; the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.—**Arbitrator**, ar-bit-er-at-er, n. One who arbitrates; an arbitrator.—**Arbitrament**, ar-bit-er-ment, n. Same as *Arbitrament*.

Arblast, ar-blást, n. A cross-bow; an arballist.

Arbor, ar'bor, n. [L., a tree, a wooden bar, &c.] The principal spindle or axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arboreous**, **Arboret**, ar-bor-ee-us, ar-bor-ee-al, a. Pertaining to trees; living on or among trees; having the character of a tree.—**Arboreaceous**, ar-bor-ee-ous, n. The state of being arboreous; an arboreous form or growth.—**Arboreness**, ar-bor-ee-ness, n. [L. *arboreus*, pp. of *arbor*, to grow to a tree.] Resembling a tree; bot. partaking of the nature and habits of a tree; dendritic.—**Arboretum**, ar-bor-ee-tum, n. [L.] A place in which a collection of different trees and shrubs is cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.—**Arborization**, ar-bor-ee-iz-ashon, n. A mineral or other body with a tree-like form.

Arboriculture, ar-bo-ri-kul'tur, n. [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, cultivation. **Cultura**.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs.—**Arboricultural**, ar-bor-ee-kul'tur-al, a. Relating to arboriculture.—**Arboriculturist**, ar-bo-ri-kul'tur-ist, n. One who practices arboriculture.

Arbor-vita, ar-bor-vit'e, n. [L. the tree of life.] A common name of certain coniferous trees; a tree-like arrangement which appears in the medullary substance of the brain when the cerebellum is cut vertically.

Arbour, **Arbor**, ar'ber, n. [O. E. *Arber*, O. Fr. *herber*, L. *arbor*, herb.] A seat in the open air sheltered by intertwining branches or climbing plants; a bower.—**Arborus**, ar-bor-us, a. Having the appearance or nature of an arbour. [*M.D.*]

Arbuscular, ar-bus'kul-er, a. [From L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*, tree.] Resembling a shrub or small tree.

Arbutus, ar-bu'tus, n. [L., the strawberry-tree.] The generic name of an evergreen tree or shrub, with bright red or yellow berries, somewhat like the strawberry. Laying an unpleasant taste and narcotic properties.—Also called *Arbutus*, *Arbutus*.—**Arbutaceous**, ar-bu'te-ous, a. Pertaining to the arbutus.

Arch, ark, n. [L. *arcus*, a bow. **Arch**.] **Geom.** a curve line forming or that might form partly of the circumference of a circle; formerly also an arch.—**Arched**, ark'id, n. [Fr., L. L. *arcata*, L. *arcus*, an arch.] A series of arches supported on pillars, often used as a roof support or as an ornamental dressing to a wall; a covered in passage containing shops or stalls.

Arcadian, ar-ka'-di-an, a. Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in southern Greece; hence, rustic; rural; pastoral.—**Arcadium**, ar-ka'-di-um, n. pl. Arcadian, ar-ka'-di-na. [L.] A secret; a mystery; generally used in the plural (the arcana of nature).

Arch, arch, n. [Fr. *arc*, L. L. *arcus*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc.] A structure composed of separate wedge-shaped pieces, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure; a covering, or structure of a bow shape; a vault.—**Court of arches**, an ecclesiastical court of appeal pertaining to the archbishopric of Canterbury, anciently held in the church of St. Mary-le-bow, called also St. Mary-of-the-arches.—v. i. To cover or span with an arch; to curve or form into the shape of an arch.—**Archway**, arch'way, n. A passage under an arch.

Arch, arch, a. [From next word, from being often used in such phrases as *arch wagg*, *arch rogue*.] Cunning, sly, shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish.—**Archly**, arch'ly, adv. In an arch or roguish manner.—**Archness**, arch'ness, n.

Arch, arch, a. [From Gr. *arete*, in compound words, from stem of *arete*, power or rule.] Chief; of the first class or rank; principally used in composition as the first part of many words; as, *archbishop*, *archpriest*, &c.—v. i. A leader; a chief. [*Shak.*]

Archæology, ar-ke-ol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *archæos*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric antiquities, which investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence.—**Archæ-**

ological, **Archæologic**, ar-ke-ol'o-ji-k'al, ar-ke-ol'o-ji-k'al, n. Pertaining to archæology.—**Archæologist**, **Archæologist**, ar-ke-ol'o-jist, ar-ke-ol'o-ji-an, n. One skilled in archæology.

Archæopteryx, ar-ke-op'ter-iks, n. [Gr. *arete*, ancient, and *pteryx*, wing.] A fossil bird of the size of a rook, having two claws representing the thumb and forefinger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebrae prolonged as in mammals.

Archæic, **Archæical**, ar-ke-ik, ar-ke-ik-al, n. [Gr. *archaios*, old-fashioned, from *archaios*, ancient.] Old-fashioned; obsolete; antiquated.—**Archæism**, ar-ke-izm, n. An ancient or obsolete word or idiom; antiquity of style or use; obsolescence.

Archangel, ark-an-jel, n. An angel of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.—**Archangelic**, ark-an-jel'ik, a. Of or pertaining to archangels.

Archbishop, arch-bish'up, n. A bishop who has the supervision of other bishops (the sees of whom form his province), and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.—**Archbishopric**, arch-bish'up-rik, n. The jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, arch-de'kon, n. In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese.—**Archdeaconate**, **Archdeaconry**, arch-de-ikon-at, arch-de'kon-ri, n. The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Archduke, arch-duk, n. A prince belonging to the reigning family of the Austrian Empire.—**Archducal**, arch-duk'al, a. Pertaining to an archduke.—**Archduchess**, arch-duch'ess, n. The wife of an archduke.—**Archduchy**, **Archduchedom**, arch-duch'i, arch-duk'dum, n. The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

Archery, ar-keg'o-ri, n. [Gr. *arete*, beginning, and *gonos*, offspring.] The doctrine of the origin of life.

Archismy, arch-en's-mi, n. A principal enemy; Satan.

Archer, arch'er, n. [Fr. *archer*, from *arc*, L. *arcus*, a bow, arch.] One who uses, or is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; a Bowman.—**Archery**, arch'er-ri, n. The practice, art, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow.—**Archer-fish**, n. A small fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, causing them to fall into the water and become its prey.

Archetype, ar-ke-tip, n. [Gr. *archetypos*—*arete*, beginning, and *typos*, form.] A model or first form; the original pattern after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds.—**Archetypal**, ar-ke-tip'al, a. Of or pertaining to an archetype.

Archidiacon, ar-ki-dia-kon-al, n. [Gr. *arete*, chief, *diaconos*, deacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

Archiepiscopacy, **Archiepiscopate**, ar-ki-epi-skop-ia, ar-ki-epi-skop-ia, n. The dignity, office, or province of an archbishop.—**Archiepiscopal**, ar-ki-epi-skop-ial, a. Belonging to an archbishop.

Archil, ar'kil, n. A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from lichens growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

Archimandrite, ar-ki-man'drit, n. [Gr. *arete*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery.] Greek CA. an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of other abbots and convents.

Archimedeas, ar-ki-me-de'an, a. Pertaining to Archimedes, the Greek philosopher.—**Archimedeas screw**, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw; being placed in an inclined position, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end.

Archipelago, ar-ki-pe-la-go, n. [Gr. *arete*, chief, and *pelagos*, the sea.] Originally the Egean Sea, which is studded with a number of small islands; hence any water space interspersed with many islands; a group of many islands.—**Archipelagic**, ar-ki-pe-la-ji-k, a. Relating to an archipelago.

Architect, ar-ki-tek-t, n. [Fr. *architecte*,

L. architectus, Gr. prefix *archi*, chief, and *tekton*, a workman. A person skilled in the art and science of building; one who makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend their erection; a former or maker.—**Architectonic**, **Architectonical**, *ar'ki-tek-ton'ik*; *ar'ki-tek-ton'ik-al*, a. Pertaining to or skilled in architecture.—**Architectonics**, *ar'ki-tek-ton'ik-s*, a. The science of architecture.—**Architectural**, *ar'ki-tek-tur'al*, a. Pertaining to architecture or the art of building.—**Architecture**, *ar'ki-tek-tur*, a. [*L. architectura*.] The art or science of building; that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste; construction.

Architrave, *ar'ki-trav*, a. [*It. architrave*—prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, from *L. trabs*, a beam.] *Arch* the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

Archive, *ar'kiv*, a. [*L. L. archivum*, a place for keeping public records, from Gr. *archon*, a government building, from *arche*, rule, government.] A record or document preserved in evidence of something; almost always in plural and signifying documents or records relating to the affairs of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom.—**Archival**, *ar'kiv-al*, a. Pertaining to or contained in archives or records.

Archivist, *ar'kiv-ist* or *ar'ki-rist*, a. The keeper of archives or records.

Archute, *ar'kit*, a. A kind of large tube; a theobite.

Archon, *ar'kon*, a. [*Gr.*] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns.

Arctian, *ar'k-tan*, a. [*L. arctus*, tight.] Narrowness or constriction; medicinal contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus.

Arctic, *ar'ktik*, a. [*L. arcticus*; *Gr. arktikos*, from *arctos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Northern; surrounding or lying near the north pole. The *arctic circle* is a circle parallel to the equator, 33° 28' from the north pole.

Arctitude, *ar'kti-tud*, a. Arctian.

Arcturus, *ar'k-tur*, a. [*Gr. arctios*, a bear, and *oura*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude near the tail of the Great Bear.

Arceus, *ar'k-us*, a. [*L. arceus*, from *arceus*, a bow.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.—**Arcean**, *ar'k-a-shun*, a. The act of bending; incurvation; curvity.

Arcebalist, *ar'k-bal-ist*, a. An artist.

Arden, *ar'dent*, a. [*L. ardens*, *ardens*, pp. of *ardere*, to burn, to be eager.] Burning; causing a sensation of burning; warm; applied to the passions and affections; vehement; passionate; eager; fervent; fervid; zealous.—**Arden spiritus**, alcoholic drinks, as brandy, whisky, rum, &c.—**Ardenly**, *ar'dent-li*, adv. In an ardent manner, with warmth.—**Ardentness**, *ar'dent-nes*, a. The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.—**Ardency**, *ar'den-si*, a. The quality of being ardent; warmth; ardour; eagerness.—**Ardour**, *ar'der*, a. [*L. ardens*, a. The quality of being ardent; warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness.] Heat in a literal sense; warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness.

Arduous, *ar'du-us*, a. [*L. arduus*; allied to *Ir. and Gael. ardu*, high.] Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb; attended with great labour; difficult; hard (task or employment).—**Arduously**, *ar'du-us-li*, adv. In an arduous manner.—**Arduousness**, *ar'du-us-nes*, a.

Are, *ar*, a. [*O. Northumbrian aron*, *ara*, we (you, they) are; the *A. Sax.* form proper is *ar* or *arodon*. The *r* is changed from *a*, the root being *ar*.] The present tense plural of the verb to be, *are* being the second pers. sing.

Are, *ar* or *ar*, a. [*L. area*.] The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076.44 English square feet.

Area, *ar-e-a*, a. [*L. area*, a thrashing-floor, then any level open piece of land.] Any plain surface within boundaries, as the floor of a hall, &c.; a space sunk below the general surface of the ground before win-

dows in the basement story of a building; a yard; the superficial contents of any space; a surface, as given in square inches, feet, yards, &c.—**Areal**, *ar-e-al*, a. Pertaining to an area.

Areca, *ar-ek-a*, a. [*The Malabar name.*] A genus of palms, including the betel-nut and cabbage-trees.

Areced, *ar-ed*, v. t. [*A. Sax. arcedan*.] To advise or counsel. [*M. U.*]

Arefaction, *ar-e-fak-shun*, a. [*L. arefactio*, to dry, *areo*, to be dry, *facto*, to make.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.—**Arefy**, *ar-e-fi*, v. t. To dry or make dry.

Areola, *ar-e-ola*, a. [*L. areola*, lit. sand, a sandy place.] The inclosed space (usually covered with sand) in the central part of the Roman amphitheatres; hence, the scene or theatre of exertion or contest of any kind.—**Areolaceous**, *ar-e-ol-a-shun*, a. Abounding with sand; having the properties of sand; sandy; granular.—**Areoliform**, *ar-e-ol-i-form*, a. Resembling an areola.—**Areolate**, *ar-e-ol-it*, a. Marked by areoles or small spots.—**Areolation**, *ar-e-ol-i-tion*, a. Any small space or spot differing from the rest of a surface in colour, texture, &c.

Areometer, *ar-e-om-e-ter*, a. [*Gr. areios*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.—**Areometric**, *ar-e-om-e-trik*, a. Pertaining to an areometer.—**Areometry**, *ar-e-om-e-try*, a. The measuring of the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagus, *ar-e-op-a-gus*, a. [*Gr.*, lit. hill of *Areos* or *Mars*.] A tribunal at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill of this name.—**Areopagist**, *ar-e-op-a-gist*, a. A member of the Areopagus.—**Areopagite**, *ar-e-op-a-git*, a. Pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areology, *ar-e-ol-og-i*, a. [*Gr. arete*, virtue, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of ethics which treats of virtue.

Argal, *ar-gal*, *ar-gal*, *ar-gol*, a. Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept.

Argali, *ar-gal-i*, a. [*Mongolian name.*] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns, nearly as bulky as a moderately sized ox.

Argand-lamp, *ar-gand-lamp*, a. [*From name of inventor.*] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air, which greatly increases the brilliancy of the flame.—**Argand burner**, a gas-burner in a similar form.

Argent, *ar-jent*, a. [*Fr.* from *L. argentum*, silver; cogn. *Gr. argyros*, silver, *argos*, white; *Ir. arg*, white, *argyros*, silver, *more*.] Silver; whitened, like that of silver; ker. the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, &c.—**Argental**, *ar-jen-tal*, a. Resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery.—**Argental**, *ar-jen-tal*, a. Pertaining to, like, or containing silver.—**Argentic**, *ar-jen-tik*, a. An overlaying with silver.—**Argentiferous**, *ar-jen-tif-er-us*, a. Producing or containing silver (*argenti-ferous* ore).—**Argentine**, *ar-jen-tin*, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or sounding like silver; silvery.—**Argillaceous**, *ar-jil-las-ee-us*, a. A silvery-white clay variety of calc-spar; white metal coated with silver.—**Argentite**, *ar-jen-tit*, a. Sulphide of silver, a valuable ore of this metal, a blackish, lead-gray mineral.

Argil, *ar-jil*, a. [*L. argilla*, white clay, allied to *argenteus*, silver, *Aesop.*] Clay or potter's earth; sometimes, pure clay or alumina.—**Argillaceous**, *ar-jil-las-ee-us*, a. Partaking of the nature of argil or clay; clayey.—**Argilliferous**, *ar-jil-lif-er-us*, a. Producing or containing clay or argil.—

Argillite, *ar-jil-lit*, a. Clay-shale.—**Argillitic**, *ar-jil-lit-ik*, a. Pertaining to argillite.

Argive, *ar-jiv*, a. A native or inhabitant of Argos, in ancient Greece; an ancient Greek. [*Poetical.*]

Argon, *ar-gon*, a. [*Gr. argos*, inert.] A gas existing in the atmosphere in very small quantities, recently discovered.

Argonaut, *ar-go-nat*, a. [*Gr. Argos*, and *nauts*, a sailor.] One of the persons who, in the Greek legend, sailed with Jason, in the ship *Argo*, in quest of the golden fleece; a kind of cuttle-fish, the papyr-nautilus or paper-sailor of the Mediterranean, the female having a boat-like shell, in which its eggs are received. It was fabled to float with its arms extended to catch the breeze, and with other arms as oars.—**Argonautic**, *ar-go-nat-ik*, a.

Argosy, *ar-go-si*, a. [*From Ragusa.*] A large merchantman or other ship, especially if richly laden. [*Poetical.*]

Argue, *ar-gu*, v. i. [*Fr. arguer*, [*L. arguo*, to show, argue, to make clear.] To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason; to discuss; to debate; to dispute.—*v. t.* To debate or discuss (*argus* a cause in court); to prove, show, or evince; to cause to be inferred (his conduct *argued* suspicion).—**Arguable**, *ar-gu-a-ble*, a. Capable of being argued.—**Arguer**, *ar-gu-er*, a. One who—**Argument**, *ar-gu-ment*, a. [*L. argumentum*, proof, theme, subject-matter.] The subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book or section of a book; a reason offered for or against something; a debate, controversy, or discussion; a process of reasoning.—**Argu-mentum ad hominem**, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and concessions, or his own conduct.—**Argumental**, *ar-gu-ment-al*, a. Belonging to or consisting in argument.—**Argumentation**, *ar-gu-ment-a-tion*, a. The act of arguing, discussing, or debating; reasoning.—**Argumentative**, *ar-gu-ment-a-tiv*, a. Constituting of argument; addicted to argument, disputing, or debating.—**Argumentativeness**, *ar-gu-ment-a-tiv-nes*, a.

Argus, *ar-gus*, a. A being in Greek mythology having a hundred watchful eyes; hence, any watchful person; a species of pheasant having its plumage marked with eye-like spots.—**Argus-eyed**, a. Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant.

Argute, *ar-gut*, a. [*L. argutus*.] Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd.—**Argutely**, *ar-gut-li*, adv. In an argute or subtle manner.—**Arguteness**, *ar-gut-nes*, a.

Aria, *ar-i-a*, a. [*It. aria*.] A song; an air; a tune.—**Arietta**, *ar-i-et-ta*, a. A short song or air.

Arian, *ar-i-an*, a. One maintaining the doctrines of *Arius* (fourth century A.D.), who held Christ to be a created being inferior to God.—**Arian**, *ar-i-an*, a. Pertaining to Arius or to his doctrines.—**Arianism**, *ar-i-an-izm*, a. The doctrines of the Arians.

Arid, *ar-id*, a. [*L. aridus*.] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat.—**Aridity**, *ar-id-i-ty*, a. The state of being arid; dryness; want of interest.

Aries, *ar-i-es*, a. [*L. aries*, a ram.] The Ram, a northern constellation, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox.

Arise, *ar-iz*, v. i. [*Fr. ariser*.] To rise; to get up; to arise; to originate; to start into action; to rise.

Arise, *ar-iz*, v. t. [*Fr. ariser*.] To rise; to get up; to arise; to originate; to start into action; to rise.

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Arista, *ar-ist-a*, a. [*L.*] Dot on a wafer or board.—**Aristate**, *ar-ist-at*, a. A wafer.

Aristocracy, *ar-ist-ok-ra-si*, a. [*Gr. aristos*,

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; E. got; J. job; S. Fr. tou; ng, ning; wa, then; th, thin; w, wis; wh, whig; th, sure.

Aratia—*aristoc*, best, and *kratos*, rule. Government by the nobility or persons of rank in the state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.—**Aristocrat**, *a-ris-to-krat*, *n*. A member of the aristocracy; one who favours an aristocracy; one who opposes the aristocracy.—**Aristocratic**, *a-ris-to-krat'ik-al*, *adj*. Pertaining or belonging to the aristocracy or to the rule of aristocrats; resembling the aristocracy.—**Aristocratically**, *a-ris-to-krat'ik-al-ly*, *adv*.—**Aristocraticallyness**, *a-ris-to-krat'ik-al-ness*, *n*.—**Aristocratism**, *a-ris-to-krat-izm*, *n*. The condition of belonging to an aristocracy; support of an aristocracy.

Aristotelian, *a-ris-to-tel'i-an*, *n*. Pertaining to Aristotle (born a.c. 384), the celebrated Greek philosopher, and founder of the Peripatetic school.—A follower of Aristotle; a peripatetic.—**Aristotelianism**, *a-ris-to-tel'i-an-izm*, *n*. The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

Arithmetic, *a-rith-met-ik*, *n*. [Gr. *arithmētikē*, from *arithmos*, number.] The science of numbers or the art of computation by figures or numerals.—**Arithmetical**, *arith-met'ik-al*, *adj*. Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods used in arithmetic.—**Arithmetically**, *arith-met'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. By the rules or methods of arithmetic.—**Arithmetician**, *a-rith-met'i-shan*, *n*. One skilled in arithmetic.

Ark, *ark*, *n*. [A. Sax. *arc*, from L. *arca*, a chest.] A small chest or coffer; *Scrip*, the repository of the covenant or tables of the law, over which was placed the golden covering or mercy-seat; the large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; hence, a place of safety or shelter.

Arkose, *ark'ōs*, *n*. A sandstone formed from the disintegration of granite.

Arm, *arm*, *n*. [A. Sax. *arm*, *arm*=Goth. *armō*, Icel. *armr*, G. *Arm*, D. *Van*, and Sw. *arm*; cog. L. *armus*, the shoulder; Gr. *armos*, a fitting, from *arō*, to fit.] The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; an anterior limb; anything projecting from a main body, as a branch of a tree, a narrow inlet of waters from the sea; *fig.* power, might, strength.—**Armed**, *arm'fūl*, *adj*. As much as the arms can hold; that which is embraced by the arms.—**Armedness**, *arm'les*, *n*. Without arms.—**Armet**, *arm'let*, *n*. A little arm; a piece of armour for defending the arm; an ornament worn on the arm; a bracelet.—**Arm-chair**, *arm'chōr*, *n*. A chair with arms to support the elbows.—**Arm-hole**, *arm'hol*, *n*. The arm-pit; a hole for the arm in a garment.—**Arm-pit**. The cavity under the shoulder or upper arm.

Arm, *arm*, *n*. [Fr. *arme*, a weapon, from L. *arma*, arms.] A weapon; a branch of the military service; *pl.* war; the military profession; armour; armorial bearings.—**Small arms**, arms that can be carried by those who use them.—*A band of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier.—*s.* To furnish or equip with arms or weapons; to cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security; to fortify.—*s.* To provide one's self with arms; to take arms.—**Armada**, *arm'ada*, *n*. [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron; usually applied to the Spanish fleet intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1570.—**Armadillo**, *arm'adil'ō*, *n*. [Sp. dim. of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell.] A mammal peculiar to South America, covered with a hard bony shell, divided into belts, composed of small separate plates like a coat of mail.—**Armament**, *arm'a-ment*, *n*. A body of forces equipped for war; a land force or a naval force.—**Armature**, *arm'a-tūr*, *n*. Armour; hence, anything serving as a defence, as the prickles and spines of plants; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet.

Armenian, *arm'e-ni-an*, *n*. Pertaining to Armenia, a country in Asia.—A native of Armenia; the language of the country; an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia.

Armilla, *arm'il'la*, *n*. [L. from *armus*, the shoulder.] An armlet; a bracelet; an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; a circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the whole hand.—**Armillary**, *arm'il-lar-i*, *n*. Resembling an armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—**Armillary sphere**, an arrangement of rings, all circles of one sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens.

Arminian, *arm'in-i-an*, *n*. A member of the Protestant sect who follows the teaching of *Arminius*, a Dutch theologian (died 1659), specially opposed to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination.—*s.* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles.—**Arminianism**, *arm'in-i-an-izm*, *n*. The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Armipotent, *arm-imp'ō-tent*, *n*. [L. *armipotens*, *armipotētis*=*arma*, arms, and *potēs*, powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.—**Armipotence**, *arm-imp'ō-tens*, *n*. Power in arms.

Armistice, *arm'is-tis*, *n*. [L. *arma*, arms, *sisto*, to stand still.] A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties; a truce.

Armoic, *Armoic*, *arm'or-ik*, *arm'or'ik-an*, *n*. [Celt. *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea.] Pertaining to the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armoic*; now Brittany.—*s.* The language of the Celtic inhabitants of Brittany, allied to the Welsh.

Armour, *arm'ēr*, *n*. [O.E. *armors*, O.Fr. *armours*, from L. *armatura*, armour, from *armare*, to arm.] Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the body in battle; also called *Harness*; the steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war.—**Armorial**, *arm'ō-ri-al*, *n*. Belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.—**Armourer**, *arm'ēr-ēr*, *n*. A maker of armour or arms, or one who keeps them in repair; one who has the care of arms and armour.—**Armoury**, *arm'ō-ri*, *n*. A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe-keeping; a collection of arms.—**Armour-bearer**, one who carries the armour of another.—**Armour-plate**, *n*. An iron or steel plate of great thickness attached to the side of a ship, or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering them shot-proof.—**Armour-plated**, *arm'ō-ri-ēd*, *adj*. Covered or protected by armour-plates; iron-clad.

Armstrong-gun, *arm'stroung-gun*, *n*. [After the inventor, Sir William (now Lord) Armstrong.] A rifled cannon of wrought-iron, constructed principally of spirally-coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube, or core of steel.

Army, *arm'i*, *n*. [Fr. *armée*, an armed force or army, from *armer*, to arm. Aas, a weapon.] A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers; a host; a vast multitude; a great number.—**Army-corps** (-kōr), *n*. One of the largest divisions of an army in the field.—**Army-list**, *n*. A publication issued periodically, containing a list of officers of the army, the stations of regiments, &c.

Arnatto, *arn'at'ō*, *n*. A saffron.

Arnee, *arn'ān*, *n*. A native of Albania; an Albanian.

Arnee, *arn'ān*, *n*. One of the Indian varieties of the buffalo, remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind.

Arnica, *arn'ika*, *n*. A composite plant, otherwise called mountain-tobacco. The roots yield tannin, and a tincture of the plant is used as an application to wounds and bruises.

Arnotta, *arn'ot'ō*, *n*. Anouso.

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Arnotta, *arn'ot'ō*, *n*. Anouso.

Arnotta, *arn'ot'ō*, *n*. Anouso.

quality; flavour.—**Aromatic**, *ar-ō-mat'ik*, *n*. Giving out an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous. Also **Aromatic**, *ar-ō-mat'ik-al*.—**Aromatic vinegar**, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, &c., to acetic acid.—**Aromatic**, *ar-ō-mat'ik*, *n*. A plant or drug which yields a fragrant smell, and often a warm, pungent taste.—**Aromatization**, *ar-ō-mat-i-zā'shon*, *n*. The act of rendering aromatic.—**Aromatise**, *ar-ō-mat-i-zē*, *v. t.*—**Aromatized**, *ar-ō-mat-i-zēd*, *adj*. To impregnate with aroma; to render fragrant; to perfume.—**Aromatizer**, *ar-ō-mat-i-zēr*, *n*. One who or that which.

Arose, *ar-ōs*, *pret.* of *arise*.

Around, *a-round*, *prep.* About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.—*adv.* In a circle; on every side.

Arouse, *a-rouz*, *v. t.*—**Aroused**, *ar-ōuz*, *adj*. [Prefix *a*, with *intēna* force, and *rouzē*.] To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir or put in motion or exertion; to rouse; to arouse; to awaken.—**Arousal**, *a-rou'āl*, *n*. The act of arousing.

Arow, *a-rō*, *adv.* In a row; successively; one after the other.

Aroynt, *ar-ōynt*, *ar-ōynt*, *interj.* [From *imperat.* of A. Sax. *aroyan*, *geroyan*, to make room, to give place, from *arōn*, *rogn*.] An interjection equivalent to *begone! away!* [Shak.]

Arpeggio, *ar-ped'jō*, *n*. [It. from *arpa*, a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of a chord, heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession.

Arquebus, *ar-ke-bus*, *n*. [Fr. *arquebus*, corrupted from D. *haakbus*, a gun fired from a rest, from *haak*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus*, a gun—E. *haakbus*, *haakbus*.] An old-fashioned hand-gun fired from a rest. Spelled also *Harquebus*, &c.—**Arquebuser**, *ar-ke-bus-ēr*, *n*. A soldier armed with an arquebus.—**Arquebused**, *ar-ke-bus-ēd*, *adj*. An aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises.

Arquerite, *ar-ke-rit*, *n*. A rich silver ore found in the silver mines of *Arqueros*, near Coquimbo, Chili.

Arack, *ar'ak*, *n*. [Ar. *araq*, juice, spirits, from *arapa*, to sweat.] A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the cocoa-nut, and other palms, &c.

Arraign, *a-rain*, *v. t.* [O.Fr. *arraigner*, *arreser*, &c., to arraign—L. *ad*, to, and *ratio*, *rationis*, account, a pleading in a suit. REASON.] To call or set at the bar of a court of justice; to call before the bar of reason or taste; to accuse or charge; to censure publicly; to impeach.—**Arraigner**, *a-rain-ēr*, *n*. One who arraigns.—**Arraignment**, *a-rain-ment*, *n*. The act of arraigning.

Arrange, *a-rin*, *v. t.*—**Arranged**, *ar-rin-gēd*, *adj*. [Fr. *arranger*—*ar*=L. *ad*, and *rangere*, to range, from *rang*, a rank. RANGE, RANK.] To put in proper order; to dispose or set out; to give a certain collocation to; to adjust; to settle; to come to an agreement or understanding regarding.—*s.* To make or come to terms; to come to a settlement or agreement.—**Arrangement**, *a-rin'j-ment*, *n*. The act of arranging; disposition in suitable form; that which is arranged; preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; adjustment.—**Arranger**, *a-rin'j-ēr*, *n*. One that arranges or puts in order.

Ar rant, *ar'ant*, *n*. [A form of *errant*, wandering, hence *vagrant*, *vagabond*, thorough, in a bad sense.] Wandering; *vagrant*; shameless; notorious; thorough; cut-and-dry; downright.—**Ar-rant**, *ar'ant-ly*, *adv.* In an *arrant* manner.

Ar ras, *ar'as*, *n*. [From *Ar ras*, in France, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures.

Array, *a-rē*, *n*. [O.Fr. *array*, order, arrangement, dress—*pre*fix *ar* (L. *ad*, to), and *ray*, order, from the Teutonic root seen in E. *ready*.] A collection or assembly of men or things disposed in regular order, as an *array* of order of battle; raiment; dress; apparel.—*s.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; to marshal; to deck or dress; to attire.—**Arrayer**, *a-rē-ēr*, *n*.

One who.—Arrement, a-r'e'ment, n. The act of.

Arrear, a-r'er, n. [Fr. *arriéré*, behind.—L. *ad*, to, and *retrō*, behind.] The state of being behindhand; that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past; usually in the plural.

Arrest, a-r'est, v. t. [L. *arresto*, *arrestum*, to raise or erect.—*ad*, to, *rego*, to direct.] To raise or lift up; to prick up (the ears).—*h. a.* Erect; pricked up; said of the ears; hence, attentively listening.

Arrest, a-r'est, v. t. [O. Fr. *arrestor*, Fr. *arrêter*—L. *ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain. Rszr.] To check or hinder the motion or action of; to stop; to seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; to seize and fix (attention); to engage; to secure; to catch.—*a.* The act of arresting; apprehension; stoppage; stay; restraint.—Arrestation, a-r'est-a'shon, n. The act of arresting.—Arrestor, Arrestor, a-r'est'er, a-r'est'or, n. One who arrests.—Arrestment, a-r'est'ment, n. The act of arresting; detention; arrest.

Arride, a-r'id, v. t. [L. *arrideo*—*ad*, and *rideo*, to smile.] To please or gratify.

Arris, a-ris, n. [O. Fr. *arrest*, an article.] The line which two meeting surfaces of a body form an angle.

Arrive, a-riv, v. t.—*arrived*, arriving. [Fr. *arriver*, from L. L. *arripere*, to come to shore—L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr. *rive*, the shore or bank.] To come to a certain place or point; to get to a destination; to reach a point or stage; to attain to a certain result or state; followed by *at*.—*v. i.* To reach or arrive at. [M.]—Arrival, a-riv'al, n. The act of arriving; a coming to or reaching; attainment; the person or thing which arrives.

Arrogance, a-r'o-gans, n. [L. *arrogantia*, *arrogatus*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, to ask or desire.] The character of being arrogant; the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, or estimation; the pride which exalts one's own importance; pride with contempt of others; presumption; haughtiness; disdain.—Arrogant, a-r'o-gant, a. Making exorbitant claims on account of one's rank, power, worth; presumptuous; haughty; overbearing; proud and assuming.—Arrogantly, a-r'o-gant-ly, *adv.* In an arrogant manner.—Arrogate, a-r'o-gat, v. t.—*arrogated*, *arrogating*. To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; to lay claim to in an overbearing manner.—Arrogation, a-r'o-ga'shon, n. The act of arrogating; the claiming of superior consideration or privileges.

Arrondissement, a-r'on-dé-man, n. [Fr.] In France, an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department.

Arrow, a-r'o, n. [A. Sax. *arow*, *arow*, *arow*, allied to A. Sax. *arow*, swift, Icel. *ar*, *örvar*, an arrow, *örr*, swift.] A missile weapon, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow; anything resembling this.—Arrowy, a-r'o, a. Resembling an arrow in shape, in rapidity of flight, or the like.—Arrow-headed, a. Shaped like the head of an arrow; said of alphabetic characters used in ancient Assyria; cuneiform.—Arrow-root, n. A flour or starch obtained from the rootstocks of several West Indian reed-like plants, and much used as an article of food.

Arseval, a-r'e-val, n. [Fr. *arsenal*, Sp. *arsenal*, from an Ar. word.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores for land or naval service; a public establishment where arms or warlike equipments are manufactured or stored.

Arsenic, a-r'sen-ik, n. [Fr. *arsénite*, from L. *arsenicum*, Gr. *arsenikon*, from *arsen*, *arsene*, male—from its powerful qualities.] A chemical element of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle. Combined with oxygen it forms arsenious oxide, which is the white *arsenic*, or simply *arsenic*, of the shops, a well-known virulent poison.—Arsenical, a-r'sen-ik-al, a. Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.—Arseniate, a-r'sen-ik-at, v. t. To combine with arsenic.—Arsenious, a-r'sen-i-us, n. Pertaining to or containing arsenic.

Arise, a-ris, n. [Gr. *arise*, from *arise*, to elevate.] Elevation of the voice at a word

or syllable, in distinction from *these*, or its depression; proc. a greater stress or force on a syllable.

Arise, a-ris, n. [O. Fr. *arise*, from L. *ariseo*, *ariseo*, to burn.] The malicious burning of a house, shop, church, or other building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., which by the common law is felony.

Art, art, n. [L. *ars*, *artis*, art, from same root as Gr. *ars*, to join, to fit. Ann.] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose; the employment of means to accomplish some end; opposed to nature; a system of rules to facilitate the performance of certain actions; skill in applying such rules (the *art* of building or of engraving); the fine arts; opposed to science; one of the *arts* or the *fine arts* collectively, that is those that appeal to the taste or sense of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music; the profession of a painter or sculptor; the special skill required by those who practise these arts; artistic faculty; skill; dexterity; knack; artfulness; cunning; duplicity.—*Art union*, an association for encouraging art, an object which it mainly pursues by disposing of pictures, sculptures, &c., by lottery among subscribers.—Artful, art'ful, a. Cunning; sly; deceitful; crafty.—Artfully, art'ful-ly, *adv.* In an artful manner; cunningly; craftily.—Artfulness, art'ful-ness, n. The quality of being artful.—Artless, art'less, a. Devoid of art, skill, or cunning; natural; simple.—Artlessly, art'less-ly, *adv.* In an artless manner; naturally; simply.—Artlessness, art'less-ness, n. Naturalness; simplicity; ingenuousness.

Artery, ar'te-ri, n. [L. *arteria*, Gr. *arteria*.] One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, to be brought back again by the veins.—Arterial, ar'te-ri-al, a. Pertaining to or contained in an artery or the arteries.—Arterialisation, ar'te-ri-al-i-z'a'shon, n. The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood.—Arterialise, ar'te-ri-al-ize, v. t.—*arterialised*, *arterialising*. To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood, a result effected by the oxygen of the air taken into the lungs.—Arteriotomy, ar'te-ri-ot'o-mi, n. [*otomy* = Gr. *tomé*, a cutting.] Anat. the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood.

Artisan, ar'ti-zan, n. [Fr. *artisan*, lit. pertaining to *Artis*.] Term descriptive of a kind of well formed by a perpendicular boring into the ground, often of great depth, through which water rises to the surface of the soil by natural gravitation, producing a constant flow or stream.

Artful, &c. Under *Art*.

Arthritis, ar-thrit'is, n. [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint.] Any inflammation of the joints; the gonorrhoea. Arthritic, ar-thrit'ik, ar-thrit'ik-al, a. Pertaining to or affecting the joints; pertaining to the gonorrhoea.—Arthrodia, ar-thr'o-di-a, n. A ball-and-socket joint.—Arthrodial, Arthrodia, ar-thr'o-di-al, ar-thr'o-di-k, n. Pertaining to an arthrodia.

Artichoke, ar'ti-chok, n. [It. *artichoco*, probably of Ar. origin.] A composite plant somewhat resembling a thistle, cultivated in gardens for the thick and fleshy receptacle (or part supporting the flower), which is eaten. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is quite different, being a species of sunflower, whose roots are used like potatoes.

Article, ar'ti-k'l, n. [L. *articulus*, a joint, division, part, or member, dim. of *artus*, a joint.] A single clause, item, point, or particular; a point of faith, doctrine, or duty; a prose contribution to a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; a particular commodity or substance; a part of speech used before nouns to limit or denote their application—in English a or an and the.—*Articles of war*, the regulations for the government and discipline of the British army and navy, embodied in the Mutiny Act passed each year.—*v. i.*—*articled*, *articling*. To draw up under distinct heads or particulars; to bind, as an apprentice; to indenture.—Articular, ar'ti-k'l-er,

n. [L. *articulatio*.] Belonging to the joints or to a joint.—Articular, ar'ti-k'l-er-ly, *adv.*—Articulate, ar'ti-k'l-é-t'a, n. pl. According to the arrangement of Cuvier, all the invertebrate animals with an external skeleton forming a series of rings articulated together and enveloping the body, such as the rhuscoses, insects, worms, &c.—Articulate, ar'ti-k'l-é-t'a, n. [L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct.] Jointed; formed with joints (an *articulate* animal); formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech; pronounced distinctly; expressed clearly; distinct (*articulate* speech or utterance).—*a.* One of the Articulate.—*v. i.*—*articulated*, *articulating*. To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to alter by intelligent and appropriate movement of the vocal organs; to enunciate, pronounce, or speak; to draw up or write in separate particulars or in articles (*Shak.*);—*v. t.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words; to treat or stipulate (*Shak.*);—*Articulate*, ar'ti-k'l-é-t-ly, *adv.* In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance.—Articulation, ar'ti-k'l-é-t-ns, n. The quality of being articulate.—Articulation, ar'ti-k'l-é-t-ns, n. The act or manner of articulating or being articulated; a joining or juncture, as of the bones; a joint; a part between two joints.—Articulator, ar'ti-k'l-é-t-er, n. One who articulates.

Artifice, ar'ti-fis, n. [L. *artificium*—*ars*, *arte*, art, and *ficio*, to make.] Artful, skillful, or ingenious contrivance; a crafty device; trick; shift; stratagem; deception; cunning; guile; fraud.—Artifice, ar'ti-fis-er, n. A skillful or artful worker; a constructor; a maker; a contriver; an inventor; a mechanic or handicraftsman.—Artificial, ar'ti-fish'al, n. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour; feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.—Artificiality, ar'ti-fish'al'i-ty, n. The quality of being artificial.—Artificialise, ar'ti-fish'al-ize, v. t. To render artificial.—Artificially, ar'ti-fish'al-ly, *adv.* In an artificial manner; by human skill and contrivance.—Artificialness, ar'ti-fish'al-ness, n. Artificiality.

Artillery, ar'til-ler-i, n. (No pl.) [Fr. *artillerie*, from *artiller*, to work with art, to fortify, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] Formerly offensive weapons of war in general whether large or small (see 1 Sa. xx. 40); now, cannon; great guns; ordnance; ordnance and its equipment both in men and material; the men and officers that manage the guns; the science which treats of the use and management of great guns.—Artilleryman, ar'til-ler-i-man, n. A person skilled in gunnery.—Artilleryman, n. A man engaged in the management of large guns.

Artiodactyl, ar'ti-o-dak'til, n. [Gr. *artios*, even-numbered, and *dactylos*, a toe.] A hoofed mammal in which the number of toes is even (two or four), as the ox or other ruminants, the pig, &c.

Artisan, ar'ti-zan, n. [Fr. *artisan*, It. *artigiano*, L. L. *artificianus*, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] One skilled in any art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

Artist, ar'tist, n. [Fr. *artiste*, It. *artista*, from L. *ars*, *artis*, art.] One skilled in an art or profession, especially, one who professes and practises one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture; and, specifically, and most frequently, a painter.—Artist, ar'tist, n. [Fr.] One who is peculiarly skillful in almost any art, as a public singer, an operadancer, and even a cook.—Artistic, Artistical, ar'tist'ik, ar'tist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to art or artists; trained in art; conformable to or characterized by art.—Artistically, ar'tist'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In an artistic manner.

Arise, a-ris, n. Under *Art*.

Arum, a-rum, n. [L. *arum*, Gr. *aron*.] The generic name of certain plants, one of which, the common arum, wake-robin, or lords-and-ladies, is abundant in woods and hedges in England and Ireland.

Arundinaceous, a-run-di-né-shus, n. [L. *arundo*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds; resembling a reed.—Arundinaceous, Arundin-

oes-ar-un-din'-us, a-run'din'-us. Abounding with roads.

Aruspej, *Aruspej*, a-rus'pej, a-rus'pej, a. [*L. aruspex* or *Aeruspex*.] One of a class of priests in ancient Rome whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.—*Aruspej*, a-rus'pej, a. The art of an aruspex; augury; prognostication.

Arya, a-ri'-an or a-ri'-an, a. [*Skr. arya*, noble, eminent.] An Indo-European; a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.).—*Arya*, pertaining or belonging to the Aryans; Indo-European. *Arya*, a. *adv.* and *conj.* [Contr. from *A. Sax. ariard*, that is, *all so*, through the forms *also*, *also*, *also*, *also*; similarly *G. also*, *also*, *also*.] A word expressing equality, similarity of manner or character, likeness, proportion, accordance; in the same manner in which (ye shall be as gods; I live as I did; white; when he whistled as he went); for example; for instance; thus; because; since (as the wind was fair we set sail); often equivalent to the relative *as* after *such* (give us such things as you please).

As, a. a. pl. *Ases*, a-ses. A Roman weight of 13 oz.; also, a Roman copper or bronze coin, latterly weighing 1 oz.

Asafetida, *Asafetida*, a-sa-fet'-id-a, a. [*Per. asa*, gum, and *L. fetida*, fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap from a large umbelliferous plant found in Central Asia, used in medicine as an antispasmodic, in flatulency, hysterical paroxysms, &c.

Asbestos, *Asbestos*, as-be'stos, as-be'stus, a. [*Gr. asbestos*, inextinguishable—a, neg., and *steynos*, to extinguish.] A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family, having fine, elastic, flexible, flax-like filaments, which are incombustible, and are made into fire-proof cloth, paper, &c.—*Asbestos*, as-be'stik, a. Relating to or containing asbestos.—*Asbestiform*, as-be'stik-form, a. Having the structure of asbestos.—*Asbestine*, as-be'stin, a. Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Ascend, as-sen'd, a. [*L. ascendere*—*ad*, to, and *ascendo*, to climb. *Scam.*] To move upwards; to mount; to go up from a lower to a higher place; to rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to general, &c.; to pass from a grave tone to one more acute.—*Ascend*, to move upwards upon; to climb; to go towards the source of (a river).—*Ascendible*, as-sen'd-a-bl, a. Ascendable.—*Ascendible*, as-sen'd-a-bl, a. Capable of being ascended.

Ascendant, as-sen'd-ant, a. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degree of kindred; superiority or commanding influence; predominance.—*Ascendant*, *Ascendant*, as-sen'd-ant, as-sen'd-ant, a. Directed upward; rising; superior; predominant; surpassing.—*Ascendency*, as-sen'd-en-si, a. Governing or controlling influence; power; sway; control.—*Ascension*, as-sen'shun, a. [*L. ascensio*.] The act of ascending; a rising; the ascension, the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.—*Ascension Day*, the day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated, falling on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.—*Right ascension* of the sun or of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star.—*Ascensional*, as-sen'shun-al, a. Relating to ascension; ascending or rising up.—*Ascend*, as-sen't, a. The act of rising; motion upwards; rise; the way by which one ascends; activity; an upward slope; the act of proceeding from an inferior to a superior degree, from particulars to general, &c.

Ascertain, as-ser-tan', a. [*O. Fr. ascertainer*—*as*, for *ad*, to, certain, from *L. certus*, sure. *CERTAIN*.] To make certain; to make sure or find out; by trial or examination; to establish; to determine with certainty.—*Ascertainable*, as-ser-tan'-a-bl, a.

Capable of being ascertained or certainly known.—*Ascertainer*, as-ser-tan'-er, a. One who ascertains.—*Ascertainment*, as-ser-tan'-ment, a. The act of ascertaining.

Ascetic, as-se'tik, a. [*Gr. asketes*, exercised, disciplined, from *asko*, to exercise.] Excessively strict or rigid in devotion or mortifications; severe; austere.—*Ascetic*, as-se'tik, a. One who retires from the world and devotes himself to a strictly devout life; one who practices excessive rigour and self-denial; a hermit; a recluse.—*Asceticism*, as-se'ti-cizm, a. The condition or practice of asceticism.

Ascius, as-si'-us, a. [*L. ascus*, *Gr. askos*—*a*, priv., and *askis*, a shadow.] One who has no shadow; an inhabitant of the torrid zone when the sun is in the zenith.

Ascidian, as-sid'-ian, a. [*Gr. askidion*, a little bottle.] One of certain marine molluscous animals of a low type, having frequently the shape of a double-necked bottle, often found on the beach at low water or attached to rocks, shells, &c.; a sea-squirt; a tunicate animal.—*Ascidiform*, as-sid'-i-form, a. Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.—*Ascidium*, as-sid'-i-nm, a. *Bot.* A pitcher-like appendage found in some plants and formed by a modified leaf.

Ascites, as-si'tes, a. [*Gr. askos*, a bladder.] *Med.* Dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity.—*Ascitic*, *Ascitical*, as-si'tik, as-si'ti-k-al, a. Relating to ascites; dropsical.

Ascidians, as-si'tish-us, a. Same as *Ascidians*.

Asclepiad, as-kl'e-pi'-ad, a. [*From Asclepiades*, a Greek poet, who invented this metre.] *Pros.* consisting of four feet, a spondee, two choriambs, and an iambus.

Ascribe, as-krib, a. [*Lat. ascribere*, *ascribendo*.] To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; to assign; to set down; to attribute, as a quality or appearance.—*Ascribable*, as-krib'-a-bl, a. Capable of being ascribed or attributed.—*Ascription*, as-krip'shun, a. The act of ascribing.

Ascriptitious, as-krip-tish-us, a. [*L. ascriptus*, enrolled as a soldier, bound.] Bound or attached to the soil; applied to serfs or villeins annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.

Ascus, as'kus, a. pl. *Asci*, as'ki. [*Gr. askos*, a leather bottle. *Bot.* One of the little membranous bags or cells in which the spores of lichens, some fungi, and some other cryptogams are produced.

Asexual, a-seks'u-al, a. [*Prefix a*, neg., and *sexual*.] Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex, or imperfect organs; performed without the union of male and female.—*Asexually*, a-seks'u-al-li, *adv.* In an asexual manner.

Ash, ash, a. [*A. Sax. asch*—*Iscl. askr*, Sw. and Dan. *ask*, D. *asch*, G. *asche*.] A well-known tree cultivated extensively for its hard and tough timber; the timber of this tree.—*Ash*, *Ashen*, ash, ash'en, a. Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

Ash, ash, a. [*A. Sax. asca*, *asce*—a word common to the Teutonic tongues.] What remains of a body that is burnt; the dust or powdery substance to which a body is reduced by the action of fire; generally used in the plural; incombustible residue; the remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed; *Ag.* a corpse.—*Ash Wednesday*, the first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day.—*Ashy*, ash'i, a. A pit or hole for smelting ashes; lifeless and pale.—*Ashy-pale*, a. Pale or white as ashes.

Ashame, a-sham', a. [*Lat. ashamere*, *ashamere*.] [*Prefix a*, intent, for, of, and *shameo*, to make ashamed; to shame.—*Ashamed*, a-sham'd, p. and a. Affected or touched by shame; feeling shame; exhibiting shame (an ashamed look); with of before the object.—*Ashamedly*, a-sham-ed-li, *adv.* In a shamefaced manner.

Ashlar, ash-lar, a. [*O. Fr. ascella*, *ascel*, a shingle, from *L. ascella*, a small board, a chip or splinter.] Common freestones rough from the quarry; a facing

made of squared stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for such. [*Ing. Ashore*, a-shor', *adv.* On the shore, bank, or beach; on the land; *adj.* *cont.* to a shore; to the shore.

Asia, a-shi'-an, a. Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe.—*Asiatic*, a-shi'-atik, a. Belonging to Asia or to its inhabitants.—*A native of Asia*.

Aside, a-sid', *adv.* On or to one side; to or at a short distance off; apart; away from some normal direction; out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off (to lay cares *aside*); so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present.—*Aside*, a-sid', a. Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard by any one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage.

Asinine, Under *Ass*.

Ask, ask, v. t. [*A. Sax. ascan*, *ascian*, *ascian*—Dan. *ask*, D. *aschen*, O. Fr. *askia*, O. G. *etoca*.] To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition (with of before the person); to require, expect, or claim; to demand; to interrogate or inquire of; to question; to inquire concerning; to seek to be informed about (to ask the way); to invite. [This verb may take two objectives; to ask a person the time, &c.—*Ask*, to make a request or petition (with for before an object); to inquire or seek by request (often followed by a/ter).—*Ask*, ask'er, a. One who asks; a questioner, inquirer, petitioner.

Askance, a-skans', *adv.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps *It. ascansus*, to slip aside.] Skewly; obliquely; out of one corner of the eye.—*Askant*, a-skant', *ade*. A less common form of *Askance*.

Askew, a-sk'ed, *adv.* In an oblique or skew position; obliquely; awry.

Askant, a-skant', a. or *adv.* Slantwise; on one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

Asleep, a-slep', a. or *adv.* In or into a state of sleep; at rest.

Aslope, a-slop', a. or *adv.* Sloping; deflected from the perpendicular.

Asp, *Aspis*, asp, as'pik, a. [*L.* and *Gr. aspis*, an asp.] A deadly species of viper found in Egypt; also, a species of viper found on the continent of Europe.

Asparagus, as-par'-agus, a. [*Gr. asparagos*.] A perennial herb of the lily family cultivated in gardens, the young shoots being used as food.

Aspect, as'pekt, a. [*L. aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on—*ad*, to, and *specio*, to see or look.] Look; view; appearance to the eye or to the mind (to present a subject in its true aspect); countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air; severe aspect; view commanded; prospect; outlook (a house with a southern aspect; *astro*, the situation of one planet with respect to another).

Aspen, as'pen, a. [*A. Sax. aspen*, *aspe*, the aspen; D. *asp*, *Iscl. asp*, Sw. and Dan. *asp*, G. *aspe*, the aspen-tree.] A species of poplar that has become proverbial for the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

Asperate, as'per-at', a. [*Lat. asperatus*, *asperatus*.] [*L. aspero*, from *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven.—*Asperation*, as'per-a'shun, a. A making or becoming rough.

Aspergill, *Aspergillus*, as'per-jil, as'per-jil-lus, a. [*Dim.* from *L. aspergo*, to sprinkle—*ad*, to, and *aspergo*, to sprinkle.] *R. Cat.* *Or.* the brush used for sprinkling holy water on the people, said to have been originally made of hyacinth.

Asperity, as-pei-ri'ti, a. [*L. asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] The quality or state of being rough; roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings; tartness; harshness; severity; acrimony.

Asperuous, *Asperuous*, a-sper'u-us, a-sper'm-a-sus, a. [*Gr. a*, without, and *asperus*, seed.] *Bot.* destitute of seed.

Asperse, as-per'se, v. t.—*Asperse*, *aspering*, [*L. aspergo*, *asperuus*—*ad*, and *aspero*, to scatter or sprinkle.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to slander or calumniate.—*Asperser*, as-per'ser, a. One that asperses or vilifies another.—*Aspersion*, as-per'shun, a. A

law, to transfer or make over to another.—**a.** A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; an assignee.—**Assignable**, as-sim'i-a-bl, a. Capable of being assigned.—**Assignment**, as-sim'i-n'ish-ən, n. The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying; a making over by transfer of title; an appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings.—**Assignee**, as-sim'i-y, n. A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right.—**Assigner**, Assignor, as-sim'i-er, as-sim'i-or, n. One who assigns or appoints.—**Assignment**, as-sim'i-ment, n. The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying; the writing by which an interest is transferred.—**Assignat**, as-sim'i-n'at, or as-sim'i-yat, n. [Fr., from *L. assignatus*, assigned.] A public note or bill in France during the first revolution.—**Assimilate**, as-sim'i-lat, v.t. **Assimilated**, **assimilating**, [L. *assimilō*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like. *Assimilā*.] To make alike; to reduce (food) into a mass to absorb and incorporate with organic tissues; to liken or compare.—**v.t.** To become stullar; to harmonize; to become incorporated with the body; to perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body.—**Assimilability**, as-sim'i-l'a-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being assimilable.—**Assimilable**, as-sim'i-l'a-bl, a-bl, a. Capable of being assimilated.—**Assimilation**, as-sim'i-l'ā-shən, n. The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated; the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the substances composing them.—**Assimilative**, **Assimilatory**, as-sim'i-l'at-iv, as-sim'i-l'a-to-ri, a. Having the power of assimilating; tending to assimilate; producing assimilation.—**Assist**, as-sist, v.t. [Fr. *assister*, to stand by, help; *L. assistō*—*ad*, to, and *sisto*, to stand.] To help; to aid; to succour.—**v.t.** To lend aid; to be present; to take part in a ceremony or discussion.—**Assistance**, as-sist'ans, n. Help; aid; succour; a contribution in aid.—**Assistant**, as-sist'ant, a. Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.—**a.** One who aids or assists another; one engaged to work along with another; an auxiliary.—**Assister**, as-sist'ēr, n. An assistant.—**Assize**, Assise, as-sis'z, n. [Fr. *assise*, *assises*, *assies*, a fixed rate, a tax, from *L. assisio*, to be an assessor. *Assis*.] A jury or similar assembly; the periodical sessions held at stated intervals by at least two judges in each of the counties of England and Wales (except Middlesex), for the purpose of trying criminal and certain other cases before a jury; generally in the plural; an ordinance; a decree; an assessment; particularly, an ordinance formerly fixing the weight, measure, and price of articles (hence the word *assize*).—**v.t.**—*ad*, *acted*, *acting*; *assized*, *assizing*. To fix the weight, measure or price of; to fix the rate of; to assess.—**Assizer**, as-sis'ēr, n. An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.—**Associate**, as-si'zhi-āt, v.t. **Associated**, **associating**, [L. *associatio*, *associatium*—*ad*, to, and *socius*, a companion. *Social*.] To join in company with (another with ourselves); to adopt as a partner, companion, and like; to join or connect intimately (things together); to unite; to combine.—**v.t.** To unite in company; to join in a confederacy or association.—**a.** Joined in interest, object, office, &c.; combined together; joined with another or others.—**a.** A companion; a mate; a fellow; a partner; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally.—**Associability**, as-si'zhi-a-bl, a. Capable of being associated; companionable; social.—**Associability**, **Associableness**, as-si'zhi-a-bl'i-ti, as-si'zhi-a-bl-i-ness, n. The quality of being associable.—**Association**, as-si'zhi-āt-ship, n. The state or office of an associate.—**Association**, as-si'zhi-āt-shən, n. The act of associating or state of being associated; connection; union; a society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; *patios*, the tendency

which one idea, feeling, &c., has for one reason or another to recall another.—**Associational**, as-si'zhi-āt-shən-al, a. Pertaining to association.—**Associative**, as-si'zhi-āt-iv, a. Capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; leading to association.—**Assol**, as-soll, v.t. [O.Fr. *assolier*, from *L. absolvo*, to absolve.] To solve; to release; to acquit.—**Assolite**, as-soll'yē, v.t. *Scotts law*, to acquit; to pronounce innocent; to absolve.—**Assonant**, as-sō-nant, a. [L. *assonans*, ppr. of *assono*—*ad*, to, and *sono*, to sound.] Having a resemblance of sounds; *pros.* rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned.—**Assonance**, as-sō-nans, n. Resemblance of a under; *pros.* a species of imperfect rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants.—**Assort**, as-sort, v.t. [Fr. *assortir*, to sort, to assort—as for *L. ad*, to, and *sorte*, *sortis*, a lot. *Sort*.] To separate and distribute into sorts, classes, or kinds; to furnish with a suitable variety of goods (to assort a cargo); to adapt or suit.—**v.t.** To agree; to suit together; to associate; to keep company.—**Assortment**, as-sort'ment, n. The act of assorting; a collection of things assorted.—**Assuage**, as-swāj, v.t. **Assuaged**, **assuaging**, [O.Fr. *assouager*, *assouagier*, from *L. ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet.] To allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen (pain or grief); to moderate; to appease or pacify (passion or tumult).—**Assuagement**, as-swāj'ment, n. The act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement.—**Assuager**, as-swāj'ēr, n. One who or that which assuages or allays.—**Assuasive**, as-swāj'iv, a. Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing.—**Assuetude**, as-swē-tūd, n. [L. *assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part. of *assueo*, to accustom.] Custom; habit; habitual use.—**Assume**, as-sim, v.t. **Assumed**, **assuming**, [L. *assumo*—*ad*, to, and *sumo*, to take, also seen in *consumo*, *presumo*, *sumptuosus*, &c.] To take upon one's self; to take on; to appear in (assume a figure or shape); to appear appropriate; to take for granted; suppose as a fact; to pretend to possess; to put on (assume a wise air).—**v.t.** To be arrogant; to claim more than is due; low; to undertake or promise.—**Assumer**, as-sim'ēr, n. One who assumes.—**Assuming**, as-sim'ing, a. Putting on airs of superiority; haughty; arrogant; overbearing.—**Assumption**, as-sim'ish-ən, n. [L. *assumptio*.] The act of assuming; a taking upon one's self; the act of taking for granted; supposition; a thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed; a church festival in honour of the miraculous ascent to heaven of the Virgin Mary's body after death, celebrated 15th August.—**Assumptive**, as-sim'tiv, a. Capable of being assumed; assumed.—**Assumptively**, as-sim'tiv-ly, adv. In an assumptive manner; by way of assumption.—**Assure**, a-shūr, v.t. **Assured**, **assuring**, [Fr. *assurer*, O.Fr. *assurer*. *L. L. assere*.] To make (a person) sure or certain; to convince (to assure a person of a thing); to declare or affirm solemnly to; to confirm; to ensure; to secure (to assure success to a person); to insure (one's life or property); to embolden or make confident (N.T.); to affirm or betroth (*S&K*).—**Assurable**, a-shūr-ə-bl, a. Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance.—**Assurance**, a-shūr'ans, n. The act of assuring; a pledge furnishing ground of full confidence; firm persuasion; certain expectation; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; laudable confidence; self-reliance; insurance.—**Assured**, a-shōrd', a. Certain; convinced; not doubting or doubtful; bold to excess; confident; having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing. or pl.).—**Assuredly**, a-shōrd'-li, adv. Certainly; indubitably.—**Assuredness**, a-shōrd'-ness, n. The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.—**Assurer**, a-shōrd'ēr, n. One who assures; an insurer or underwriter.—**Assuringly**, a-shōrd'-ing-ly, adv. In an assuring manner; in a way to create assurance.—**Assurgent**, as-sēr-jent, a. [L. *assurgens*,

assurgens, ppr. of *assurgo*—*ad*, to, and *surgo*, to rise. *Sursum*.] Rising or directed upward.—**Assurgency**, as-sēr'jen-si, n. The act of rising upward.—**Assyrian**, as-si-ri-an, a. Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.—**a.** A native or inhabitant of Assyria; the language of the Assyrians.—**Assyriologist**, as-si-ri-ol'ō-jist, n. One skilled in the antiquities, language (as exhibited in the cuneiform inscriptions), &c., of ancient Assyria.—**Astatic**, a-stat'ik, a. [Gr. *a*, priv. and root *statō*, to stand.] Being without polarity.—**Astatic needle**, a magnetic needle having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed.—**Astatically**, a-stat'ik-al-ly, adv. In an astatic manner.—**Astel**, ast'el, n. [O.Fr. *astelle*, *L. astula*, a splint or chip.] *Mining*, a board or plank; an arch or ceiling of boards over the men's head in a mine, to protect them from any portion of the roof falling.—**Aster**, aster, n. [Gr. *aster*, a star.] A large genus of composite plants, the flowers of which somewhat resemble stars.—**Asteria**, as-tēr'i-a, n. A variety of sapphire, showing a star-like appearance in the direction of the axis, if cut round.—**Asteriated**, as-tēr'i-āt-ed, a. Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star.—**Asterid**, **Asteridan**, as-tēr'id, as-tēr'i-dan, n. A star-fish.—**Asterisk**, as-tēr'ik, n. [Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star.] The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing, as a reference to a note or to fill the space where something is omitted.—**Asterism**, as-tēr'izm, n. [Gr. *asteriskos*.] A small collection of stars; an asterisk, or several asterisks together.—**Astern**, as-tēr'n, adv. In or at toward the stern of a ship; behind a ship; backward; with the stern foremost.—**Asteroid**, as-tēr-oid, n. [Gr. *aster*, a star, and *eidōs*, form.] One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, more accurately called *planetoids*.—**Asteroidal**, **Asteroidal**, as-tēr-oid'al, as-tēr-oid'al, a. Resembling a star; pertaining to the asteroids, or to the star-fishes.—**Asterolepis**, as-tēr-ō-l'ē-pis, n. [Gr. *aster*, a star, and *lepis*, a scale.] A genus of gigantic ganoid fishes which sometimes attained the length of 18 or 20 feet, found fossil in the old red sandstone.—**Arthemia**, **Arthemy**, as-thē-n'ia, ar-thē-ni, n. [Gr. *arthemia*—*a*, priv., and *arthēnos*, strength.] Debility; want of strength.—**Arthemic**, as-thē-n'ik, a. Characterised by debility or debility.—**Arthemiology**, as-thē-n'ō-l'ō-jī, n. The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.—**Arthma**, as-thē-ma, n. [Gr. *arthma*, short-drawn breath.] A chronic disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, a cough, and expectoration.—**Astigmatic**, **Astigmatism**, ast-mat'ik, ast-mat'ik-al, a. Pertaining to asthima; affected by asthima.—**a.** A person troubled with asthima.—**Astigmatism**, ast-mat'ik-al-izm, adv. In an astigmatic manner.—**Astigmatism**, a-stig'mat-izm, n. [Gr. *a*, neg. and *stigma*, *stigmata*, a mark.] A malformation of the lens of the eye, such that rays of light are not brought to converge in the same point.—**Asst**, a-stēr, adv. or a. On the stir; on the move; stirring; active; not used attributively.—**Assuetuous**, **Assuetuous**, as-som'a-tus, as-tō-mus, a. [Gr. *a*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Without a mouth.—**Astorian**, as-ton'ish, v.t. [Partly from O.Fr. *astorian*, *L. L. astorianus*, lit. to make thunder-struck, from *ex*, intens., and *tono*, to thunder; partly from A. Sax. *de-tonian*—*d*, intensive, and *stunan*, to stun.] To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; to surprise; to amaze; to stun; to confound.—**Astonishingly**, as-ton'ish-ing-ly, adv. In an astonishing manner.—**Astonishingness**, as-ton'ish-ing-ness, n. **Astonish**,

ment, as-ton'ish-ment, n. The state or feeling of being astonished; amazement; great surprise; a cause or matter of astonishment (O. T.).—*Astony*, as-tō'ni, v. t. [A. Sax. *astōnan*.] To astonish; to terrify; to confound. (Obs. or poet.)—*Astound*, as-tound', v. t. [For old *astōna*, A. Sax. *astōnena*, with *d* added, as in *astound*, *astound*.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.—*Astounding*, as-tounding, a. Fitted or calculated to astound; causing terror; astonishing.—*Astoundment*; *astoundment*, n. Amazement.

Astraddle, as-trad'el, adv. Straddling; with one leg on either side; astride.

Astragal, as-tra-gal, n. [Gr. *astragalos*, a huckle-bone, a moulding.] A small semicircular moulding separating the shaft of a column from the capital; one of the bars which hold the panes of a window; the huckle or ankle bone; the upper bone of the foot.

Astrakhan, as-tra-kan, n. [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.

Astral, as-tral, a. [L. *astralis*, from *astrum*, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astray, a-stray', adv. Having strayed; out of the right way or proper place.

Astrict; **as-trikt'**, v. t. [L. *astrictum*, *Astrigens*.] To constrict; to contract; to limit.—*Astriction*, as-trik'shon, n. The act of binding close, contracting, or restricting; limitation.—*Astrictive*, as-trikt'iv, a. Binding; compressing.

Astride, a-strid', adv. With one leg on each side; with the legs wide apart.

Astringe; **as-trin'**, v. t. [L. *astringere*, *astringere*.] [L. *astringere*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to strain. *STRAIN*.] To compress; to bind together.—*Astringency*, as-trin'jen-si, n. The quality of being astringent.—*Astringent*, as-trin'jent, a. Contracting; especially contracting the organic tissues and canals of the body, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharge.—*n*. An astringent substance, as alum, catechu, &c.—*Astringently*, as-trin'jent-li, adv. In an astringent manner.

Astronomy, as-troj'ō-ni, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *tronō*, to produce.] The creation or evolution of the celestial bodies.—*Astrology*, as-troj'ō-lō-jī, n. [*gnōsis*, from Gr. *gnōsis*, knowledge.] Knowledge of the stars.—*Astrography*, as-troj'ō-grā-fī, n. A description of, or the art of describing, the stars.

Astrolabe, as-trō-lab, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *laba*, seen in *lambard*, to take.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by the quadrant and sextant.

Astrolatry, as-troj'ō-lā-trī, n. [Gr. *astron*, star, *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the stars.

Astrolithology, as-trō-lith-olō'jī, n. [Gr. *astron*, star, *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse.] The science of aerolites.

Astrology, as-troj'ō-lō-jī, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse, theory.] The pseudo-science which pretends to enable men to discover effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs and to foretell the future; astronomy.]—*Astrologer*, *Astrologian*, as-troj'ō-lō-jī, as-trō-lō'jī-an, n. One who practices astrology; an astronomer.]—*Astrologically*, *Astrologically*, as-trō-lō'jī-kal, as-trō-lō'jī-kal, a. Pertaining to astrology.—*Astrologically*, as-trō-lō'jī-kal-li, adv. In an astrological manner.—*Astrologia*, as-troj'ō-lō-jī, v. t. To practise astrology.

Astrometer, as-trom'ē-tēr, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars.—*Astrometry*, as-trom'ē-trī, n. The art of determining by measurement the relative distances, magnitudes, &c., of the stars.

Astromer, as-trom'ō-mer, n. [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The science which treats of the celestial bodies, their nature, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, &c.; *astrology* (Shak.).—*Astromer*, as-trom'ō-mer, n. One who is versed in astronomy; an astrologer (Shak.).—*Astromer*, *Astromer*, as-

trō-mer'ik, as-trō-mer'ik-al, a. Pertaining to astronomy.—*Astromerically*, as-trō-mer'ik-al-li, adv. In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.—*Astromerism*, as-trom'ē-riz-m, v. t. To study astronomy.

Astute, as-tūt', a. [Fr. *astucieux*, L. *astutus*, craft.] Astute; crafty.—*Astutely*, as-tūt'-li, a. Astutely; craftily.

Astute, as-tūt', a. [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Of a shrewd and penetrating turn; cunning; sagacious; keen.—*Astutely*, as-tūt'-li, adv. In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.—*Astuteness*, as-tūt'-ness, n. The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

Astylar, a-stī-lēr, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stylos*, a column.] *Astylar*, having no columns.—*Astylar*, a-sun'ār, adv. In sunder; apart; into parts; separately.

Asylum, a-sī'lūm, n. [L. *asylum*, Gr. *asylon*—*a*, priv., and *tylos*, to strip, plunder.] A sanctuary or place of refuge; any place of retreat and security; an institution for receiving and maintaining persons labouring under certain bodily defects or mental maladies; a refuge for the unfortunate.

Asymmetry, a-sim'et-ri, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.—*Asymmetrical*, a-sim'et-ri-kal, a. Not having symmetry; inharmonious; not reconcilable.

Asymptote, as'im-tōt', n. [Gr. *asymptōtes*, not falling together—*a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *ptōto*, to fall.] *Math.* A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it.—*Asymptotic*, *Asymptotical*, as'im-tōt'ik, as'im-tōt'ik-al, a. Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote.—*Asymptotically*, as'im-tōt'ik-al-li, adv. In an asymptotic manner.

Asynartete, a-sin'ar-tēt', a. [Gr. *asynartētos*, a, not, *syn*, with, *artēto*, to fasten.] Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.

Asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., *syn*, together, *deō*, to bind.] A figure of speech by which connectives are omitted; as, *veni, vidi, vici*; I came, I saw, I conquered.—*Asyndetic*, as-in'de-tik, a. Pertaining to or characterized by the use of asyndeton.

At, at, prep. [A. Sax. *at*, Goth. O. Sax. *ioel*, *at*, Dan. *ad*, O.H.G. *at*; allied to L. *ad*, to, Skr. *atā*, upon.] Denoting coincidence or contiguity; *in time* (at first); *in space* (at home, at church); *in occupation* or *condition* (at work, at prayer); *in degree* or *condition* (at best, at the worst); *in effect*, as coincident with the cause (at the sight); *in relation*, as existing between two objects (at your command); *in value* (at a shilling a head); also, *direction towards* (fire at the target).—*At large*, at liberty; unconfined; also, generally; as a whole (the country at large).

Atacama, at-a-kā'mā, n. [From *Atacama*, in Chili.] A copper ore occurring abundantly in some parts of S. America.

Ataghan, at-a-gan, n. *TARAGAN*.

Atavism, at'a-viz-m, n. [L. *atavus*, an ancestor.] The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor; the return or reversion among animals to the original type; *med.* the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor.

Ataxia, ataxi, a-tak'si-a, at'ak-si, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *taxis*, order.] Want of order; disturbance; *med.* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease.—*Ataxic*, a-tak'si-k, v. i. Irregular; disorderly; characterized by irregularity.

Atchivement, at-čev'mēt, n. A hatchment.

Atē, atē, The preterit of *eat* (which see).

Atchale; **at-čē'nik**, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *technē*, art.] A person unacquainted with art, especially with its technology.—*a*. Destitute of a knowledge of art.

Atelier, at-ē-lī, n. [Fr. *atelier*, workshop.] A workshop; specifically, the workshop of sculptors and painters.

A tempo, a tem'pō, [It. *tempo*, a direction that, after any change of movement, the original movement be restored.

Atalmanus, a-thal'a-mus, a. [Gr. *a*, priv.,

Shalman, he.] Not furnished with shields or bows for the spear.

Athanasian, ath-a-nā'si-an, a. Pertaining to *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.—*Athanasian creed*, a creed of the Christian church, erroneously attributed to Athanasius, and also ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles (about 400). It denotes the doctrines of the trinity and the incarnation in very precise and emphatic language, declaring damnation to be the lot of those who do not hold the right faith.

Atheism, a-thē-izm, n. [Gr. *atheos*, an atheist—*a*, priv., and *theos*, God.] The disbelief of the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being.—*Atheist*, a-thē-ist, n. One who professes atheism or disbelief in God.—*Atheistic*, *Atheistical*, a-thē-ist'ik, a-thē-ist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; disbelieving the existence of a God.—*Atheistically*, a-thē-ist'ik-al-li, adv. In an atheistic manner.—*Atheisticness*, a-thē-ist'ik-al-ness, n.—*Atheist*, a-thē-ist, v. t. To disprove as an atheist.—*a*. To render atheistic.

Atheling, ath-ē-ling, ath'el-ing, eth'el-ing. [A. Sax. *atheling*, from *athels*, noble—*G*. *edel*, noble.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince; one of the royal family; a nobleman.

Athenaeum, **Athenaeon**, ath-a-nā'i-um, n. [L. from Gr. *Athēna*, the goddess of wisdom.] An institution for the encouragement of literature and art, where a library, periodicals, &c., are kept for the use of the members.

Athensian, a-thē-ni-an, a. Pertaining to *Athens*, in Greece.—*a*. A native or inhabitant of Athens.

Atheism; **athē-izm**, a. Atheistic; impious. [*Mit*.]

Athermanous, a-ther'mā-nūs, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermāno*, to heat, from *thermo*, heat.] A term applied to those substances which have the power of absorbing radiant heat.—*Athermanous*, a-ther'mā-nūs, n. The power or property of absorbing radiant heat.

Atheroma, **Atheroma**, ath-a-rō'ma, ath'rō-mā, n. [Fr. from *athērō*, pap.] A species of wen or encysted tumour, whose contents resemble bread-crumbs.—*Atheromatous*, ath-rō'mā-tūs, a. Pertaining to an atheroma.

Athirst, a-ther'st', a. or adv. Thirsty; wanting drink; having a keen appetite or desire (with for).

Athlete, ath'let, n. [Gr. *athlētēs*, from *athlon*, a contest.] One trained to exercises of agility and strength.—*Athletic*, ath-let'ik, a. Pertaining to athletes or such exercises as are practised by athletes; strong; robust; vigorous.—*Athletical*, ath-let'ik-al, a. *pl.* Athletically.—*Athletically*, ath-let'ik-al-li, adv. In an athletic manner.—*Athletism*, *Athletism*, ath-let'iz-m, ath-let'iz-m, n. The practice of athletics; the profession of an athlete.

Athwart, a-thwärt', prep. Across; from side to side of; *across*, across the line of a ship's course.—*adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; *crossly*, *wrong*. (Shak.)

Atlas, at-las', n. [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; a volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head).—*Atlas*, *at-las*, n. *pl.* [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; a volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head).—*Atlas*, *at-las*, n. *pl.* [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; a volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head).—*Atlas*, *at-las*, n. *pl.* [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; 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Atomology, at-mo'lo-jī, n. [Gr. *atomos*, vapour, hope, discourse. That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour.—**Atomological**, at-mo'lo-jik-al, a. Pertaining to atomology.—**Atomologist**, at-mo'lo-jist, n. One who studies atomology.

Atomology, at-mo'lo-jī, n. [Gr. *atomos*, vapour, *lysis*, a loosening, from *lyō*, to loose. A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas, by causing it to pass through a vessel of porous material.

Atomometer, at-mom'et-ēr, n. [Gr. *atomos*, vapour, *metron*, measure. An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporimeter.

Atmosphere, at-mos-fer, n. [Gr. *atomos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, a sphere. The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, and generally supposed to extend to the height of 40 or 50 miles above its surface; air similar gaseous envelope or medium; the amount of pressure of a column of the atmosphere of inches (15 lbs.); *Sp.* pervading influences (to live in an atmosphere of doubt).—**Atmospheric**, **Atmospherical**, at-mos-fer'ik, at-mos-fer'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere; caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere.—**Atmospheric railway**, a railway, the motive power of which is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere, brought to act when air is exhausted from a tube of uniform force, laid from one place to another.

Atoll, a-tol', n. [Name in the Maldivi group.] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon or lake; such islands are very common in the Pacific Ocean.

Atom, at'om, n. [L. *atomus*, Gr. *atomos*, an atom, lit. what is indivisible—a, not, and *temō*, to cut.] An extremely minute particle of matter; a molecule; a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division either mechanical or chemical; hence, anything extremely small; a minute quantity (not an atom of sense).—**Atomic**, at-om'ik, a. Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute.—**Atomic philosophy**, a system of philosophy which taught that atoms, by virtue of their own properties, brought all things into being without the aid of a Creator.—**Atomic theory**, the theory that all chemical combinations take place in a definite manner between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies.—**Atomical**, at-om'ik-al, a. Atomic.—**Atomician**, **Atomist**, at-om'i-shan, at-om'ist, n. An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory.—**Atomism**, at-om'izm, n. The doctrine of atoms; atomic philosophy.—**Atomistic**, at-om'ist'ik, a. Pertaining to atomism.—**Atomization**, at-om'i-zā-shon, n. The process of atomizing or state of being atomized.—**Atomize**, at-om'iz, v. t. *atomized*, *atomizing*. To reduce to atoms.—**Atomiser**, at-om'iz-ēr, n. One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms; an apparatus for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, &c.—**Atomy**, at'om-i, n. An atom; a minute creature. [Shak.]

Atone, a-tōn, v. t. *atoned*, *atoning*. [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as 'to be at one,' 'to set at one.'] To be at one; to agree or accord [Shak.]; to make reparation, to amend, or satisfaction, as for an offence or a crime.—v. i. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for; to reconcile, as parties at variance.—**Atoneable**, a-tōn'a-bl, a. Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.—**Atonement**, a-tōn'ment, n. The act of atoning, reconciling, or making reparation; specifically, the reconciliation of God with man through Christ; satisfaction; expiation.—**Atoner**, a-tōn-ēr, n. One who makes atonement.

Atony, at'oni, n. [Gr. *atonia*—a, priv., *tonos*, tone.] *Med.* a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of every organ; debility.—**Atonic**, a-ton'ik, c. *Med.* characterized by atony.

Atop, a-top, adv. On or at the top.

Atrochilarian, **Atrochilarius**, at'ra-bi-lā'ri-an, at'ra-bi-lā'ri-us, a. [L. *atrochilā*, black bile.] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; which the ancients attributed to black bile; very bilious.—**Atrochilarian**, at'ra-bi-lā'ri-an, a. A person of an atrocious temperament; a hypocondriac.—**Atrochilousness**, at'ra-bi-lā'ri-us-ness, n. The state of being atrocious.—**Atrochilary**, **Atrochilary**, at'ra-bi-lā'ri, at'ra-bi-lā'ri-us, a. Melancholic or hypocondriacal; atrocilarian.

Atramentary, **Atramentarius**, **Atramentous**, at'ra-men'tā-ri, at'ra-men'tā'ri-us, at'ra-men'tus, a. [L. *atramentum*, ink.] Inky; black as ink.

Atrium, at'ri-um, n. [L.] The entrance-hall and usually the most splendid apartment of an ancient Roman house; soot, the chamber into which the intestine opens in ascidia.

Atrocious, at'rō'shūs, a. [L. *atrox*, atrocis, fierce, cruel.] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked; enormous; horrible.—**Atrociously**, at'rō'shūs-ly, adv. In an atrocious manner.—**Atrociousness**, at'rō'shūs-ness, n. The quality of being atrocious.—**Atrocity**, at'rō'shū-tī, n. The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness or cruelty; a specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty.

Atrorial, **Atroropia**, at'ro-pal, at'ro-pia, n. [Gr. a, priv., and *tropeō*, to turn.] *Bot.* erect; said of an ovule.

Atrophy, at'ro-pī, n. [Gr. *atrophia*—a, priv., and *tropeō*, to nourish.] A wasting of the flesh with loss of strength; emaciation.

Atropine, **Atropina**, at'rō-pin, n. A very poisonous substance obtained from the deadly nightshade. [*Atropa belladonna*.]

Attache, at-tach', v. t. [Fr. *attacher*, same word as *attacher*, to attack, from Arm. *tack*, Ir. *taca*, a peg, a nail—E. *tack*, a small nail.] To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; to connect or associate; to gain over, win, charm, or attract; to arrest or seize (a person or goods) by lawful authority, as in case of debt, &c.—v. i. To be attached or connected; to be joined or bound up with; to belong; with to (interest attaches to a subject).—**Attachable**, at-tach'a-bl, a. Capable of being attached.—**Attache**, k-tā-shā, n. [Fr.] One attached to an embassy or legation to a foreign court.—**Attachment**, at-tach'ment, n. The act of attaching; the state of being attached; close adherence or affection; any passion or liking which binds one person to another or to a place, &c.; love; regard; that which attaches one object to another; the object attached; an adjunct; law, a taking of a person or goods by legal means to secure a debt.

Attack, at-tak', v. t. [Fr. *attaquer*, **ATTACH.**] To assault; to fall upon with force or violence; to make a hostile onset on; to assail; to endeavour to injure by any act, speech, or writing; to come or fall upon; to seize, as a disease.—v. i. To make an attack or onset; to begin an assault.—n. A falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, &c.; an onset; an assault; a seizure by a disease.—**Attackable**, at-tak'a-bl, a. Capable of being attacked; assailable.—**Attacker**, at-tak'ēr, n. One who attacks.

Attaghan, at-tā-gan, n. **YATAGHAN.**

Attain, at-tān, v. t. [O.Fr. *ataindre*, Fr. *atteindre*, L. *attingere*—ad, to, and *tango*, to touch. *Alin attain*, *atainder*, *tact*, *tangere*, &c.] To reach by effort; to achieve or accomplish; to acquire; to arrive at; to reach; said of a place.—v. i. To reach; to come or arrive; followed by to.—**Attainable**, at-tān'a-bl, a. Capable of being attained, reached, achieved, or accomplished.—**Attainability**, **Attainableness**, at-tān'a-bl'i-tī, at-tān'a-bl'i-ness, n. The quality of being attainable.—**Attainment**, at-tān'ment, n. The act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; an acquirement.

Attainder, at-tān'dēr, n. [O.Fr. *ataindre*, *atteindre*, to touch or reach, as with law; to attain, from L. *attingo*, **ATTAIN**, v. t.] The act or legal process of subjecting a

person to the consequences of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony; forfeiture of civil privileges; a bringing under some disgrace or dishonour [Shak.].—**Attain**, at-tān', v. t. [O.Fr. *ataindre*, pp. of *ataindre*, *ataindre*.] To affect with attainder; to find guilty of a crime, as of felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

Attain, at-tān', n. [Prefix at, from L. ad, to, and *tango*, from L. *tango*, pp. of *tango*, to dye. **TAIN**.] A spot, taint, stain, disgrace [Shak.].—a. Tainted; corrupted; infected. [Shak.]

Attar, at'tār, n. [Ar. *atir*, perfume.] A perfume from flowers.—**Attar** or **otio** of roses, an essential oil made from various species of roses, which forms a valuable perfume.

Attemper, at-tem'per, v. t. [L. *attempero*, ad, and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate. *Temper*, to reduce, mollify, or moderate by mixture; to soften, modify, or regulate; to accommodate or make easy.—**Attemper**, at-tem'per-a'shon, n. The act of regulating temperature.—**Attemperer**, at-tem'per-ēr, n. A contrivance for regulating temperature, as in brewing.

Attempt, at-tem't, v. t. [O.Fr. *attempter*, from L. *attemperare*—ad, to, and *temper*, to try.] To make an effort to effect; to endeavour to perform; to undertake; to try; to attack; to make an effort upon (a person's life); to try to win or seduce.—An essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack, onset, or assault.—**Attemptability**, at-tem't-a-bl'i-tī, n. The state or condition of being attemptable.—**Attemptable**, at-tem't-a-bl, a. Capable of being attempted.—**Attempter**, at-tem't-ēr, n. One who attempts.

Attend, at-tend', v. t. [Fr. *attendre*, L. *attendere*, to turn one's mind to, to turn to—ad, to, and *tendo*, to stretch. **TEND**.] To accompany or be present with, as a companion or servant; to be present at or in for some purpose (church, a concert, &c.); to accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially from a causal connection (a cold attended with fever); to wait for.—v. i. To pay regard or heed; to be present, in pursuance of duty; to act as an attendant; to be concerned, as by itself or followed by on or upon.—**Attendances**, at-tend'ans, n. The act of attending or attending on; the act of waiting on or serving; service; ministry; the persons attending for any purpose; a train; a retinue.—**Attend**, at-tend'ant, a. Accompanying; being present or in attendance upon; connected with, or immediately following.—n. One who attends or accompanies another; one who belongs to a person's retinue; a follower; one who is present or regularly present; that which accompanies or is consequent on.—**Attendant**, at-tend'ēr, n. One who attends; a companion; an associate.—**Attention**, at-ten'shon, n. [L. *attentio*, *attentionis*, from *attendo*.] The act of attending or heeding; the application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation; heedfulness; observation; an act of civility or courtesy.—**Attentive**, at-ten'tiv, a. Paying or giving attention; careful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful; habitually heedful or mindful; sedulous.—**Attentively**, at-ten'tiv-ly, adv. In an attentive manner.—**Attentiveness**, at-ten'tiv-ness, n. The state of being attentive; attention.

Attenuate, at-ten'u-āt, v. t. *attenuated*, *attenuating*. [L. *attenuo*, *attenuatum*—ad, and *lenio*, to make thin; *lenis*, thin; same root as in E. *thin*, *tender*.] To make thin, fine, or slender; to reduce the thickness of either liquids or solid bodies; to reduce the strength of; to render meagre or jejune.—v. i. To become thin, slender, or fine; to diminish; to lessen.—**Attenuation**, at-ten'u-ā'shon, n. The act of attenuating or making thin, as fluids, or slender and fine, as solid bodies.—**Attenuant**, at-ten'u-ant, a. Attenuating; making thin, as fluids; diluting.—n. A medicine which increases the faculty of the humours; a diluent.

Attest, at-tes't, v.t. [Fr. *attester*, L. *attestor* — *ad*, and *testor*, to witness. **TESTATUR**, **TESTER**.] To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to declare the truth of; to manifest one's duty, &c. — **Attestation**, at-tes'tā'shon, n. The act of attesting; a solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony. — **Attester**, **Attester**, at-tes'ter, n. One who attests.

Attic, at'tik, n. [L. *Atticus*, Gr. *Attikos*.] Pertaining to *Attica*, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by the qualities characteristic of the Athenians; as, *Attic wit*, *Attic soil*, a delicate wit for which the Athenians were famous. — The dialect spoken in Attica or Athens; the chief literary and most elegant language of ancient Greece; or, a long story recited over a principal; an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with windows in the cornice or the roof; a garret. — **Atticism**, at-tis'im, n. A peculiarity or characteristic of the Attic dialect of Greek; elegance of diction. — **Atticism**, at-tis'im, v.t. and t. To conform to the Attic dialect.

Attire, at-tīr, v.t. — *attīr*, *attīring*. [O. Fr. *attīr*, to array, from prefix *at*, L. *ad*, to, and same word as *G. ster*, ornament, *A. Sax. sīr*, splendour, Dan. *sīr*, ornament.] To dress; to deck; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments. — *at*. (no pl.) Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

Attitude, at-tī-tūd, n. [Fr. from It. *attitudine*, *attinere*, *postura*, L. L. *attitudo*, *attitudo*, L. *attitudo*, *attitudo*.] Posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; state, condition, or conjuncture, as likely to have a certain result; aspect (in the attitude of affairs). — **Attitudinal**, at-tī-tūd-in-ā-l, a. Pertaining to attitude. — **Attitudinarian**, at-tī-tūd-in-ā-ri-an, n. One who studies or practices attitudes. — **Attitudinarian**, at-tī-tūd-in-ā-ri-an, v.t. — *attitudinarian*, *attitudinarian*. To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

Attolent, at-tō-lent, n. [L. *attolens*, *attolens*, *prp.* of *attollo* — *ad*, and *tollō*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising (an *attolent* muscle).

Attorney, at-tēr-nī, n. [O. Fr. *attorné*, *pp.* of *attorne*, to transfer — *at*, L. *ad*, to, and *torner*, to turn. **TUAN**.] One appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy (*Shak.*); *lex*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him; one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a solicitor; a law-agent. — *Letter* or *power* of attorney, a formal instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him. — *v.t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy (*Shak.*). — **Attorneyship**, at-tēr-nī-ship, n. The office of an attorney; agency for another. — **Attorney-general**, n. The first ministerial law officer of the British crown; the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown.

Attract, at-trakt', v.t. [L. *attracto*, *attractum* — *ad*, to, and *traho*, to draw, whence *tract*, *tract*, *traces*, &c.] To draw to or toward, either in a physical or mental sense; to cause to draw near or close to by some influence; to invite or allure; to entice; to win. — *v.t.* To possess or exert the power of attraction; to be attractive or winning. — **Attractibility**, at-trakt'-i-bil'-i-tē, n. The quality of being attractive. — **Attractible**, at-trakt'-i-bil, a. Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction. — **Attractor**, **Attractor**, at-trakt'er, n. One who or that which attracts. — **Attractive**, at-trakt'iv, a. Having the power to attract; attractive. — **Attraction**, at-trak'shon, n. The act, power, or property of attracting; physics, the tendency, force, or force exerted through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted or drawn toward each other; the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united; the power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurements; enticement; that which attracts; a charm; an allurements. — **Attractive**, at-trakt'iv, n. [Fr. *attractif*.] Having the quality of attracting; having the power of charming or alluring; inviting; engag-

ing; enticing. — *n.* That which attracts; a charm or allurements. — **Attractively**, at-trakt'iv-ly, adv. In an attractive manner. — **Attractiveness**, at-trakt'iv-ness, n. The quality of being attractive or engaging.

Attractment, at-trakt'ment, n. [L. *attractio*, *attractio*, *pp.* of *attracto*. **ATTRACTO**.] Drawing to; attracting; dragging or pulling.

Attribute, at-trib'yūt, v.t. — *attributed*, *attributing*. [L. *attribuo*, *attributum* — *ad*, and *tribuo*, to assign.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging or as due; to assign. — **Attribute**, at-trib'yūt, n. Any property, quality, or characteristic that can be ascribed to a person or thing; *Angaria*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure (thus the eagle is the attribute of Jupiter). — **Attributable**, at-trib'yūt-ā-bl, a. Capable of being, or liable to be attributed; ascribable; imputable. — **Attribution**, at-trib'yūt'shon, n. The act of attributing; that which is ascribed; attribute. — **Attributive**, at-trib'yūt-iv, a. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute; gram. coming before the noun it qualifies. — *n.* Gram. a word expressive of an attribute; an adjective. — **Attributively**, at-trib'yūt-iv-ly, adv. Gram. in an attributive manner; used before the noun.

Attrition, at-trib'yū'shon, n. [L. *attritio*, from *attero*, *atriteris*, to rub down — *ad*, to, and *tero*, *tritus*, to rub.] The act of wearing or rubbing down; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

Attune, at-tūn', v.t. — *attuned*, *attuning*. [Prefix *at* for *ad*, to, and *tune*.] To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; *sg.* to arrange fitly; to bring into harmony, concord, or agreement.

Atween, a-twēn', adv. Between. [**TEWA**.]

Atypic, a-tip'ik, n. [Gr. *atypia*, and *typos*, a type.] Devoid of typical character; irregular.

Alburn, a-bēr'n, n. [L. L. *alburnus*, whitish, from L. *albus*, white.] Originally, whitish or fawn-coloured; now reddish brown or rich chestnut; generally applied to hair.

Auction, ak'shon, n. [L. *auco*, from *augeo*, *augetis*, to increase (from the rising in successive bids; allied to Ital. *auco*, Goth. *auken*, E. *ake*, to increase. **AVUMENT**, **AUXILIARY**.) A public sale of property to the highest bidder. — *v.t.* To sell by auction. — **Auctioneer**, ak'shon-ēr, n. One whose business it is to sell things by auction. — *v.t.* To sell by auction.

Audacious, a-dā'shūs, n. [L. *audax*, *audax*, from *audere*, to dare.] Over bold or daring; bold in wickedness; insolent; impudent; shameless; unabashed. — **Audaciously**, a-dā'shūs-ly, adv. In an audacious manner. — **Audaciousness**, **Audacity**, a-dā'shūs-ness, a-dā'shūt-ē, n. The quality of being audacious; impudence; effrontery; insolence.

Audible, a-di-bl, n. [L. *audibilis*, from *audire*, to hear; same root as in E. *ear*.] Capable of being heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard. — **Audibleness**, **Audibility**, a-di-bl-ness, a-di-bl-ē-ty, n. The quality of being audible. — **Audibly**, a-di-bl-ly, adv. In an audible manner. — **Audience**, a-di-ens, n. [L. *audientia*.] The act of hearing; liberty or opportunity to be heard before a person or assembly; an assembly of hearers.

Audimeter, a-di-mē-tēr, n. [L. *audire*, to hear, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the sense of hearing.

Audiphone, a-di-fōn, n. [L. *audire*, to hear, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] An instrument for enabling the deaf to hear, essentially consisting of a fan-shaped vibratory plate of eucouthou which is applied to the upper teeth, through which the sound vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve.

Audibly, a-di-bl, n. [L. *audire*, to hear, or *audire*, to hear, from *audire*, to hear. **AVUMENT**.] An examination into accounts or dealings with money or property by that purpose, made by a person appointed for that purpose, hence, a calling to account; an examination into one's actions; also, an audience or hearing. — *v.t.* To make audit of; to examine, as an account or accounts. — **Audi-**

tion, a-di'shon, n. [L. *audire*, a hearing.] The act of hearing; a hearing or listening. — **Auditor**, a-di-tēr, n. [L. *Auditor*; a listener; a person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts. — **Auditorium**, a-di-tēr-ē-um, n. [L.] In an opera-house, public hall, &c., the space allotted to the hearers. — **Auditory**, a-di-tō-ri, n. [L. *auditorium*.] Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing. — *n.* [L. *auditorium*.] An audience; an assembly of hearers; a place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium. — **Auditory**, a-di-tō-ri, n. A female hearer. [**MIL**.]

Augean, a-jē-an, n. Of or pertaining to the mythical Augeas, King of Elis, in Greece. — **Augean stable**, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3000 oxen, and the cleaning out of which, after it had remained uncleaned for thirty years, was assigned as a task to Hercules, who accomplished it in a single day. Hence cleaning the Augean stables became a synonym for the removal of accumulated nuisances, abuses, &c.

Auger, a-jēr, n. [For *auger*, initial *n* having been lost (as in *adder*, *apron*), this word being from A. Sax. *aga*, *gar*, *aga*, *gar*, from *aga*, *gar*, the nave of a wheel; and *lin*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin. **NAV**, *don*, to pierce.] An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, &c., and made in a great many forms; instruments on the same plan are used for boring into the soil.

Aught, at, n. [A. Sax. *dwāht*, from *d* for *dw*, one, and *whit* = E. *white*, *white*; lit. a whit, its negative being *naught*, not a whit.] Anything; indefinitely; any part or quantity; anything.

Augite, a-jit, n. [Gr. *augē*, brightness.] The name given to a class of minerals, greenish-black, pitch or velvet black, or dark green in colour, and consisting of silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron, with alumina in the darker varieties. — **Augite**, a-jit'ik, n. Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or containing augite.

Augment, ag-ment', v.t. [Fr. *augmenter*, *augmento*, from *augmentum*, increase, from *augere*, to increase. **AVUMENT**.] To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger. — *v.t.* To increase; to grow larger. — **Augment**, ag-ment', n. Increase; enlargement by addition; *gram.* an increase at the beginning of certain inflectional forms of a verb, as the *pe* prefixed in certain tenses of the Greek verb, and the *ge* in the past participle of the German verb. — **Augmentable**, ag-ment'-ā-bl, n. Capable of being augmented or increased. — **Augmentation**, ag-ment'-ā'shon, n. The act of augmenting; the act of adding to or enlarging the size or condition of being made larger; increase; enlargement; accession; the thing added by way of enlargement; addition. — **Augmentative**, ag-ment'-ā-tiv, a. Having the quality or power of augmenting. — *n.* A word formed to express greatness; opposed to a diminutive. — **Augmentatively**, ag-ment'-ā-tiv-ly, adv. In an augmentative manner; in a manner to augment. — **Augmenter**, ag-ment'-ēr, n. One who or that which augments.

Augur, a-jēr, n. [L. *augur*, from *avis*, a bird, and root of *gusto*, to taste.] Among the ancient Romans a functionary whose duty was to derive signs concerning future events from the flight or other actions of birds, from certain appearances in quadrupeds, from lightning, and other unusual occurrences; hence, one who foretells future events by signs. — *v.t.* To *augur*; to conjecture, as from signs or omens; to be a sign; to bode (to *augur* well or ill for a project). — *v.t.* To guess or conjecture; to predict; to anticipate; said of persons; to betoken; to forebode; said of things. — **Augural**, a-jēr-āl, a. Pertaining to an augur, or the duties or profession of an augur; pertaining to divination. — **Augurality**, a-jēr-āl-ē-ty, n. The quality of being foretold by augury; to predict. — **Augurer**, a-jēr-ēr, n. One who augurs; an augur. [**Shak.** — **Augur**, a-jēr-ēr, v.t. or t. To

ch, chain; ch, Sc. speak; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. ton; ng, deep vs, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, white; sh, assure.

augur, to act as an augur.—**Augurship**, *a*. The office or period of office of an augur.—**Augury**, *a*. *g*-*ru*-ri or *g*-*ru*-ri, *n*. The art or practice of an augur; that which forbodes; that from which a prediction is drawn; a prognostication.

August, *a*-*g*-*ust*, *a*. [*L. Augustus*, from *augere*, to increase, the name used as the name *Augustus*. *Avustus*, *Avustus*.] Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.—**Augustly**, *a*-*g*-*ust*'*ly*, *adv*. In an august manner.—**Augustness**, *a*-*g*-*ust*'*ness*, *n*. The quality of being august.

August, *a*-*g*-*ust*, *n*. [*L. Augustus*, from the Roman Emperor Augustus.] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.—**Augusta**, *a*-*g*-*ust*'*a*, *n*. Pertaining to the Emperor Augustus; as, the *Augustan* age, which was the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence, any brilliant period in the literary history of other countries.

Augustine, *a*-*g*-*ust*'*in*, *n*. A member of one of the fraternities who follow rules framed by St. Augustine or deduced from his writings. Also *Augustinian*.

Auk, *ak*, *n*. [*Dan. alke*, *loel*, *alke*, *dike*, an auk.] The name of one of two swimming birds found in the British sea, having their legs placed so far back as to cause them to stand nearly upright, and with very short wings more useful for swimming and diving than for flight.

Auk, *auk*, *n*. [*L. aucus*, from *avis*, *Gr. avis*, a court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt, *ant*, *n*. [*O. Fr. tante*, from *L. tuncida*, contracted in the same way as *uncle* is contracted into *unc*.] The sister of one's father or mother, a term correlative to *nephew* or *niece*.

Aura, *ra*, *n*. [*L. aura*, a breath of air.] An air; an effluvium or odour; an exhalation.—**Aural**, *raul*, *a*. Pertaining to an aura.

Aural, *raul*, *a*. [*L. auris*, the ear.] Relating to the ear [*auris* surgery].—**Auriform**, *ari*-*form*, *a*. Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.—**Aurist**, *ari*-*st*, *n*. One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.—**Aurited**, *ari*-*ted*, *a*. [*L. auritus*.] *Bot* and *zool*, eared; auriculate; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

Aurated, *ari*-*ted*, *a*. [*L. auratus*, pp. of *auris*, to gild, from *aurum*, gold.] Resembling gold; golden-coloured; gilded.—**Aurates**, *ari*-*tes*, *a*. [*L. auratus*.] Golden; gilded.

Aurelia, *a*-*ri*-*li*-*a*, *n*. [From *L. aurum*, gold, from its colour.] The nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a butterfly or other lepidopterous insect.—**Aurelian**, *a*-*ri*-*li*-*an*, *a*. Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

Aureole, *a*-*ri*-*ol*, *n*. [*Fr. aureole*, from *L. aureolus*, dim. of *aurum*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] Painting, an illumination surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint, &c.; anything resembling an aureole; a halo.

Auricle, *ari*-*kl*, *n*. [*L. auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.] The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head; either of the two cavities in the mammalian head, placed above the two ventricles, and resembling in shape the external ear.—**Auricled**, *ari*-*kl*'*ed*, *a*. Having ears, or auricles; having appendages resembling ears.—**Auricula**, *ari*-*ku*'*la*, *n*. A garden flower of the primrose family, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves.—**Auricular**, *ari*-*ku*'*ler*, *a*. Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing, or to an auricle; confined to one's ear, especially privately confided to the ear of a priest (*auricular* confession).—**Auricularly**, *ari*-*ku*'*ler*'*ly*, *adv*. In an auricular manner; by words privately addressed to the ear.—**Auriculate**, *ari*-*ku*'*lat*, *a*. Shaped like the ear; having ears or some kind of expansions resembling ears; eared; as, a leaf.

Auriferous, *a*-*ri*'*f*-*er*-*us*, *a*. [*L. aurifer*—*aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold.—**Auriform**, *ari*-*form*. Under **AURAL**.

Aureola, *a*-*ri*'*ol*, *n*. [*G.*] A species of wild

bull or buffalo, once abundant on the continent of Europe, but now reduced to a few herds inhabiting the forests of Lithuania.

Aurora, *a*-*ru*'*ra*, *n*. [*L.* the goddess of morning; the dawn; same root as *L. oro*, to burn, *aurum*, gold.] The dawn; or morning twilight; the goddess of the morning, or dawn dived; the aurora borealis (in this sense with the plural *aurorae*).—**Aurora borealis**, the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon of varying brilliancy seen in the northern heavens, and in greatest magnificence in the arctic regions, believed to be electric in origin.—**Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, quite a similar phenomenon to that of the north.—**Auroral**, *a*-*ru*'*ral*, *a*. Belonging to or resembling the dawn; belonging to or resembling the polar lights; roseate; rosy.

Auscultation, *a*-*sk*'*ul*-*t*'*a*-*sh*'*on*, *n*. [*L. auscultatio*, a listening, from *ausculto*, to listen, from *ausis*, the ear.] Med a method of distinguishing the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the chest, by observing the sounds arising there either through the application of the ear or by the stethoscope.—**Auscultator**, *a*-*sk*'*ul*-*t*'*er*, *n*. One who practices auscultation.—**Auscultatory**, *a*-*sk*'*ul*-*t*'*er*'*ly*, *a*. Pertaining to auscultation.

Auspex, *a*-*spi*'*s*, *n*. [*L. auspex*, from *auspicare*, an augur—*aus*, a bird, and *specio*, to view.] An augur from birds; an omen or sign in general; protection; favourable influence.—**Auspex**, *a*-*spi*'*ks*, *n*. [*L. auspicior*, to take the auspices.] To initiate with pomp or ceremony; to inaugurate.—**Auspicious**, *a*-*spi*'*ku*-*sh*'*us*, *a*. Of or belonging to auspices or omens.—**Auspicious**, *a*-*spi*'*sh*'*us*, *a*. Having omens of success, or favourable appearances; propitious; favourable; prosperous; happy.—**Auspiciously**, *a*-*spi*'*sh*'*us*'*ly*, *adv*. In an auspicious manner.—**Auspiciousness**, *a*-*spi*'*sh*'*us*'*ness*, *n*.

Auster, *a*-*ster*, *n*. [*L. austerus*, *Gr. austros*, harsh.] Harsh; tart; sour; rough to the taste; *Ag*, severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern.—**Austerly**, *a*-*ster*'*ly*, *adv*. In an austere manner; severely; rigidly; harshly.—**Austerous**, *a*-*ster*'*us*, *a*. The state or quality of being austere; severity; rigour; strictness; harshness.

Austral, *au*'*stral*, *a*. [*L. australis*, from *aus*, the south wind, or south.] Southern; lying or being in the south.—**Australasian**, *au*'*strai*-*a*'*shi*-*an*, *a*. [From *austral* and *Asia*.] Relating to Australasia, that is, to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands.—**A** native of Australasia.—**Australian**, *au*'*strai*-*li*-*an*, *a*. Pertaining to Australia.—**A** native or inhabitant of Australia.

Authentic, *a*-*then*'*t*'*ik*, *a*. [*L. authenticus*, from *Gr. authentikos*, original, genuine, from *authentes*, one who does anything with his own hand.] Being what it purports to be; not false or fictitious; genuine; valid; authoritative; reliable.—**Authentic**, applied to a document or book, indicates that it can be relied on as narrating real facts; genuine, that we have it as from the author's hands.—**Authentically**, *a*-*then*'*t*'*ik*'*al*-*ly*, *adv*. In an authentic manner.—**Authenticity**, *a*-*then*'*t*'*ik*'*al*'*ty*, *n*.—**Authenticating**, *a*-*then*'*t*'*ik*'*al*'*ing*, *v*. To render authentic; to give authority to by proof, attestation, &c.; to prove authentic; to determine as genuine.—**Authentication**, *a*-*then*'*t*'*ik*'*al*'*sh*'*on*, *n*. The act of authenticating; the giving of proof or authority.—**Authenticity**, *a*-*then*'*t*'*ik*'*al*'*ty*, *n*. The quality of being authentic; the quality of being genuine; genuineness.

Author, *a*'*thor*, *n*. [*O. Fr. auteur*; *L. auctor*, improperly written *auctor*, *auctor*, from *auspicior*, to increase, to produce, *AVUSURY*.] The beginner, former, or first mover of anything (*auctor* of our being); the originator or creator; efficient cause; the original composer of a literary work; the writer of a book or other literary production.—**Authorial**, *a*'*thor*-*al*, *a*. A female author.—**Authoritative**, *a*'*thor*'*al*-*ly*

ly, *a*. Having authority; having the sanction or appearance of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial.—**Authoritative**, *a*'*thor*'*al*-*ly*, *adv*. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority.—**Authoritatively**, *a*'*thor*'*al*-*ly*'*ness*, *n*. The quality of being authoritative.—**Authoritatively**, *a*'*thor*'*al*'*ly*, *adv*. [*O. Fr. auctoritatively*.] Power or right to command or act; dominion; control; the power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence conferred by character, station, mental superiority, &c.; a person or persons exercising power or command; generally in the plural (the civil and military *auctorities*); that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c. (a person's *auctoritas* for a statement; credit or credibility a work of no *auctoritas*).—**Authorise**, *a*'*thor*'*iz*, *v*.—**Authorized**, *a*'*thor*'*iz*'*ed*, *a*. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; to make legal; to establish by authority or by usage or public opinion (as, *authorized* idiom); to warrant; to sanction; to justify.—**Authorization**, *a*'*thor*'*iz*'*ed*'*sh*'*on*, *n*. The act of authorizing.—**Authorship**, *a*'*thor*'*sh*'*ip*, *n*. The claim or title or state of being author; the source from which a work proceeds.

Autobiography, *a*'*tu*-*bi*'*og*'*r*'*a*-*fi*, *n*. [*Gr. autos*, self, and *L. biographia*.] Biography or memoir of a person written by himself.—**Autobiographer**, *a*'*tu*-*bi*'*og*'*r*'*a*-*fer*, *n*. One who writes an autobiography.—**Autobiographical**, *a*'*tu*-*bi*'*og*'*r*'*a*-*fi*'*kal*, *a*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography.—**Autobiographically**, *a*'*tu*-*bi*'*og*'*r*'*a*-*fi*'*kal*'*ly*, *adv*. In an autobiographical manner.

Autoclave, *a*'*tu*-*kl*'*av*'*er*, *n*. [*Autococcus*, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ku*'*sh*'*us*, (*Gr. autococcus*—*autos*, self, and *kokkos*, the earth.) One of the primitive inhabitants of a country, an aboriginal inhabitant; that which is original to a particular country.—**Autoclavical**, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ku*'*sh*'*us*'*kal*, *a*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autoclavical.—**Autoclavically**, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ku*'*sh*'*us*'*kal*'*ly*, *adv*. In an autoclavical manner.

Autocracy, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ra*'*si*, *n*. [*Gr. autokratia*—*autos*, self, and *kratos*, power.] Supreme power invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch.—**Autocrat**, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*rat*, *n*. [*Gr. autokratia*.] An absolute sovereign; a monarch who governs without being subject to restriction; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia; hence, one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation.—**Autocratically**, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ra*'*si*'*kal*'*ly*, *adv*. Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding unlimited powers of government.—**Autocratically**, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ra*'*si*'*kal*'*ly*, *adv*. In an autocratic manner.—**Autocratix**, *a*'*tu*-*ok*'*ra*'*ti*'*ks*, *n*. A female autocrat.

Auto-da-fé, *au*'*tu*-*de*'*f*'*e*, *n*. pl. *Auto-da-fés*, *au*'*tu*-*de*'*f*'*e*'*s*. [*Sp.* lit. act in sense of decree, judgment, sentence] of faith—*auto* = *L. actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fé* = *L. fides*, faith.] A public solemnity, formerly held by the courts of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal; and their dependence at the execution of heretics condemned to the stake. **Auto-da-fé**, *au*'*tu*-*de*'*f*'*e*, *n*. The stake.

Autogenesis, *a*'*tu*-*o*'*jen*'*es*'*is*, *n*. [*Gr. autos*, self, and *root gen*, to generate.] Self-produced; self-generated; produced independently.—**Autograph**, *a*'*tu*-*og*'*r*'*a*-*fi*, *n*. [*Gr. autos*, self, and *grapho*, writing.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature.—**Autographic**, *a*'*tu*-*og*'*r*'*a*-*fi*'*kal*, *a*. Pertaining or relating to an autograph, or one's own handwriting; relating to or used in the process of autography.—**Autography**, *a*'*tu*-*og*'*r*'*a*-*fi*'*kal*'*ty*, *n*. A person's own handwriting; a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Automatic, *a*'*tu*-*mat*'*ik*, *a*-*45*'*mat*'*ik*'*al*, *a*. [*Gr. automatos*, self-acting—*autos*, self, and *matos*, to strike.] Belonging to or proceeding by spontaneous move-

16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12—the system by which commodities in general are weighed.

Avocet, av'ō-set, n. [*Fr. avocette*, *It. avocetta*.] A wading-bird of the size of a lapwing; with very long legs, feathers variegated with black and white, and a long slender bill bent upwards toward the tip.

Avouch, a-vo'uch, v.t. [*Prefix a* (=L. *ad*, to), and *vouch*; *O.Fr. avoucher, avoquer*.] To affirm openly; to avow; to maintain, vindicate, or justify (a statement); to establish; guarantee; substantiate.—*n.*; Evidence; testimony. [*Sansk.*]—**Avouchable**, a-vo'uch-a-ble, a. Capable of being avouched.—**Avoucher**, a-vo'uch'er, n. One who avouches.—**Avouchment**, a-vo'uch'ment, n. The act of avouching; declaration; avowal.

Avow, a-vo'u, v.t. [*Fr. avouer*—*a* (from L. *ad*, to), and *vover*, to vow.] To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend (sentiments, &c.); to acknowledge; to own.—**Avowable**, a-vo'u'a-ble, a. Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged.—**Avowably**, a-vo'u'a-ble, adv. In an avowable manner.—**Avowal**, a-vo'u'al, n. An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.—**Avowance**, a-vo'u'ans, n. The act of avowing; avowal.—**Avowed**, a-vo'ud, a. Declared; open (an avowed enemy).—**Avowedly**, a-vo'u'd-ed-ly, adv. In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.—**Avower**, a-vo'u'er, n. One who avows, owns, or asserts.

Avulsion, a-vo'u'shon, n. [*L. avulsio*, from *avulsiō*—*a*, from, away, and *vellō*, *vulsus*, to pull.] A pulling or tearing asunder or off.

Avuncular, a-vung'ku-lar, a. [*L. avunculus*, an uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

Await, a-wait', v.t. To wait for; to look for or expect; to be in store for; to be ready for (a reward awaits him).

Awake, a-wak', v.t. —*awoke* or *awaked* (pret. & pp.), *awaking*. [*Prefix a*, intens., and *wake*; *A. Sax. awacan*, pret. *deac*, also *awacan*, to awake. *Wak*.] To rouse from sleep or from a state resembling sleep; to put into action or new life.—*v.i.* To cease to sleep; to bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep.—*a.* [*A. Sax. awacan*, pp. of *awacan*.] Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.—**Awakenment**, a-wak'ment, n. Act of awakening, or state of being awake; revival.—**Awaken**, a-wak'n, v.t. [*A. Sax. awacan*, to awaken (intrans.).] To become awake; to awake.—*v.i.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.—**Awakener**, a-wak'n-er, n. One who or that which awakens.—**Awakening**, a-wak'n-ing, n. Act of awakening from sleep; a revival of religion.—*a.* Rousing; alarming.—**Awakeningly**, a-wak'n-ing-ly, adv. In a manner to awaken.—**Awakenment**, a-wak'n-ment, n. The act of awakening, or state of being awakened.

Awanting, a-wout'ing, n. Wanting; absent; missing. [*Not used attributively.*]

Award, a-ward', v.t. [*O.Fr. awarder*, to have under ward, to suspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of. *Waard*.] To adjudge; to assign judicially or by sentence (as an arbitrator pronouncing upon the rights of parties).—*v.i.* To make an award.—*a.* Judgment; decision; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them.—**Awarder**, a-ward'er, n. One that awards or makes an award.

Aware, a-war', a. [*Prefix a*, and *were* (as in *beware*); *A. Sax. gewar*, wary, cautious; *G. gewahr*, aware. *Waar*, *Waav*.] Apprehensive; cognizant; informed; conscious; followed by *of*. [*Not used attributively.*]

Away, a-wā', adv. [*A. Sax. aweg*—*on*, on, and *weg*, way.] Absent; at a distance; apart; to a distance (to go away). It is often used elliptically (whether *away* so fast?). With many verbs it conveys a notion of using up or consuming (to squander away, to idle or loiter away); it has also merely an intensive force (eat away, laugh away).—*Int.* Beyond; depart; go away.

Awe, a, n. [*O.E. agha*, *agha*, *A. Sax. ege*, fear, dread; *Icel. agi* awe, terror; *Goth.*

agis, fear; allied to *Gael. agh*, fear; *Gr. achos*, anguish—from root seen in *agaveh*, *anger*, &c. *Anaxa*.] Dread or great fear; fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime.—*v.t.*—*awed*, *awing*. To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect.—**Awful**, a-wul, a. Devoid of awe; wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.—**Awful**, a-wul, a. Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence; proceeding from awe; extraordinary or highly remarkable (colloq.).—**Awfully**, a-wul-ly, adv. In an awful manner; in a manner to fill with awe; terribly; excessively.—**Awfulness**, a-wul-ness, n. The quality of being awful, or of striking with awe, reverence, or terror.

Awful, a-w'ful, a. *Wear*. [*Postical.*] **Awful**, a-w'ful, a. *Wear*. On or to the weather-side of a ship; opposed to *ale*.

Awful, a-whill', adv. [*Prefix a*, on, or indef. art. *a*, and *whille*, time or interval.] For a space of time; for some time.

Awkward, ak-werd, a. [*O.E. awk*, *awke*, wrong, backwards, reverse, and term.—*awrd*. *Awk* corresponds to *Icel. afgr*, *afgr*, *Sw. afvig*, turned the wrong way, from *af*—*E. of*.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; bungling; clumsy; ungraceful in manners; uncouth.—**Awkwardly**, ak-werd-ly, adv. In an awkward manner; clumsily.—**Awkwardness**, ak-werd-ness, n. The quality of being awkward.

Awl, al, n. [*A. Sax. awal*, *ast*, *di*; *Icel. alr*, *Gothic*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c.

Aw, an, n. [*Icel. awa*, *Dan. awa*, *Sw. awne*, chaff, husk; akin to *Gr. akros*, chaff.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage.—**Awed**, a. Having awns.—**Awner**, an'er, n. One who or that which removes awns from grain; a hummeller.—**Aw**, an', a. Having awns.

Awning, aw'ing, n. [*L.G. awenung*, a shelter, from *awera*, a haven.] A covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place as a protection from the sun's rays.

Awry, a-ry', a. or adv. In a wry position; turned or twisted toward one side; askant; crooked; perverse.

Axe, ax, aka, n. [*A. Sax. ax*, *ax*, *Icel. ax*, *Dan. aks*, *D. axen*, *G. ax*, *ax*; allied to *Gr. axos*, *L. axis* for *axos*—an axe. From root *ax*, at a point. *Acro*.] An instrument, consisting of a head, with an arching edge of steel in the plane of the sweep of the tool, attached to a handle, and used for hewing timber and chopping wood.—**Axe-head**, n. The head or iron of an axe.—**Axe-stone**, n. The mineral nephrite or jade.

Axial, ax'ial, &c. See **AXIS**.

Axilla, ax'illa, n'ill, aks'il-la, n. [*L. axilla*, the arm-pit.] The arm-pit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder; but the angle on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it.—**Axillary**, aks'il-ler, aks'il-la-ri, a. Pertaining to the arm-pit or to the axilla of plants.

Axiom, aks'i-om, n. [*Gr. axiōma*.] A self-evident truth or proposition; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plain; an established principle in some art or science; a principle universally received.—*Syn.* under **AXIOMATICS**.—**Axiomatic**, **Axiomatical**, aks'i-ō-mat'ik, aks'i-ō-mat'ik, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the character of an axiom.—**Axiomatically**, aks'i-ō-mat'ik-al-ly, adv. In an axiomatic manner.

Axia, aks'ia, n. pl. **Axia**, aks'ia. [*L.*] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; but the central line or column about which other parts are arranged; *ax*, the second vertebra of the neck.—**Axial**, aks'i-al, n. Pertaining to an axis.—**Axially**, aks'i-al-ly, adv. According to or in line

with the axis.—**Axiiform**, aks'i-form, a. In the form of an axis.—**Axilla**, aks'il-la, n. *Bot.* of or belonging to the axilla; lying in the axilla.

Axia, aks'ia, n. A species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots.

Axle, aks'le, aks'l, aks'l-ire, n. [*A dim.* from *A. Sax. ax*, *ax*, an axle; same root as *L. axis*, namely, *ax*, to drive. *Acna*.] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle, &c., turn.—**Axled**, aks'led, a. Furnished with an axle.—**Axle-nut**, a. A screw-nut on the end of an axle to keep the wheel in place.—**Axle-pin**, n. Same as *Link-pin*.

Axolotl, aks'ō-lōt'l, n. [*Mexican name*.] A remarkable member of the tailed amphibians found in Mexican lakes, possessing four limbs resembling those of a frog, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills.

Axungia, aks'un-ja, n. [*L. axungia*—*axia*, an axle, and *ungo*, to grease.] Hog's lard.

Ay, ay, i, adv. [*Of doubtful origin*.] Yes; yea; a word expressing assent or affirmation; truly; certainly; indeed.—*a.* The word by which assent is expressed in Parliament; hence, an affirmative vote.—*The* *ayes* *are* *it*, the affirmative votes are in a majority.

Ayah, ah'yā, n. In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's-maid.

Aye, a, adv. [*Icel. ei*, *aye*, ever; *A. Sax. d*, always; allied to *L. semper*, *Gr. aetō*, *age*, *etci*, ever.] Always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time; used mostly in poetry.

Aye-aye, i-i, n. [*From its cry*.] A nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar, allied to the lemurs, and in its habits resembling the sloth.

Azalea, az'ā-lā, n. [*Gr. azaleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities.] The generic name of certain plants belonging to the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having five stamens instead of ten.

Azimuth, az'i-muth, n. [*Ar. az-umudh*, *i. l. of az-umud*, a way, a path. *Zemith* has the same origin.] *Astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object and the zenith.—**Azimuth circle**, a circle passing through the zenith and cutting the horizon perpendicularly.—**Azimuth compass**, a kind of compass used for finding the azimuth of a heavenly object.—**Azimuthal**, az'i-muth'al, a. Pertaining to the azimuth.

Azote, az'ōt, a. [*Gr. a, priv.*, and *zōtē*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life; applied to rocks, especially some very old rocks, in which no fossils have as yet been found.

Azote, az'ōt, n. [*Gr. a, priv.*, and *zōtē*, life.] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration.—**Azotic**, az'ōt'ik, a. Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.—**Azotic**, az'ōt'ik, n. An azotized body.—**Azotize**, az'ōt'iz, v.t.—*azotized*, *azotizing*. To imbue with nitrogen; to deprive of life.—**Azotous**, az'ōt'us, a. Nitrous.

Aztec, az'tek, n. and a. One of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion.

Azur, ah'zur, n. [*Fr. azur*, *L.L. azurrum*, *Lawrence*, &c., from Arab. *lawzard*, blue.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky; sky-blue.—*a.* The fine blue colour of the sky; a name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, as ultramarine or smalt; the sky or vault of heaven.—*v.t.* To colour blue.—**Azurite**, ah'zur-it, n. A blue mineral, an ore of copper, composed chiefly of hydrous carbonate; called also *azurite*.

Azygous, az'i-gus, a. [*Gr. azygos*—*a*, priv., and *zygos*, a yoke.] Not one of a pair; single; applied to certain muscles, &c.

Azymous, az'im-us, n. [*Gr. a, priv.*, and *zymē*, leaven.] Unleavened; unfermented.

Fate, fāt, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, nōve; tube, tub, full;

oil, pound; a, So. above—the Fr. u.

B.

B, the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets; *see*, the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or scale of C.

Baal, ba'al, a. [Heb. ba'al, lord.] A deity worshipped among the Canaanites, Phoenicians, &c., and supposed to represent the sun.—**Baalim**, ba'al-izm, a. The worship of Baal; gross idolatry.—**Baalite**, ba'al-ite, a. A worshipper of Baal; a grovelling idoliser.

Babbitt-metal, bab-bit-met-al, a. [From the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for obviating friction in the bearings of cranks, axles, &c.

Babbie, bab'bi, v.t. [From *ba*, a sound uttered by an infant; D. and G. *babbie*, Icol. *babbie*, Fr. *babbier*.] To utter words im-; feebly or indistinctly; to talk idly or irrationally; to make a continuous murmuring sound; to praise; to tell secrets.—*v.t.* To utter idly or irrationally.—*a.* Idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur as of a stream.—**Babblement**, bab'bl-ment, a. Idle talk; babbie. [*M.U.*]

Babbler, bab'bler, a. One who babbles; a teller of secrets.

Babe, Baby, bah, ba'bi, a. [From the Celtic, W. Ir. and Gael. *baben*, Gael. and Ir. *bab*, child, infant.] An infant; a young child of either sex.—**Babish**, Bab'ish, ba'bish, ba'bi-ish, a. Like a babe; childish.—**Babishly**, bab'ish-li, adv. Childishly.—**Babishness**, Bab'ish-ness, ba'bi-ish-ness, a.—**Babyhood**, bab'bi-hood, a. The state of being a baby; infancy.—**Babysm**, bab'bi-izm, a. The condition of a baby; babyhood.—**Baby-farm**, a. The establishment of a baby-farmer.—**Baby-farmer**, a. One who receives infants, generally illegitimate, along with a sum of money for their bringing up, and whose object is to get rid of the children, by neglect or ill usage, as soon as possible.—**Baby-farming**, a. The system or practices of a baby-farmer.

Babel, ba'bel, a. The city mentioned in Scripture where the confusion of tongues took place; any great city where confusion may be supposed to prevail; a confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

Babruassa, bab-i-rus'sa, a. Same as *Babruassa*.

Bablah, bab'la, a. The pod of several species of *acacia* sometimes used in dyeing, to produce a drab colour.

Babe, Baha, ba-ba', a. A Hindu title of respect paid to gentlemen, equivalent to master, sir.

Baboon, ba-bun', a. [Fr. *babouin*.] A term applied to certain quadrumanous animals of the Old World having elongated muscles like a dog, strong canine teeth, short tails, cheek-pouches, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callousities on the hips.

Baby, &c. **Bab**, **Babylonian**, Bab'ylonian, Bab'ylonian, ba-bi-lyon-ian, bab'-i-lyon-ian, a. Pertaining to Babylon; like the confusion of tongues at Babel; mixed; confused.

Babyrassa, Bab'yrassa, bab'-i-rus'sa, a. A species of the swine family with long curved tusks in the upper jaw, inhabiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and the Malayan Peninsula, and allied to the wild boar of Europe.

Bacca, bak'ka, a. [*L.*] Bot. a berry; a one-celled fruit, with several naked seeds immersed in a pulpy mass.—**Baccate**, bak'kat, a. Bot. having a pulpy texture like a berry; bearing berries; ferricid.—**Baccated**, bak'kat-ed, a. Having many berries; set or adorned with pearls.—**Bacciferous**, bak-sif-er-us, a. [*L.*] *Bacca*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.—**Bacciferous**, bak-sif-er-us, a. [*L.*] *Bacca*, and *fero*, to devour.] Feeding or subsisting on berries.

Baccalaurate, bak-ka-lor-ate, a. [*L.L.*

baccalauratus, from *baccalaurus*, a corrupted form of *L.L.* *baccalarius*, Fr. *bachelier*, a *bachelor*, or one who has attained the lowest degree in a university. **BACHELOR**] The degree of Bachelor of Arts.—*a.* Pertaining to a Bachelor of Arts.

Baccarat, bak'ka-rat or bak-ka-ra, a. [Fr.] A game of cards played by any number of players or rather bettors.

Bacchanal, Bacchanalian, bak'a-nal, bak-us'li-an, a. [*L.* *bacchanalis*, from *Bacchus*, the god of wine.] Revelling in or characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.—*a.* A votary of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels; a drunken feast.—**Bacchanalia**, bak-a-nal-ia, a. pl. [*L.*] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus.—**Bacchanalianism**, bak-a-nal-ian-izm, a. The practice of Bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry.—**Bacchanalianly**, bak-a-nal-ian-li, adv. In a Bacchanalian manner.—**Bacchant**, ba-kant, a. [*L.* *bacchant*, ppr. of *baccho*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus; a Bacchanal.—**Bacchantess**, ba-kant'ss, a. [*It.* *bacchante*.] A priestess of Bacchus; one who joined in the feasts of Bacchus; one in a state of bacchic frenzy; a female Bacchanal.—**Bacchic**, Bacchical, bak'ik, bak'ik-al, a. Relating to Bacchus; jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

Bacchus, bak'kus, a. *Prosa.* A foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones, the opposite of the *anapestic*.

Bachelor, bach'el-er, a. [*O. Fr.* *bachelier*, *bachelier*, Fr. *bachelier*, from *L.L.* *baccalarius*, the owner of a small farm or a herd of cows, a vassal, from *baccus*, for *L.* *vacca*, a cow.] Formerly, a young man in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; hence, a man who has not been married; one who has taken the degree below that of Master or Doctor in Arts, Science, or other subjects at a university.—**Knights bachelor**, a man who has been knighted without being made a member of any of the orders of knighthood, as the *Bach.*—**Bachelorhood**, **Bachelarism**, **Bachelarship**, bach'el-er-hood, bach'el-er-izm, bach'el-er-ship, a. The state of being a bachelor.

Bacillus, ba-sil'us, a. pl. *Bacilli*, ba-sil'i [*L.*, a little rod.] A microscopic organism that often swarms in the blood of animals in morbid states; a bacterium.

Back, bak, a. [*A. Sax.* *bac*, *loel*, Sw. and *L.G.* *bak*.] The posterior part of the trunk; the region of the spine; the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals; that which is behind or furthest from the face or front; the rear (the back of a house); that which is behind or in the furthest distance; the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used (the back of the hand, a knife, saw, &c.); a reserve or secondary resource; a support or second; pl. among leather denoting the thickest and best-tanned hides.—**Behind one's back**, in secret, or when one is absent.—*adv.* [Short for *about*, *A. Sax.* on *bac*, *back*.] To or toward a former place, state, or condition; not advancing; in a state of restraint or hindrance (to keep back); toward times or things past (to look back); again; in return (to give back); away from contact; by reverse movement; in withdrawal or retirement from an undertaking or engagement (to draw back).—*To go or give back*, to retreat, to recede; to give way; to succumb.—*a.* Belonging to the back; lying in the rear; remote; in a backward direction; chiefly in compounds.—*v.t.* To furnish with a back or backing; to support; to second or strengthen by aid (often with up); to bet or wager in favour of; to get upon the back of; to mount; to write something on the back of; to endorse; to put backward; to cause to move backward; to move with the

back foremost.—**Backed**, bak't, a. Having a back; used chiefly in composition.—**Backer**, bak'er, a. One who backs or gets on the back; one who supports another; one who bets in favour of a particular party in a contest.—**Backing**, bak'ing, a. Something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish.

Back, bak, a. [Fr. *bac*, a back or ferry-boat, a brewer's or distiller's back; *Armor.* *bac*, a boat; D. *bak*, a bowl; Dan. *bakke*, a tray. The word may be originally Celtic. *Bacus* is akin to this word.] A ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the ferry; *brewing* and *distilling*, a large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling; straining, mixing, &c.

Backbite, bak-bit, v.t.—**Backbit** (pret.), **back-bit** or **backbitten** (pp.), **backbiter**. To cause, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced.—**Backbiter**, bak-bit-er, a. One who backbites; a calumniator of the absent.—**Backbiting**, bak-bit-ing, a. Secret calumny.—**Backbitingly**, bak-bit-ing-li, adv. With secret slanders.

Backboard, bak'bord, a. A board for the back; a board used to support the back and give erectness to the spine.

Backbone, bak'bon, a. The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; *fig.* firmness; decision of character; resolution.—*To the backbone*, to the utmost extent; out and out; all through or over (a soldier to the backbone).

Backdoor, bak'dor, a. A door in the back part of a building.

Backgammon, bak-gam'mon, a. [Dan. *bakke*, a tray, *gammon*, mirth.] A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

Background, bak'ground, a. The part of a picture represented as furthest from the spectator; *fig.* a situation little seen or noticed; a state of being out of view (to keep a fact in the background).

Backhand, bak'hand, a. Writing sloping backward or to the left.—**Backhand**, **Back-handed**, bak'hand, bak'hand-ed, a. With the hand turned backward (a backhanded blow); unfair; oblique; indirect; sloping back or to the left (of writing).—**Back-handedness**, bak'hand-ed-ness, a.—**Backhander**, bak'hand-er, a. A blow with the back of the hand. [*Colloq.*]

Back-claim, bak'klam, a. An outlying and unreclaimed or only partially reclaimed district of a country beginning to be occupied for cultivation.—**Back-claim**, a. One inhabiting the back-claimments of a country.

Backlash, Back'shawl, bak'shawl, a. Same as *Backlash*.

Backside, bak'sid, a. The back part of anything; the side opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the spectator.

Back-sight, a. The rear sight of a gun.

Backslide, bak'slid, a. (*conjugated as slide*). To slide back; to fall off or turn away from religion or morality; to apostatize.—**Backslider**, bak'slid-er, a. One who backslides; one who falls away from religion or morality.—**Backsliding**, bak'slid-ing, a. Apostatizing from faith or practice.—**Backslidingness**, bak'slid-ing-ness, a.

Backstairs, bak'stair, bak'stair, a. A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.—*v.t.* Of or pertaining to backstairs; hence, indirect; underhand; secret and unfair (backstairs influence).

Backstay, a. A long rope or stay extending from the top of a mast backward to the side of a ship to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

Backward, Backwards, bak'ward, bak'

tance or value of; to weigh; to serve as a counterpoise to; to settle (an account) by paying what remains due; to examine (a merchant's books) by annuities and show how debits and credits stand.—*v.t.* To be in equipoise; to have equal weight or importance; to be employed in finding balances on accounts.—*Balance*, *bal'ans-ment*, *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced.—*Balancer*, *bal'ans-er*, *n.* One who or that which balances; an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body.—*Balance-electrometer*, *n.* An instrument on the principle of the common balance and weights to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces.—*Balance-sheet*, *n.* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern.—*Balance-wheel*, *n.* That part of a watch or chronometer which, like a pendulum, regulates the beat or stroke.
Balaniferous, *bal-a-nif'er-us*, *a.* [*L. balanus*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Yielding or producing acorns.—*Balanoid*, *bal'a-noid*, *a.* Having the form or appearance of an acorn.—*One of the acorn-shells*.
Bala, *bal*, *a.* [*From Ar. balakhah*, from *Balakhatan*, in Central Asia.] A variety of spiral ray, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange.
Balanista, *bal-as'tin*, *a.* [*Gr. balaniston*, a wild-pomegranate flower.] Pertaining to the pomegranate.—*Balanistic flowers*, the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as astringents.
Balbuties, *bal-but'i-es*, *a.* [*L. balbutio*, to stammer, *balbutis*, stammering.] The defect of speech known as stammering.
Baleen, *bal'e-en*, *a.* [*It. balco*, from *balco*, a scaffold, from O.H.G. *balcho*, *G. balchen* = *E. balk*, a beam.] A platform projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet; a projecting gallery in the interior of a building, as of a theatre.—*Baleonet*, *bal'ko-net*, *a.* A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.—*Balcooned*, *bal'ko-nid*, *a.* Having balconies.
Bald, *bal'd*, *a.* [*O.E. bald*, lit. marked with a white spot; of Celtic origin, comp. *A. mor. bal*, a white mark on an animal's face; *Ir. and Gael. bal*, a spot.] Having white on the face (said of animals); destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head; destitute of the natural or usual covering of the head or top; destitute of appropriate ornament; unadorned (said of style or language); bald destitute of beard or avn.—*Baldly*, *bal'd-li*, *adv.* Nakedly; meagrely; inelegantly.—*Baldness*, *bal'd-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being bald.—*Bald-ergo*, *bal'd-er-ge*, *n.* The white-headed crane or sea-gull of America.—*Bald-faced*, *a.* Having a white face or white on the face; said of animals.—*Bald-head*, *a.* A man bald on the head. [*O.T.*]
Baldachin, *bal'da-kin*, *n.* [*It. baldachino*, Sp. *baldaguino*, from *Baldaco*, Italian form of *Bagdada*, where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy or covering, a canopy on four poles held over the pope; a canopy on four columns over an altar; a canopy over a throne.
Baldorash, *bal'der-dash*, *a.* [*W. baldorush*, prattling, *bal'dor'd*, prattle.] Senseless prate; a jargon of words; noisy nonsense.
Baldpate, *bal'd-pat*, *n.* Same as *Bald-head*.
Baldrick, *bal'd-ric*, *n.* [*O.E. beudric*, *beudric*, *ac.* O.F. *beudric*, from O.G. *beudric*, from *beud*, to beat. *Beuz*.] A broad belt, worn around the right or left shoulder of a soldier, to cross the body, either as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or other weapon.
Bale, *bal*, *n.* [*O.Fr. bal*, the same word as *ball*, meaning originally a round package.] A bundle or package of goods.—*v.t.* *Baled*, *bal'ing*. To make up into a bale or bundle.
Bale, *bal*, *v.t.* *Baled*, *bal'ing*. To free from water by laving; to ball.
Bale, *bal*, *a.* [*A. Sax. balu*, *G. balu*, *balu*, *balu*, calamity, sorrow.] *Baleful*; calamity; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow.—*Baleful*, *bal'ful*, *a.* Full of bale, destruction, or mischief; destruc-

tive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly.—*Balefully*, *bal'ful-li*, *adv.* In a baleful or calamitous manner.—*Balfulness*, *bal'ful-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.
Baloon, *ba-loon*, *a.* [*Fr. balaine*, from *L. balneus*, a bath.] The whalebone of commerce.
Bale-fire, *bal'fir*, *a.* [*A. Sax. bal*, fire, flame, a funeral pile; *icel. bal*, flame, a funeral pile.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.
Balk, *bal*, *a.* [*A. Sax. balca*, a balk or ridge, a beam; *icel. balir*, *Sw. balk*, a balk, a partition; *Dan. bylke*, *G. balken*, a beam.] A ridge of land left unploughed; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary; a beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness; a barrier or check; a disappointment.—*v.t.* To bar the way of; to disappoint; to frustrate.—*v.i.* To turn aside or step in one's course (as a horse).—*Balker, *bal'ker*, *n.* One who balks.—*Balking*, *bal'ing*, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.
Ball, *bal*, *n.* [*Fr. balle*, from O.H.G. *balla*, *G. ball*, *icel. ballr*, *ball*. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon*, *ballot* are derivatives.] A round body; a small spherical body often covered with leather and used in many games; any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant; *farriery*, a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bales* in pharmacy; *metal*, a mass of half-melted iron; a scoop, the projectile of a firearm; a bullet (in this sense also used collectively).—*Ball-and-socket joint*, a joint (as in the human hip) formed by a ball or rounded end playing within a socket so as to admit of motion in all directions.—*Ball*, *bal*, *v.t.* To make into a ball.—*v.i.* To form or gather into a ball.—*Ball-cartridge*, *a.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to *blank-cartridge*.—*Ball-cock*, *a.* A kind of self-acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or a ball of metal floating on the surface of a liquid, and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock.—*Ball-proof*, *a.* Impenetrable by balls from firearms.
Ball, *bal*, *n.* [*Fr. bal*, *L.L. ballare*, to dance, to shake, from *Gr. ballizo*, to dance. *Akin ballad*, *ballies*.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.
Ballad, *bal'lad*, *n.* [*Fr. ballade*, from *L.L. (and It.) ballare*, to dance. *Ball*, a dance, *BALLET*.] A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric.—*Ballad*, *bal'lad*, *v.t.* To celebrate in a ballad. [*Shak.*]—*Balladist*, *bal'lad-ist*, *n.* A writer or singer of ballads.—*Balladize*, *bal'lad-iz*, *v.i.* To convert into the form of a ballad.—*Ballad-monger*, *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.—*Ballad-singer*, *n.* An opera in which only ballads are sung.
Ballas-wrasse, *bal'an-wras*, *a.* [*Lit. spotted-wrasse*; *Ir. bal*, ball, a spot, *Gael. ballach*, spotted.] A fish of no great value taken all along the British coasts.
Ballast, *bal'ast*, *n.* [*D. ballast*, *ballast*, literally worthless load (being worthless in itself), from *bal* (akin to *E. bale*, misery), *had*, and *last*, a load. (*Laev.*)] In Danish —*bag*, back, after, and *last*, load.] Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, carried in the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to prevent it from being readily overset (the vessel being said to be in ballast when she sails without a cargo); sand carried in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and enable the aeronaut to lighten the balloon by throwing part of it out; material filling up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid. *Ag.* that which confers steadiness on a person.—*v.t.* To place ballast in or on a ship, a railway track; *Ag.* to steady; to counterbalance.—*Ballasting*, *bal'ast-ing*, *a.* Materials for ballast; ballast.—*Ballast-keeper*, *n.* One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships.
Ball, *bal*, *n.* [*Fr. ballet*, *It. balletto*, *Ballet*, a dance.] A dance, more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part; a theatrical representation, in*

which a story is told by gesture, accompanied with dancing, scenery, &c.
Ballista, *ballista*, *bal'is'ta*, *bal'is'ta*, *n. pl.* *Ballistae*, *ballistae*, *bal'is'tae*, *bal'is'tae*. [*L. from Gr. ballis*, to throw.] A military engine used by the ancients for discharging heavy stones or other missiles especially against a besieged place.—*Ballista*, *bal'is'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista or its use.—*Ballistic pendulum*, a kind of pendulum made to vibrate by the impact of a shot for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder.
Balloon, *bal'loon*, *n.* [*Fr. ballon*, an aug. of *ballis*, a ball. *BALL*.] A large hollow spherical body; a very large bag, usually made of silk or other light fabric, varnished with caoutchouc, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, the contained gas causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere.—*Balloonist*, *bal'loon-ing*, *n.* The art or practice of managing balloons.—*Balloonist*, *bal'loon-ist*, *n.* One who manages or ascends in a balloon; an aeronaut.—*Balloon-fish*, *a.* A curious tropical fish, having the power of directing itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, causing its spines to erect themselves.
Ballot, *bal'lot*, *n.* [*Fr. ballotte*, a ball used in voting, dim. of *ballis*, a ball. *BALL*.] A ball, ticket, paper, or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who the voter is; the system of voting by means of this kind.—*v.t.* To vote or decide by ballot; frequently with *for*.—*Balloter*, *bal'lot'er*, *n.* One who ballots or votes by ballot.—*Ballot-box*, *a.* A box for receiving ballots.
Balm, *bal'm*, *a.* [*O.Fr. baume*, *Fr. baume*; a contr. of *balneum*.] A name common to several species of odoriferous or aromatic trees or shrubs, and to the fragrant medicinal exudations from them; any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain.—*Balm*, *bal'm*, *v.t.* To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal; to soothe; to mitigate; to assuage; to heal.—*Balmily*, *bal'm'i-li*, *adv.* In a balmily manner.—*Balminess*, *bal'm'i-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being balmily.—*Balmily*, *bal'm'i*, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; healing; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.
Balsam, *bal'sam*, *a.* [*L. balsamum*, *Gr. balsamon*, a fragrant gum.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants and used in medicine and perfumery; balm.—*Balsamic*, *bal'sam-ic*, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stimulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.—*a.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.—*Balsamically*, *bal'sam-ic-ally*, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.—*Balsamiferous*, *bal'sam-if'er-us*, *a.* Producing or yielding balm or balsam.
Balustrade, *bal'u-strad*, *n.* [*Fr. balustrade*, *It. balustrata*, a balustrade, from *L. balustratus*, *Gr. balustraton*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, being so called from some resemblance of form.] A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.—*Balustrade*, *bal'u-strad*, *n.* [*Fr. balustrade*.] A row of small columns or pilasters, joined by a rail, serving as an inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, &c., or used merely as an ornament.
Bambino, *ban-bi'no*, *n.* [*It. a child*.] In Catholic countries, the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels.
Bamboo, *ban-bu*, *n.* [*Malay*.] A tropical plant of the family of the grasses, with large jointed stems, the thickest being much used in India, China, &c., for building purposes, and the slenderest for walking-canes.
Bamboo, *ban-bu*, *v.t.* [*Origin doubtful*.] To impose or practice upon; to coax; to hango; to deceive.—*Bamboozle*, *ban-bu'z-er*, *n.* One who bamboozles.
Ban, *ban*, *a.* [*A. Sax. bann*, *Interdict*, proclamation, edict; *D. ban*, excom-

munication; Icel. and Sw. *bans*, proclamation; Dan. *bænd*, a ban, *bænds*, to curse. Akin: *bansid*, *bansish*, *abandon*, &c.] An edict or proclamation in general; an edict of interdiction or proscription; inter-diction; prohibition; curse; excommunication; anathema; pl. proclamation of marriage (*Banns*).—*v.t.*—*banned*, *banning*. To curse; to excommunicate; to prohibit; to interdict.—*v.t.* To curse.

Ban, ban, a. (Serr. *ban*, a lord.) A Croatian or Hungarian military chief or ruler.

Banal, ban'al, a. [Fr. *Hackneyed*; commonplace; vulgar.—*Banality*, *ba-nal'i-ti*.
Banal character; what is banal.

Banana, ba-ná'na, a. [Sp., from the native name.] A herbaceous plant closely allied to the plantain, and extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit, which is the staple food of millions of people.

Banco, bang'kó, a. [It., a bank. *BANK*.] Com. bank money or value; the money standard in which banks in some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place; law, a seat or bench of justice.

Band, bánd, a. [A. Sax. *bend*, a band, from *bindan* to bind; D. Icel. *band*, and G. *bänd*. In sens. of body of men, from Fr. *bande*, G. *bande*, from same root. *BIND*.] That which binds together; a bond or means of attachment in general; a fetter or similar fastening; a narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connection; a fillet; a border or strip on an article of dress; that which resembles a band, tie, or ligature; pl. the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman, with the ends hanging down in front; a company of persons united together by some common bond, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers; an organized body of instrumental musicians; an orchestra.—*v.t.*

To bind with a band; to mark with a band; to unite in a band; company, or confederacy.—*v.t.* To associate or unite for some common purpose.—*Banded*, *band'ed*, *a.* A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, &c.; a band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.—*v.t.*—*bandaged*, *band'aged*. To put a bandage on.—*Bandbox*, *band'box, a.* A box made of pasteboard, or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding bands, bonnets, or other light articles.—*Band-fish, a.* A long thin flat fish; ribbon-fish or snake-fish.—*Banded*, *band'ed, a.* Marked by bands or stripes; striped.—*Band-master, a.* The conductor and trainer of a band of musicians.—*Band-saw, a.* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys.—*Bandsman, bands'man, a.* A player in a band of musicians.

Bandala, ban-dí'la, a. [Native name.] The strong outer fibre of the plant yielding Manila-hemp, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manila white rope.

Nandana, Bandanna, ban-dan'a, a. [Indian name.] A peculiar kind of silk handkerchief manufactured by the Hindus; any silk and cotton handkerchief having a like pattern that is, a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with white or yellow circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures.

Bandeau, band'ó, a. pl. *Bandeaux, band'ó*. [Fr., dim. from *bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head; a head-band.

Banderole, band'e-ról, a. [Fr. *banderole*, Sp. *banderola*, a little banner, from *bandera*, a banner, from G. *bann*, and Dan. *band*, a little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military weapon, or a trumpet; a pennon; a bandrol.

Bandicoot, band'í-kút, a. [Corruption of the Telugu name *pandukú*, lit. pig-rat.] A large species of rat, attaining the weight of 3 or 3 lbs., a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is a favourite article of food among the coolies.

Bandit, band'ít, a. pl. *Banditti, Banditti, band'ít-ti*. [It. *bandito*, pp. of *bandire*, I. L. *bandire*, to banish. *BAN*,

BANISH.] An outlaw; more commonly a robber; a highwayman.

Bandlet, Bandolet, band'let, band'e-let, a. [Fr. *bandoleto*, dim. of *bande*, a band.] A small band or fillet or something similar in shape.

Band-dog, a. [Band and dog, lit. bound-dog.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

Bandoisier, band-dí-ler, a. [Sp. *bandolero*, Fr. *bandouliere*, from Sp. *banda*, a sash.] A large leatheren belt carrying a bag for balls and a number of charges of gunpowder, worn by musketeers; a shoulder-belt carrying ball-cartridges.

Bandoline, band'ó-lí-na, a. A gummy perfumed substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair.

Bandora, band'ó-rá, a. [Fr., from It. *pandora*, L. *pandura*, Gr. *pandura*, a musical instrument ascribed to Pao.] A musical stringed instrument like a lute.

Bandrol, band'ról, a. Same as *Banderole*.

Bandy, band'i, a. [Fr. *bandé*, bent, from *bender*, to bend a bow, to bind, to swathe, from G. *bend*, a bend. *BAND*.] A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play; a game played with such clubs.—*v.t.*—*banded*, *band'ing*. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to toss from one to another; to exchange contentiously; to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments).—*v.t.* To contend; to strive. [*Shak.*]

Bandy, band'i, a. Bent, especially having a bend or crook outwards; said of a person's legs.

Bandy-legged, a. Having bandy or crooked legs.

Bane, ban, a. [A. Sax. *ban*, destruction, death, bane; Icel. *bani*, Dan. and Sw. *bane*, O. H. G. *bana*; allied to Gr. *phanos*, murder.] Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; ruin; destruction; deadly poison.—*Baneful*, *ban'ful, a.* Destructive; pernicious; poisonous.—*Banefully*, *ban'ful-ly, adv.* In a baneful manner.—*Banefulness*, *ban'ful-ness, a.* The quality of being baneful.—*Bane-work, a.* A poisonous plant; belladonna or deadly-nightshade.

Bang, bang, v.t. [Comp. Icel. *bang*, a knocking; G. *bangel*, a clink, the clapper of a bell; D. *bangel*, a bell.] To beat, as with a clink or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel; to beat or handle roughly or with violence [*Shak.*]; to bring a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like.—*v.t.* To resound with a loud noise; to produce a loud noise; to thump violently.—*a.* A loud, sudden, resonant sound; a blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

Bang, a. *BHARE*.

Bangle, bang'l, a. [Hind. *bangri*.] An ornamental ring worn upon the arms or ankles in India, Africa, and elsewhere.

Banias, Banyan, ban'yan, a. [Hind. *banyá*, merchant.] An Indian trader or merchant; a Hindu trader strict in regard to food.—*Banyan days*, days in which sailors get no fresh-meat; days of poor fare.

Banias, ban'yan, a. A tree, the banyan.

Banish, ban'ish, v.t. [Fr. *bannir*, pp. *bannissent*, to banish, from I. L. *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, from O. H. G. *bannan*, to proclaim. *BAN*.] To condemn to exile; to send (a person) from a country as a punishment; to drive away; to exile; to cast from the mind (thoughts, care, business).—*Banisher*, *ban'ish-er, a.* One who banishes.—*Banishment*, *ban'ish-ment, a.* The act of banishing; the state of being banished; enforced absence; exile.

Banister, Banastier, ban'is-ter, a. [Form of *baluster*.] A baluster; an upright in a stair rail.

Banjo, ban'jó, a. [Negro corruption of *bandore*.] A musical instrument having six strings, a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar.

Bank, bangk, a. [A. Sax. *banc*, a bank, a hillock, also *banc*, a bunch; Sw. and Dan. *bank*, *bänk*, Icel. *banki* (for *bank*), D. and G. *bank*, a bank, a bench. In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly from the Fr. *banque*, a banking establishment; It. *banco*, a bench, counter, a bank, this being from the German. *Banck* is the same word.] A mound or

heap of earth; any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, the sea, or forming the side of a ravine or the like; a rising ground in the sea, partly above water or covered everywhere with shallow water; a shoal; the face of coal at which miners are working; a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley; one of the rows of oars; an establishment which trades in money; an establishment for the deposit, custody, remittance, and issue of money; the office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards.—*v.t.* To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embark; to lay up or deposit in a bank.—*v.t.* To deposit money in a bank.—*Bankable*, *bang'ka-bl, a.* Receivable or discountable at a bank.—*Banker, bang'ker, a.* One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.—*Banking, bang'king, a.* The business or profession of a banker; the system followed by banks in carrying on their business.—*Bank-agent, a.* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office.—*Bank-book, a.* The book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits.—*Bank-note, a.* A promissory note issued by a banking company payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand.—*Bank-stock, a.* share or share in the capital stock of a bank.

Bankrupt, bang'krup-t, a. [*Bank*, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, broken, lit. one whose bench has been broken, the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange having been broken on his bankruptcy.] A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts; especially, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; an insolvent.—*a.* Insolvent; unable to meet one's obligations.—*Bankruptcy, bang'krup-ti, a.* The state of being a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.

Banner, ban'ér, a. [Fr. *bannière*, I. L. *banniera*, from *bannum*, banner, standard, from G. *bann*, a band or strip of cloth, from *binden*, to bind.] A piece of cloth usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff; an ensign; a standard; a square flag.—*Bannet*, *ban'ér-ol, a.* A little flag; *banderole*.

Bannered, ban'éri, a. Having a banner; displaying banners.—*Bannetted, ban'ér-et, a.* A knight of a rank between a baron and an ordinary knight, raised to this rank for bravery on the field.

Bannock, ban'ók, a. [Gael. *bannach*.] An unleavened cake of oatmeal or other meal baked in an open fire, and generally on an iron plate. [*Scottish*.]

Banns, bans, a. pl. [See *BAN*.] The proclamation in church previous to a marriage, made by calling over the names of the parties intending matrimony.

Banquet, bang'kwet, a. [Fr. *banquet*, dim. of *banque*, a bench, a seat, and hence a feast. *BANK*.] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink; *Ac.* something especially delicious or enjoyable.—*v.t.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.—*v.t.* To feast; to regale one's self; to fare daintily.—*Banqueter, bang'kwet-er, a.* A feaster; one who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

Banquette, ban'ket, a. [Fr., from *banc*, a bench, a bank.] Fort a little raised way or bank running along the inside of a parapet on which musketeers or riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy in the front or when raised above the carriage-way.

Banshee, Banská, ban'shí, a. [Ir. *banshí*, Gael. *ban-shí*, from Ir. and Gael. *bans*, ban, woman, and *shí*, fairy.] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a par-

ticular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

Bantam, ban'tam, n. A small but spirited breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks, first brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantow* in Java.—a. Pertaining to or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam; hence, diminutive; puny.

Banter, ban'ter, v.t. [Origin unknown.] To address humorous raillery to; to attack with jokes or jests; to make fun of; to rally.—a. (no pl.) A joking or jesting; humorous raillery; pleasantry with which a person is attacked.—*Banterer, ban'ter'er, n.* One who banters.

Bantling, ban'tling, n. [Probably from *bant*, a wrapping, and the dim. suffix *-ling*, meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes.] A young child; an infant; a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

Banzring, banz'ring, n. [Native name.] The popular name of certain squirrel-like insectivorous mammals of the East.

Banyan, Banyan-tree, ban'yan, n. [From the connection of one such tree with certain *Asians* or Indian merchants.] An Indian tree of the fig genus, remarkable for its horizontal branches sending down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and enlarge into trunks, which in their turn send out branches; the tree in this manner covering a prodigious extent of ground.

Banyan, ban'yan, n. A native Indian merchant. **BANJAR.**

Baobab, ba'obab, n. [The name in Senegal.] A large African tree usually from 40 to 70 feet high, and often 30 feet in diameter, having an oblong pulpy fruit called monkey-bread; the sour-gourd or calabash-tree.

Baphomet, ba'fo-met, n. [A corruption of *Mahomet*.] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites.—*Baphometic, ba'fo-met'ik, n.* Of or pertaining to Baphomet or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed. [Cant.]

Baptism, bap'tizm, n. [Gr. *baptisma*, from *bapto*, to baptize, from *bapto*, to dip in water.] The application of water by sprinkling or immersion to a person, as an sacrament or religious ceremony.—*Baptismal, bap-tis'mal, n.* Pertaining to baptism.—*Baptismally, bap-tis'mal-ly, adv.* In a baptismal manner.—*Baptist, bap'tist, n.* (Gr. *baptista*.) One who administers baptism; specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; as a contraction of *Ambaptist*, one who objects to infant baptism.—*Baptistery, bap-tis'ter-ri, n.* A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism.—*Baptistic, Baptistical, bap-tis'tik, bap-tis'tik-al, n.* Pertaining to baptism.—*Baptistically, bap-tis'tik-al-ly, adv.* In a baptismal manner.—*Baptizable, bap-tis'ti-ble, n.* Capable of being baptized.—*Baptize, bap-tiz, v.t.—baptized, baptizing.* [Gr. *baptizo*.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.—*Baptizer, bap-tis'er, n.* One who baptizes.

Bar, bar, n. [Fr. *barre*; from the Celtic; W. and Armor. *bar*, the top branch of a tree, a rail, a bar. *Barrier, barrierer, barricade, embarrass, &c.* are derivatives.] A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; a pole; a connecting piece in various positions and structures, often for a hindrance or obstruction; anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming an obstruction at the mouth of a river or harbour; the railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment; trial, or sentence; all those who can plead in a court; barristers in general; the profession of barrister; the railing or partition which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of parliament; a tribunal in general; the inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or other establishment where liquors, &c., are served out;

the counter over which such articles are served out; *masse*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes included between two such lines.—*v.t.—barred, barring.* To fasten with a bar or bars; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit; to restrain; to except; to exclude by exception; to provide with a bar or bars; to mark with bars; to cross with one or more stripes or lines.—*Bar-maid, n.* A maid or woman who serves at the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.—*Bar-room, n.* The room in a public-house, hotel, &c., containing the bar or counter where refreshments are served out.—*Bar-shot, n.* A double shot consisting of two round-shot united by a bar.—*Bar-wood, n.* A kind of red dyewood from Africa.

Barb, barb, n. [Fr. *barbe*, L. *barba*, beard.] The sharp point projecting backwards from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted; a barbel; a beard.—*v.t.* To shave or dress the beard; to furnish with barbs, as an arrow.

Barb, barb, n. [Contr. from *Barbary*.] A horn of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility.

Barbican, Barbican, bar'bi-kan, bar'bikan, n. [Fr. *barbacane*, It. *barbucano*, from Ar. *bab-bahak*, a gateway or gate-house.] A kind of watch-tower; an advanced fort defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town, as before the gate or drawbridge.

Barbedose Tar, bar-ba'dose, n. Petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands.

Barbarian, bar-ba'rian, n. [L. *barbarus*, from Gr. *barbaros*, one whose language is unintelligible, a foreigner.] A foreigner; (N.T.) a man in his rude and savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity.—*a.* Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.—*Barbaric, bar-bar'ik, n.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a barbarian; uncivilized; savage; wild; ornate without being in accordance with sound taste.—*Barbarism, bar-bar-ism, n.* An uncivilized state; want of civilization; rudeness of manners; an act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality; an outrage; an offence against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to correct idiom.—*Barbarity, bar-bar'ity, n.* The state of being barbarous; barbarousness; savageness; ferociousness; inhumanity; a barbarous act.—*Barbarization, bar-bar-iz-a'shon, n.* The act or process of rendering barbarous or of becoming barbarous.—*Barbarous, bar-bar'us, v.t.* To become barbarous.—*v.t.* To make barbarous.—*Barbarous, bar-bar'us, n.* Unacquainted with arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude and ignorant; pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the taste of barbarians; barbaric; cruel; ferocious; inhuman.—*Barbarously, bar-bar-us-ly, adv.* In a barbarous manner; without knowledge or arts; savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.—*Barbarousness, bar-bar-us-ness, n.* The state or quality of being barbarous; barbarity.

Barbe, Barb, barb, n. [For *barde*, Fr. *barde*, Sp. *albarda*, from Ar. *bar'da*, a pad, a covering for a horse's back.] One of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armour with which the war-horses of knights were anciently clothed.—*Barbed, barb'd, p. and a.* Furnished with or clad in barbes or armour.

Barbe-que, bar-ba'ke, n. [Conjectured to be from Fr. *barbe-a-queue*, from *barbe*, to tail; more probably from Carib *barbecoo*, kind of large gridiron.] A hog or other large animal dressed whole; a terrace partly or wholly surrounding a house.—*v.t.—barbe-que, bar-ba'que.* To dress and cook whole by splitting to the backbone and roasting on a gridiron.

Barbel, bar-bel, n. [O.Fr. *barbel*, from L. *barbus*, a barbed (the fish), from *barba*, a beard. In some of appanage it is rather for *barbele*.] A fresh-water fish having

four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw; a vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.

Barber, bar'ber, n. [Fr. *barbier*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] One whose occupation is to shave the beard or to cut and dress hair.—*v.t.* To shave and dress the hair of. [Slang.]

Barberry, bar'ber-ri, n. [Fr. *barberis*, from Ar. *barbaris*, the barberry, but the spelling has been modified so as to give the word an English appearance.] A shrubby plant bearing small acid and astringent, red berries, common in heaths.

Barbet, bar'bet, n. [Fr. *barbet*, from L. *barba*, a beard.] A variety of dog having long curly hair; a poodle; one of a group of climbing birds, approaching the cuckoo, having a large conical beak, and at its base tufts of stiff bristles.

Barbette, bar'bet, n. [Fr.] The platform or breast-work of a fortification, from which the cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure.

Barbican, bar'bican, n. [BANJAR.]

Barbule, bar'bul, n. [L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, a beard.] A small beak; a little beard.

Barcarolle, bar'ka-rol, n. [Fr. from It. *barcarolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a boat or barge.] A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Barde, bard, n. [Celtic.] A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; a poet generally.—*Bardic, bard'ic, n.* Pertaining to bards or to their poetry.—*Bardish, bard'ish, n.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.—*Bardism, bard'ism, n.* The learning and maxims of bards.—*Bardling, bard'ling, n.* An inferior bard; a mediocre poet.—*Bardship, bard'ship, n.* The state or quality of being a bard.

Barre, bar, n. Old pret. of *bear*, now *Bore*.

Barre, bar, n. [A. Sax. *bar*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. *Dan. bar*, D. *bars*, G. *bar*, *beer*, probably from root meaning shining seen in *skr. bhā*, to shine.] Naked; without covering; laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed; poor; destitute; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; unfurnished; unprovided; often followed by *of* (*bars of money*); threadbare; much worn.—*v.t.—barred, barring.* To strip off the covering from; to make naked.—*Barly, bar'ly, adv.* In a bare manner; nakedly; poorly; without decoration; scarcely; hardly.—*Barren, bar-ren, n.* The state of being bare; want of clothing or covering; nakedness; deficiency of appropriate covering, ornament, and the like; poverty; indignity.—*Barrethead, bar'ba't, n.* Having the back uncovered.—*Barretheaded, barretheaded, bar'ba't, n.* Having the face uncovered; hence undignified; unreserved; shameless; impudent; audacious (*barretheaded robbery*).—*Barretheadly, bar'ba't-ly, adv.* In a barefaced manner; openly; shamelessly; impudently.—*Barretheadness, bar'ba't-ness, n.* Effrontery; assurance.—*Barrethead, barrethead, bar'ba't, n.* a. and adv. With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

Barge, ba-rish, n. [From *Bariges*, a village of the Lyoneses.] A thin gauze-like fabric for ladies' dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but in the inferior sorts, with cotton instead of silk.

Bargain, bar'gin, n. [O.Fr. *baragine*, L.L. *baragone*, a bargain, traffic; believed to be from L.L. *baras*, a traffic.] A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done, sold, transferred, &c.; the thing purchased or stipulated for; what is obtained by an agreement; something bought or sold at a low price.—*v.t.* To make a bargain or agreement; to make an agreement about the transfer of property.—*v.t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; generally followed by *away*.—*Bargainer, bar-gin'er, n.* One who bargains or stipulates.

Barge, bar, n. [O.Fr. *barge*, L.L. *barque*,

ch, chain; ch, Sa. look; z, see; j, job; a, Fr. low; ng, sing; vx, vxm; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

barge, berce, bark. BARQUE. A vessel or boat elegantly fitted up and decorated, used on occasions of state and pomp; a flat-bottomed vessel for loading and unloading ships or conveying goods from one place to another.—Barges, *barj's*, *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.—Bargeman, *barj'man*, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

Barilla, ba-ri'lla, *n.* [Sp.] An impure soda or carbonate and sulphate of soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants; a kind of kelp; Spanish soda.

Baritone, bar'i-ton, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Baryton*.

Barium, ba'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy.] The metallic basis of baryta (which is an oxide of barium); a metal as yet obtained in very small quantities.

Bark, bark, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, G. *borke*, bark.] The outer rind of a tree, shrub, &c.; the exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue.—*v.t.* To strip bark off; to peel; to apply bark to; to treat with bark in tanning.—Barker, *bark'er*, *n.* One who barks; one who removes the bark from trees.—Barkery, *bark'er-ry*, *n.* A tannery or place where bark is kept.—Bark-bed, *bark-bed*, *n.* A bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, which is placed in the inside of a brick pit in a glazed house, constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants.—Bark-mill, *n.* A mill for crushing bark for the use of tanners and dyers.

Bark, bark, *n.* Same as *Barytes*.

Bark, bark, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *beorcan*.] To emit the cry of a dog, or a similar sound.—*n.* The cry of the domestic dog; a cry resembling that of the dog.—Barkar, *bark'er*, *n.* An animal that barks; a person who clamours unreasonably.

Barkantine, bark'an-tin, *n.* Same as *Barquantine* (which see).

Barker's Mill, *n.* A machine driven by water; a kind of simple turbine.

Barley, bar'll, *n.* [O.E. *barlic*, *berlic*, from A. Sax. *bera* (= *bea*, bear), *barley*, and *leac*, grain (also *leah*; comp. *parlic*.) A kind of grain commonly grown and used especially for making malt; the plant yielding the grain.—Barleycorn, *bar'll-corn*, *n.* A grain of barley; a measure equal to the third part of an inch.—Barley-sugar, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.—Barley-water, *n.* A decoction of pearl-barley used in medicine as an emollient.

Barn, barn, *n.* [A. Sax. *berna*—Sw. *berna*, Dan. *berne*, L. G. *berne*, G. *berne*, barn; from root of *bera*.] Yeast.—Barny, *barn'l*, *a.* Containing or consisting of barn; frothy, as beer.

Barn, barn, *n.* [A. Sax. *berna*—*bera*, *barley*, and *ern*, a house.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, or other farm produce.—*v.t.* To store up in a barn.—Barn-owl, *n.* The common white owl often found in barns, where it proves very useful by destroying mice.

Barnacle, ba'na-kl, *n.* [Fr. *bernaclie*, *bernaclie*, L. L. *bernaclia*, from *pernaclia*, dim. of *perna*, a ham, a kind of shell-fish. In sense of goose origin doubtful.] A stalked crinoid, often found on the bottoms of ships, on timber fixed below the surface of the sea, &c.; a species of goose found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter.

Barnacles, bar'na-klz, *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a cant name for a pair of spectacles.

Barograph, bar'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *grapho*, to write.] A self-registering barometric instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere.

Barometer, ba-rom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury, its lower end dipping into a cup containing the same metal; the mercury

in the tube, having a vacuum above it, rises and falls according to the varying pressure of the air on the mercury in the cup. In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used.—Barometris, *barometrical*, *baromet'rik*, *bar'o-met'rik-al*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.—Barometrically, *bar'o-met'rik-al-ly*, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

Baron, bar'on, *n.* [Fr. *baron*, from O. H. G. *bar*, a man, from *beran* = *be*, to bear, the original sense being probably that of one who could bear, as being strong and robust.] In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; a title of certain judges or officers, as *barons of the exchequer*, the judges of the court of exchequer.—*Barons/ber'*, two sibilants not cut asunder.—Baronage, *bar'on-aj*, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or condition of a baron.—Baroness, *bar'on-ess*, *a.* A baron's wife or lady.—Baronet, *bar'on-et*, *a.* [Dim. of *baron*.] One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, and therefore a member of the peerage; one belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611.—Baronetage, *bar'on-et-aj*, *n.* The baronets as a body; the dignity of a baronet.—Baronetcy, *bar'on-et-si*, *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet.—Baronial, *bar'on-i-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony.—Barony, *bar'on-ry*, *n.* The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron; in Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred.

Barouche, ba-roush, *n.* [From G. *barutsche*, from It. *barozzo*, *birozzo*, from L. *birosus*, two-wheeled—*bia*, double, and *ros*, a wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

Barque, bark, *n.* [Fr. *barque*, L. L. *barca*, a barque, through a dim. form *barica*, from Gr. *beris*, a skiff. *Barque* is a form of this word.] A sailing vessel of any kind; used a three-masted vessel with only fore-and-aft sails on the main-mast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—Barquantine, *bark'an-tin*, *n.* [From *barque*, in imitation of *brigantine*.] A three-masted vessel square-rigged in the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged in the main and mizen masts.

Barrack, bar'ak, *n.* [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, from L. L. *barra*, a bar from the Celtic; comp. Fr. *barraque*, a hut or booth.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in a garrison; permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged; a large building, or a collection of huts for a body of work-people; generally in pl.—Barrack-master, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—Barracoen, *bar'a-kuen*, *n.* A negro-barrack; a slave depot or bazaar.

Barracoen, bar-ra'ka, *n.* [Sp.] A deep gully or ravine—a name used in America.

Barrator, bar'a-tor, *n.* [O. Fr. *barator*, a cheat, *barata*, deceit. BARATA. One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation; the master or one of the crew of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured.—Barratrous, *bar'a-trus*, *a.* Characterized by or tainted with barratry.—Barratrously, *bar'a-trus-ly*, *adv.*—Barratry, *bar'a-tri*, *n.* The act or practice of a barrator; the exciting and encouraging of lawsuits and quarrels; fraud in a shipmaster to the injury of the owners, freighters, or insurers, as by running away with the ship, sinking, or deserting her.

Barrel, bar'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *barrel*, Fr. *baril*, from Celt.; comp. W. *baril*, Gael. *barail*, a barrel; so called because made of *bars* or staves. BAR.] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops; a cask; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a hollow cylinder or tube (as the barrel of a gun)—*v.t.*—Barrelled, *bar'el-d*, *a.* Having a barrel or barrels; generally used in composition.—Barrelled, *a.* Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.—Barrel-bulk,

n. *Need*, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet.—Barrel-organ, *n.* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves to admit a current of air to a set of pipes, or acts on wires like those of the piano so as to produce a tune.

Barren, bar'en, *a.* [From O. Fr. *baraigne*, *brachine*, *brachigne*, sterile, possibly from Armor. *brac'h*, sterile.] Incapable of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals and vegetables; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; applied to land; *Ag.* not producing or leading to anything (barren speculation, barren of ideas); unproductive tract of land.—Barrenly, *bar'en-ly*, *adv.* Unfruitfully.—Barrenness, *bar'en-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being barren; sterility; want of fertility, instructiveness, interest, or the like (*barrenness* of invention).

Barreter, Barretry, bar'et-or, bar'et-ry, *n.* Same as *Barrator, Barratry*.

Barricade, bar-i-kad', *n.* [Fr. *barriade*, from *barre*, a bar. BAR.] A temporary fortification made of trees, earth, stones, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot; a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear; any barrier or obstruction.—*v.t.*—Barricaded, *bar'i-kad'*, *part. pres.* To stop up by a barricade; to erect a barricade across; to obstruct.—Barricader, *bar-i-kad'er*, *n.* One who erects barricades.

Barrier, bar'i-er, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, a barrier, from *barre*, a bar. BAR. A fence; a railing; any obstruction; what hinders approach, attack, or progress; what stands in the way; an obstacle; a limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.—Barrier reef, a coral-reef rising from a great depth to the level of low tide, encircling an island like a barrier, or running parallel to a coast, &c.—navigable channels inside, as on the north-east coast of Australia.]

Barring, baring, *part. pres.* of *bar*, used as prep. Excepting; leaving out of account. [Colloq.]—Barring-out, *n.* The act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows; a boyish sport at Christmas.

Barrieter, bar'i-ter, *n.* [From *bar*.] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in protection and defence of clients; a term more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate*, in the United States *counselor*.

Barrow, bar'ow, *n.* [A. Sax. *barrow*, a barrow, from *beran*, *be*, to bear, to carry; comp. *ber*.] A light small carriage, moved or carried by hand; when having a wheel it is a wheel-barrow.

Barrow, bar'ow, *n.* [A. Sax. *beory*, *beork*, *bery*, a hill or funeral mound; Dan. Sw. G. *bery*, a hill; allied to *berp*.] A prehistoric or at least ancient sepulchral mound formed of earth or stones, found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms; often containing remains of the dead, implements, &c.

Barter, bar'ter, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *barater*, *barater*, to cheat, to barter, *barat*, *barata*, deceit, *barter*: origin doubtful.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money).—*v.i.* To give in exchange; to exchange, as one commodity for another.—*n.* The act of exchanging commodities; the thing given in exchange.—Barterer, *bar'ter-er*, *n.* One who barter or traffics by exchanging commodities.

Bartram, bar'tri-man, *n.* [Comp. O. Fr. *brachine*, a fortification of timber; G. *brat*, a board.] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through.

Barwood, bar'wud, *n.* A red dye-wood brought from Africa; *caesalpin*.

Baryta, ba-ri'ta, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *barys*, weight.] Oxide of barium, called sometimes *asep-cath*, generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming sulphate and carbonate of

bring forth; D. *scroa*, G. *gebären*, to bring forth; cog. L. *ferre*, Gr. *παίρειν*, *phairō*, to bear, to support. Akin are *birth*, *barren*, *barra*, *barrow*.] To support, hold up, or sustain; as a weight; to suffer, endure, undergo, or tolerate; as pain; loss, blame, &c.; to carry or convey; to possess, have on, or contain; to bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals. [*Born* in the passive participle in the sense of brought forth by a female, as the child was born; but we say actively, she has borne a child. *Born* is also used attributively, *born out*.]—To bear down, to overcome by force.—To bear out, to give support or countenance to a person or thing; to uphold, corroborate, establish, justify.—To bear up, to support; to keep from sinking.—To bear a hand, to lend aid; to give assistance.—To bear in mind, to remember.—*a*. To suffer, as with pain; to be patient; to endure; to produce (fruit); to be fruitful; to lean, weigh, or rest burdensomely; to tend; to be directed or move in a certain way (to bear back, to bear out to sea, to bear down upon the enemy); to relate; to refer; with upon; to be situated as to some point of the compass, with respect to something else.—To bear up, to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink.—To bear with, to tolerate; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.—Bearable, *be'ra-bl*, *a*. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated.—Bearable, *be'ra-bl*, *adv*. In a bearable manner.—Bearer, *ber'er*, *n*. One who or that which bears, sustains, supports, carries, conveys, &c.—Bearing, *ber'ing*, *n*. The act of one who bears; manner in which a person comports himself; carriage, mien, or behaviour; import, effect, or force (of words); that part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with its support; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; relative position or direction; a figure on a heraldic shield.—Bearing-rod, *n*. The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.—Bear, *ber*, *n*. [*A*. Sax. *bera*, a bear—D. *beer*, G. *bär*, *icel. bera*.] A name common to various quadrupeds of the carnivorous order and of the plantigrade group, having shaggy hair and a very short tail, the most notable being the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the white or Polar bear, &c.; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear; *Ag*, a rude or uncouth man; in stock-exchange slang, a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock in order that he may buy cheap; opposed to a *bull*, who tries to raise the price that he may sell dear.—Bearish, *ber'ish*, *a*. Resembling a bear; rude; violent in conduct; surly.—Bear-baiting, *n*. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.—Bear-bite, *ber-bit*, *a*. A climbing plant of the convolvulus family, with a milky juice and large beautiful flowers.—Bear-garden, *n*. A place in which bears are kept for sport, as bear-baiting, &c.; *Ag*, a place of disorder or tumult.—Bear-leader, *n*. One who leads about a trained bear.—Bear-pit, *n*. A pit or sunk area in a zoological garden for keeping bears.—Bear's ear, *n*. A species of primrose, so called from the shape of the leaf.—Bear-foot, *n*. A herbaceous plant of the belladonna genus, having a rank smell and purgative and emetic properties.—Bear's grease, *n*. The fat of the bear, but often the fat of some other animal substituted, used for promoting the growth of the hair.—Bear, *ber*, *n*. Same as *Bear*.—Beard, *berd*, *n*. [*A*. Sax. *beard*, a beard—D. *baerd*, G. *bart*, L. *barba*, W. and Arnor. *berf*—beard.] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of male adults; anything resembling this; a hairy, bristly, or thread-like appendage of various kinds, such as the filaments by which some shell-fish attach themselves to foreign bodies, &c.; the awn on the ears of grain; a barb, as of an arrow.—*s*. To take by the beard; to oppose to the face; to set at defiance.—Bearded, *berd'ed*, *a*. Having a beard in any of the senses of

that word.—Beardless, *berd'les*, *a*. Without a beard; hence, of persons of the male sex, young; not having arrived at manhood.—Beard-grass, *n*. The name given to two well-known British grasses, from the bearded appearance of the panicle.—Beard-moss, *n*. A lichen which clothes trees with a shaggy gray growth.—Beast, *best*, *n*. [*O*. Fr. *bête*, from L. *bestia*, a beast.] Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; as opposed to man, any irrational animal; a brutal man; a disgusting person.—Beastish, *best'ish*, *a*. Like a beast; brutal. [*M*.]—Beastliness, *best'li-nes*, *a*. The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; dithiness.—Beastly, *best'li*, *a*. Like a beast; brutish; brutal; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.—Beak, *bet*, *s*. [*P*. *beak*; pp. *beak*, *beaten*; pp. *beating*.] [*A*. Sax. *bedden*—*icel. beudn*, *oddn*, O. H. G. *becon*, to beat; akin *buff*, *abst. beate* (as *inallet*).] To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon; to knock, rap, or dash against often; to pound; to strike for the purpose of producing sound (a drum); to shape by hammer; to scour with busie and outcry in order to raise game; to overcome, vanquish, or conquer in a battle, contest, competition, &c.; to surpass or excel; to be too difficult for; to be beyond the power or skill of; to baffle; to fatigue utterly; to prostrate; to flutter (the wings).—To beat back, to compel to retire or return.—To beat down, to dash down by beating or battering, as a wall; to lay turban or argument; to lessen the price or value of; to depress or crush.—To beat off, to repel or drive back.—To beat out, to extend by hammering.—To beat out, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb, as an enemy's quarters.—To beat time, to regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—To beat a retreat, to give a signal to retreat by a drum; hence, generally, to retire or retire.—*s*. *a*. To strike or knock repeatedly; to move with pulsation; to throb (as the pulse, heart, &c.); to dash or fall with force or violence (as a storm, flood, &c.); to summon or signal by beating a drum; *and*, to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag.—To beat about, to make search by various means or ways.—To beat up for, to go about in quest of (recruits); to search earnestly or carefully for.—*n*. *a*. A beated stroke; a blow; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over, as by a policeman, &c.; music, the beating or pulsation resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and all but in unison.—Beaten, *bet'n*, *p*. and *a*. Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use; conquered; vanquished; exhausted; baffled. [*Beat* is so far synonymous with *beaten*, but is less of an adjective, not being used attributively as the latter is; thus we do not say *beat gold*.]—Beater, *bet'er*, *n*. One who or that which beats; an instrument for pounding or comminuting substances; the striking part in various machines.—Beating, *be-at'ing*, *s*. [*beat'ed*, *beating*.] [*Fr. beater*, L. *beatus*—*beatus*, blessed, and *beatus*, to make.] To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; *R. Cath. Ch.* to declare that a person is to be revered as blessed, though not canonized.—Beatitude, *be-at'ud*, *n*. [*Be-a-tif-ic*, *be-a-tif-ic-al*, *a*. Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss.—Beatitude, *be-a-tif-ic-al*, *adv*. In a beatific manner.—Beatification, *be-at'i-f-ic-ation*, *n*. The act of beatifying; the state of being blessed; blessedness; *R. Cath. Ch.* an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified; an inferior kind of canonization.—Beatitude, *be-at'ud*, *n*. [*L. beatus*.] Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; felicity; one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount.—Beau, *bo*, *a*. pl. *beaux*, *boz*. [*Fr. beau*, O. Fr. *bel*, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] One whose great care is to deck his person according to the first fashion of the times;

a fop; a dandy; a man who attends or is suitor to a lady; a male sweetheart or lover.—Beauish, *bo'ish*, *a*. Like a beau; foppish; fine.—Beau idéal, *bo'j-de'al* or *be'j-de'al*, *n*. [*Fr. beau idéal*, beautiful ideal.] A conception of any object in its perfect typical form; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy.—Beau monde, *bo' mond*, *n*. [*Fr. beau monde*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and society.—Beauty, *bo'ti*, *n*. [*O*. Fr. *beauté*, *Fr. beauté*, beauty, from L. *bellitas*, *bellitudo*, beauty, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye; those qualities in the aggregate that give pleasure to the æsthetic sense; qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind; loveliness; elegance; grace; a particular grace or ornament; that which is beautiful; a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united; a beautiful person, especially, a beautiful woman.—Beauty spot, *n*. A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty; something that heightens beauty by contrast.—Beauteous, *bo'te-us*, *a*. Possessing beauty; beautiful.—Beauteously, *bo'te-us-ly*, *adv*. In a beauteous manner; beautifully.—Beauteousness, *bo'te-us-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being beauteous.—Beautification, *bo'ti-f-ic-ation*, *n*. The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.—Beautifier, *bo'ti-fi-er*, *n*. One who or that which makes beautiful.—Beautiful, *bo'ti-f-ul*, *a*. Having the qualities that constitute beauty; highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind (a beautiful scene, melody, poem, character, but not a beautiful taste or smell); beautiful; lovely; handsome; fair; charming; comely.—The beautiful, *all* that possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract.—Beautifully, *bo'ti-f-ul-ly*, *adv*. In a beautiful manner.—Beautifulness, *bo'ti-f-ul-ness*, *n*. The quality of being beautiful; beauty.—Beautify, *bo'ti-fi*, *v*. [*beaut'ed*, *beaut'ing*.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to embellish.—Beaver, *be-ver*, *n*. [*A*. Sax. *beaver*—D. *beaver*, Dan. *bever*, Sw. *björ*, *icel. björ*, G. *biber*, L. *iber*.] A rodent quadruped valued for its fur, about 3 feet in length, haunting streams and lakes, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, and generally living in colonies, with large webbed hind-feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface; *beaver-fur*, a hat or cap made of beaver-fur.—Beaver-teen, *be-ver-teen*, *n*. [Erroneously formed from *beaver*, on the model of *solomon*.] A species of rustian cloth.—Beaver-rod, *n*. A rodent animal of Tasmania, an excellent swimmer and diver; also the muskrat.—Beaver, *be-ver*, *n*. [*O*. Fr. *beavers*, a child's bib, a beaver, base, slaver.] The foc-guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink; a visor.—Beavered, *be-ver'ed*, *a*. Having a beaver or visor.—Bebera, *be-ber'a*, *n*. [Native name.] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which, known as *green-Acaci*, is used for building ships and submarine structures.—Beberine, *be-ber'in*, *n*. The active principle of the bark of the *bebera*, analogous to quinine, and highly fibrifuge.—Becham, *be-k'am*, *s*. [*To* render calm, still, or quiet (the sea, passions, &c.); to keep from motion for want of wind (as a ship); to delay (a person) by a calm.]—Becham, *be-k'am*, *pret. of become*.—Becham, *be-k'am*, *conv.* [*Be* for *by*, and *conv.*; O. E. *become*, because—by or for the cause that.] By cause, or by the cause that; on this account; that; for the cause or reason next explained; as, he fled because (as the reason given) he was afraid.—Becham, *be-k'a-fo'ld*, *n*. [*Fr. Be. g-pecker*.] A bird resembling the night-gale; the greater petty-chap or garden-warbler, a summer visitant to England.—Bechamel, *bech'a-mel*, *n*. [Named after its inventor.] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream.

Bechance; be-chaans', s.t. To befall; to happen to. [Shak.]
Beche do-mar, bech-do-mar, n. [Fr., lit. sea-spade, from its shape when dried, and pressed.] The trepan, a species of sea-slug or sea-cucumber obtained in Eastern seas, and eaten by the Chinese.
Beck, bek, n. [Joul. bechtr, Dan. beak, Sw. beak, D. beak, G. beak, a brook—the beak in Welbeck, Troutbeck, &c.] A small stream; a brook.
Beck, bek, s.t. [Shortened form of beכון.] To nod or make a significant gesture.—s.t. To nod by a nod, to intimate a command or desire by a gesture.—a. A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended as a sign or signal.
Becket, bek'et, n. A contrivance in ships for confining loose ropes, &c.
Beckon, bek'n, s.t. [A. Sax. beconian, beconian, to beckon, from becon, becon, a beckon.] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c. intended as a hint or intimation.—t. To make a significant sign to; to direct by making signs (beckon him to us).
Beccome, be-kum', s.t.—becomes (pref.), becomes (pp.), becoming. [A. Sax. beccoman, beccoman, to arrive, happen, turn out—prefix be-by, and coman, to come, to happen.] To pass from one state to another; to change, grow, or develop into the boy becomes a man.—To become of (usually with what preceding), to be the fate of, to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition.—s.t. To suit or to be suitable to (anger becomes him not); to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, or proper to; to grace or suit as regards outward appearance (a garment becomes a person).—Becoming, be-kum'ing, n. Suitable; meet; proper; appropriate; befitting; seemly.—Becomingly, be-kum'ing-ly, adv. After a becoming or proper manner.
Beck, bed, n. [A. Sax. bed = D. bed, beede, Dan. bed, Goth. beot, G. bett.] That on or in which one sleeps, or which is specially intended to give ease to the body at night; especially a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials: the word may include or even be used for the bedstead; a plat or piece of tiled ground in a garden; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it; that on which anything lies, rests, or is supported.—s.t. **bedded, bedding.** To place in, or as in, a bed; to plant, as flowers, in beds.—**Bedding, bed'ing, n.** A bed and its furniture, materials of a bed.—**Bed-fact, bed'fast, n.** Confined to one's bed by illness, &c.—**Bedrid, bed'riden, bed'rid, bed'rid-n, n.** [A. Sax. bed-rida, lit. a bed-ridder.] Long confined to bed by age or infirmity.—**Bedstead, bed'sted, n.** The framework of a bed.—**Bedstraw, bed'stra, n.** Straw for packing into a bed; also, a herbaceous perennial plant bearing yellow or white flowers growing in waste places in Britain.—**Bed-chair, n.** A chair with a back so constructed as to be folded down and constitute a bed.—**Bed-chamber, n.** An apartment intended for sleeping in, or in which there is a bed; a bed-room.—**Bed-clothes, n. pl.** Blankets, coverlets, &c. for beds.—**Bed-fellow, n.** One who occupies the same bed with another.—**Bed-hay, n.** An instrument for fitting the parts of a bedstead tightly together.—**Bed-lace, n.** Sheets, pillow-covers, &c. for beds.—**Bed-pan, n.** A pan for warming a bed; also a necessary utensil for bedridden persons.—**Bed-plate.** The sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, &c.—**Bed-post, n.** One of the posts forming part of the framework and often supporting the canopy of a bed.—**Bed-room, n.** A room intended for sleeping in; a sleeping-room or bed-chamber.—**Bed-sew, n.** A sew liable to occur on bedridden persons on the parts of the body subjected to most pressure.—**Bed-tick, n.** A tick or stout linen or cotton bag for containing the feathers or other packing material of a bed.—**Bed-time, n.** The time to go to bed; the usual hour of retiring to rest.

Bedubs, be-dub1, s.t.—bedubbed, bedubbing. To wet to sprinkle. [Shak.]
Beck, bech, s.t. To dash over, to soil with anything thick, slimy, and dirty.
Bedamide, be-darl, s.t.—bedamined, bedamined. To dampe; to blind by excess of light.
Bedeck, be-dek, s.t. To deck; to adorn; to grace.
Bedegar, Bedeguar, bed'gar, n. [Fr. bedegar, bedeguar, from Per.] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by insects.
Bedell, Bedal, be-del, n. [L.L. bedellus = E. bedale.] A beadle in a university or connected with a law-court.
Bedeman, beid'man, n. A beadle-man; formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar.
Bedew, be-da', s.t. To moisten with or as with dew.
Bedight, be-dit', s.t.—pref. & pp. bedight or bedighted. To array; to equip; to dress; to trick out.
Bedim, be-dim', s.t.—bedimmed, bedimming. To make dim; to obscure or darken.
Bedizen, be-diz'n, s.t. [Diz'n.] To deck or trick out; especially, to deck in a tawdry manner or with false taste.
Bedlam, bed'lam, n. [Corrupted from Beth-lahem, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into an hospital for lunatics.] A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics; hence, any scene of wild uproar and madness.—**Bedlamite, bed'lam-ite, n.** A madman.
Bedouin, bed'ou-in, n. [Ar. bedawi, dwellers in the desert.] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere.
Bedraggle, be-drag', s.t.—bedraggled, bedraggling. To soil by dragging; to soil by drawing along on mud.
Bedrop, be-drop', s.t. To sprinkle, as with drops.
Bees, be, n. [A. Sax. beo, = Joul. by, Sw. Dan. B. D. by, G. O, and Prov. G. beie, Ir. and Gael. beak, a bee.] An insect, of which there are numerous species, the honey or hive bee being the most familiar and typical species, having been kept in hives from the earliest periods for its wax and honey.—**Bees-bread, n.** A brown substance, the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young.—**Bees-ester, n.** A bird of several species that feeds on bees.—**Bees-hive, n.** A case or box intended as a habitation for bees, and in which they may store honey for the use of their owners.—**Bees-line, n.** The direct line or nearest distance between two places.—**Beemaster, n.** One who keeps bees.—**Bees-orchid, Bees-Sower, n.** An orchid with a bee-like flower.—**Bees-moth, n.** A moth that produces caterpillars which infest bee-hives.—**Bees-wax, n.** The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.—**Bees-wing, n.** A gauzy film in port-wines indicative of age, and much esteemed by connoisseurs.
Beech, bech, n. [A. Sax. beca, from beo, a beech, a beech = Joul. beak, Dan. be, D. beak, G. beche, a beech; cog. L. fagus, a beech; Gr. piceus, the aculeate oak, from root seen in Gr. picepin, Ekr. beo, to eat, from its nuts being eaten, Beos.] A large-leaved tree with a smooth bark yielding a hard timber made into tools, &c. and nuts from which an oil is expressed.—**Beechen, bech'en, n.** Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.—**Beech-mast, n.** The mast or nuts of the beech-tree.—**Beech-nut, n.** One of the nuts or fruits of the beech.—**Beech-oil, n.** A bland, fixed oil expressed from beech-mast.
Beck, be, n. [Fr. becu, from L. beo, beoie, an ox; cog. Ir. and Gael. be, W. beu, Ekr. go, a cow.] Originally, an animal of the ox kind in the full-grown state (in this sense with the plural beeces, but the singular is no longer used; the death of an ox, bull, or cow when killed.—**Beef-eater, n.** A yeoman of the royal guard of England, a body of men who attend the sovereign at state banquets and on other occasions; an African bird that picks the larvae of insects from the hides of oxen.—**Beef-steak, n.** A steak or slice of beef for broiling.—**Beef-tee, n.** A nutritious soup made from the flesh of the ox which, from being easy

of digestion, is recommended for invalids and convalescents.—**Beef-witted, n.** With no more wit than an ox; dull; stupid.
Beef-trees, beef-trees, n. The timber of some Australian trees of a reddish color, hard, and with dark and whitish streaks, freely used in ornamental work.
Beef-steak, be-fal'st-bub, n. [Heb. be, lord, and steek, a fly.] A god of the Philistines; in the N.T. the prince of devils.
Beer, bir, n. [A. Sax. beor = D. and G. Mer; origin doubtful.] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley flavoured with hops, and yielding a spirit on being distilled; a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger, molasses, &c.—**Beery, be'ry, n.** Pertaining to beer; soiled or stained with beer; affected by beer; intoxicated.—**Beer-engine, n.** A hydraulic machine for raising beer out of a cask in a cellar.—**Beer-house, Beer-shop, n.** A house or shop where malt-liquors are sold at all hours.—**Beer-money, n.** A pecuniary allowance made to soldiers or veterans, &c., as an equivalent for a supply of beer.—**Beer-pump, n.** A pump for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a beer-shop.
Beetle, beet', n. [Hind. bhakka.] An East Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water, fills the baths of the house, &c.
Beetling, beet'ing, n. pl. [A. Sax. beytung, beotung, beyt, D. beot, beotweik, G. beutweik.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.
Beet, bit, n. [A. Sax. bita, D. Met. G. beet, from L. beta, beet.] A plant of various species cultivated for its thick fleshy roots, the red varieties of which are much used as a kitchen vegetable, while the white varieties yield a large portion of sugar.—**Beetling, beet'ing, n.** The mode of cultivating the beet on the Continent.—**Beet-root, n.** The root of the beet plant; the plant itself.
Beetle, beet', n. [A. Sax. beot, beot, a mallet, from beotan, to beat; L. G. beot, beot.] A heavy wooden mallet used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, &c.—s.t. To use a beetle on; to beat with a heavy wooden mallet as a substitute for manning.—**Beetle-headed, n.** Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull; stupid. [Shak.]
Beetle, beet', n. [A. Sax. beot, from beotan, to bite.] A general name of many insects having four wings, the anterior pair of which are of a horny nature and form a sheath or protection to the posterior pair; a coleopterous insect.
Beetle, beet', s.t. [From A. Sax. beot, sharp, hence prominent, from beotan, to bite.] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement); to hang or arched out; to overhang; to jut.—**Beetling, beet'ing, n.** A stance out from the main body; jutting; overhanging; said of cliffs, &c.—**Beetle-brow, n.** A prominent brow.—**Beetle-browed, n.** Having prominent brows.
Bevy, bev, n. A bovine animal, as an ox.
Bevy, bev, s.t.—be-fall, be-fallen, be-falling. [A. Sax. bevelan—prefix be, and fallan, to fall.] To happen to; to occur to.—s.t. To happen; to come to pass.
Beft, be-ft, s.t.—be-fted, be-fting. [Prefix be, and ft.] To be fitting for; to suit; to be suitable or proper to.
Beft, be-ft', s.t.—be-fted, be-fting. To involve in fog; hence, to confuse.
Befted, be-ft', s.t. To fool; to make a fool of; to deceive or lead into error.
Beftor, be-ftor, prep. [A. Sax. beftoran—prefix be, and foran, fern.] In front of; preceding in space; in presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance or consideration of (a court, a meeting); preceding in time; earlier than; ere; in preference to; prior to; having precedence in rank, dignity, &c.—**Beftor the mast, or into the condition of a common sailor, the portion of a ship behind the main-mast being reserved for the officers.—adv.** Further onward in place; in front; in the forefront; in time preceding; previously; formerly; already.—**Beftorward, be-ftor'ward, n.** In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and some

thing over.—*adv.* In anticipation; in advance.—*Beforewards*, *be-fo'rd*, *adv.* Formerly; of old time. [O.T.]
Be-foul, *be-foul'*, *v.t.* To make foul; to soil.
Be-friend, *be-frend'*, *v.t.* To act as a friend to; to aid, benefit, or assist.
Beg, *beg*, *v.* Name as *Beg*, a Turkish title.
Beg, beg, *v.t.*—*begged*, *begging*. [Contr. It is believed from A. Sax. *begepan* or *bedecian*, to beg; from stem of *bid*, A. Sax. *bidian*, to beg; to ask; comp. Goth. *bidagan*, a beggar, from same root.] To ask or supplicate in charity; to ask for earnestly (alms); to ask earnestly (in person); to beseech; to implore; to entreat or supplicate with humility; to take for granted; to assume without proof. [The phrase *beg to* is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication; as, *I beg to inquire*, *I beg to state*. It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to*.]—*v.t.* To ask aims or charity; to live by asking aims.—*Beggar*, *begger*, *n.* One that begs; a person who lives by asking alms; one who supplicates with humility; a petitioner.—*v.t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust the resources of (to *beggar* description); to exhaust.—*Beggars*, *begger-ly-ness*, *n.* The character of being beggary; meanness; extreme poverty.—*Beggarly*, *begger-ly*, *a.* Like or belonging to a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.—*Beggary*, *begger-ly*, *n.* The state of a beggar; a state of extreme indigence.—*Beggar-my-neighbour*, *n.* A child's game of cards.
Began, *be-gan'*, *pret. of begin*.
Begat, *be-gat'*, *v.t.*—*begot*, *begot* (*pret.* the latter now almost obsolete), *begote*, *begote* (*pp.*), *begetting*. [A. Sax. *begitan*, *bigitan*—*prefix be*, and *gitan*, to get.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.—*Begotten*, *be-got-ten'*, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.
Begin, *be-gin'*, *v.t.*—*began* (*pret.*), *begun* (*pp.*), *beginning*. [A. Sax. *beginnan*, to begin—*prefix be*, and *ginnan*, to begin.] To take rise; to originate; to commence; to do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.—*Begin*, *be-gin'*, *v.t.* To commence the first act of; to enter on; to commence.—*Beginner*, *be-gin-ner'*, *n.* A person who begins or originates; the agent who is the cause; one who first enters upon any art, science, or business; a young practitioner; a novice; a tyro.—*Beginning*, *be-gin-ning*, *n.* The first cause; origin; the first state; commencement; entrance into being; that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.—*Beginningless*, *be-gin-ning-less*, *a.* Having no beginning.
Be-gird, *be-gird'*, *v.t.*—*begird* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *begirding*. [A. Sax. *begirdan*.] To gird or bind with a band or girdle; to surround; to encompass.
Begler-beg, *beg-ler-beg*, *n.* [Turk. *begler-beg*, *beg* of *begs*.] The governor of a province in the Turkish Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.
Begone, *be-gon'*, *interj.* Go away; hence—the imperative *be* and *gone* combined.
Begonia, *be-gonia*, *n.* [From M. *Begon*, a French botanist.] The generic name of tropical plants much cultivated in hot-houses for the beauty of their leaves and flowers.
Begot, *be-got'* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *Begotten*, *be-got-ten'*, *pp.* of *begot*.
Begrime, *be-grim'*, *v.t.*—*begrimed*, *begriming*. To make grimy; to blacken with dirt.
Begrudge, *be-grud'*, *v.t.*—*begrudged*, *begrudging*. To grudge; to envy the possession of; with two objects *to begrudge* a person something.
Beguile, *be-guile'*, *v.t.*—*beguiled*, *beguiling*. To practice guile upon; to delude; to deceive; to cheat; to trick; to dupe; to impose on by artifice or craft; to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (cares); to while away (time).—*Beguilement*, *be-guil-ment*, *n.* The act or state of.—*Beguiler*, *be-guil-er*, *n.* One who.—*Beguilingly*, *be-guil-ingly*, *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.
Beguine, *be-guin'*, *n.* [Fr. *beguine*.] One of an order of females in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, who, without taking the monastic vows, form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity.

Begun, *be-gun'*, *n.* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.
Begun, *be-gun'*, *pp.* of *begin*.
Behalf, *be-half'*, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *half*, in old sense of side.] Interest; profit; support; defence; always in such phrases as *in or for behalf of*, in my, his, some person's behalf.
Behave, *be-hav'*, *v.t.*—*behaved*, *behaving*. [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] To conduct one's self; to demean one's self; used *refl.*—*v.t.* To act; to conduct one's self.—*Behaved*, *be-hav'd*, *a.* Having or being of a certain behaviour.—*Behaviour*, *be-hav-er*, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; mode of acting (of a person, a machine, &c.).
Beheld, *be-held'*, *v.t.* To cut off the head of; to sever the head from the body of.
Behold, *be-hold'*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *behold*.
Behemoth, *be-be-moth*, *n.* [Heb.] An animal described in Job xl. 18-24, and which some suppose to be an elephant, others a hippopotamus, crocodile, &c.
Behon, *be-hon*, *ben*, *n.* [Per. and Ar.] A plant, the bladder-campion; the root of one or two plants used in medicine.
Behot, *be-hot'*, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *heat*; A. Sax. *behean*, *hizen*.] A command; precept; mandate. [Poetical.]
Behind, *be-hind*, *prep.* [A. Sax. *behindan*, behind—*prefix be*, and *indan*, behind. *Hind*.] On the side opposite the front or nearest part of, or opposite to that which fronts a person; as the back; towards the back or back part of; remaining after; later in point of time than; farther back than; in an inferior position to.—*adv.* At the back; in the rear; out of sight; not exhibited; remaining; towards the back part; backward; remaining after one's departure.—*Behindhand*, *be-hind-hand*, *adv.* or *n.* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrear; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with another; tardy.
Behold, *be-hold'*, *v.t.*—*beheld* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *beholding*. [A. Sax. *beholdan*—*prefix be*, and *holdan*, to hold.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at with attention; to observe with care; to contemplate, view, survey, regard, or see.—*v.t.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to fix the attention upon an object; to attend or fix the mind in this sense chiefly in the imperative, and used interjectionally.—*Beholder*, *be-hold-er*, *n.* Under obligation; bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.—*Beholder*, *be-hold-er*, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.
Behold, *be-hold'*, *n.* [A. Sax. *behold*—D. *behoef*, G. *behoef*—*prefix be*, and word equivalent to *cool*, *adv.*, measure, moderation.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit; always in such phrases as *in or for behoof of*, for a person's behoof.—*Behove*, *be-hove*, *v.t.*—*be-hoved*, *behoving*. [A. Sax. *behoefan*, from the noun.] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; to be necessary for; used impersonally (*it behoves us*, or the like).
Behram, *be-ram*, *n.* Same as *Behram*.
Beatings, *be-atingz*, *n.* Same as *Beatings*.
Be-at-ter, *be-at-ter'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *labour*; comp. G. *bearbeiten*, to labour, and *to beat* soundly—*prefix be*, and *at*, *work*.] To beat soundly; to deal blows to; to thump.
Belace, *be-las'*, *v.t.*—*belaced*, *belacing*. To fasten, as with a lace or cord; to adorn with lace.
Beladle, *be-lad-ll'*, *v.t.* To pour out with a ladle; to ladle out. [Thack.]
Belate, *be-late'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *late*.] To make too late; to be-night; generally used in *pp.* *belated*, with sense of having lingered or remained till late; being out late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.
Belaud, *be-laud'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *laud*.] To laud; to praise highly.
Belay, *be-lay'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lay*.] *Naut.* To make fast by winding round something.—*Belaying-pin*, *n.* *Naut.* A pin for belaying ropes to.
Belch, *belch*, *v.t.* [O.E. *belcan*, *belc*, A. Sax. *belcjan*, to belch.] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from

a deep hollow place; to cast forth in volcanic belches flames or ashes.—*v.t.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as with eructation.—*n.* The act of one who or that which belches; eructation.
Beliam, *Belidame*, *bel-dam*, *bel'dam*, *n.* [Fr. *belie*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady; it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females.] A grandmother (*Shak.*); an old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a beg.
Beliege, *be-lie-er*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *liege*.] To besiege; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to blockade.—*Belieger*, *be-lie-er-er*, *n.* One who besieges.
Believable, *be-lie-v-able*, *a.* [Gy. *belomnon*, a dart or arrow, from *belos*, a dart, from the root of *ballo*, to throw.] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped form, the internal bone or shell of animals allied to the cuttle-fishes, common in the chalk formation; the animal to which such a bone belonged.
Bel esprit, *bel es-prit*, *a.* *Bel esprit*, *bel es-prit*. [Fr.] A fine genius or man of wit.
Beltry, *bel-try*, *n.* [O.Fr. *bel-try*, *bel-try*, *bc.*, a watch-tower, from O.G. *bertrid*, *bertrid*, a tower or castle for defence, from *bertra*, to protect, and *trid*, a strong place (*Mod. G. fried*, peace).] False etymology connected with the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning.] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building; that part of a building in which a bell is hung.
Belgian, *bel-ji-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Belgium.—*n.* A native of Belgium.
Belgravia, *bel-gra-vi-an*, *a.* Belonging to *Belgravia*, an aristocratic portion of London; aristocratic; fashionable.—*n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes. [Thack.]
Belial, *bel-i-al*, *n.* [Heb. *belial*—*bel*, not, without, and *yal*, evil, profit.] Wickedness; a wicked and unprincipled person; an evil spirit; Satan.
Belle, *be-lie'*, *v.t.*—*belied*, *belying*. [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely; like G. *belugan*, to belie, *lie*.] To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports; to show to be false; to be in contradiction to (his *terro* *belies* his words); to fail to equal or come up to; to disappoint (his one's hopes).
Believe, *be-liev'*, *v.t.*—*believed*, *believing*. [O.E. *belien*, *belien*, from A. Sax. *belivan*, *belivan*, to believe, the initial particle being changed; *lieve* is akin to *lay* and *leave*, *a.*] To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other circumstances than personal knowledge; to expect or hope with confidence.—*v.t.* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything.—*To believe in*, to hold as an object of faith; to have belief of.—*Belief*, *be-lief*, *n.* An assent of the mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; steadfast faith, or a firm persuasion of the truth of religion; the thing believed; the object of belief; the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed.—*Believability*, *be-liev-a-bil-i-ty*, *n.* Credibility; capability of being believed.—*Believable*, *be-liev-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being believed; credible.—*Believableness*, *be-liev-a-bil-ness*, *n.* Credibility.—*Believer*, *be-liev-er*, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.—*Believerly*, *be-liev-er-ly*, *adv.* Having faith or belief.—*Believingly*, *be-liev-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a believing manner.
Bello, *be-ll'o*, *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *ll'o*.] Perhaps; probably.
Belittle, *be-lit-ll'*, *v.t.* To make smaller; to lower; speak disparagingly of.
Bell, *bel*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bell*; allied to *bellan*, to believe, *be*, to tell, as a deed; akin *bellon*, G. *bellon*, to bark, a metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped; anything in form of a bell; *pl.* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by strokes on a bell each half-hour.—*To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-weather of a flock.—*Passing bell*, a bell which used to be rung when a person was

on the point of death.—*B. to flower*: to put out bell-shaped blossoms.—*B. to put a bell on*.—*Bell-bird*, *n.* A South American passerine bird, and also an Australian insectivorous bird; so named from their bell-like notes.—*Bell-busy*, *a.* A busy one which is fixed a bell, which is rung by the heaving of the sea.—*Bell-crank*, *a.* *Knob*: a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°.—*Bell-flower*, *n.* A common name of plants of the genus *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower.—*Bell-gable*, *n.* The gable of a church or other building having its apex surmounted by a small turret for the reception of one or more bells.—*Bell-glass*, *n.* A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell.—*Bell-hanger*, *n.* One who fixes up bells in houses.—*Bellman*, *n.* A public crier who uses a bell.—*Bell-metal*, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells.—*Bell-mouthed*, *a.* Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.—*Bell-pull*, *n.* That by which a bell is made to ring; a bell-rop.—*Bell-punch*, *n.* A small punch fitted to the jaws of a pin-core-shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation, used as a check on tram-way-car conductors, &c.—*Bell-ringer*, *n.* One who rings a bell; a ringer of church bells.—*Bell-rope*, *n.* A rope for ringing a bell.—*Bell-tower*, *Bell-turret*, *n.* A bellry.—*Bell-weather*, *n.* A weather or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Bell, *bel*, *v.l.* [A. Sax. *bellan*, Icel. *beifa*, to bellow. *Beilow*.] To roar; to bellow, as a bull or deer in rutting; to bellow.

Bella-donna, *bel-la-don-na*, *n.* [It., beautiful lady.] A perennial plant of the potato family, a native of Britain and throughout Europe. The whole plant is poisonous, but it yields a useful and powerful medicine.

Belle, *bel*, *a.* [Fr., from *l. bellus*, beautiful.] A young lady; a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Belleric, *bel-ler-ik*, *n.* An astringent fruit imported from India under the name of myrobalan for the use of calico-printers.

Belle-lettres, *bel-let-tr*, *n. pl.* [Fr. *Belles* and *Lettres*.] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism, with the languages in which the literature is written.—*Belletrist*, *bel-let-rist*, *n.* One given to belle-lettres.

Bellows, *bel-lows*, *n. pl.* [L. *bellus*, from *bellum*, war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious; indicating warlike feelings.

Belligerent, *bel-lij-er-ent*, *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, gerens, carrying on.] Waging war; carrying on war; pertaining to war or warfare.—*n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; one engaged in fighting.—*Belligerence*, *bel-lij-er-ens*, *n.* The act of carrying on war; warfare.

Bellon, *bel-lon*, *n.* [Fr. *bellon*.] That variety of colic produced by the action of lead on the system; painter's colic.

Bellow, *bel-lu*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *bellian*, to bellow, allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel. *beifa*, to bellow. *Beil*.] To utter a hollow, loud sound, as a bull; to make a loud noise or outcry; to roar.—*n.* A loud outcry; roar.

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Bellows, *bel-lows*, *n. pl.* [Really a plural form of the word *bell*.] A. Sax. *belg*, *belg*, *belg*, *a.* bag, a belly, bellows. *Beil-w*, *v.t.* An instrument for producing a strong current of air, and principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c., or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.—*Bellows-lark*, *n.* A fish found in the Mediterranean, and rarely in the British seas, having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout.

Belly, *bel-li*, *n.* [A. Sax. *belg*, *belg*, *belg*, bag, belly—Icel. *belgr*, D. *belg*, Dan. *belg*, G. *belg*, the belly; akin to *belg*; comp. Gael. and Ir. *belg*, *belg*, the belly, a bag, bellows. *Bellows* is a plural form of this word.] That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part of a beast;

the part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity.—*v.t.*—*belled*, *bel-lid*. To fill; to swell out.—*v.t.* To swell and become protuberant like the belly.—*Bellied*, *bel-lid*, *a.* Having a belly; used generally in composition; also swelling out in the middle; protuberant.—*Bellyful*, *bel-li-ful*, *a.* As much as satiate the appetite.—*Belly-hand*, *n.* A hand that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness.—*Belly-god*, *n.* One who makes a god of his belly; a glutton or epicure.

Belong, *be-long*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *lang*, to belong (to extend in length to), from the adjective *lang*; comp. D. and G. *belangen*, to concern, from *lang*, *lang*.] To be the property of; to appertain; to be the concern or affair; to be appendant or connected; to be suitable; to be due; to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated; to be a native of a place; to have original residence; in all cases followed by *to*.—*Belonging*, *be-long-ing*, *n.* That which belongs to one; used generally in plural; qualities, endowments, property, possessions, appendages.

Beloschee, *bel-p'che*, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Beloschistan.

Beloscean, *be-lop'cean*, *n.* [Gr. *belos*, a dart and *peceon*, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod somewhat like a belemnite, but having a wing-like projection on each side.

Beloved, *be-lu-ved*, *a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Below, *be-low*, *prep.* [Prefix *be*, and *low*.] Under; in place; beneath; not so high as; inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity.—*ad.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath; on the east, as opposed to the heavens; in ball, or the regions of the dead; in a court of inferior jurisdiction.

Belt, *belt*, *n.* [A. Sax. *belt*—Dan. *belte*, Icel. *belt*, a belt, a girdle, from *l. beltus*, a belt. Comp. Ir. and Gael. *belt*, a border, a waist.] A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung; anything resembling a belt; a strip or stripe; a band; a band passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other.—*v.t.* To encircle; to surround.—*Beited*, *bel-ited*, *v.t.* Wearing a belt; marked or decorated with a belt.—*Belting*, *bel-ting*, *v.t.* To encircle generally; the material of which belts used in machinery are made.—*Best-law*, *n.* A law of a belt-elasticity on pulleys.

Beltane, *bel-tan*, *n.* [A Celtic word: Gael. *bealtaine*, Ir. *bealtain*, the first of May, of origin unknown.] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed among all the Celtic tribes of Europe. It was celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (o.s.) and in Ireland on the first of June, by kindling fires on the hills and eminences.

Beluga, *be-lu-ga*, *n.* [Russ. *beluga*, from *belg*, white.] A kind of white found in northern seas, the white whale or white fish, from 12 to 18 feet in length, killed for its oil and skin.

Belvedere, *bel-ve-der*, *n.* [It. *bell*, a beautiful view—*vede*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] In Italy an observation on the top of a house for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country; in France, a summer-house on an eminence.

Belvidere, *bel-ve-der*, *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *vedere*, to see.] A plant, beyond-cypress or summer-cypress, cultivated as an ornamental annual.

Bema, *be-ma*, *n.* [Gr.] A stage or platform for an orator; part of a church raised above the rest and reserved for the higher clergy.

Bemal, *be-mal*, *v.t.* To maul or beat severely.

Bemate, *be-mar*, *v.t.* To bewilder.

Bemire, *be-mir*, *v.t.*—*be-mired*, *be-miring*. To drag or stall in the mire; to soil by mud or mire.

Bemoan, *be-moan*, *v.t.* To moan or mourn for; to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.—*Bemoanable*, *be-moan-a-ble*. Capable or worthy of being lamented.—*Bemoaner*, *be-moan'er*, *n.* One who bemoans.

Bemock, *be-mock*, *v.t.* To treat with mockery; to mock.

Bemused, *be-mused*, *a.* Originally, overcome with anxiety; but in proverbial use, puzzled; confused; perplexed.

Bem, *ben*, *n.* A tree of India, called also horse-radish tree, having seeds or nuts that yield an oil (oil of ben) which keeps without becoming rancid for many years.

Bench, *bench*, *n.* [A. Sax. *ben*, a bench—Dan. *bank*, a parallel form with *bank*.] A long seat; a strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics prepare their work; the seat on which judges sit in court; the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges; the court.—*bench of bishops*, or *episcopal bench*, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Queen's (or King's) Bench*, a superior English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice.—*v.t.* To furnish with benches; to seat on a bench or seat of honour. [Shak.]—*v.t.* To sit on a seat of justice. [Shak.]—*Bencher*, *bench'er*, *n.* One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society.—*Benchship*, *bench'er-ship*, *n.* Office or condition of a bencher.

Bend, *bend*, *v.t.*—*bended* or *bent* (pret. & ppl.) *bending*. [A. Sax. *bendan*, to bend, lit. to bend and keep bent by the string, from *bend*, a band; comp. Fr. *bender* on *arc*, to bend a bow, from *bende*, a string.] To curve or make crooked; to deviate from a normal condition of straightness; to direct to a certain point (one's mind, course, steps); to subdue; to cause to yield.—*v.t.* To be or become curved or crooked; to incline; to lean or turn; to be directed; to bow or be submissive.—*n.* A curve; a crook; a turn; flexure; incurvation.

Bene, *ben*, *n.* *Beana*.

Beneath, *ben-eath*, *prep.* [A. Sax. *beneath*, *beneath*—*preth*, *be*, and *weath*, *below*.] Under; lower in place than something which rests above; burdened or overburdened with; lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence; below the level of.—*ad.* In a lower place; below.

Benedicta, *ben-e-dik'ta*, *n.* [L. *lit. bless ye*, the first word of the hymn.] A canticle or hymn in the Book of Common Prayer, as old as the time of St. Chrysostom.

Benedick, *ben-e-dik*, *ben'e-dik*, *ben'e-dikt*, *n.* A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor; from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

Benedictine, *ben-e-dik'tin*, *n.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict.—*n.* A Blackfriar; a member of the order of monks from the Benedictine abbey at the year 1066, by St. Benedict, who was wearing a horse black gown with large white sleeves, and a cow on the back.

Benediction, *ben-e-dik'tion*, *n.* [L. *benedictio*—*ben*, well, and *dicere*, speaking.] The act of invoking a blessing; blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.—*Benedictive*, *ben-e-dik'tiv*, *ben-e-dik'tiv*, *v.t.* Giving a blessing; expressing a benediction, or wishes for good.

Benedictus, *ben-e-dik'tus*, *n.* [L. *benedicere*, to bless, from the Lord God of Israel, &c.] The song of Zacharias in Luke 1, used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church and introduced with English words into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Benevolent, *ben-e-fak'thon*, *n.* [L. *beneficent*, from *beneficere*, to do good to one. *benignus*.] The act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.—*Benefactor*, *ben-e-fak'ter*, *n.* One who confers a benefit.—*Benefactor*, *ben-e-fak'ter*, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

Benefit, *ben-e-fit*, *n.* [Fr. *benefice*, a benefice, from *l. beneficentia*, a kindness, in late lit. an estate granted for life—*ben*, well, and *facere*, to do.] An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine services, or the revenue itself.—*Beneficed*, *ben'e-fit*, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.—*Beneficence*, *ben-e-fak'tion*, *n.* [L. *beneficentia*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity. *Beneficent*, *ben-e-fit*, *a.*

Besom, bə'səm, n. [A. Sax. *besoma*, *besma*, a besom; *besen*, G. *besen*, besom; root unknown.] A broom; a brush of twigs or other materials for sweeping.—v.t. To sweep, as with a besom. [Compare:—] **Besot**, bə'sot, v.t. *besotted*, *besotting*. To make sottish, as with drink; to intoxicate; to stupefy; to make dull, stupid, or senseless.—**Besotment**, bə'sot'ment, n. The act of besotting; the state of being besotted; stupidity; intoxication.—**Besotted**, bə'sot'ted, a. Made sottish by drink; indicating or proceeding from gross stupidity; stupid; intoxicated.—**Besottedly**, bə'sot'ted-ly, adv. In a besotted manner.—**Besottedness**, bə'sot'ted-ness, n. **Besought**, bə'soʊt, pret. & pp. of *besoek*. **Bespangle**, bə'spangl, v.t. *bespangled*, *bespangling*. To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant. **Bespatter**, bə'spæt-er, v.t. To soil by spattering; *fig.* to asperse with calumny or reproach. **Bespeak**, bə'spēk, v.t. *bespoke* (pret.), *bespoke*, *bespoken* (pp.), *bespeaking*. To speak for (something wanted) beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; to betoken; to indicate by outward appearance (an action that bespeaks a kind heart).—a. Among actors, a benefit. **Bespect**, bə'spēk, v.t. To season with spices; to mingle drugs with; to drug. [Shak.] **Bespread**, bə'spred, v.t. To spread over; to cover or form a coating over. **Besprout**, bə'sprount, pp. [A participle of the obsolete verb *besproten* to besprinkle.] **Besprinkle**, bə'sprɪŋkl, v.t. To sprinkle over; to cover by scattering or being scattered over. **Bessemer-steel**, bē'sē-mēr-steel, n. [From Sir H. Bessemer, the inventor of the process.] Steel made directly from molten cast-iron by driving through it currents of air so as to oxidize and carry off the carbon and impurities, the proper quantity of carbon for making steel being thus introduced. **Best**, bēst, a. *superl.* [A. Sax. *bēst*, *bēst*, best, serving as the superl. of *god*, good.—D. and G. *bēst*, Dan. *beste*, Icel. *bestr*, Sw. *bēsta*. The root is *bat*, *bat*, seen also in *best*, Goth. *bēstis*, best. *better*.] *Best* good; having good qualities or attainments in the highest degree; possessing the highest advantages.—*Best* man, the right-hand man or supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding.—*adv.* In the highest degree.—a. Highest possible, state of excellence. [Shak.] all that one can do, or show in one's self; often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *their*, &c.—*A* best, considered or looked at in the most favorable light.—*To make the best of*, to use to the best advantage; to get all that one can out of; to put up with as well as one can. **Bestead**, bē'sted, pp. of an obs. verb. [Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place.] Placed, disposed, or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like situated; now always with *th*, *encl.* *adv.* **Bestial**, bē'sh-əl, a. [L. *bēstia*, from *bēstia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; brutish.—**Bestially**, bē'sh-əl-ly, a. The quality of a beast; beastliness.—**Bestialism**, bē'sh-əl-iz, v.t.—*bestialized*, *bestializing*. To make like a beast; to bring or reduce to the condition of a beast.—**Bestially**, bē'sh-əl-ly, *adv.* In a bestial manner.—**Bestiarian**, bē'sh-əl-ē-ən, a. One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts; one who opposes vivisection. **Bestir**, bē'stēr, v.t. To stir; to put into brisk or vigorous action; usually *refl.* **Bestow**, bē'stōw, v.t. To stow away; to lay up in store; to deposit; to lodge; to place (often *refl.*); to give; to confer; to impart; followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient. **Bestower**, bē'stōw-er, n. One who bestows; a giver; dispenser.—**Bestowment**, bē'stōw-ment, n. The act of bestowing. **Bestrew**, bē'strōw or bē'strōw, v.t. To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew. **Bestride**, bē'strīd, v.t.—*bestrid*, *bestrode*

(pret.), *bestrid*, *bestrodden* (pp.), *bestriding*. To stride over; to stand or sit on with the legs on either side; to step over; to cross by stepping. [Shak.] **Bet**, bēt, v.t. and i.—*bet* or *betted*, *betting*. [A contraction of *abet*, to encourage, back up.] To lay or stake in wagering; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest; to wager.—a. A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any uncertain question or event; the terms on which a bet is laid.—**Better**, *better*, *bet'er*, *bet-er*, n. One who lays bets or wagers. **Betake**, bē'tāk, v.t.—*betook* (pret.), *betaken* (pp.), *betaking*. [Prefix *be*, and *takē*.] To repair; to resort; to have recourse to with the reflexive pronoun. **Betal**, bē'təl, n. [An Oriental word.] A species of pepper, a creeping or climbing plant, cultivated throughout India, the Malayan Peninsula and islands, for the sake of its leaf, which is chewed with the betel-nut and lime.—**Betal-nut**, n. The kernel of the fruit of a beautiful palm-tree found in India and the East, which is eaten both in its unripe and mature state. **Bethink**, bē'thɪŋk, v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *think*.] To call or recall to mind; to bring to consideration; always with a reflexive pronoun (to *betthink* one's self of a thing).—v.t. To have in recollection; to consider. **Betide**, bē'tīd, v.t.—*betid*, *betided* (pret.), *betid* (pp.), *betiding*. [Prefix *be*, and *tide*, from A. Sax. *tīdan*, to happen. *Time*.] To happen to; to betail; to come to.—v.t. To come to pass; to happen. **Betimes**, bē'tīmz, v.t. [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time*, with adverbial qualitative termination.] Seasonably; in good season or time; early; at an early hour; soon; in a short time. **Betoken**, bē'tōkn, v.t. To be or serve as a token of; to foreshow; to indicate as future by that which is seen. **Beton**, bē'ton or bē'tōn, n. [Fr. *béton*, from O. Fr. *beter*, to harden.] A mixture of lime and gravel, which grows into a compact mass concrete. **Betongue**, bē'tung, v.t. To scold; to attack with the tongue. **Betony**, bē'tō-nī, n. [L. *betonica*.] A British plant formerly much employed in medicine, and sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow. **Betook**, bē'tōk, pret. of *betake*. **Betray**, bē'trā, v.t. [Prefix *be*, and O. Fr. *traire*, Fr. *traire*, to betray, from L. *trahere*, to give up or over. *Transitive*.] To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; to violate one's trust; to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness (to betray a cause or trust); to play false to; to reveal or disclose (secrets, designs); to let appear or be seen inadvertently (to betray ignorance).—**Betrayal**, bē'trā-əl, n. Act of betraying.—**Betrayer**, bē'trā-er, n. One who betrays; a traitor. **Betreat**, bē'trēth', v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *trēth*, *Threat*.] To contract to any one in order to a future marriage; to affianc; to pledge one's troth to (O. F.).—**Betrial**, *betrialment*, bē'trēth-əl, bē'trēth'ment, n. The act of betrothing. **Better**, bē'tēr, a. *compar.* [A. Sax. *betera*, *betera*, with corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages. *Base*.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable in regard to use, fitness, or the like; improved in health.—*To be better of*, to be in improved or in superior circumstance.—*adv.* In a more excellent or superior manner; more correctly or fully; in a higher or greater degree; with greater advantage; more, in extent or amount (*better than a mile*).—v.t. To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of (soil, &c.); to advance the interest or worldly position of; to surpass; to exceed; to improve on (as a previous effort).—v.t. To grow better; to become better; to improve.—a. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence; generally in the plural, and with possessive pronouns.—*The better*, a state of improvement; generally in adverbial phrase (*for the better* to alter a thing for the better); advantage; superiority; victory (to have

or get the better of).—**Betterment**, bē'tēr-ment, n. A making better; improvement; value added to property from public improvements.—**Betterness**, bē'tēr-ness, n. The quality of being better; superiority.—**Better-half**, n. A colloquial term for wife. **Betting**, bē'tɪŋg, n. [Native name.] A kind of small kangaroo. **Between**, bē'twēn, prep. [A. Sax. *betwōnum*, *betwōnum*—prefix *be*, and *dat. pl.* of *twēn*, *twain*, from *two*, two; akin *twēn*, *twain*.] In the space, place, or interval of any kind separating; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of (letters passing between them); in partnership among (shared between them); so as to affect both of; pertaining to one or other of two (the blame lies between you).—**Betwixt**, bē'twɪk't, prep. [A. Sax. *betwōc*, *betwōc*—prefix *be*, and *twōc*, from *two*, two. *The* *is* *excessus* *as in* *twixt*, &c.] *Between*; passing between; from one to another. **Bevel**, bēv'əl, n. [O. Fr. *bevel*; origin unknown.] The obliquity or inclination of one surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; an instrument for drawing or measuring angles.—a. Having the form of a bevel; slant; not upright. [Shak.]—v.t.—*beveled*, *beveling*. To cut to a bevel.—v.t. To slant or incline off to a bevel-angle.—**Bevel-angle**, n. Any angle except a right angle.—**Bevel-gear**, n. A species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the axis of shaft of the wheel driven.—**Beveled**, bēv'əd, a. Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—**Beveling**, bēv'əl-ŋg, a. Inclining from a right line; slanting toward a bevel-angle. **Beverage**, bēv'ēr-ə, n. [O. Fr. *beverage*, from *bevre*, *bevre*, L. *bibere*, to drink.] Drink; liquor for drinking. **Bevy**, bēv'ī, n. [Perhaps of similar origin with *beverage*, and originally a drinking company, or animals collected at a watering-place.] A flock of birds; a company of females. **Bewail**, bē-wā'əl, v.t. To wall or weep aloud for; to lament.—**Bewailable**, bē-wā'əl-ə-bəl, a. Capable or worthy of being bewailed.—**Bewailer**, bē-wā'əl-er, n. One who bewails or laments.—**Bewailing**, bē-wā'əl-ŋg, n. Lamentation.—**Bewavily**, bē-wā'əl-ŋg-ly, *adv.* In a bewavilling manner.—**Bewavement**, bē-wā'əl-ment, n. The act of bewavilling. **Beware**, bē-wār, v.t. [*Be*, imperative of verb to be, and *were*—*vary*. *WAR*, *WARN*.] To be wary or cautious; to be suspicious of danger; to take care; now used only in imperative and infinitive, with *of* before the noun denoting what is to be avoided. **Bewilder**, bē-wī'dēr, v.t. [Prefix *be*, and *old* *wilder*, to lead astray. *WILD*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to perplex; to puzzle; to confound.—**Bewilderingly**, bē-wī'dēr-ŋg-ly, *adv.* So as to bewilder.—**Bewildered**, bē-wī'dēr-ment, n. State of being bewildered. **Bewitch**, bē-wīč'k, v.t. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; to throw a charm or spell over; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.—**Bewitcher**, bē-wīč'k-er, n. One that bewitches or fascinates.—**Bewitchery**, bē-wīč'k-er-ī, n. Witchery; fascination; charm.—**Bewitching**, bē-wīč'k-ŋg, a. Having power to bewitch or to control by the arts of pleasing.—**Bewitchingly**, bē-wīč'k-ŋg-ly, *adv.*—**Bewitchingness**, bē-wīč'k-ŋg-ness, n.—**Bewitchment**, bē-wīč'ment, n. Fascination; power of charming. **Bewray**, bē-rā, v.t. [Prefix *be*, and A. Sax. *berān*, to disclose, accuse.] To disclose periodically; to betray; to divulge. [N.T.] **Bez**, bē, n. [Turk. *bez*, *prog.* *as bez*.] A governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions; also, a prince; a beg. **Beyond**, bē-yōnd, prep. [A. Sax. *beyōnd*, *beyōndes*—prefix *be*, and *yōnd*, *yōnd*, *yonder*. *Yea*.] On the further side of; out of reach of; further than the scope or extent of; above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing. **Bezanant**, bē-zānt, n. [From *Byzantium*.] A gold coin of Byzantium; a coin current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III.

Banal, ban'al, n. [A form of *baal*, Fr. *banon*, a slop. **BANIL.**] The part of a finger ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone; the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

Banetta, ba-net'ta, n. Coarse linen rags or soaking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation; such pigment itself. Red banetta is coloured with cochineal.

Banquet, ba-shek, n. [Fr.] A simple game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

Bansar, ba'sar, n. [O. Fr. *bansor*, from Per. *paśār*—*paś*, dispelling, and *asār*, poison.] A name for certain concretions found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly (and still in some places) supposed to be an antidote to poison.

Bhang, bang, n. An Indian variety of the common hemp, having highly narcotic and intoxicant properties; a drug prepared from the plant used as a narcotic, an anodyne, &c.

Biangular, biangular, bi-an-gu-lar, bi-an-gu-lar, a. Having two angles or corners.

Biarticulate, bi-artik'u-lar, a. Having two joints.

Bias, bi'as, n. [Fr. *bias*, from L.L. *bifas*, *bifas*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line; that which causes the mind to incline towards a particular object or course; inclination; bias; prepossession.—*v.t.* *biased* or *bias*; *biassing* or *biassing*. To give a bias or particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.—*adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Biazal, bi'azal, bi-aks'al, bi-aks'al, a. Having two axes.

Bib, bib, n. A fish of the cod family, about a foot in length, found in the British seas.

Bib, bib, v.t. and i. *bibbed*, *bibbing*. [L. *bibe*, *bibere*, to drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.—*n.* [So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

Bibacious, bi-ba'shu-s, a. [L. *bibax*, *bibax*.] Addicted to drinking.—**Bibacity, bi-ba'si-ti, n.** The quality of being bibacious.—**Bibber, bib'er, n.** A tippler; a man given to drinking.—**Bibulous, bib'u-lus, a.** [L. *bibulus*.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drinking intoxicants; pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants (*bibulous* propensities).

Biblic-habbie, bib'i-bab'i, a. [Reduplication of *babbie*.] Babbie; chatter.

Biblet, bib'it, n. [Fr. origin doubtful.] A small object of vertu; a knock-knock.

Biberine, bi-ber'in, n. Same as *boberine*.

Bible, bi-bl, n. [Fr. *bible*, Gr. *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblos*, dim. from *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] Originally a book, but specifically restricted to *THE BOOKS*, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek.—**Biblical, bib'lik-al, a.** Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings.—**Biblically, bib'lik-al-ly, adv.** In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.—**Biblicist, bib'i-sist, n.** One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.—**Biblist, bi-blist, n.** One conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

Bibliography, bib'i-og'ra-fi, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *grapō*, to write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of their different editions, the times when they were printed, &c.—**Bibliographer, bib'i-og'ra-fer, n.** One who compiles the history of books.—**Bibliographic, Bibliographical, bib'i-og'raf'ik, bib'i-og'raf'ik-al, a.** Pertaining to bibliography.

Bibliolatry, bib'i-ol'a-tri, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures.—

Bibliolatrist, bib'i-ol'a-trist, n. A book-worshipper; a worshipper of the Bible.

Bibliology, bib'i-ol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse.] Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology; a treatise on books; bibliography.—**Bibliological, bib'i-ol'o-ji-k-al, a.** Relating to bibliography.

Bibliomancy, bib'i-ol-man-si, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manēia*, divination.] Divination performed by means of a book; divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

Bibliomania, bib'i-ol-man'i-a, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.—**Bibliomaniac, bib'i-ol-man'i-ak, n.** One affected with bibliomania.—**Bibliomaniacal, bib'i-ol-man'i-ak-al, a.** Pertaining to bibliomania.—**Bibliomaniast, bib'i-ol-man'ist, n.** A bibliomaniac.

Bibliopoe, bib'i-ol-po-ji, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *poieō*, to make firm.] The art of bookbinding.

Bibliophile, bib'i-ol-ifi-l, n. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *philos*, to love.] A lover of books.—**Bibliophilism, bib'i-ol-ifi-l-izm, n.** Love of bibliography or of books.—**Bibliophilist, bib'i-ol-ifi-l-ist, n.** A bibliophile.

Bibliopole, bib'i-ol-po-l, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *poies*, to sell.] A bookseller.—**Bibliopole, Bibliopolical, bib'i-ol-po-ji-k, bib'i-ol-po-ji-k-al, a.** Relating to book-selling or booksellers.—**Bibliopolest, bib'i-ol-po-ji-let, n.** A bibliopole.

Bibliotheca, bib'i-ol-the'ka, n. [L. from Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *thēka*, a repository.] A library.—**Bibliothecal, bib'i-ol-the'kal, a.** Belonging to a library.

Bibulous, bi-bu-lus, a. [L. *bibulus*, a drinker.]

Bicameral, bi-kam'er-al, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers.

Bicarbonate, bi-kar-bon-at, n. A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Bice, Bice, bis, a. [Fr. *bis*; etymology unknown.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper.

Bicentenary, bi-sen'te-na-ri, n. [L. *bi*, twice, and *E. centenary*.] The period of two hundred years; the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before.—*a.* Relating to a bicentenary; occurring once in two hundred years.

Biceps, bi'eps, n. [L. from *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins; the name of two muscles, one of the arm the other of the thigh.

Bicipital, Bicipitum, bi-sip'i-tal, bi-sip'i-tus, a. Having two heads; two-headed; pertaining to a biceps.

Bicker, hik'er, v.t. [W. *biera*, to fight, *biere*, conflict.] To skirmish; to quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to run rapidly; to move quickly with some noise, as a stream; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; to make confused noise; to clatter.—*n.* A fight, especially a confused fight.

Biconcave, bi-kon'kav, a. Hollow or concave on both sides.

Biconjugate, bi-kon'ju-gat, a. In pairs; placed side by side; *bot.* twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice.

Bicorn, Bicornous, bi-korn, hi-kor'nus, a. [L. *bi*, double, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped.

Bicorporal, bi-kor-por-al, a. Having two bodies; double-bodied.

Bicuspid, bi-kus-pid, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, two, and *cuspis*, a prong.] With two cusps or points; two-fanged; often applied to teeth, as to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

Bicycle, bi-si-k'l, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, two, and Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or wheel.] A two-wheeled velocipede; a vehicle consisting of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a light metal frame carrying a seat, the vehicle being propelled by the feet of the rider pressing on treadles which act directly or through gearing.—**Bicyclist, bi-sik-list, n.** One who rides on a bicycle.

Bid, bid, v.t.—*bid* or *bids* (pret.), *bids*, *bidd* (pp.), *bidding*. [Partly from A. Sax. *biddan*, to pray, ask, declare, command—*Isid.* *bēda*, G. *bitten*, Goth. *bīdan*, to ask, to pray; partly from A. Sax. *biddan*, to offer, to bid—Goth. *bīdan*, G. *bieten*, to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person); to pray; to wish; to say to by way of greeting or benediction (to *bid* good-day, farewell); to command; to order or direct; to enjoy; followed by an objective and infinitive without to (*bid* him come); to offer; to propose, as a price at an auction.—*n.* An offer of a price, especially at an auction.—**Biddar, bid'er, n.** One who bids or offers a price.—**Bidding-prayer, n.** An old form of prayer used before sermon or vespers; the people to pray for men of all conditions.

Bide, bid, v.t. [A. Sax. *bīdan*—*Isid.* *bīda*, D. *bieden*, Goth. *bīdan*. Hence *abide*.] To be or remain in a place or state; to dwell; to inhabit.—*v.t.* To endure; to suffer; to bear; to wait for (chiefly in phrase *to bide one's time*).

Bidental, Bidentate, bi-den'tal, bi-den'tat, a. [L. *bīdēs*—*præfix* *bi*, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth, or processes like teeth; two-toothed.

Bidary, hid'er-i, n. [From *Bidar*, a town in India.] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant and artistic articles.

Bidder, bi-det' or bi-dar, n. [Fr.] A borre for carrying a knoper's baggage; a chamber-pot mounted on a stand; a sort of small portable bath.

Biennial, bi-en'u-ial, a. [L. *bīennium*, a space of two years—*præfix* *bi*, twice, and *annus*, a year.] Happening or taking place once in two years; *bot.* continuing for two years and then perishing; taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit.—*n.* A biennial plant.—**Biennially, bi-en'u-ial-ly, adv.** Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier, ber, n. [O.E. *bera*, *bera*, A. Sax. *ber*, a bier; from the root of *bear*, to carry.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave.

Biestings, best'ings. See *Bestrings*.

Bifacial, bi-fa'si-al, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, twice, *facies*, a face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious, bi-fa-ri-us, a. [L. *bi*, twice, *foed*.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold.—**Bifariouly, bi-fa-ri-us-ly, adv.** In a bifarious manner.

Biferous, bi-fer-us, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

Bifurca, bi-fur'ca, n. [From the resemblance of its flesh to *beak*.] An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England and often sold in a dried and flattened condition.

Bifid, bi-fid, a. [L. *bifidus*—*præfix* *bi*, twice, *fidis*, *fidē*, to split.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked; *bot.* divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft.

Bifilar, bi-fil'er, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, twice, and *filum*, a thread.] Two-threaded; fitted or furnished with two threads (a *bifilar* micrometer).

Bifid, bi-fid, a. [L. *præfix* *bi*, twice, and *fidis*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c. [*Isid.*]

Bifoliate, bi-fol'i-ate, a. [L. *bi*, twice, *two*, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.* having two leaves.

Biform, Biformed, bi-form, bi-form'd, a. [L. *bi*, twice, *double*, *form*, *form*.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.—**Biformity, bi-form-i-ti, n.** The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

Bifurcate, bi-fur'kat, a. [L. *bi*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.] Forked; *bot.* divided into two branches.—**Bifurcation, bi-fur'ka-shun, n.** A forking or division into two branches.

Big, big, a. [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with *Sc.* or *North. E.* *to big*, *Isid.* *bigga*, Dan. *bygge*, to build.] Having size, whether large or small; more especially, great; large; bulky; great with young; pregnant; hence, *Ag.* full of something important; teeming; distended; full, as with grief or passion; tumid; haughty

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; nōte, not, mōve; tabe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a. Sc. above—the Fr. u.

in air or mien; pompous; proud.—**Bigness**, *big'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being big; size; bulk.—**Big-horn**, *n.* A large and very wild species of sheep with horns 34 feet long found in the western mountains of N. America; the Rock-Mountain sheep.—**Big-wig**, *n.* A person of great importance, consequence, or dignity; a great or notable personage. [Colloq.]

Bigamy, *big'a-mi*, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *Gr. gamos*, marriage.] The crime, fact, or state of having two (or more) wives or husbands at once.—**Bigamist**, *big'a-mist*, *n.* One who has committed bigamy.—**Bigamous**, *big'a-mas*, *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy.

Bigg, *big*, *n.* [Icel. *bygg*, Dan. *bygg*, barley.] A variety of barley having six rows of grains; bere.

Biggin, *big'in*, *n.* [Fr. *biguin*, the cap of the *Biguines*.] A child's cap; a night-cap; a coif. [Slang.]

Biggin, *big'in*, *n.* [A form of *piggin*, from *pip*, a small earthen vessel.] A can; a contrivance for straining the grounds from coffee.

Bight, *bit*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bicht*, from *biogan*, to bow or bend—L.G. Dan. *bogt*, *bugt*, a bending, a bay. Bow.] A bend in a coast-line; a bay; the double of a rope when folded; a bend anywhere except at the ends; a loop.

Bigonia, *big'o-ni-a*, *n.* [After M. *Bigonia*, librarian of Louis XIV.] The generic name of a number of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, hence their name of *trumpet-flowers*.

Bigot, *big'ot*, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot; It. *bigotto*, *bigosso*. Etymology uncertain. Some suppose it a corruption of *Vistigot*; others refer it to the oath *bi God* (by God) common among the Norse settlers in Normandy.] A person obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice; a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party.—**Bigoted**, *big'ot-ed*, *a.* Having the character of a bigot; belonging to a bigot; showing blind attachment to opinions.—**Bigotedly**, *big'ot-ed-ly*, *adv.* In a bigoted manner.—**Bigotry**, *big'ot-ri*, *n.* The practice or tenets of a bigot, obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed or to certain tenets; unreasoning zeal; intolerance.

Bigon, *bi'gon*, *n.* [Fr. *bigon*; something small and pretty.] *Bigonets*, *bi'gon-ets*, *n.* Jewelry; trinkets.

Bigonza, *big'o-nza*, *bi'gon-za*, *n.* [L. *bigonus*—*bi*, two, *jugum*, a yoke.] *Bot.* Having two pairs of leaflets.

Bike, *bik*, *n.* A bicycle. [Colloq.]

Bilabiate, *bi-lab'i-ate*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.] *Bot.* Applied to a corolla having two lips, the one placed over the other.

Bilaminar, *bi-lam-i-nar*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *lamina*, a lamina.] Having or consisting of two thin plates or laminae.

Bilander, *bi-lan-der*, *n.* [D. *bilander*—*bi*, by, near, and *land*, land.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, used chiefly in the Dutch canals; a kind of hoy.

Bilateral, *bi-lat'er-al*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *latus*, lateral, a side.] Having two sides; or of pertaining to two sides.—**Bilateral**, *bi-lat'er-al*, *n.* [Dn. *bilcher*, *bilberry*—*bi*, of, of doubtful meaning, and *ber*, a berry.] A dark blue or almost black berry, the fruit of a small shrub belonging to the cranberry family (akin to the heath) growing on moors and woods in Britain; the shrub itself.

Bilbo, *bil'bo*, *n.* [From *Bilboa* in Spain, famous for their manufacture.] A rapier; a sword.—**Bilboes**, *bil'boes*, *n. pl.* A contrivance for confining the feet of prisoners—a long bar or bolt of iron with shackles sliding on it and a lock at the end.

Bile, *bil*, *n.* [Fr. *bile*, L. *bilis*, bile, also anger, spleen.] A yellow bitter liquid, separated from the blood by the action of the liver, and discharged into the gall-bladder, its most obvious use being to assist in the process of digestion; ill-nature; bitterness of feeling; spleen.—**Biliary**, *bil'i-ari*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing bile.

—**Bilious**, *bil'i-us*, *a.* Consisting of, or affected by bile; having an excess of bile; having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system.—**Biliousness**, *bil'i-us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being bilious, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile.

Bilge, *bilj*, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The prominent part of a ship; the breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction.—*s. i.* *Used* to spring a leak in the bilge.—**Bilge-pump**, *n.* A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.—**Bilge-water**, *n.* A water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

Bilingual, *bi-ling'wal*, *a.* [L. *bi-linguis*—*bi*, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing, or expressed in, two languages (a *bilingual* dictionary).—**Bilinguals**, *bi-ling'wals*, *n.* Speaking two languages; bilingual.

Bilateral, *bi-lat'er-al*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *latus*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, *bilk*, *v. t.* [Probably a form of *balk*.] To deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to decamp without paying (a person).

Bill, *bil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bi*, a hawk.] The beak of a fowl.—*s. i.* To join bills or beaks, as doves; to caress fondly.—**Billed**, *bil'd*, *a.* Having a bill; usually in composition.

Bill, *bil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bi*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, &c.; D. and G. *bi*, a pick; Dan. *bil*, D. *bil*, G. *bei*, a hatchet; root in Skr. *bid*, to split.] A cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or with a cleave cutting edge, used in pruning, &c.; a bill-hook; an ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, attached to a long handle.—**Bill-hook**, *n.* A small variety of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge.

Bill, *bil*, *n.* [O. Fr. *bi*, a label or note, from L. *bi*, *bi*, a seal, a letter, a roll, from L. *bulia*, a box, a stud, whence *bul*, a papal edict.] A sheet or piece of paper containing a statement of certain particulars; a sheet containing a public notice or advertisement; a note of charges for goods supplied, work done, or the like, with the amount due on each item; a declaration of certain facts in legal proceedings; a written promise to pay or document binding one to pay a specified sum at a certain date; a bill of exchange (see below); a draft of a law presented to a legislature to be passed into an act; also applied to various measures that are really acts.—**Bill of divorce**, a writing given by a husband to his wife among the Jews by which their marriage was dissolved.—**Bill of entry**, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—**Bill of exchange**, an order drawn by one person (the drawer) on another (the drawee) who is either in the same or in some distant country, requesting or directing him to pay money at a specified time to some person assigned (the payee) who may either be the drawer himself or some other person.—**Bill of lading**, a document on whom the bill is drawn (the holder) is such.—**Bill of fare**, in a hotel, restaurant, &c., a list of refreshments ready to be supplied.—**Bill of health**, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port, a clean bill being given when the order is supposed to exist, and a *fever bill* when it is supposed to exist.—**Bill of lading**, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by way of receipt by the master of the vessel.—**Bill of mortality**, an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time.—**Bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property (as furniture, stock in a shop), often given in security for a debt, and empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time.—**Bill-broker**, *n.* One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.—**Bill-poster**, *bill-sticker*, *n.* One

who posts or sticks up bills or placards in public places.

Billet, *bil'et*, *n.* [A dim. of *bill*—Fr. *billet*.] A small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.—**Billet**, *bil'et*, *v. t.* To quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.—*s. i.* To be quartered; to lodge; specifically applied to soldiers.

Billet, *bil'et*, *n.* [Fr. *billet*, a log, from *bile*, the stock of a tree, from the Celtic.] A small stick or round piece of wood used for various purposes; arch, an imitation of a wooden billet placed in a hollow moulding at intervals apart, usually equal to its own length.

Billet-doux, *bil-lo-du*, *n. pl.* *Billets-doux*, *bil-lo-du*. [Fr., lit. sweet billet or note.] A love note or short love-letter.

Billiards, *bil'yards*, *n.* [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a *billiard-cue*, from *bile*, a piece of wood.] A game played on a long, rectangular, cloth-covered table, with cues or maces and ivory balls, which the players strike against each other, and generally also drive into pockets at the sides and corners of the table.—**Billiard**, *bil'yerd*, *a.* Pertaining to or used in the game of billiards.—**Billiard-marker**, *n.* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.

Billcock, *bil'l-ock*, *n.* A low-crowned felt hat. [Colloq.]

Billingsgate, *bil'ing-gat*, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry.

Billion, *bil'yon*, *n.* [Fr. *cont*; from L. *bi*, twice, and *million*.] A million of millions.

Billon, *bil'on*, *n.* [Fr.] An alloy of copper and silver, used in some countries for coins of low value.

Billow, *bil'ow*, *n.* [Icel. *bylga*, Dan. *bølge*, Sw. *bilja*, a swell, a billow, from root of *bulge*, *bully*, *billows*.] A great wave or surge of the sea.—*s. i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.—**Billowy**, *bil'ow-i*, *a.* Swelling into large waves; full of surges; belonging to billows; wavy.

Billy-boy, *bil'l-boy*, *n.* A one- or two-masted, bluff-bowed vessel of light draught, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries.

Bilobate, *bi-lo'bat*, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *lobes*.] Divided into two lobes (a *bilobate* leaf).

Bilocular, *bi-loc'u-lar*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *loculus*, a cell, from *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells or small compartments.

Bilong, *bil'ong*, *n.* An African name for lean meat cut in strips and dried.

Bimaculate, *bi-mak'u-lat*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, *macula*, a spot.] Marked with two spots.

Bimanous, *bi-ma-nus*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Moving two hands pertaining to the Bimanos.—**Bimane**, *bi-ma-na*, *n.* Animals having two hands; a term applied to the highest order of *Mammalia*, of which man is the type and the genus.

Bimonthly, *bi-mon'thly*, *a.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *month*, *mensis*.] Occurring once in two months.

Bimetallic, *bi-met'al-lic*, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *metallic*.] Of or pertaining to two metals; pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency.—**Bimetallic**, *bi-met'al-lic*, *n.* That system of currency which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount.—**Bimetallic**, *bi-met'al-lic*, *n.* One who favours bimetallicism.

Bimonthly, *bi-mon'thly*, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *monthly*.] Occurring every two months.

Bin, *bin*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bin*, *binna*, a bin, a bucket; D. *bin*, G. *binne*, *binna*, a basket.] A box or inclosed place used as a repository of any commodity; one of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine-bottles.

Binacle, *bin'a-kl*, *n.* Same as *Binocle*.

Binary, *bi-na-ri*, *a.* [L. *binus*, double, two and two.] Consisting of or composed of two or of two parts; double; twofold; dual.—**Binary compound**, *chem.* a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound equivalent to an element, or of two such compounds, according to the laws of

ob, chain; oh, so, look; g, got; j, job; k, Fr. too; ng, sing; vx, then; th, thin; v, vice; wh, when; sh, sure.

combination.—*Binary star*, a double star, one of two stars associated together so as to form a system, the one revolving round the other, or both round their common centre of gravity.—*Binata, binata, a. Bot.* being double or in couples; growing in pairs.

Bind, *bind, v.t.—bound* (pret. & pp.) *binding*. [A. Sax. *bindan*, pret. *bund*, pp. *bunden*.—Icel. *Sw. binda*, Dan. *binde*, D. and G. *binden*, same root as *Skr. bandh*, to bind.] To tie or confine with a cord, or anything that is flexible; to fasten or encircle, as with a band or ligature; to put a ligature or bandage on; to put in bonds or fetters; to hold in, confine, or restrain; to engage by a promise, agreement, vow, law, duty, or any other moral or legal tie; to form a border on, or strengthen by a border; to sew together and cover (a book).—*v.i.* To exercise an obligatory influence; to be obligatory, to tie up; to tie sheaves up; to grow hard or stiff (of soil).—*Binder*, *bind'er, n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves; anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; a bandage.—*Binding*, *bind'ing, n.* A place where books are bound.—*Binding*, *bind'ing, a.* Serving to bind; having power to bind; obligatory; making fast; astringent.—*a.* The act of one who binds; anything which binds; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth.—*Bindingly*, *bind'ing-ly, adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.—*Bindingness*, *bind'ing-ness, n.* The character of being binding or obligatory.—*Bindweed*, *n.* The common name for twining or trailing plants of the convolvulus family, common in cornfields and waste places and over-running bedges.

Bin, *bin, n.* [From the verb to bind.] The slender stem of a climbing plant; sometimes written *bind*.

Bin, *bing, n.* [Dan. *binge*, Icel. *bingr*, a heap.] A large heap, as of corn, coal, ore, &c.

Bin, *bin, n.* Same as *Bin*.

Binacle, *bin'a-kl, n.* [Formerly, *bitacle*, from Fr. *habitué*, a little house for pilot and steersman, from L. *habituatus*, an abode, from *habitare*, to dwell. HAWTHORN.] A box on the deck of a vessel, near the helm, containing the compass and lights by which it can be read at night.

Binocle, *bin'o-kl or bin'o-kl, n.* [L. *bina*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.] A telescope with two tubes, for the use of both eyes at once; a field-glass.—*Binocular*, *bin'ok-ylar, a.* Having two eyes; pertaining to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes.—*a. Binocle*.

Binomial, *bin'o-mi-al, n.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *nomina*, a name.] An expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—).—*a.* Pertaining to binomials.—*Binomial theorem*, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it.—*Binomial*, *bin'om-i-nal, a.* Consisting of or pertaining to two names; pertaining to the scientific naming of plants and animals by a Latin or Latinized generic name; as *Elephas indicus*, the Indian elephant.

Binuang, *bin'it-rang, n.* (Native name.) An urine animal allied to the racoon, found in the Malay archipelago.

Biocele, *bi-o-el-lat, a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *ocellus*, an eyelet.] Marked with two eye-like spots, as an insect's wing.

Biochama, *bi'o-chi-nam'ika, n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *chama*, dry-wood (which see).] The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

Biogenesis, *bi'o-jen'e-sis, n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The origin of what has life (vegetable or animal) from living matter; the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents; as opposed to *abiogenesis*; the history of the life development of organized existences.—*Biogenetic*, *bi'o-jen'e-tik, a.* Of or pertaining to biogenesis.

Biography, *bi-og'ra-fi, n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphein*, to write.] The history of the life

and character of a particular person; a life; a memoir; biographical writings in general, or as a department of literature.—*Biographer*, *bi-og'ra-fer, n.* One who writes a biography; a writer of lives.—*Biographic*, *Biographical*, *bi-o-gra'fik, bi-o-graf'ik, a.* Pertaining to biography; containing biography.—*Biographically*, *bi-o-graf'ik-al-ly, adv.* In the manner of a biography.—*Biographize*, *bi-og'ra-fiz, v.t.* To write the biography of.—*Biograph*, *bi'o-graf, n.* A kind of cinematograph.

Biology, *bi-ol'o-jy, n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of life, or which treats generally of the life of animals and plants, including their morphology, physiology, origin, development, and distribution.—*Biologic*, *Biological*, *bi-ol'og-ik, bi-ol'og'ik-al, a.* Pertaining to biology.—*Biologist*, *bi-ol'o-jist, n.* One skilled in or who studies biology.

Bioplasm, *bi'o-plazm, n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plasseo*, to form.] The albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cells in plants and animals; germinal matter.—*Bioplasmic*, *bi-o-plaz'mik, a.* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

Biosary, *bi'o-tak-er, n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *tares*, arrangement.] The scientific classification of animals and plants.

Biparus, *bi-pa'rus, a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *paris*, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipartite, *Bipartite*, *bi-par'ti-ti, bi-par'ti-l, a.* [L. *par*, *bi*, twice, and *partis*, to divide.] Capable of being divided into two parts.—*Bipartite*, *bi-par'tit, a.* In two parts; having two correspondent parts; double; bot. divided into two parts nearly to the base, as leaves.—*Bipartition*, *bi-par'ti-shun, n.* The act of making bipartite.

Biped, *bi-ped, n.* [L. *bipes*, *bi*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.—*Bipedal*, *bi-ped'al, a.* [L. *bipedalis*.] Having two feet.

Bipinnate, *bi-pen'nat, a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings or organs resembling wings.

Bipinnate, *bi-pin'nat, a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *pinnatus*, winged.] Bot. doubly pinnate; having pinnae which are themselves pinnate; said of leaves.

Biplisate, *bi-pli'kat, a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *plis*, to fold.] Doubly folded; twice folded together.—*Biplisity*, *bi-pli'si-ti, n.* State of being biplisate; doubleness.

Biquadratic, *bi-kwod'rat'ik, n.* [L. *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] Math. the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself; the square of the square.—*a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power.

Birch, *berch, n.* [A. Sax. *byrc*, *beore*—Icel. and Sw. *birr*, Dan. and Sc. *birck* (comp. Sc. *birch*, E. *chereh*), D. *berk*, G. *birke*, Rus. *beresa*, Lith. *berasa*, Skr. *Bruja*—a birch.] A graceful tree having small leaves, slender, often drooping branches, and a smooth whitish bark; a kind of wine is made from its spring sap, its bark is much used in tanning, and its timber is employed in turnery; an instrument of punishment used by schoolmasters, generally made of the tough, slender twigs of the common birch.—*Birches*, *berch'en, a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

Bird, *berd, n.* [A. Sax. *berd*, a young bird, from the root of *brood*, *broed*. Foot was *setwan*, to cut.] Originally the word for bird in general.] A feathered, warm-blooded animal, with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs; one of the feathered class (Aves) of the vertebrate animals.—*v.t.* To catch birds.—*Bird-bait*, *n.* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds.—*Bird-call*, *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them.—*Bird-cherry*, *n.* A species of cherry having the flowers in racemes and fruit only fit for birds.—*Bird-lime*, *n.* A viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, &c., used for entangling birds, twigs being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort.—*v.t.* To besmear with bird-lime.—*Bird-of-Paradise*, *n.* One of a family of

conirostral birds found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male birds being celebrated for their gorgeous plumage.—*Bird-organ*, *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.—*Bird's-eye*, *n.* The popular name of a species of primrose or wild germander and several other plants; a kind of ent tobacco, the minute slices of the stems of which are marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—*Bird's-eye maple*, the wood of a birch-like tree, which is marked by little knots resembling birds' eyes, and is much used in cabinet-making.—*Bird's-eye view*, a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a flying bird; hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject.—*Bird's-foot*, *n.* A common name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird.—*Bird's-nest*, *n.* A name of several plants, especially a British orchid having a root resembling a nest.—*Bird-spider*, *n.* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to prey on small birds.—*Bird-witted*, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention; flighty.

Bireme, *bi-rem, n.* [L. *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Biretta, *Biretta*, *be-ret'ta, bi-ret'ta, n.* [It. *beretta*, L. L. *biretum*, *birretum*, dim. of *berro*, a hood.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics; priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red; written also *Birretta*.

Birostrate, *bi-ros'trat, a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

Birr, *bir, n.* [Imitative of the sound.] A whirring noise.—*v.t.* To make a whirring noise.

Birch, *berth, n.* [A. Sax. *beorth*, *byrd*, from *bera*, to bear; Goth. *gabourds*, G. *gaburt*.] The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life; the act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition; the condition in which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent; that which is born or produced; origin; beginning.—*Birtheaday*, *n.* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day; day or time of origin.—*Birthing*, *bir'thing, n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.—*Birthing*, *n.* The night in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.—*Birthingplace*, *n.* The place of one's birth; place of origin.—*Birthingright*, *n.* A right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; right of primogeniture.—*Birthing-root*, *n.* A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

Biscuit, *bi'skot-in, n.* [Fr. It. *biscotto*.] *Biscuit* [A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.]

Biscuit, *bi'sket, n.* [Fr. *bi*, twice, and *coctus* (L. *coctus*), cooked. Cook.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept; a kind of small baked cake variously made; porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, and before the application of the glazing and embellishment; unglazed porcelain, of which small articles of statuary are made.

Bisectate, *bi-ekt'at, a.* [L. *bi*, prefix *bi*, double, and *sectum*, a shield.] Bot. resembling or having two shield-like parts.

Bisect, *bi-ekt, v.t.* [L. *bi*, two, and *coec*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts; more especially into two equal parts, as a line, &c.—*Bisecting*, *bi-ekt'eshn, a.* The act of bisecting; the division of a line, angle, &c. into two equal parts.—*Bisegment, *bi-seg'ment, n.* One of the parts of a bisected line.*

Biserial, *Biserial*, *bi-ser'i-al, bi-ser'i-at, a.* Arranged in two series or rows.

Bisexual, *bi-eks'tu-al, a.* Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite; bot. having both stamens and pistil within the same envelope.

Bishop, *bish'up, n.* [A. Sax. *biscop*, a bishop, from Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer, *epi*, over, and *scopos*, to look. *Bishop* is the same

Fate, fat, fall; me, met, bet; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. abone—the Fr. u.

ate) from which most of the Scotch iron is manufactured.—Black-beetle, *n.* A cockroach.—Black-berry, *n.* The berry of the bramble.—Blackbird, *blak'berd*, *n.* An insectivorous bird of the thrush family, the male bird being characterized by its black plumage and its rich mellow note; the female.—Black-board, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools & lecture-rooms for writing or drawing; as on for instruction.—Black-cap, *n.* A centristral British bird of the warbler family, noted for the sweetness of its song, and called from its black tufted crown; an apple roasted till black.—Black-chalk, *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black colour, also a preparation of ivory-black and fine clay, used for drawing.—Black-coat, *n.* A colloquial name for a clergyman, as *red-coat* is for a soldier.—Black-cock, *n.* A bird of the grouse family, so called from the glossy black plumage of the male; the heath-cock or black grouse.—Black-currant, *n.* A well-known garden plant and its fruit, so called from its black berries.—Black-drachm, *n.* A purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.—Black-dux, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used in melting metallic substances.—Black-friar, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order, so called from the colour of the dress; a Dominican.—Black-guard, *blak'gard* or *bl'gard*, *n.* [Formerly a name given to the scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, &c.] A man of coarse and offensive manners; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.—*v.t.* To revile in low or scurrilous language.—Blackguardism, *blak'gard-izm* or *bl'gard-izm*, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.—Blackguardly, *blak'gard-li* or *bl'gard-li*, *a.* Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous.—Black-hearted, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.—Black-hole, *n.* Formerly a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; now more specifically applied to a place of confinement for soldiers.—Black-jack, *n.* A capacious can, now made of tin, but formerly of waxed leather, the flag or ensign of a pirate; a name given by miners to an ore of zinc, blende.—Black-lead, *n.* Amorphous graphite; plumbago. GRAPHITE.—Black-leg, *n.* [Origin undecided.] One who systematically tries to win money by cheating in connection with ruses, or with cards, billiards, or other game; a rook; a swindler; also same as *Black-monger*, a diseaser of cattle.—Black-letter, *n.* The Old English or Gothic type used in early printed books, being an imitation of the written character in use before the art of printing.—Black-mail, *n.* [*maidi* from *lcel. madi*, stipulation, agreement, *maida*, to stipulate.] Money or an equivalent, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage; hence, extortion by means of intimidation, as by threats of accusation or exposure.—Black-Monday, *n.* A name sometimes given to Easter Monday, probably from among schoolboys the first Monday after holidays.—Black's n. A workman who refuses to join a trade union.—Black-pudding, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, sweet thickened with meal, &c.—Black-quarter, *n.* An apoplectic disease peculiar to cattle, indicated by lameness of the fore-foot and thickening of the flesh.—Black-rod, *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, usher of parliament, and one of the official messengers of the House of Lords, so called from the black rod which he carries.—Black-sheep, *n.* A member of a family or society distinguished from his fellows by low habits or loose conduct.—Blacksmith, *blak'smith*, *n.* A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith opposed to a *whitesmith* or *tinsmith*.—Black-thorn, *n.* The sloe.—Black-tin, *n.* Tin ore when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for smelting.—Black-vomit, *n.* A blackish substance vomited in yellow

fever; the fever itself.—Black-wed, *n.* An ore of manganese used as a dryer in painting.—Black-water, *n.* An African fever in which the urine is dark-coloured.

Bladder, *blad'er*, *n.* [A. Sax. *blædr*, *blædre*, a bladder, pustule, blister = *lcel. blætra*, Sw. *blåddra*, L.G. *blædere*, *blædder*, O.H.G. *blædera*, a bladder, G. *Blase*, a pustule; the root is probably in *bl. to blow*.] A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the urine, the gall, &c.; any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air or a thin watery liquor; a hollow appendage in some plants.—*v.t.* To put up in a bladder, as lard; to puff up; to fill with wind.—Bladdery, *blad'er-i*, *a.* Resembling or containing bladders.

Blade, *blad*, *n.* [A. Sax. *blæd*, a leaf—D. *blaen*, Sw. *blad*, *lcel. blæd*, G. *Blatt*, a leaf; from root of *blow*, and allied to *blow*, *blow*, *blow*.] The leaf of a plant, especially the leaf of the young stalk or stem of grass or corn plants; a thing resembling a blade in shape, &c., as the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an ear; a dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a raking fellow.—*v.t.* To furnish with blades.—Bladed, *blad-ed*, *a.* Having a blade or blades.—Blade-bean, *n.* The scapula or upper-bone in the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.

Blain, *blæn*, *n.* [A. Sax. *blægan*—D. *blain*, Dan. *blæn*, a blain, a blister; probably from root of *blow*, and allied to *bladder*.] A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Blame, *blæm*, *v.t.*—Blamed, *blæm'ing*. [Fr. *blâmer*, O.Fr. *blâmer*, from L.L. *blasphemare*, from Gr. *blasphémata*, to calumniate. *Blasphemy* is the same word.] To express disapprobation of (a person or thing); to find fault with; to censure; to reproach; to chide; to condemn; to upbraid. In such phrases as 'he is to blame,' *to blame* has the passive meaning—to be blamed, like 'a house to let,' &c.—*n.* An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reproach; reprehension; that which is deserving of censure (the blame is yours); fault; crime; sin.—Blamable, *blæm'a-bl*, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.—Blamelessness, *blæm'a-bl-less*, *n.* The state or quality of being blameable.—Blamably, *blæm'a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a blameable manner; culpably.—Blameful, *blæm'ful*, *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal.—Blamefully, *blæm'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a blameful manner.—Blameless, *blæm'less*, *a.* Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproach; innocent; guiltless.—Blamelessly, *blæm'less-ly*, *adv.* In a blameless manner.—Blamelessness, *blæm'less-ness*, *n.*—Blamer, *blæm'er*, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.—Blameworthy, *blæm'wer-ri*, *a.* Deserving blame; censurable, culpable; reprehensible.—Blameworthiness, *blæm'wer-ri-ness*, *n.*

Blanch, *blæns*, *v.t.* [Fr. *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white, *bl. av.*] To whiten, by depriving of colour; to render white, pale, or colourless (see *blancher* the cheeks); *to bl. to whiten* or prevent from turning green by excluding the light, a process applied to kitchen vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, &c.; to whiten or make lustrous, as metals, by acids or other means.—*v.t.* To become white; to bleach.—Blancher, *blæns'er*, *n.* One who blanches or whitens.

Blanc-mange, *blæm-mæng*, *blæm-mæsh'*, *blæm-mæsh'*, *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] Cookery, a preparation of the consistency of a jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrow-root, maize-flour, &c., with milk and flavouring substances.

Blind, *blænd*, *a.* [L. *blændus*, mild.] Mild; soft; gentle (blind *tephyr*); affable; suave (his manner is very *blind*); soothing; kindly.—Blindness, *blænd-ness*, *n.* State of being blind; mildness; gentleness.—Blindfold, *blænd-fôld*, *n.* [L. *blændus*, mild, and *fôld*, to

wrap.] Fair, mild, flattering speech; compliment.

Blindfold, *blænd-fôld*, *v.t.* & *t.* [O.Fr. *blændir*, *blændere*, L. *blændere*, to flatter, from *blændus*, blind.] To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing; to caress, soothe, flatter, or flatter.—Blindness, *blænd-ness*, *n.* One that blinds; one that flatters with soft words.—Blindness, *blænd-ness*, *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; artful caresses; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.

Blank, *blænk*, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*, white, blank, from *blanc*, white, lustrous, blank, from *blancus*, to blink, to glimmer; cog. D. *blanc*, and Sw. *blanc*, white. *Bl. av.*] White or pale; void of written or printed characters, as paper; wanting something necessary to completeness; vacant; unoccupied; void; empty; pale from fear or terror; benighted; confounded; dispirited; dejected; unrhymed; applied to verses.—*n.* A piece of paper without writing or printed matter on it; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in; any void space; a void; a vacancy; a ticket in a lottery, of which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained; archery, the white mark in the centre of a butt or target to which an arrow is directed; hence, the object to which anything is directed; aim; a piece of metal prepared to be formed into something useful by a further operation; a plate, or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped into a coin.—*v.t.* To make white or pale; confuse, confound, dispirit. (*Blæk*.)—Blankly, *blænk-li*, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.—Blankness, *blænk-ness*, *n.* State of being blank.—Blank-cartridge, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder but having no ball.

Blanket, *blænk'let*, *n.* [O.Fr. *blancet*, dim. from *blanc*, white. *Bl. av.*] A soft thick cloth made of wool, loosely woven, and used as a covering in beds; any similar fabric used as covering, &c.—*v.t.* To cover in a blanket by way of punishment; to cover or clothe with a blanket. (*Blæk*.)

Blare, *blær*, *v.t.*—Blared, *blæring*. [Probably an imitative word; comp. D. *blaren*, L.G. *blarren*, *blaren*, G. *blarren*, *blarren*, to bellow, blast, blare.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; to give out a brazen sound; to bellow.—*v.t.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily. Sound like that of a trumpet; noise; roar.

Blarney, *blær-ni*, *n.* [From Celtic *blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery.] Excessively complimentary language; gross flattery; smooth, deceitful talk; gammon. (*Colloq.*)—*v.t.* To talk over by soft delusive speeches; to flatter; to bumble with talk. (*Colloq.*)

Blas, *blæ-s*, *n.* [Fr.] Love to the power of enjoyment; used up; having the healthy energies exhausted.

Blasphemy, *blæ-s'fem'*, *v.t.*—Blasphemed, *blæ-s'fem'ing*. [L. *blasphemare*, Gr. *blasphémata*, to calumniate—from *blasphémata*, to speak. *Blasphemy* is a shortened form of this word.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence; to revile or speak disrespectfully of instead of reverentially; used of speaking against God or things sacred.—*v.t.* To utter blasphemy; to use blasphemous language.—Blasphemer, *blæ-s'fem'er*, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.—Blasphemous, *blæ-s'fem-us*, *a.* Containing or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent or disrespectful toward God.—Blasphemously, *blæ-s'fem-us-ly*, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.—Blasphemy, *blæ-s'fem-i*, *n.* The language of one who blasphemes; words uttered impiously against God; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

Blast, *blæst*, *n.* [A. Sax. *blæst*, a puff of wind, from *blæsan*, to blow—*lcel. blæstr*, Dan. *blæst*, a blowing; *lcel. blæst*, Dan. *blæst*, G. *Blas*, to blow; same root as *bl. blow*, *blæst*.] A gust or puff of wind; a sudden gust of wind; the sound made by

blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; the sound produced by one breath; blight or sudden pernicious influence on animals or plants; a forcible stream of air from the mouth, bellows, &c.; a violent explosion of gunpowder or other explosive in splitting rocks, &c.—v.t. To injure by a blast; to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; to blight or cause to come to nothing; to ruin; to split by an explosion.

—v.t. To wither or be blighted. (Shak.) Blast-engine, n. A ventilating machine used to draw off foul air; a machine for producing a blast by compressing air.—Blast-furnace, n. The smelting furnace used for obtaining iron from its ore with the aid of a powerful blast of air, usually a lofty furnace of masonry, in which the iron is smelted from its ore by being mixed with coal and the whole mass kept burning, the melted metal being run off at the bottom.—Blasting-powder, n. A coarse kind of gunpowder for mining and quarrying purposes.—Blast-pipe, n. The pipe of a locomotive steam-engine which carries the waste steam up the chimney, and thus induces a stronger draught.

Blastema, blas-tē'ma, n. [Gr. *blastē*, a shoot, growth, from *blastanō*, to bud.] Bot. The axis of growth of an embryo; that part of the embryo comprising the radicle and plumule, with the intervening portion.—Blastemal, blas-tē'mal, a. Relating to blastema; rudimentary.

Blastocarpa, blas-tō-kar-pa, n. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *karpos*, fruit.] Having the germ beginning to grow inside the pericarp of the fruit.—Blastoderm, blas-tō-derm, n. [Gr. *derma*, a skin.] Anat. The germinal skin or membrane; the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition.—Blastodermic, blas-tō-derm'ik, a. Relating to the blastoderm.—Blastogenesis, blas-tō-jen-ē'sis, n. Biol. Reproduction by germination or budding.

Blastant, blas'tant, a. [From Prov. E. *blaze*, to blast, with suffix -ant, as in *errant*, &c.] Believing; bawling; noisy.

Blast, blas, n. [A Sax. *blāst*, a blast, a torch, from root of *blow*; comp. Icel. *blás*, Dan. *blæs*, a torch; akin to *blast*.] The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; a flame; brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance; a bursting out; an active or violent display (a *blast* of wrath).—v.t. To blast, *blasting*. To flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light.—Blaster, blas'ter, n. That which blasts; a bright-coloured jacket or short coat suited for sports, &c.—Blasting, blas'ting, a. Emitting a blast; flaming.

Blast, blas, v.t. —*blasted*, *blasting*. [A Sax. *blāstan*, to blow; Icel. *blāsa*, Dan. *blāse*, G. *blāsen*, to blow, to sound as a trumpet. BLAST, BLOW.] To make known to all; to noise or bruit abroad; to proclaim.

Blast, blas, n. [D. *blas*, Icel. *blást*, Dan. *blás*, a white spot or streak on the forehead.] A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse or other quadruped; a white spot on a tree by removing the bark with a hatchet.—v.t. To set a blast on, by paring off part of the bark; to indicate the bark of a number of trees.—Blaster, blas'ter, n. [O. E. *blāstere*, *blāstere*, Fr. *blason*, heraldry, *blasonner*, to blason, from G. word equivalent to E. *blaze*, to spread abroad or make known.] The drawing or representation on coats of arms; a heraldic figure; show; pompous display, by words or other means (Shak.).—v.t. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to declaim or embellish; to adorn; to display; to publish; to celebrate.—Blaster, blas'ter, n. One that blasons; a herald; one prone to spread reports; a propagator of scandal.—Blasement, blas'ment, n. The act of blasoning; embellishment.—Blasory, blas'ri, n. The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method; embellishment.

Bleach, blech, v.t. [A Sax. *blāsan*, from *blāse*, pale, white. BLEACH. To make white or whiter by taking out colour; to whiten; to bleach; to whiten by exposure to the action of the air and sunlight or of

chemical preparations.—v.t. To grow white in any manner.—Bleacher, blech'er, n. One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—Bleachery, blech'er-ry, n. An establishment where bleaching textile fabrics or the like is carried on.—Bleachfield, blech'fild, n. A piece of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery.—Bleaching, blech'ing, n. The act or art of freeing textile fibres and fabrics and various other substances from their natural colour, and rendering them white.—Bleaching-powder, n. Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

Bleak, blek, n. [A Sax. *blāc*—Icel. *blækkr*, Dan. *blæk*, G. *bleich*, pale, pallid; white; allied to A. Sax. *blāc*, Icel. *blákr*, G. *bleichen*, to shine, to gleam, E. to *bleak*. *Bleak* is from this word.] Exposed to cold and winds (situation, tract of land); desolate; ungenial; cheerless; dreary; cold; chill (bleak winds).—Bleakish, blek'ish, a. Moderately bleak.—Bleakly, blek'ly, adv. In a bleak manner; coldly.—Bleakness, blek'nes, n. A state of being bleak; coldness; desolation.—Bleakly, blek'ly, a. Bleak; unsheltered; cold; chill. Bleak, blek, n. [So called from the bleak or pale colour of its scales.] A small river fish, 4 or 6 inches long, belonging to the carp family, occurring in many European and English rivers.

Bleak, blér, a. [L.G. *blær*, *blær*, *blær*; Sw. *blær*, Dan. *blær*, *blær*, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *blærødt*, *blær-eyed*.] Sore, with a watery rheum; sad of the eyes.—v.t. To make sore so that the sight is indistinct; to affect with soreness of eyes; to make rheumy and dim; *fig.* to hoodwink or deceive.—Blearedness, blér-ed-nes, n. The state of being bleared or dimmed with rheum.—Bleared-eyed, a. Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted; wanting in perception or understanding.

Bleat, bléat, v.t. [A Sax. *blātan*—D. *blaten*, I. G. *blāten*, *blāten*, to bleat, probably an imitative word.] To utter the cry of a sheep or a similar cry.—Bleat, *bleating*, *bléat'ing*, n. The cry of a sheep.—Bleater, bléat'er, n. One who bleats; a sheep.

Bleed, bléd, v.t. —*bled* (pret. & pp.), *bleeding*. [A Sax. *blēdan*, from *blēd*, *blōd*—D. *blēden*, Icel. *blēða*, Dan. *blēde*, to bleed.] To lose blood; to be drained of blood; to run with blood; to let one or other of the veins flow from itself; to trickle or flow, as from an incision; to have money extorted, or to part with it freely to some wheedling or unworthy party (colloq.).—v.t. To take blood from by opening a vein; to emit or distil (a tree bleeds juice, sap, or gum); to extort or extract money from (colloq.).—Bleeding, *bléad'ing*, n. A running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

Bleek-bok, blék'bok, n. [D. *bleek*, pale, bok, buck.] The pale-buck, a South African species of antelope.

Blemish, blem'ish, v.t. [O. Fr. *blāmer*, *blāmer*, to spot, to beat one blind, from Icel. *blāman*, the blind colour of a wound, from *blár*, *blár*, *blár*, blue.] To injure or impair; to mar or make defective; to deface; to sully; to tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.—n. A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, perfection, or reputation.

Bleach, blech, v.t. [Probably a softened form of *bleat*, in old senses to wink; hence, to turn aside, to flinch; *bleach* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink; to start back; to give way; to flinch; to turn aside, as from pain, fear, repugnance, &c.—n. A start back; a deviation; aberration.

Blend, blend, v.t. —*blended* (pret.), *blended* or *blent* (pp.), *blending*. [A Sax. *blāndan*, to mix—Icel. and Sw. *blánda*, Dan. *blānde*, to mix; allied to *blān*, originally turbid. BLEND.] To mix or mingle together; to confound so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.—v.t. To be mixed; to become united; to merge insensibly the

one into the other (as colours).—n. A mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c.; a mixture of spirits from different distilleries.—Blending, *blénd'ing*, n. The act of one who blends; painting, a process by which the pigments are made to melt or blend together; the effect or result of such process. Blend, n. [G. *blende*, blend, from *blenden*, to blind, to damm.] An ore of zinc, of which there are several varieties; a native sulphide of zinc. This word is also employed in such compound terms as manganese blends, zinc blends, ruby blends.

Blenheim, blen'em, n. One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough.

Blennorrhœa, blen-noj'-r-œ-a, n. [Gr. *blennos*, mucus, and root *gên*, to produce.] Med. producing or generating mucus. Blennorrhœa, blen-no-r-œ-a, n. [Gr. *rhœo*, to flow.] A flow of mucus; gonorrhœa. Blenny, blen'i, n. [L. *blennius*, from Gr. *blennos*, slime.] The name of several small fishes frequenting rocky coasts.

Bleat-bok, bléat'bok, n. [D. *bleek*, a bleak or pale colour of its scales, and *bok*, a buck.] An antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face.

Bless, blés, v.t. —*blesed* or *blest*, *blessing*. [A Sax. *blētsian*, *blētsian*, to bless, from *blēd*, *blōd*; originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood.] To invoke the divine favour on; to express a wish for the good fortune or happiness of; to bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon (bless with peace and plenty); to make and pronounce holy; to consecrate; to glorify for benefits received; to extol for excellencies (to bless the Lord); to esteem or account happy with the relative pronoun.—*Bless me!* *Bless my soul!* expressions of surprise.—Blessed, blés'ed, a. [As pret. and pp. *blesed* is now commonly pronounced *blest*, and is also so written.] Enjoying happiness; favoured with blessings; highly favoured; happy; fortunate; enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God; fraught with or imparting blessings; sacred; hallowed; holy.—Blessedly, blés'ed-ly, adv. In a blessed or fortunate manner; joyfully.—Blessedness, blés'ed-nes, n. The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joy; the favour of God.—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy.—Blessor, blés'er, n. One that blesses.—Blessing, blés'ing, n. The act of one who blesses; a prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another; a benediction; the act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity; any good thing falling to one's lot; a mercy.

Blew, bléw, pret. of blow.

Blewain, bléw'ite, n. [Corruption of *Blas Bas*.] The popular name in England of a purple mushroom common in meadows in autumn.

Blight, blit, n. [Possibly from prefix *be-*, and *blat*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning.] Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants; smut, mildew, or other plant disease; *fig.* something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c.—v.t. To affect with blight; to cause to wither or decay; to blast; to frustrate.—v.t. To injure or blast as blight does.—Blighted, blit'ed, a. Smitten with blight; blasted (*blighted* hope).—Blighting, blit'ing, a. Producing the effects of blight; blasting; destroying.—Blightingly, blit'ing-ly, adv. By blighting.

Blind, blind, a. [A Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. *blind*; originally meaning turbid or cloudy, and allied to *blend*, to mix.] Destitute of the sense of sight; not having sight; not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellect; moral or spiritual blindness; not easily discernible; dark; obscure (blind paths, blind man); indiscriminate; heedless (blind wrath); without openings for admitting light (blind win-

a period of high success; a flourishing condition; the delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush; a superficial coating or appearance upon certain things, as the delicate powdery coating upon certain fruits when newly gathered.—v.t. To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom; to flower; to show the beauty of youth; to glow.—v.i. To put forth, as blossoms. [O.T.]—**Blossoming**, **blōs'ming**, *n.* Showing blossoms; glowing as with youthful vigour.—**Blossoming**, **blōs'ming-lf.** *adv.* In a blossoming manner.—**Blossomingness**, **blōs'ming-ness**, *n.*—**Blossomy**, **blōs'mi**, *adj.* Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery; having freshness or vigour as of youth; having a delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

Bloom, **blōm**, *n.* [A. Sax. *blōma*, a mass or lump of metal.] A lump of puddled iron, which leaves the furnace in a rough state, to be subsequently rolled into the bars or other material into which it may be desired to convert the metal.—**Bloomery**, **blōm'ri**, **blōm'ri**, *n.* The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

Bloomer, **blōm'er**, *n.* [After Mrs. Bloomer, an American lady, who originated the style of dress in 1849.] A costume for women, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, and a broad-brimmed hat. Also used adjectively.

Blossom, **blōs'om**, *n.* [A. Sax. *blōsma*, a blossom, from same root as *bloom* (which see).] The flower of a plant, consisting of one or more coloured leaflets, generally of more delicate texture than the leaves; the bloom; blooming state or period (the plant is in bloom).—v.t. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to flourish.—**Blossomed**, **blōs'omd**, *adj.* Adorned with blossoms; in bloom.—**Blossomy**, **blōs'omi**, *adj.* Full of or covered with blossoms.

Blot, **blōt**, *n.* [Same word as *Iscl. blōtt*, Dan. *blot*, a blot; *Wan. dial. blōt*, a drop, a spot of something wet.] A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blot; an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot in reputation; a blemish.—v.t.—**blotted**, **blōtting**. To spot, to stain, as with ink; to stain with ink; to tarnish; to obliterate or efface; in this sense generally with *out*; to dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.—**Blotter**, **blōt'er**, *n.* One who or that which blots.—**Blotting-paper**, *n.* A species of unsized paper, serving to imbibes the superfluous ink from newly written manuscripts, &c.

Blotch, **blōch**, *n.* [For *blotch*, *liach*, a softened form of *black* (comp. *black blotch*), the meaning being influenced by *blot*, a pustule.] A pustule or eruption on the skin; an irregular spot.—v.t. To mark with blotches.—**Blotched**, **blōtchy**, **blōcht**, **blōch't**, *adj.* Marked with blotches.

Blouse, **blōus** or **blōs**, *n.* [Fr.] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock-frock, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat; also, a dress of nearly the same form and of various materials worn by children.—**Blossed**, **blōus't**, *adj.* Wearing a blouse.

Blow, **blō**, *v.t.*—**blow**, **blōsing**. [A. Sax. *blōsan*; allied to G. *blāsen*, to blow, *Iscl. blāsa*, Goth. *blāsan*, G. *blāsen*, to blow, to blow a wind-instrument; also to *blow*, to bloom, *Nadder*, *blōst*, &c., and *L. sō*, *seru*, to breathe or blow.] To make a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, &c.; to constitute or form a current of air; to be a wind; often used with an indefinite *it* for the subject (it *blow* strongly yesterday); to pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick; to give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet; to boast; to brag; in this sense colloq.—To *blow over*, to pass away after having spent its force (the storm *blow* over).—To *blow up*, to be broken and scattered by an explosion.—To *blow upon*, to bring into disavour or discredit; to render stale, unseasonable, or worthless; also to inform upon.—v.i. To throw or drive a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to sound by the breath (a wind-instrument); to form by inflation (to blow a glass bottle); to swell by injecting air into; to put out of breath by fatigue; to scatter

or shatter by explosives (to blow up, to blow to pieces).—To *blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air; to scatter (one's brains) by firearms.—To *blow up*, to fill with air; to swell; to inflate; to puff up; to blow into a blast; to burst in pieces and scatter by explosion; to scold; in this sense colloq.—v. A gale of wind; a blast; the breathing or spouting of a whale.—**Blower**, **blō'er**, *n.* One who or that which blows; a blowing-engine.—**Blowy**, **blō'y**, *adj.* Windy; gusty.—**Blow-fly**, *n.* A name of various species of flies (dipterous insects) which deposit their eggs on flesh, and thus taint it.—**Blow-hole**, *n.* The nostril of a cetacean, situated on the highest part of the head; a hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—**Blowing-engine**, **blōwing-mashine**, *n.* Any contrivance for supplying a current of air, as for blowing glass, smelting iron, reversing the air in confined spaces, and the like.—**Blow-pipe**, *n.* An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through a flame so as to direct it upon a substance, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame; a pipe or tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath, used by South American Indians and natives of Borneo.

Blow, **blō**, *v.t.*—**blow**, **blōsing**. [A. Sax. *blōsan*, to bloom or blossom; D. *blōzen*, G. *blāsen*; allied to the other verb to *blow*, and to *L. fovere*, to bloom.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom, as plants.—v.i. To make to blow or blossom.—v. A mass of blossoms; the state or condition of blossoming or flowering; the highest state of anything; bloom; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly; a fly-blow.—**blown**, **blōn**, *pp.* and *a.* Fully expanded or opened, as a flower.

Blow, **blō**, *n.* [Akin to O.D. *blowson*, to strike; D. *blowzen*, to beat flax; G. *blowzen*, to cudgel; and perhaps also with *blow*.] A stroke with the hand or fist, or a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil; mischief or damage received.—**At a blow**, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

Blow, **blōs**, *n.* [From the same root as *blow*.] A ruddy fat-faced woman; a blowy woman.—**Blowzy**, **blōwzy**, **blōuzi**, *adj.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-coloured.

Blubber, **blūb'er**, *n.* [A lengthened form of *blub*, *blōb*, *blōb*; perhaps from same root as that of *blow*, *bladder*.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which train-oil is obtained; a gelatinous mass of various kinds; the sea-nettle; a jelly-fish.—v.t. To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face.—v.i. To disfigure with weeping.—**Blubber-lip**, *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro.—**Blubber-lipped**, *adj.* Having blubber-lips.

Blucher, **blūch'er**, *n.* A strong leather half boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher.

Bludgeon, **blūd'jon**, *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps allied to G. *blōzen*, to strike, D. *blōzen*, to bruise.] A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

Blue, **blū**, *n.* [Same as *Sc. blae*, *Iscl. blā*, *Irish*, *blā*; Dan. *blā*, D. *blāuw*, G. *blāu*; blue; connected with *blow*, a blow producing a blue colour. Akin *bluish*.] One of the primary colours; the colour of the clear sky or deep sea; azure; what is blue; a dye or pigment of this hue.—v. Of the colour of blue; sky-coloured; azure.—v.t.—**blued**, **blūing**. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour.—**Bluing**, **blūing**, **blū'ing**, *n.* A material used to impart a blue colour, as indigo used by washerwomen.—**Bluish**, **blū'ish**, *adj.* With a blue hue or shade.—**Bluishness**, **blū'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue hue or colour.—**Bluish**, **blū'ish**, *adj.* A blue in a slight degree; somewhat blue.—**Bluishness**, **blū'ish-ness**, *n.*—**Blue-bell**, *n.* The popular name given in England to the wild hyacinth, and in Scotland to the harebell.—**Blue-bird**, *n.* A small bluish bird with a red breast very common

in the United States; the blue robin.—**Blue-book**, *n.* A name applied to British government official reports and other papers, because their covers are made of blue paper.—**Blue-bottle**, *n.* A composite plant found frequently in cornfields; a fly with a large blue belly.—**Blue-bag**, *n.* A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on his head; the blue pike.—**Blue-devil**, *n.* A colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits; also for delirium tremens. Often called simply the *blue*.—**Blue-jacket**, *n.* A sailor, from the colour of his jacket.—**Blue-mould**, *n.* A name of a thread-like fungus growing on cheese, as also on dried mungoes and rolled bacon.—**Blue-ointment**, *n.* Mercurial ointment.—**Blue-peter**, *n.* [A corruption of *blue peacock*.] A red blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c.—**Blue-sail**, *n.* Mercury.—**Blue-ribbon**, *n.* The broad, dark-blue ribbon, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder, and hanging down to the hip; hence, a member of this order; *fig.* what marks the attainment of an object of great ambition; the object itself.—**Blue-rap**, *n.* **Azure-rap**; *lanulite*.—**Blue-steeking**, *n.* A literary lady; applied usually with the imputation of pedantry—a term of disquiet origin.—**Blue-stocking**, *n.* The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking.—**Blue-stone**, **Blue-vitriol**, *n.* Sulphate of copper.—**Blue-verditer**, *n.* A blue oxide of copper, or a precipitate of the nitrate of copper by lime.

Bluff, **blūf**, *n.* [Perhaps from or allied to O.D. *blaf*, applied to a broad full face, also to a forehead rising straight up.] Broad and full; especially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humour; rough and hearty; somewhat bold and unconvictional; having a steep front (a *bluff* bank).—*a.* A high bank with a steep front; a bold headland; bold words or acts intended to daunt or test an opponent.—**Bluffy**, **blū'f**, *adj.* Having bluff or bold projecting banks.

Blunder, **blūn'd'er**, *v.t.* [Allied to *Iscl. blūnda*, to doze, *blūndr*, slumber, Dan. and Sw. *blūnd*, a nap, also to *blūnd*, *blūnd*.] To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; to err stupidly; to move without direction or steady guidance; to founder; to stumble, literally or figuratively.—*a.* A mistake through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross and stupid mistake.—**Blunderer**, **blūn'd'er**, *n.* One who is apt to blunder or to make gross mistakes.—**Blunderingly**, **blūn'd'er-ingly**, *adv.* In a blundering manner.—**Blundering**, **blūn'd'er-ing**, *adj.* [A humorous corruption of D. *blunderen*, a blunderer, *blunder*, thunder, and *blu*, a tube, gun, originally a box.] A short gun or firearm, with a large bore.

Blunt, **blūnt**, *n.* [Akin to Prov. G. *blūnda*, a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blūnd*, Sw. and *Iscl. blūnd*, to doze, H. *blūndr*.] Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp; dull in understanding; slow of discernment; abrupt in address; plain; unceremonious.—v.t. To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.—**Bluntish**, **blūnt'ish**, *adj.* Somewhat blunt.—**Bluntness**, **blūnt'ish-ness**, *n.*—**Bluntly**, **blūnt'ly**, *adv.* In a blunt manner; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy or the usual forms of civility.—**Bluntness**, **blūnt'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being blunt.

Blur, **blūr**, *n.* [Probably a form of *blow*.] Something that is obscure or soiled; a blot; a stain; confused appearance, as produced by indistinct vision.—v.t.—**blurred**, **blūring**. To obscure without quick effecting; to render indistinct; to confuse and bedim; to cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to sully; to stain; to bluish (reputation).

Blurt, **blūrt**, *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to divulge unadvisedly; commonly with *out*.

Bluish, **blū'ish**, *adj.* [A. Sax. *blāuw*, *blāuw*, allied to Dan. *blāuw*, to bluish, to bluish.

holgoblin, scarecrow, lugbear.] A hobgoblin; a wicked spirit.—*Old Bogey*, the devil.

Boggle, bog'l, v.t., *-boggled, boggling*. [Probably connected with *bogey*, *Prov. E. bogie*, a goblin.] To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to waver; to shrink; to play fast and loose; to shilly-shally.—**Beggar**, bog'ler, n. A doubter; a timorous man; a waverer; an inconstant person. **Bogey**, bo'gi, n. [Perhaps from inventor's or maker's name.] Originally a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn readily in little room; now generally a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive, and turning beneath it by means of a central pivot. **bo'gus**, c. [A word of uncertain origin. It first appeared in America, having been originally applied, it is said, in 1827, to an apparatus for coining spurious money.] Counterfeit; spurious; sham; pretended. [Originally Amer.]

Bohea, bo'hé, n. [Said to be from a mountain in China called *Poo-y*.] An inferior kind of black tea; sometimes applied to black teas in general.

Bohemian, bo-hé-mi-an, n. [*Fr. Bohémien*, a gypsy, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Hussites driven from Bohemia, their native country.] A person, especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free, often somewhat dissipated life, despising conventionalities generally.—**Bohemianism**, bo-hé-mi-an-izm, n. The life or habits of a Bohemian.

Bojar, bo'jar, n. A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes.

Bell, boll, v.t. [*O. Fr. boillir, Fr. bouillir, L. bulliare, bullire*, to boil, to bubble, from *bulle*, a bubble. *Bulle* (a paper), *bullet*, *bullet*, are of same origin.] To be in a state of ebullition; to bubble by the action of heat, as water or other fluids; to exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; to seethe, as waves; to be violently agitated or excited, as the blood; to be subjected to the action of boiling water in cooking, &c., as meat.—*s.t.* To put into a state of ebullition; to cause to be agitated or bubbled by the application of heat; to collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, as meat in cooking; to separate in a boiling liquid; to seethe.—**Bell-er**, bo'll'er, n. A person who boils; a vessel, generally a large vessel of iron, copper, &c., in which anything is boiled in great quantities; a strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron or steel plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes.—**Bell-ery**, bo'll'er-y, n. A place and apparatus for boiling.—**Bell-ingly**, bo'll'ing-ly, adv. In a boiling manner.—**Boil-ing point**, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition, as water at 212° Fahr., mercury at 602°, &c.—**Boiling springs**, springs or fountains which give out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature, as the geysers of Iceland and in the Yellowstone region in the United States.

Bell, boll, n. [*O. E. bile, byle*, A. Sax. *byl*, a blotch, a sore; *D. beld*, *G. bewle*, a boil; *Icel. bóla*, a blain or blister; *Dan. byll*, a boil.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumour.

Boisterous, bois'ter-us, n. [Probably from *W. buyasus*, brutal, ferocious, *boyas*, wildness, ferocity; perhaps connected with *boast*.] Violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy.—**Boisterously**, bois'ter-us-ly, adv. In boisterous manner.—**Boisterousness**, bois'ter-us-ness, n. The state or quality of being boisterous.

Boley, bo'la-ri, n. Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Bold, bold, c. [*A. Sax. beald, bald*, bold, courageous—*Icel. baltir*, *D. bout*, *O. H. G. bald*, bold.] Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless, as a man; requiring or exhibiting courage in execution; executed with courage and spirit, as a deed; rude;

forward; impudent; overstepping usual bounds; assuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; steep; abrupt; prominent.—**Boldly**, bold'ly, adv. In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; forwardly; insolently; abruptly, &c.—**Boldness**, bold'ness, n. The quality of being bold in all the senses of the word; courage; bravery; confidence; assurance; forwardness; steepness; abruptness.—**Bold-faced**, n. Impudent.

Bola, bó-la, n. [*From Icel. bolr, bulr, Dan. bul*, trunk, stem of a tree; probably of same root as *bol*, *bulge*, &c.] The body or stem of a tree.

Bola, bó-la, n. [*Fr. bol, bole*, a bolus, *L. bolus*, from *Gr. bólos*, a clod of earth.] A friable clayey shale or earth of various kinds used as a pigment, generally yellow, or yellowish-red or brownish-black, from the presence of iron oxide. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe. Armenian bole is used as a coarse red pigment.

Bolero, bó-ler'o, n. [*Sp. from bola*, a ball.] A favourite dance in Spain.

Boletus, bó-lé'tus, n. [*L. from bolus*, *Gr. bolus*, a mass, from its massive globular form.] A fungus or mushroom of various species, some of which are eaten, and from one of which German tinder is obtained, this species being also used as a styptic.—**Boletic**, bó-lé'tik, n. Pertaining to or obtained from the *Boletus*, a genus of mushrooms.

Bolide, bó'lid, n. [*Fr. from L. bolis, bolidis*, a fiery meteor, from *Gr. bólos*, a missile, from *ballō*, to throw.] A meteoric stone or aerolite which explodes on coming in contact with our atmosphere; a fire-ball.

Boll, bol, n. [*G. bolis*, a seed-vessel of flax, *D. bol*, a round body; same root as *bole*, a stem.] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax.—*s.t.* To form into or produce seed-vessels.

Boll, bó-la, n. [A form of *boel*, *A. Sax. bolle*, a bowl, cup, measure.] An old Scotch dry measure still often used, varying according to locality and article measured, the potato, barley, oats, &c., boll, containing six bushels.

Bollandist, bol'land-ist, n. One of a series of Jesuit writers who published the *Acta Sanctorum*, a well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church; so called from John Bollandus, who edited the first five or six vols. Also used adjectively.

Bollard, bol'lard, n. [Allied to *bole*, the stem of a tree.] A strong post fixed vertically into the ground on a wharf or quay; a kind of stanchion in a ship or boat.

Boleoglyph, bó-lé'og'lyf, n. [From *Bo-logne* in Italy.] A small phial of unannealed glass, which flies in pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into it an angular fragment of flint, whereas a lead bullet, or other smooth body, may be dropped into it without causing injury.—**Boleoglyph-sausage**, n. A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

Bolster, bó'l'stér, n. [*A. Sax. D. Dan. and Sw. bolster*, *Icel. bólar*, *G. polster*, a cushion, a bolster; *root, bol, bul*, as in *bulge*, &c., and term, *-ster*, as in *kolster*.] A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; something resembling a bolster more or less in form or application, as a pad or quilt used to prevent pressure; a compress, a cushioned or padded part of a saddle; the part of a cutting tool which joins the end of the handle; a hollow tool for punching holes, &c.—*s.t.* To furnish or support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad; to pad; to stuff; *sp.* to support; to maintain; usually implying support of an unworthy cause or object and generally with up (to *bolster* up his pretensions with lies).—**Bolsterer**, bó'l'stér-ér, n. One who bolsters; a supporter.

Bolt, bolt, n. [*A. Sax. bolt*, an arrow, a bolt; *Dan. bolt*, a bolt, as in *peg*, a feather, *G. bolz, bolzen*, an arrow, a bolt or large nail.] An arrow; a thunderbolt; a stream of lightning; a stout metallic pin used for holding objects together, frequently screw-threaded at one extremity to receive a nut; a movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window-cash, or the like; especially that portion of a lock which is protruded from or retracted within the case by the action of a prisoner; a shock.—*s.t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, as a door, a plank, fitters, &c.; to swallow hurriedly or without chewing, as food (colloq.); to start or spring game.—*v.t.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; to run out of the regular path; to start and run off; to take flight; to make one's escape (colloq.).—*adv.* As straight as a bolt; suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision (to come bolt against a person).—**Bolter**, bolt'ér, n. One who fastens with a bolt; one who makes his escape or runs away; a horse given to starting off or running away.—**Bolt-eright**, c. or adv. As straight or upright as a bolt; erect or exactly.

Bolter, bó'l'tér, v. [*O. Fr. bolter, butier* (Mod. *Fr. butier*, with change of *r* into *l*, from an older form *butier*, from *bars*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made, from *L. barra*, coarse cloth.) To sift or pass through a sieve so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; *sp.* to sift or separate good from bad, or the like.—**Bolter**, bolt'ér, n. One who bolts; a sieve or apparatus for bolting.—**Bolt-head**, n. A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; a mattress or receiver;—**Bolting-house**, n. A house where meal is sifted.—**Bolting-hutch**, n. A tub for bolted flour.—**Bolting-mill**, n. A mill or machine for sifting meal.—**Bolting-tub**, n. A tub to sift meal in.—**Bolt-rope**, n. A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

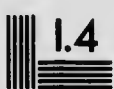
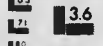
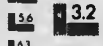
Bolus, bó-lus, n. [*L. bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, *Gr. bolos*, a clod, a lump.] A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once, larger and less solid than an ordinary pill.

Bomb, boin, n. [*Fr. bombe*, a bomb, from *L. bombus*, *Gr. bombo*, a hollow deep sound. Probably imitative, like *E. bum*, boom, to make a deep hollow sound.] A destructive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with explosive materials, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the discharge of the mortar.—**Bomb-batch**, *Bomb-vessel*, n. A small ship or vessel of very strong build, for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea.—**Bomb-proof**, n. Secure against the force of bombs; capable of resisting the shock or explosion of them.—**Bomb-shell**, n. A spherical shell; a bomb.—**Bombard**, bom'bard, n. [*Fr. bombarde*, a piece of ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; a barrel; a drinking vessel (Sax.);—*s.t.* to *bombard*.] To attack with bombs; to fire shells at or into; to shell; sometimes used somewhat loosely for to assault with artillery of any kind.—**Bombardier**, bom'bard-ér, n. A person employed in throwing bombs or shells; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned artillery officer whose duty is to load shells, &c., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—**Bombardier beetle**, the common name of many coleopterous insects, possessing a remarkable power of violently expelling from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a smart report.—**Bombardment**, bom'bard'ment, n. The act of bombarding; the act of throwing shells and shot into a town, fortress, &c.—**Bombardon**, bom'bard'on, n. [*Fr. ultimately from L. bombus*, a hollow sound.] A large deep and grave-toned musical instrument of the



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trumpet kind, in sound not unlike the ophicleide.

Bombazine, *Bombazine*, *bom-ba-zen'*, *s.* [*Fr.* *bombazine*, *bombazine*, *It.* *bombacina*, *bombasin*, *L.* *bombacina*, made of silk or cotton, from *Gr.* *bombax*, *bombykos*, a silk-worm, silk.] A slight twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk (or cotton) and the weft worsted.—*Bombazette*, *bom-ba-zet'*, *s.* A sort of thin woolen cloth.

Bombast, *bom-bast*, *s.* (Originally padding made of cotton, or of some origin as *bombazine*.) Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture used to stuff garments; hence, high-sounding words; inflated or turgid language; fustian; words too big and high-sounding for the occasion.—*Bombastic*, *bom-bastik*, *s.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; turgid; inflated.—*Bombastically*, *bom-bastik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

Bona fide, *bō-nā-fīdē*, [*L.*] With good faith; without fraud or deception; frequently used as a sort of adjective, equivalent to acting in good faith; honest; as, a *bona fide* trader, traveller, &c. (The term *bona fide* traveller is chiefly used in reference to the acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in England and Scotland, the *bona fide* traveller being one who is entitled to refreshment as having actually travelled a sufficient distance.)

Bonapartism, *bō-nā-part-ist*, *s.* One attached to the policy or the dynasty of the Bonapartes; one who favors the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France.

Bon-bon, *bōn-bōn*, *s.* [*Fr.*] Some article of sugar-confectionery; a sugar-plum.

Bond, *bōnd*, *s.* [A form of *bawd*. *BAND*, *BIND*.] Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds things together, as a cord, a chain, a rope; hence, *pl.* fetters, chains, and so imprisonment, captivity; a hindering power or influence; a uniting tie (the *bond* of affection); an obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise; an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do or not to do a certain act, usually to pay a certain sum on or before a certain day; *maritime*, the connection of one stone or brick with another by lapping them over each other in building so that an inseparable mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it; the state of being bonded, as goods in bond, that is stored in a bonded warehouse until customs or excise duties have been paid on them.—*s.* [*Fr.* *bond*.] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.—*v.t.* To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out.—*Bonded warehouse*, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged after bond has been given on behalf of the owners of the goods, for the payment of such duties on their removal for home consumption.—*Bondage*, *bōndāj*, *s.* Slavery or involuntary servitude; thralldom; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.—*Bonder*, *bōnd'er*, *s.* One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse; one of the stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.—*Bondmaid*, *bōnd'mid*, *s.* A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.—*Bondman*, *bōndsmān*, *bōnd'mān*, *s.* A man slave, or one bound to service without wages.—*Bond-servant*, *s.* A slave; a bondman or bond-woman.—*Bond-service*, *s.* The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.—*Bond-stone*, *s.* A person in a state of slavery.—*Bonds-warehouse*, *s.* A bonded warehouse.—*Bonds-woman*, *Bond-woman*, *s.* A woman slave.

Bone, *bōn*, *s.* [*A. Sax.* *bēn*, a bone; *cog.* *D.* and *Dan.* *bēn*, *Icel.* and *G.* *bēn*, a bone, the lower part of the leg.] One of the pieces of which the skeleton of an animal is composed; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed; a firm hard substance of a dull white col-

our, more or less hollow or cellular internally, and consisting of earthy matters (chiefly phosphate of lime and some carbonate of lime) about 67 per cent, and animal matter 33 per cent; *pl.* pieces of bone held between the fingers somewhat after the manner of castanets, and struck together in time to music of the negro minstrel type.—*Bone of contention*, a subject of dispute and rivalry, probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.—*To make no bones*, to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who greedily swallows meat, bones included.—*v.t.* *boned*, *boning*. To take out the bones from, as in cookery; to put whale-bone into (stays).—*Bony*, *bō'nī*, *s.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling bone; having prominent bones.—*Bone-bed*, *s.* *Geol.* a bed or deposit composed of fragments of teeth and small bones, scales, coprolites, &c., of extinct animals, especially fishes and saurians.—*Bone-black*, *s.* Animal charcoal; the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by charring in close vessels.—*Bone-breccia*, *s.* *Geol.* a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by a red calcareous concretion.—*Bone-brown*, *s.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout.—*Bone-dust*, *s.* Bones ground to dust for manure.—*Bone-earth*, *Bone-ash*, *s.* The white, porous, earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon.—*Bone-mill*, *s.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones.—*Bone-setter*, *s.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.—*Bone-setting*, *s.* The art or practice of setting bones.—*Bone-sprung*, *s.* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

Bonfire, *bōn-fīr*, *s.* [*From Dan.* *bēn*, a beacon, and *E. fire*.] or from *W. bēn*, conspicuous, lofty, whence *bon-fagi*, a lofty blaze, a bonfire.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

Boniface, *bōn'fās*, *s.* (The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*.) A sleek, jolly, good-natured landlord or innkeeper.

Bonito, *bō-nī'tō*, *s.* [*Sp.*] A fish of several species, one of which is the striped-bellied tunny common in tropical seas, one of the fishes which pursue the flying-fish.

Bon-mot, *bōn-mō*, *s.* [*Fr.* *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.] A witticism; a witty repartee.

Bonnie, *bōn-ī*, *s.* [*Fr.*] A nurse; a nursery governess.

Bonnet, *bōn'et*, *s.* [*Fr.* *bonnet*, *Sp.* and *Pr.* *boneta*, *L.L.* *boneta*, *boneta*, originally a sort of stuff so called; perhaps of Oriental origin.] A covering for the head worn by men; a cap; a covering for the head worn by women, and distinguished from a hat by details which vary according to the fashion; anything that covers the head or top of an object, as the cowl or wind-cap of a chimney, &c.—*v.t.* To force the hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.—*v.t.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. (*Shak.*)—*Bonneted*, *bōn-et-ed*, *s.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet.—*Bonnet-rouge*, *bōn-e-rīzh*, *s.* [*Fr.*, *lit.* red cap.] A red or fervid republican; so named because a red cap was assumed as a distinguishing mark by the leaders of the first French revolution.

Bonny, *bōn'ī*, *s.* [Doubtfully derived from *Fr.* *bonne*, good.] Handsome; beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

Bonspiel, *bōn'spēl*, *s.* [*Dan.* *bōndespil*, a rustic game, from *bōnd*, a rustic (*A. Sax.* *bōnda*), and *spil*, *G.* *spiel*, a game.] In Scotland, a match in the game of curling between parties belonging to different districts.

Bon-ton, *bōn-tōn*, *s.* [*Fr.* 'good tone'] The style of persons in high life; high mode or fashion; fashionable society.

Bonus, *bō'nus*, *s.* [*L.* *bonus*, good.] A sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid, as a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege

granted to a company; an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company; holders of insurance policies, &c., out of accumulated profits; a sum paid to an employer over and above his stated pay in recognition of successful exertions.

Bon-vivant, *bōn-vī-vān*, *s.* [*Fr.* *bon*, good, and *vivant*, *ppr.* of *vivre*, *L.* *vivere*, to live.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

Bony, *s.* Under *Bony*.

Bosse, *bōn*, *s.* [*Fr.* a corruption of *Japanese bosso*, a pious man.] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Fo or Buddha in China, Burma, Japan, &c.; there are both male and female bosses living in monasteries.

Booby, *bōbī*, *s.* [*Sp.* *boho*, a fool, the bird called the booby.] A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; a bird allied to the gannet, and included in the pelican family, apparently so stupid as to allow itself to be knocked on the head by a stick or caught by the hand.—*Boobyish*, *bō'bī-īsh*, *s.* Like or pertaining to a booby; stupid.

Boodhim, *Boodhist*, *s.* *Buddhism*, *Buddhist*.

Book, *būk*, *s.* [*A. Sax.* *bōc*, a book, originally a beech-tree; *Icel.* *bok*, a book, a beech; *D.* *buch*, a book, a beech; *G.* *buch*, a book, *buchs*, a beech; *Slav.* *bukva*, a book, *buk*, a beech.] The words *book* and *beech* are closely akin, beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark having probably formed the early books.] A number of sheets of paper or other material folded, stitched, and bound together on edge, blank, written, or printed; a volume; a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections) of a literary composition; a register or record; a register containing commercial transactions or facts in proper form.—*v.t.* To enter, write, or register in a book; to secure the carriage or transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail, or steamer.—*Bookful*, *būk'fūl*, *s.* Full of notions gleaned from books; bookish.—*Bookish*, *būk'īsh*, *s.* Given to reading or study; more acquainted with books than with the world; pertaining to, contained in, or learned from books; theoretical.—*Bookishness*, *būk'īsh-ness*, *s.* Addictedness to books; fondness for study.—*Bookless*, *būk'les*, *s.* Without books; unlearned; ignorant.—*Booklet*, *būk'let*, *s.* A little book.—*Bookbinder*, *būk'bind-er*, *s.* One whose occupation is to bind books.—*Bookbinding*, *būk'bind-ing*, *s.* The art or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.—*Book-case*, *s.* An upright with shelves for holding books.—*Book-collector*, *s.* One who collects books, especially rare and fine editions; a bibliophile.—*Book-debt*, *s.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.—*Book-hunter*, *s.* An eager collector of books; especially one who frequents old book-shops, stalls, book-sales, in search of old and rare books and editions; a bibliomane.—*Book-keeping*, *s.* The art or practice of keeping accounts in a book or set of books in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions, so that at any time the true state of one's pecuniary affairs and mercantile dealings may be exhibited.—*Book-learned*, *s.* Versed in books and literature; sometimes implying an ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life.—*Book-learning*, *s.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance merely with books and literature.—*Book-lice*, *s.* *pl.* *Book-lice*. One of a small family of minute insects very destructive to old books.—*Book-maker*, *s.* One who writes and publishes

books; especially, a compiler; in betting phraseology, a person, generally a professional betting man, who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race; a layer as opposed to a backer.—**Book-making**, *n.* The occupation of a book-maker.—**Book-man**, *n.* A studious or learned man; a scholar. [*Slang*.]—**Book-muslin**, *n.* A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish; so called from being folded in book form.—**Book post**, *n.* That arrangement in the post-office by which books, printed matter, and manuscripts left open at the ends are conveyed at a reduced rate of payment.—**Bookseller**, *buk-sel-er*, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.—**Book-selling**, *buk-sel-ing*, *n.* The business of selling books.—**Book-stall**, *n.* A stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale.—**Book-stand**, *n.* A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.—**Book-worm**, *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books; a person too much addicted to books or study.

Boom, *bom*, *n.* [Akin to *boom*, from *D. boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, *Dan. boom*, a rail or bar.] A long pole or spar run out from various parts of a vessel for extending the bottom of particular sails, as the jib-boom, main-boom, &c.; a strung beam, or an iron chain or cable, extended across a river or harbour to prevent ships from passing.

Boom, *bom*, *v.t.* [An imitative word; comp. *D. bomme*, a drum; *bommen*, to drum; *L. bombus*, a humming sound. *Bow*.] To make a sonorous, hollow, humming, or droning sound.—*a.* A deep hollow noise, as the roar of waves or the sound of distant guns; applied also to the cry of the hitter and the buzz of the beetle.

Boomerang, *bom'er-ang*, *n.* A missile formed generally of a piece of hard wood, parabolic in shape, used by the Australian aborigines, and remarkable from the fact that when thrown to a distance it rises into the air, then returns to hit an object behind the thrower if skillfully handled.

Boon, *bun*, *n.* [*Icel. boon*, a request, a boon, *Dan. and Sw. bönn*, a request, a boon, a prayer.] Originally a prayer, petition, or request; hence, that which is asked; favour; a grant; a benefaction; a benefit; a blessing; a great privilege.

Boon, *bun*, *n.* [*Norm. Fr. boon*, *Fr. bon*, from *L. bonus*, good.] Gay; jovial; merry (a boon companion).

Boon, *bun*, *n.* [*Gael. and Ir. buacha*, coarse tow, from *bua*, stubble.] The useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.

Boor, *bor*, *n.* [*A. Sax. (pebr)*, a countryman or farmer = *D. boer*, *G. boer*; from *A. Sax. buan*, *Icel. búa*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate; *D. buonen*, *G. buonen*, to cultivate.] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners and illiterate.—*Boorish*, *bor-ish*, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.—*Boorishly*, *bor-ish-ly*, *adv.* In a clownish manner.—*Boorishness*, *bor-ish-ness*, *n.* The state of being boorish.

Booze, *booz*, *n.* [*D. bezen*, to drink largely, to gulp.] To drink largely; to guzzle liquor; to tipple. Written also *Booze*, *Booze*.—*Boozer*, *boz-er*, *n.* One who guzzles liquor; a tippler; a drunkard.—*Boozy*, *booz-y*, *adj.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. [*Collog.*]

Boot, *bot*, *n.* [*A. Sax. bot*, reparation, amends; *Icel. bót*, remedy, amends; same root as in *better*.] Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.—*To boot* [*A. Sax. fo-bote*] in addition to; over and above; into the bargain.—*v.t.* To profit; to advantage; to avail; used impersonally (it boots us little; what boots it?).—*Bootless*, *bot-les*, *a.* Without boot, profit, or advantage; unprofitable; unavailing; useless.—*Bootlessly*, *bot-les-sly*, *adv.* In a bootless or unprofitable manner.—*Bootlessness*, *bot-les-ness*, *n.*

Boot, *bot*, *n.* [*Fr. bott*, a butt, and also a boot, from resemblance in shape. *Burr*.] An article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg; an in-

strument of torture fastened on to the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and hammered in, often crushing both muscles and bones; the luggage-box in a stage-coach, either on the front or the hind part; *pl.*, used as a singular noun, the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of the guests, or part of whose work originally was to do so.—*v.t.* To put boots on.—*Booted*, *bot-ed*, *a.* Equipped with boots; having boots on.—*Bootes*, *bot's*, *n.* A half or short boot; also a child's knitted boot.—*Boot-hook*, *n.* A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on.—*Boot-hose*, *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdash, in lieu of boots.—*Boot-jack*, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.—*Boot-lace*, *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot.—*Boot-maker*, *n.* One whose occupation is to make boots.—*Boot-rack*, *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops downwards.—*Boot-tree*, *boot-lark*, *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are inserted into a boot and then driven apart by a wedge to stretch the boot.

Bootes, *bo-tes*, *n.* [*Gr. bootēs*, a herdsman, from *boas*, an ox or cow.] A northern constellation, containing the star Arcturus.

Boots, *böts*, *n.* [*Icel. bót*, *Dan. and Sw. bod*, *G. boot*, a booth; allied to *Icel. bók*, *Slav. bouda*, *buda*, *Lith. buda*, a booth, *hint*.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials for a temporary residence, as for a show or the sale of goods in a fair or market.

Booty, *bö'ti*, *n.* [Same as *Icel. byti*, *Dan. bytte*, exchange, barter, booty, from *byta*, to divide into portions, to deal out.] Spoil taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by violence and robbery; plunder; pillage.

Booze, *böz*, *v.t.* *Boozy*, *bö'zi*, *a.* Same as *Booze*, *Boozy*.

Bo-peep, *bo-pép'*, *n.* [*Bo*, an exclamation, and *peep*.] A game among children in which one suddenly appears from behind something, cries 'bo!' and as suddenly disappears, for the purpose of startling its companions.

Borachio, *bö-rach'io*, *n.* [*Sp. borracha*, a leather wine-vessel, from *borra*, a lamb or ewe; *borracho*, drunk.] The dressed skin of a goat or pig used for holding wine or other liquid; a skin or leather bottle; hence a drunkard.

Borage, *bor'aj*, *n.* [*L.L. borrago*, *borago*, from *borra*, hair, from its hairy leaves.] A plant allied to the forget-me-not, having very rough hairy leaves and pretty blue flowers, which were supposed to be cordial and were infused in drinks.

Borax, *bor'aks*, *n.* [*Sp. borax*, *Ar. bérax*, *Sanskrit*, from *bor*, to shine.] A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda occurring in a crude state (tinical) in India, Persia, China, Peru, Chili, &c., or prepared from a solution of boracic acid and of carbonate of soda combined and crystallized; used as a flux in soldering metals, and in making glass and artificial gems.—*Boracic*, *bö-ras'ik*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced from borax.—*Boracic acid*, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.—*Boracite*, *börs-it*, *n.* A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium.—*Borate*, *bö-rät*, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

Borborygmus, *bor-bor-ig'mus*, *bor-bor'im*, *n.* [*Gr. borborygmos*, from *bor-bor-ey*, to have a rumbling in the bowels.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borer, *bör-er*, *n.* A steel-pointed iron instrument for boring holes in rocks preparatory to blasting.

Border, *börd*, *n.* [*Fr. border*, *edge*.] *Mining*, the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

Borderaux, *bor-de-lä*, *a.* Belonging to the Bordeaux district of France, a term applied to a class of fine red wines.

Border, *bör-er*, *n.* [*Fr. bordere*, *borg*, a border, *border*, to border, from the German. *Board*.] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, piece of cloth,

a country, &c.; margin; verge; brink; boundary; confine; frontier.—*v.t.* To have the edge or boundary adjoining; to be contiguous or adjacent; to approach; to come near; with on or upon.—*v.i.* To make a border to; to adorn with a border of ornaments; to form a border to; to touch at the edge or end; to be contiguous to; to limit.—*Borderer*, *bor'der-er*, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confine of a country, region, or tract of land.—*Border-land*, *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district.

Bore, *bör*, *v.t.*—*bored*, *boring*. [*A. Sax. borian*; *Icel. bora*, *Sw. borra*, *Dan. bore*, *D. borra*, *G. bohren*, to bore; of same root with *L. foro*, to bore.] To pierce or perforate and make a round hole in; to drill a hole in; to form by piercing or drilling (to bore a hole); to fire a narrow and difficult passage through; to weary by tedious iteration or repetition; to tire by insufferable dullness; to tease; to annoy; to pester.—*v.i.* To pierce or enter by drilling, &c.; to push forward toward a certain point.—*a.* The hole made by boring; hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the calibre, whether formed by boring or not; a person that tires or wearies, especially by trying the patience; a dull person who forces his company and conversation upon us; anything troublesome or annoying.—*Bore-thing*, *bor-thing*, *n.* The domain of bores; bores collectively; the state of being bored or of being a bore.—*Borer*, *bör-er*, *n.* One who or that which bores; a term sometimes applied to certain worms, insects, fishes, which penetrate foreign bodies.

Bore, *bör*, *n.* [*Icel. böra*, a wave or swell.] A sudden influx of the tide into the estuary of a river from the sea, the inflowing water rising and advancing like a wall, rushing with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance.

Bore, *bör*, *pret.* of *bear* (which see).

Boreal, *bö're-äl*, *a.* [*L. borealis*, from *boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

Borecole, *bör'kol*, *n.* A variety of hardy winter cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and not forming into a hard head.

Boric, *bör'ik*, *a.* Same as *Boracic*.—*Boride*, *bö'rid*, *n.* A compound of boron with an element.

Bora, *born*, *pp.* of *bear*, to bring forth.

Borne, *börn*, *pp.* of *bear*, to carry, &c.

Born, *börn*, *n.* *Bouras*.

Borax, *bö'ron*, *n.* [From *borax*.] *Syn. B. Chem.* the characteristic element contained in borax, forming dark-coloured brilliant crystals, or sometimes a dark-brown powder.

Borough, *bor'us*, *n.* [*A. Sax. bura*, *bera*, a fort, town, city; *Icel. býr*, *Dan. borg*, *Goth. burgo*, *G. D. burg*, root in *A. Sax. burgen*, *Goth. burgen*, *G. bergen*, to protect. From same root are *bury*, *burrow*, *burrows*, *barrow* (grave mound), &c.] A corporate town or township; a town with a properly organized municipal government.—*Borough-English*, *a.* *Law*, a customary descent of estates to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.—*Borough-monger*, *n.* One who buys or sells the parliamentary representation of a borough.

Borrow, *bor'rd*, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. borran*, properly to take on security, from *borr*, *borr*, security, from *borran*, to protect; *G. and D. borpen*, to borrow. *Boa-ro-w*.] To ask and obtain on loan, trust, or on credit, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for; to take or adopt from another or from a foreign source and use as one's own; to adopt; to appropriate; to imitate; to copy.—*Borrower*, *bor'rd-er*, *n.* One who borrows; one who takes what belongs to another and uses it as his own; a copier; an imitator; a plagiarist.

Bort, *bor't*, *n.* Diamonds too coarse for ornamental setting, or small fragments of pure diamonds, used when reduced to a powder for polishing and grinding.

Bosage, *boz'aj*, *n.* [*O. Fr. bosage*, from the German. *Braut*.] A mass

of growing trees or shrubs; woods; groves or thickets; sylvan foliage
Bosch-varak, *bosh-varak*, *bosh-varak*, *n.* [D. *bosch*, wood, and *varak*, bog.] The bush-bog or lush-pig of South Africa, one of the most formidable members of the swine family.

Bosh, *bosh*, *n.* [Turk., empty, vain, use-less.] Nonsense; absurdity; trash.

Bosh, *bosh*, *n.* [An old form of *bush*.] A thickset; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [*Tea*.]—**Boshage**, *n.* *Boscaoz*.—**Boski**, *n.* *Boski*, *n.* *Boski*; covered with groves or thickets. [*M'd.*]
Bosom, *bo'som*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bosum*. D. *bosum*, G. *bosca*, probably from root of *bos*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part.] The breast of a human being; the folds of the dress about the breast; the seat of the tender affections, passions, inmost thoughts, wishes, secrets, &c.; embrace or company (the bosom of the church); something likened to the human bosom (the bosom of the earth, of a lake, &c.).—*n.* Intimate; familiar close; dear.—*v. i.* To inclose or harbour in the bosom; to embrace; to keep with care; to cherish intimately; to conceal; to embosom.

Boss, *bos*, *n.* [Fr. *boisse*, a swelling, from O.H.G. *boso*, a bunch or bundle, same root as G. *boszen*, to beat; E. *beat*.] A protuberant part; a round, swelling body; a projecting mass; a stud or knob; a prominent ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.; arch an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groined in vaulted or flat roofs.—*v. t.* To ornament with bosses; to bestud; to emboss. [*Shak.*]—**Bossy**, *bossy*, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

Boss, *bos*, *n.* [D. *baas*, a master.] An employer; a master; a superintendent; a chief man. [Originally American.]

Bostangi, *bos-tan'je*, *n.* pl. [Turk., from *bostan*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various capacities more closely connected with his person.

Bot, *bot*, *v.* *Borr*.

Botany, *bot'a-ni*, *n.* [As if from a form *botaneta*, from Gr. *botanē*, herbage, a plant, from *bōtōs*, to feed.] The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms, structure, and tissues of plants; the laws or conditions which regulate their growth or development, the functions of their various organs, the classification of the various specific forms of plants, their distribution over the face of the globe, and their condition at various geological epochs.—*Botanic*, *Botanical*, *bot'a-nik*, *bot'a-nik'al*, *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general.—*Botanically*, *bot'a-nik'al-ly*, *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany.—**Botanist**, *bot'an-ist*, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.—**Botanize**, *bot'an-iz*, *v. i.*—*botanized*, *botanizing*. To study plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to seek for plants with a view to study them.

Botarga, *bo-tar'gō*, *bo-tar'gā*, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny strongly salted after they have become putrid, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Botch, *boch*, *n.* [O. E. *botche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, from O. Fr. *bocce*, a boss, a hutch, a boil, a parallel form of *bocce*; Comp. O. D. *bute*, a boil, a swelling.] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil or botch; a patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; a part in any work bungled or ill-finished; bungled work generally.—*v. t.* To mark or cover with botches or boils; to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; to perform or express in a bungling manner.—**Botcher**, *boch'er*, *n.* One who botches; a clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes; a bungler.—**Botchery**, *boch'er-ry*, *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching; clumsy workmanship.

—**Botchy**, *boch'i*, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

Both, *both*, *a.* and *pron.* [A Scandinavian word.—*icel.* *bothir*, *bothi*, *Sc. both*, *lan. beide*, *Goth. bajoths*, *G. beide*, *both*.] The first element is seen in A. Sax. *both*, both-two, both, *Goth. bat*, both, *L. ambo*, *G. ambo*, *Nkr. ubba*, both. The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple. In such a sentence as 'both men were there,' it is an adjective; in 'he invited James and John, and both went,' it is a pronoun; in 'the men both went,' it is a pronoun; in 'he invited James and John, he took them both,' it is a pronoun in apposition to *men, them*. It is often used as a conjunction in connection with *and*—*both*—and being equivalent to as well the one as the other; not only this but also that; equally the former and the latter.

Bother, *bov'er*, *v. t.* [Probably a word of Irish origin; comp. *Ir. buadhirt*, trouble, affliction; *buadhirt*, *I. vex*, disturb; *Ir. Gael. buair*, to vex, trouble; *Ir. Gael. buair*, to vex; to annoy; *Ir. Gael. buair*, to vex; to annoy; *v. i.* To trouble or worry one's self; to make many words or much ado.—*n.* A trouble, vexation, or plague.—**Botheration**, *bov'er-a'shon*, *n.* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.—**Botherer**, *bov'er-er*, *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys.

Bothie, *bothy*, *both'i*, *n.* [Gael. *bothag*, a cot, from same root as *both*.] In Scotland a house for the accommodation of work-people engaged in the same employment; a farm outlying in which the unmarried male or female servants or labourers are lodged.

Bothrychium, *both-ren'ki-ma*, *n.* [Gr. *bothros*, a pit, and *enchyma*, a tissue.] A term applied to the pitted tissue or dotted ducts of plants; cellular tissue, the sides of which are marked by pits sunk in the substance of the membrane.

Botryoid, *Botryoidal*, *bot'ri-oid*, *bot'ri-oid'al*, *a.* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes.

Bot, *bot*, *bot*, *n.* [Gael. *botas*, a bott, *botiag*, a maggot.] A name given to the larva or maggots of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hide of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.; generally in plural.—**Bot-fly**, *n.* A fly that produces bots.

Bottine, *bot-en*, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *botte*, a boot.] A half boot; a lady's boot; also, an appliance resembling a boot, with straps, springs, buckles, &c., to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children.

Bottle, *bot'l*, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, from L.L. *buticula*, a dim. from *butica*, a kind of vessel, from Gr. *boutia*, a flask.] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquids; the contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; hence, *fig.* the bottle is used as equivalent to strong drink in general; the practice of drinking (to be fond of the bottle).—*v. t.*—**bottled**, *botling*. To put into bottles.—**Bottler**, *bot-ler*, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bottle wines, spirits, beer, or the like.

Bottle-fish, *n.* A fish of the eel family with a long whip-like tail and a body capable of being inflated like a sack or leather bottle from 4 to 6 feet long.—**Bottle-glass**, *n.* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles.—**Bottle-green**, *a.* Of a dark green colour like common bottle-glass.—**Bottle-head**, *n.* The whale called also the *Bottle-nose*.—**Bottle-holder**, *n.* One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, wiping off blood, &c.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter in a conflict of any kind.—**Bottle-nose**, *n.* A whale measuring from 22 to 28 feet long, and having a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes; also, the caating-whale.

Bottle-nosed, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped; with a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.—**Bottle-tit**, *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, so called from its bottle-shaped nest.

Bottle, *bot'l*, *n.* [O. Fr. *botel*, dim. of *botta*,

a bundle, from O.H.G. *bōso*, a bundle. *Boas*.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder.

Bottom, *bot'om*, *n.* [A. Sax. *botw*, *bottom*—D. *botem*, *icel. botn*, O.H.G. *podam*, Mod. G. *boten*, from same root as L. *fundus*, Gr. *pythma*, base, bottom.] The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; that on which anything rests or is founded; utmost depth either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; the ground under; any body of water; the lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the portion of a chair for sitting on; the seat; low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley; the part of a ship below the waterline; hence, the ship itself; power of endurance; stamina; native strength.—*a.* At the bottom; lowest; undermost; having the low situation; alluvial.

—*v. t.* To found or build upon; to base; to furnish with a bottom.—**Bottomed**, *bot'omd*, *a.* Having a bottom of this or that kind; used in composition.—**Bottomless**, *bot'om-less*, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; whose bottom cannot be found by sounding.—**Bottomry**, *bot'om-ri*, *n.* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the bottom of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money.

Bottom, *bot'om*, *n.* [W. *botom*, a boss, a stud, a button.] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon.—*v. t.* To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Bouche, *boch*, *boch*, *v. t.* [Fr. *bouche*, mouth.] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as a gun which has been spiked.

Bowder, *bo-dur*, *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to ponder, to sulk.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

Bow, *bow*, *n.* [A. Sax. *boga*, *bog*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough; *icel. bogr*, *Jan. bogv*, *bow*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow; allied to Gr. *pechy*, the fore-arm, *Skr. bhāwa*, the arm. *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

Bow, *bow*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *bow* (which see).
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Box, box, n. [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *beak*, a slap, *beaks*, to beat; akin *beak*.] A blow with the fist.—*v.t.* To strike with the fist or hand.—*v.i.* To fight with the fist; to practise fighting with the fist.—**Boxer, boxer, n.** One who fights with his fist; a pugilist.—**Boxing-glove, n.** A large padded glove used for sparring.

Box, box, n. [*L. buxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the box-tree. *Boa*, a case.] The name given to several species of trees or shrubs, the most important being a small evergreen tree with small shining leaves, and yielding a hard close-grained wood, and the dwarf variety used as edgings of garden walks.—**Boxen, boxen, n.** Blade of box-wood; resembling boat.—**Box-wood, n.** The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, &c.

Boy, boy, n. [*Fris. bot, boy*, a boy; allied to D. *boef*, G. *bube*, Sw. *bue*, a boy.] A male child from birth to the age of puberty; a lad; a man wanting in vigour, experience, judgment; a familiar term applied in addressing or speaking of grown persons, especially one associated in compounds sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt; as, a *post-boy*, a *potboy*.—**Boyhood, boyhood, n.** The state of being a boy or of immature age.—**Boysish, boyish, a.** Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood: in a disparaging sense; childish; trilling; puerile.—**Boysishly, boyishly, adv.** In a boyish manner.—**Boysishness, boyishness, n.** The quality of being boyish.

Boycott, boykott, v.t. [From Capt. *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim of the system.] To combine in refusing to work for, to buy from or sell to, or to have any dealings with, on account of difference of opinion on social and political questions or the like. [Recent.]

Brabble, brab'l, n. [*D. brabbelen*, to confound, to stammer.] A broil; a wrangle.—*v.i.*—**brabbled, brabbling.** To dispute or quarrel noisily.—**Brabbles, brabbling, n.** A clamorous contest; a brabble.—**Brabblers, brabblers, n.** A quarrelsome noisy fellow.

Brace, bris, n. [*O.Fr. braccs, brasse*, &c., from *L. brachia*, the arms, pl. of *brachium*, an arm; allied to Gael. *brac*, W. *brac*, the arm.] That which holds anything tight, tense, firm, or secure, or which supports, binds, or strengthens, as a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building, a thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels, a strap passing over a person's shoulders for supporting his trousers, the crank-shaped stock in which boring-tools, &c., are held, serving as a lever for turning them, &c.; a mark (—) used in written or printed matter connecting two or more words or lines; a couple or pair (not of pair) as useless in contempt).—*v.t.*—**braced, bracing.** To bind or tie closely; to make tense; to strain up; to increase the tension, tone, or vigour of (the nerves, the system); to strengthen; to invigorate.—**Bracer, bracer, n.** One who or that which braces.—**Bracing, bracing, a.** Giving vigour or tone to the bodily system; invigorating.

Bracelet, bris'let, n. [*Fr. bracelet*, a dim. of *O.Fr. braccel, brachel*, an armband, from *L. brachia*, from *brachium*, the arm. *BRACE*] An ornament encircling the wrist, now worn mostly by ladies.

Brach, brach, n. [*O.Fr. brachs, Fr. brague*, from *O.H.G. brack, bracco*, a brack, a kind of hunting dog.] A bitch of the hound kind; a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

Brachial, brak'i-al, a. [*L. brachium*, the arm.] Belonging to the arm; of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.—**Brachiata, brak'i-ata, n.** Having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

Brachiopoda, brak'i-op-o-da, n. pl. [*Gr. brachion*, an arm, and *podas*, a foot.] A class of marine, bivalve, molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c., so

named from the development of a long spirally-coiled fringed respiratory appendage or arm on either side of the mouth.—**Brachiopod, brak'i-op-o-d, n.** One of the Brachiopoda.—**Brachiopodus, brak'i-op-o-dus, a.** Belonging to the class Brachiopoda.

Brachycephalic, Brachycephalous, brak'i-se-fal'ik, brak-i-sefal-us, a. [*Gr. brachys*, short, and *kephalós*, the head.] In *sten.* terms applied to heads (or faces) possessing such heads whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 3 to 1, as those of the Mongolian type.

Brachygraphy, brak'i-gra-fa, n. [*Gr. brachys*, short, and *graphé*, a writing.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.—**Brachygrapher, brak'i-gra-fer, n.** A writer in shorthand.

Brachyura, Brachyours, brak-i-ú-ra, brak-i-on'ra, n. [*Gr. brachys*, short, and *oura*, tail.] A section of ten-footed crustaceans (Decapoda), with the abdomen forming a very short, jointed tail, folded forwards closely under the thorax, as in the common edible crab.—**Brachyural, Brachyurous, brak-i-ú-ral, brak-i-ú-rus, a.** Short-tailed; applied to certain Crustacea, as the crab, to distinguish them from the macrurus or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobster. Also **Brachyural, brak-i-ú-ral.—Brachyuran, brak-i-ú-ran, n.** One of the Brachyura.

Bracken, brak'en, n. [*A Scandinavian word; same as Sw. bräken*, Dan. *bræge*, fern; closely allied to *brass*.] Fern. **BRACK.**

Brackets, brak'et, n. [Ultimately perhaps from *L. brachium*, an arm.] A kind of short supporting piece projecting from a perpendicular surface, either plain or ornamentally carved, as an ornamental projection from the face of a wall to support a statue; a triangular wooden support for a shelf or the like; an ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam; one of two projecting pieces attached to a wall, beam, &c., for carrying or supporting a line of shafting; *printing*, one of two marks, [.] used to inclose a reference, note, or explanation, to indicate an interpolation, rectify a mistake, &c.; a gas-pipe projecting from a wall, usually inclosed or less ornamentally.—*v.t.* To furnish with a bracket or with brackets; *printing*, to place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

Brackish, brak'ish, a. [*D.* and *L.G. brak*, G. *brack*, brackish.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree; applied to water.—*Brak'ishness, brak'ish-ness, n.* The quality of being brackish.

Bract, brakt, n. [*L. racta*, a thin plate of metal.] Bot. a modified leaf differing from other leaves in shape or colour, and generally situated on the peduncle near the flower.—**Bracteata, brak'te-ata, n.** Furnished with bracts.—**Bracteate, brak'te-ated, a.** A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal.—**Bracteole, Bractlet, brak'te-ol, brak'tet, n.** A little bract on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel in a many-flowered inflorescence.

Brad, brad, n. [Same word as Icel. *bródr*, a spike, a nail; Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail; A. Sax. *brord*, a prick, a spire of grass; comp. Gael. and Ir. *brad*, goad, sting.] A kind of nail with little or no head used where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood.—**Brad-awl, n.** An awl to make holes for brads or other nails.

Bradypod, brad'i-pod, n. [*Gr. bradys*, slow, *podos*, a foot.] A slow-moving animal; a sloth.

Brag, brag, v.t.—**bragged, bragging.** [From the Celtic; W. *braglaw*, Ir. *braghaim*, to boast; Gael. *bragatreachd*, boasting; Armor. *brago*, to make a display; from root of *brack*.] To use boastful language; to speak vaingloriously; to boast; to vaunt; to swagger; to bluster.—*a.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt; the thing boasted of; a game at cards; so called because one player *brags* he has a better hand than the others, staking a sum of money on the issue.—**Braggadochio, brag-a-dú-shi-c, n.** [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in

Spenser's 'Faery Queen,' from the verb to brag.] A boasting fellow; a braggart; empty boaster; brag.—**Braggardism, brag-gard-ism, n.** Boastfulness; vain ostentation. [*Sax.*]—**Braggart, brag'art, n.** [*Brag*, and suffix *-art, -ard*.] A boaster; a vain fellow.—**Bragger, brag'er, n.** One who brags.—**Braggingly, brag'ing-li, adv.** In a bragging manner; boastingly.

Brahman, bram'an, n. Among the Hindus a member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste, who claim to have proceeded from the mouth of Brahmá the Creator, one of the deities of the Hindú triad or trinity, and who are noted for their many minute religious observances, their abstemiousness, and their severe penance.—**Brahmanic, Brahmanical, bram'an'ik, bram'an'ik-al, a.** Of or pertaining to the Brahmins or their doctrines and worship.—**Brahmanism, bram'an-ism, n.** The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmins.—**Brahmanist, bram'an-ist, n.** An adherent of Brahmanism. These words are also spelled *Bráhm-, Bráhm-,* &c.

Brail, bráil, v.t. [*A. Sax. breden, bregdan*, to weave, to braid; Icel. *bregða*, to braid, *bragða*, a sudden movement; O.H.G. *brētan*, to braid.] To weave or intertwine, as hair, by forming three or more strands into one; to plait.—*a.* A sort of narrow textile band formed by plaiting or weaving several strands of silk, cotton, woolen, &c., together; a plait or plaited tress of hair.—**Braiding, brad'ing, n.** Braid, or trimming made of braid collectively.

Brail-band, bráil-band, n. [*O.Fr. brail, braisier*, &c., a trower-band, from *bras*, branches, from *L. braccs, braccs*, from *brachia*, the arms; a rope attached to a fore-and-aft sail or a jib to assist in taking in the sail.—*v.t.* To haul in by means of the brails; followed by *up*.

Brain, brán, n. [*A. Sax. bræpan, bropen*, D. and O.Fris. *brân*.] The soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull in man and other vertebrate animals, forming the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition, and in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate; the cerebrum; sometimes named to include also the cerebellum; the understanding; the fancy; the imagination.—*v.t.* To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains.—**Brained, bránd, a.** Furnished with brains; used chiefly in composition.—**Brainish, brán'ish, a.** Hot-headed; furious. [*Sax.*]—**Brainless, bram'les, a.** Without understanding or judgment; silly; stupid.—**Brain- fever, n.** Inflammation of the brain.—**Brain-pan, n.** The skull which incloses the brain. [*Sax.*]—**Brain-sick, a.** Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crochety; crazed.—**Brain-sickly, adv.** Weakly; madly. [*Sax.*]—**Brain-sickness, n.** Disorder of the understanding.

Braine, Braine, bráin, v. [*Fr. braiser*, to braise, from Dan. *bræs*, to fry; Sw. *brasa*, to flame. *BRASE*.] To bake, broil, or stew with herbs, spices, &c., in a closely-covered pan.—**Braising-pan, n.** A small covered pan or air-tight oven for braising meat in.

Braize, brás, n. [By metathesis from *A. Sax. bræz*, a perch; D. *bræz*, G. *brack*.] A spiny-finned fish of an ovate shape and uniformly red colour, allied to the sea-bream, found on the British coast.

Brake, brak, n. [*A. Sax. braccs*, fern, bracken; *L.G. brack*, brushwood; allied to D. *brack*, Dan. *brak*, G. *brack*, fallow.] A fern; bracken; a place overgrown with bracks or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket, as of canes, &c.—**Brakely, brak'el, a.** Full of bracks, ferns, brambles, shrubs, &c.; thorny; rough.

Braks, brak, n. [From the verb to break; comp. *L.G. brack*, G. *brack*, an instrument for breaking flax; O.D. *braks*, a fetter for the neck, *braks*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose.] An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp; a pump-handle; a treadle; trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while sheering; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods; a kind of wagonette; a strong heavy vehicle with a seat only for the driver used for breaking

in young horses to harness; an appliance used to stop or retard the motion of a machine or vehicle by friction, and generally consisting of a simple or compound lever which can be pressed forcibly against the rim of a wheel on one of the axles of the machine or carriage.—**Brakeman**, **Brakeman**, **brak'man**, **brak'man**, **n.** The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake; missing, the man in charge of a winding-engine.—**Brake-van**, **n.** The van or car in a railway train to whose wheels the brake is applied.

Bramble, **bram'bl**, **n.** [A. Sax. *bremel*, *bremel*, from stem *brum*, *brum* (seen also in *brum*), of being simply a termination and *b* inserted as in *remmel*, *sc.* comp. L.G. *brumel*, *brumel*. Dan. *bræ*, G. *brumbeere*, Sw. *brum-bar*, a blackberry. A prickly trailing shrub of the rose family growing in hedges and waste places, and bearing a black berry somewhat like a raspberry; the berry itself; the blackberry.—**Brambled**, **bram'bl'd**, **a.** Overgrown with brambles.—**Brambly**, **bram'bl**, **a.** Full of brambles.—**Brambling**, **bram'bling**, **n.** A fish inhabiting Britain, very like the chaffinch but larger.

Bramin, **bram'in**, **n.** BRAHMIN.

Bran, **bran**, **n.** [A. Celtic word—W. Ir. Gael. *brann*, *brann*, *chaff*; Armor. *brann*, *bran*, whence O. Fr. *bram*.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding.—**Bran**, **bran**, **n.** Resembling bran; consisting of bran.

Branch, **branch**, **n.** [From Fr. *branche*, a branch, from Armor. *branc*, an arm; connected with L. L. *branca*, a claw, W. *brach*, L. *brachium*, an arm.] A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem, or from a part ultimately supported by the stem; a bough; a shoot; something resembling a branch; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; any member or part of a body or system; a department, section, or subdivision; a line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock.—**a.** To spread in branches; to send out branches as a plant; to divide into separate parts or subdivisions; to diverge (a road branches off); to ramify.—**a.** To divide, as into branches; to adorn, as with needlework, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.—**Branchless**, **branch'less**, **a.** Without branches; bare; naked; barren.—**Branchlet**, **branch'let**, **n.** A small branch; a twig; a shoot.—**Branchy**, **branch'y**, **a.** Full of or consisting of branches, or having wide-spreading branches.—**vered** or **shaded** with branches.—**Branchiness**, **branch'iness**, **n.**

Branchia, **branch'ia**, **n.** pl. [L.] The respiratory organs of fishes, etc.; the gills.—**Branchial**, **branch'ial**, **a.** Relating to the branchia or gills; performed by means of branchia.

Branchiopoda, **branch'io-pod'a**, **n.** pl. [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *podos*, a foot.] An order of crustacean animals, so called because their branchia, or gills, are situated on the feet, as in the water-beetle, brine-shrimp, &c.—**Branchiopod**, **branch'io-pod**, **n.** An animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.—**Branchiopoda**, **branch'io-pod'a**, **n.** Gills-footed; belonging to the order Branchiopoda.

Branchiostegal, **Branchiostegus**, **branch'io-steg'al**, **branch'io-steg'us**, **n.** [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stegos*, a covering.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills; having a membrane covering the gills below the operculum; covering the gills (the *branchiostegus* membrane).

Brand, **brand**, **n.** [A. Sax. *brand*, a burning, a sword.—Icel. *brandr*, fire-brand, sword; Dan. D. and G. *brand*, a burning. The sword is so called from its gleaming. Akiu to verb *burna*.] A piece of wood burning or partly burned; a sword; a mark made by burning with a hot iron or by other means, as on commodities to indicate the quality of manufacturer, or on sheep to indicate the owner, or on criminals to indicate their crime or for identification; a trade-mark; hence, kind or quality; a

mark of infamy; a stigma; a disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed as if they had been burned.—**a.** To burn or impress a mark upon with a hot iron, or to distinguish by a similar mark; to fix a mark or character of infamy upon; to stigmatize as infamous.—**Brander**, **brand'er**, **n.** One who brands.—**Brand-iron**, **branding-iron**, **n.** An iron to brand with.—**Brand-new**, **a.** A more correct form of *Brand-new* (which see).

Brandish, **brand'ish**, **v.t.** [From Fr. *brandir*, *brandissant*, from Teut. *brand*, a sword.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish.—**Brandisher**, **brand'ish'er**, **n.** One who brandishes.

Branding, **brand'ing**, **n.** The part or young of the salmon, so named from having, as it were, branded markings; also, a small red worm used for bait in freshwater fishing.

Brandy, **brand'l**, **n.** [O. E. *brandwine*, D. *brandewijn*, lit. burnt wine.—D. *branden*, to burn, to distill, and *wijn*, wine, like G. *branntwein*—*brannen*, to burn, and *wein*, wine. BRAWD.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press; a name now also given to spirit distilled from other liquors or fruit juices.

Brangle, **brang'l**, **n.** [Perhaps from *braggie*, from *brag*.] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.—**a.** To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble.

Brank, **brank**, **n.** [L. *branca*, properly an ancient Gallic word.] Buckwheat.

Brank, **brank**, **n.** [From the Celtic: Gael. *brancas*, a kind of pillory; Ir. *brancas*, a halber. An instrument of the nature of a trident formerly used for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle.

Brand-new, **brand'new**, **a.** [For *brand-new*, the original form, from *brand*, a burning, and *new*.] Lit. glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new.
Brash, **brash**, **n.** [From Fr. *brèche*, a breach, broken stuff, breccia.] A confused heap of fragments, as masses of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks; small fragments of crushed ice, collected by winds or currents, near the shore; refuse boughs of trees.

Brazier, **brazi'er**, **n.** [Fr. *brazier*, *brazier*, from *brasis*, embers, live coals; same origin as *brass*, *brass*.] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

Brazier, **brazi'er**, **n.** [From *brass* or from *brass*.] An artificer who works in brass.

Brasil, **brazil**, **n.** Same as *Brasili*.

Brass, **bras**, **n.** [A. Sax. *bræs*, *bræs*—Icel. *bræs*, solder; from verbal stem seen in Icel. *bræs*, to harden by fire; Sw. *brasa*, to blast; Dan. *bræs*, to fry (whence Fr. *brûler*, live embers, *brûler*, to brass, *brûler*, to braise).] A malleable and fusible alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour, usually containing about one-third of its weight of zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass, as a monumental plate bearing effigies, coats of arms, &c., inlaid in a slab of stone, common in the pavements of mediæval churches; pl. musical instruments of the trumpet kind; brassiness or impudence (colloq.); money (colloq.).—**a.** To cover or coat over with brass.—**Brassy**, **bras'y**, **a.** Resembling or composed of brass; brassy.—**a.** A golf-club shod with brass.—**Brassiness**, **brasi'ness**, **n.**—**Brass-band**, **n.** A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass.—**Brass-finisher**, **n.** A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.—**Brass-founder**, **n.** A founder or maker of articles in cast brass.

Brassard, **bras'ard**, **n.** [Fr. from *bras*, arm.] A protecting piece, or a badge, for the arm. Also *Brasard*.

Brat, **brat**, **n.** [Fr. and Gael. *brat*, a rag, an apron.] A child; so called in contempt.

Brattice, **brat'ice**, **n.** [O. Fr. *brutecche*, a bartizan; probably from G. *brat*, a board, a plank.] A partition which divides a mining shaft into two chambers, serving as the upcast and downcast shafts for ventilation, or placed across a gallery to

keep back noxious gases, or prevent the escape of water; a fence put round dangerous machinery.

Bravado, **bra-vá'do**, **n.** [Sp. *bravada*, Fr. *bravade*. BRAVE.] An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate; a boast; a brag.

Brave, **brá**, **a.** [Fr. *brave*, *brave*, gay, proud, braggard; Sp. and It. *bravo*, *bravo*, courageous; perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *bravo*, *brav*, gaily dressed, fine, handsome; also O. Sw. *brav*, good.] Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; high-spirited; valiant; fearless; making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; excellent; capital.—**a.** A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion; a North American Indian or other savage warrior.—**a.** *braved*, *braving*. To encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to defy; to dare.—**Bravely**, **brav'ly**, **adv.** In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; personally.—**Braviness**, **brav'ness**, **n.** The quality of being brave.—**Bravery**, **brav'ry**, **n.** The quality of being brave; courage; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; splendour; show; bravado.

Brave, **brá'vo**, **interj.** [It. BRAVE.] Well done! The word being an Italian adjective, the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company.

Bravo, **brá'vo**, **n.** pl. *Bravoes*, **brá'vos**. [It. and Sp., lit. a daring man.] A daring villain; an assassin or murderer for hire.

Bravura, **brá'vo-ra**, **n.** [It., *bravery*, spirit.] *Mus.* applied to a florid air, serving to display a performer's flexibility of voice and distinctness of articulation.

Brawl, **brá**, **v.t.** [Perhaps from W. *brawl*, a coat, *broilus*, to boast, *bragal*, to vesperate; or akin to D. *brallen*, to boast, Dan. *bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brólle*, to roar.] To be clamorous or noisy; to quarrel noisily; to make the noise of rushing or running water; to flow with a noise (a brook *bravels* along).—**a.** A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention; an uproar, row, or squabble; a kind of dance.—**Brawler**, **brá'ler**, **n.** One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.—**Brawling**, **brá'ling**, **a.** Given to indulge in brawls; contentious; quarrelsome; making the noise of rushing water; purring; rippling.—**Brawlingly**, **brá'ling'ly**, **adv.** In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

Brawn, **brán**, **n.** [O. Fr. *brason*, the muscular parts of the body, from O. H. G. *brasto*, *braton*, meat for roasting, from *braten*, to roast.] Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or swine, cooked as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled; the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a shape; a fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body, as on the thigh or the arm; muscular strength; muscle; the arm.—**Braviness**, **brav'ness**, **n.** The quality of being brave; strength; hardiness.—**Brawny**, **brá'ny**, **a.** Having large strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; bulky; strong.

Brazy, **brá'zil**, **n.** [Perhaps from the verb to *brask*; comp. G. *brachsen*, vomiting, *brachen*, to break; or from Gael. *bragaidh*, a disease of sheep.] The name given to several diseases of sheep; a sheep having the brazy; the mutton of such a sheep.—**a.** Affected or tainted with brazy.

Bray, **brá**, **v.t.** [O. Fr. *brayer* (Fr. *brayer*), to pound, from G. *brachen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small.

Bray, **brá**, **v.t.** [Fr. *bravo*, to brag; L. L. *bravire*, *bravare*, to brag, from Celtic root seen in *brag*.] To utter a harsh cry; said especially of the ass; to make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.—**a.** To utter with a loud harsh sound; sometimes with *out*.—**a.** The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh or grating sound.—**Brayer**, **brá'er**, **n.** One that brays like an ass.

Brace, **brás**, **v.t.** *braced*, *bracing*. [Fr. *bracer*, to brace, from the Scandinavian. BRASS.] To solder with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc; to cover or ornament with brass; to harden; to harden to impudence [Shak.];—**brasses**, **brás'es**, **n.** Made of brass; also, from *br* as often serving as a type of strength or impenetrability

ity, extremely strong; impenetrable; pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass (a brass sound); impudent; having a front like brass.—*v.t.* To behave with insolence or effrontery: with an indefinite *it*.—*To brass out*, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*.—*Brasely*, *brā'in-ly*, *adv.* In a brass manner; boldly; impudently.—*Brasiness*, *brā'in-ness*, *n.* Appearance like brass; brassiness; impudence.—*Brasier*, *brā'si-er*, *n.* Same as *Braser*.—*Brassa-face*, *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.—*Brass-faced*, *a.* Impudent; bold to excess.

Brasils, *Brasili-wood*, *brā-sil'*, *n.* [*Fr. brasil*, from *brasa*, a live coal, the name being given to the wood from its colour, and the country being called after the wood.] A very heavy wood of a red colour, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, used for dyeing red.—*Brasiletto*, *brā-si-let'to*, *n.* An inferior species of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica.—*Brasilia*, *brā'si-li-a*, *n.* The red colouring matter of Brazil-wood.

Brasils, *brā-sil'*, *n.* The seeds of a very lofty tree growing throughout tropical America. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell, and containing from eighteen to twenty-four triangular wrinkled seeds, which, besides being eaten, yield an oil, used by watchmakers and others.

Brasils, *brā-sil'*, *n.* [*From A. Sax. brass*, *brice*, a breach or breaking, from *brasan*, to break; partly also from *Fr. brèche*, a breach, from the same stem, but directly from the German.] The act of violating or neglecting some law, contract, obligation, or custom; the space between the several parts of a mass parted by violence; a rupture; a break; a gap (a break in a wall); separation between persons through ill feeling; difference; quarrel; injury; wound (U. T.); the breaking of waves; the surf (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To make a breach or opening in.

Bread, *brēd*, *n.* [*A. Sax. brēdd*—*D. brood*, *Sw.* and *Dan. brod*, *G. brod*, *brof*. Root doubtful; perhaps *brew*.] A kind of food made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, or that prepared from other plants, and baking it, the dough being often caused to ferment; food or sustenance in general.—**Bread-corn**, *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, oats, maize, &c.—**Bread-fruit**, *n.* The fruit of a tree which grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, producing a large round fruit used as a substitute for bread, and forming the principal food of a considerable population.—**Bread-nut**, *n.* The fruit of a tree common in the woods of Jamaica, which, when roasted, is used as bread.—**Bread-stuff**, *n.* Bread-corn: used frequently in the plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made collectively.—**Bread-winner**, *n.* One who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family.

Breadth, *brēdth*, *n.* [*O.E. brēde*, with *th* added, from *A. Sax. brādū*, breadth, from *brād*, broad; comp. *length*, *width*. *BOON.*] The measure or extent of any plane surface from side to side; width; largeness of mind; liberality; wide intellectual grasp; *fine arts*, an impression of largeness, freedom, and space produced by bold or simple touches and strokes of the pencil.—**Breadthways**, *brēdth'wāz*, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

Break, *brāk*, *v.t.* *breaks* [*pret. breaks* is still used in archaic style; broken or broke (*pp.*); *breaking*.] [*A. Sax. brekan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c.—*D. breken*, *Dan. brække*, *G. brechen*, *Goth. brikjan*, to break, to crush, &c.; *Icel. bruka*, to break; same root as *L. frango*, *Gr. (frēgymai)*, to break.] To part or divide by force and violence (as a stick, a rope); *to sever or interrupt* (connection, friendship); to cause to give way, to break an enemy's lines; to destroy, weaken, or impair (health, constitution); to subdue; to quell (to break one's spirit); to train to obedience; to make tractable (to

break a horse); to disarms or cashier; pay off (troops); to reduce in rank or condition (an officer); to give a superficial wound to so as to lacerate the skin; to violate, as a contract, law, or promise; to stop; to interrupt (sleep); to cause to discontinue (to break person of a habit); to check; to lessen the force of (a fall or a blow); to make a first and partial disclosure of; to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock (to break unwelcome news); to destroy the completeness of; to remove a part (from a sum of money); a set of things.—*To break off*, to sever by breaking; to put a sudden stop (to a marriage); to discontinue; to leave off (intimacy, a conversation).—*To break up*, to open forcibly (a door); to lay open (to break up ground); to dissolve or put an end to (a meeting); to separate; to disband.—*To break ground*, to begin to plough or dig; to commence excavation; *Ag.* To begin to execute any plan.—*To break the heart* to a grievously; to cause to die of grief (to break one's mind); to reveal one's secret.

Break the ice, to overcome difficulties and make a beginning; to get over the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintance.—*To break down*, to burst forth violently (as storm, a deluge); to open spontaneously or by force from within; to burst (a bubble, a tumour); to show the first light of morning; to dawn (the day, the morning breaks); to become bankrupt; to decline or fall in health and strength; to fail, change in tone, or falter, as the voice.—*To break away*, to disengage one's self abruptly; to rush off.—*To break down*, to come down by breaking; to fall and be unable to proceed in an undertaking.—*To break forth*, to burst out; to be suddenly manifested (rage, light, noise); to rush or issue out; to give vent to one's feelings.—*To break from*, to disengage one's self from; to leave abruptly or violently.—*To break in* or *into*, to enter by force; to start into suddenly (*break into* gallop); *To break loose*, to get free by force; to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, to part; to become separated; to desert suddenly.—*To break out*, to issue forth; to arise or spring up (fire, fever, sedition); to appear in eruption (a rash).—*To break up*, to dissolve and separate (as a company).—*To break with*, to cease to be friends with; to quarrel; to breach a subject to (*Shak.*); *n.* An opening made by force; a rupture; a breach; an interruption of continuity (five years without a break); a line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense or a stop in the sentence; a contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake; a contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents; a large high-set four-wheeled vehicle; a brake.—*Break of day*, the dawn.—*Breakable*, *brāk'ə-bl*, *a.* Capable of being broken.—*Breakage*, *brāk'ij*, *n.* The act of breaking; allowance for what is accidentally broken.—*Break-down*, *n.* An overthrow, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; a failure; a collapse; a lively, noisy dance.—*Breaker*, *brāk'er*, *n.* The person who or that which breaks anything; a violator or transgressor; a wave broken into foam against the shore; a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface; a small flat water-cask (in this sense perhaps a corruption of *Sp. barrica*, a keg).—*Breakfast*, *brēk'fāst*, *n.* The first meal in the day; the meal which enables one to break the fast lasting from the previous day; the food taken at the first meal.—*v.t.* To furnish with breakfast.—*v.t.* To eat breakfast.—*Breakneck*, *brāk'nek*, *n.* A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business (*Shak.*).—*a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous.—*Break-up*, *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.—*Break-water*, *brāk'wā-ter*, *n.* Any structure or contrivance serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbour or anything exposed to the force of the waves.

Bream, *brēm*, *n.* [*Fr. bream*, *O.Fr. breams*, from *O.H.G. brādacra*, *G. brassen*, the bream.] The name of several fresh-water

soft-finned fishes belonging to the carp family; the name is also given to some spiny-tailed sea-fishes resembling the perch.

Bream, *brēm*, *v.t.* [*D. brem*, broom, furze, from the material of which it is made; the verb broom is also used in same sense.] *Newt.* to clear of snails, sea-weed, oose, &c., by fire—an operation applied to a ship's bottom.

Breast, *brēst*, *n.* [*A. Sax. brēst*—*Icel. brjóst*, *Sw. bröst*, *Dan. bryst*, *D. borst*, *Goth. brasts*, *G. Brust*; allied to *E. burst*, and primarily signifying a protuberance, adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the fore-part of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals; the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, desires, and secrets; anything resembling or likened to the breast.—*To make a clean breast*, to make full confession.—*v.t.* To meet in front boldly or openly; to oppose with the breast; to stem.—*Breasted*, *brēst'ed*, *a.* In compounds, having a breast (of this or that kind).—*Breast-bone*, *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.—*Breast-deep*, *brēst-dep*, *a.* Deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.—*Breast-knot*, *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.—*Breast-pang*, *n.* Angina pectoris.—*Breast-plate*, *brēst'plāt*, *n.* A pin worn for a fastener or ornament on the breast; a brooch.—*Breast-plate*, *brēst'plāt*, *n.* A plate worn on the breast as part of defensive armour; *Jer.*—*Ag.* part of the vestment of the high-priest; a plate or piece which receives the butt end of a boring tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use.—*Breast-plough*, *n.* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross-bar held opposite the breast, used to cut or pare turf.—*Breast-wall*, *n.* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.—*Breast-wheel*, *n.* A kind of water-wheel, in which the water is delivered to the float-board at a point somewhere between the bottom apex and top, generally a very little below the level of the axis.—*Breast-work*, *n.* Fort. A hastily-constructed work thrown up breast-high for defence; the parapet of a building.

Breath, *brēth*, *n.* [*A. Sax. brētha*, odour, scent, breath; allied to *G. bradum*, *brodem*, steam, vapour, breath; *brod*, vapour, a bubble; same root as *E. broth* and *brew*.] The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals; the power of breathing; life; the state or power of breathing freely (to be out of breath from violent exercise); a pause; time to breathe; a single respiration; the time of a single respiration; a very slight breeze; air in gentle motion; an exhalation; an odour; a perfume.—*Out of breath*, breathless.—*Breathable*, *brēth'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being breathed.—*Breathableness*, *brēth'a-bl-ness*, *n.* State of being breathable.—*Breathes*, *brēth'es*, *v.t.* being *breathable*. *To breathe*, *brēth'es*, *v.t.* *breathed*, *breathing*. *To respire*; to inspire and expire air; to live; to make a single respiration; to take breath; to rest from action; to pass or blow gently, as air; to exhale, as odour; to emanate; *Ag.* to be instinct with life; to be alive.—*v.t.* *To inhale and exhale in respiration*; to inspire or infuse (*breaths* life into); to exhale; to send out; to utter; to speak; to whisper (words, &c.); to suffer to take or recover (breath); to suffer to get out of breath; to exhaust.—*Breathed*, *brēth'ed*, *a.* Endowed with breath; *philol.* uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute.—*Breather*, *brēth'er*, *n.* One who breathes; one who lives (*Shak.*); a sharp spell of exercise.—*Breathing*, *brēth'ing*, *n.* Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air; a gentle breeze; *Ag.* a gentle influence or operation; inspiration; soft or secret utterance (*Shak.*); time taken to recover breath; a stop; a delay; *gram.* an aspiration, an aspirate.—*Breathless*, *brēth'les*, *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labour or violent action; without breath; dead; incapable of

Fate, *fāt*, *fat*, *fall*; *mā*, *met*, *hār*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *not*, *mōve*; *tube*, *tub*, *bull*; *oil*, *pound*; *a. Sc. abume*—the *Fr. u.*

pieces of which are sent to friends after the festival. — **Bridesmaid**, *Bridemaide*, *bride-maid*, *bride-maid*, *n.* A woman of girl attending on or accompanying a bride at her wedding. — **Bridesman**, *Brideman*, *bride-man*, *bride-man*, *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Bridewell, *brid'wel*, *n.* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near St. Bride's or *Bride's Well*, in London, which was turned into a penal work-house.

Bridge, *brj*, *n.* [O.E. *brig*, *brigg*, *Sc. brig*, *A. Sax. brigg*, *brigg*, *Iscl. briggja*, *Den. brigg*, a pier, *D. brugg*, *G. bruck*, a bridge; akin to *Iscl. brat*, *Dan. bræ*, a bridge.] Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, lake, road, valley, or the like, for the purpose of a convenient passage; in *burns*, a low wall or vertical partition for compelling the flame and heated vapour to ascend; the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board; a range of planks which form a communication between the paddle-boxes of a steam-vessel; the upper and bony part of the nose; a modern card game based on whist. — **Electric bridge**, a contrivance for determining the resistance of an electric circuit. — **s.t.** — **bridged**, *bridging*. To build a bridge or bridges on or over; to make a bridge or bridges for (a road); *to* find a way of overcoming or getting over; generally with *over* (to bridge over a difficulty). — **Bridge-steamers**, a partial deck common in paddle-steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

Bride, *bridi*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bridel*, a bridle — *D. bridel*, *O.H.G. bridel*. Probably from A. Sax. *bradan*, to braid.] The portion of gear or harness fitted to the head of a horse (or animal similarly used), and by which he is governed and restrained; a restraint; a curb; a check. — **s.t.** — **bridled**, *bridling*. To put a bridle on; to restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control. — **s.t.** To hold the head up and backwards; to assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation at its being offended; to toss the head: generally with *up*. — **Bride-hand**, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. — **Bride-path**, *Bride-road*, *n.* A path or road which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages.

Bridoon, *bridoon*, *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*, a bridle.] A light saddle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein.

Brief, *bréf*, *n.* [O.Fr. *brif*, *Fr. brif*, from *L. brevis*, short, seen also in *brevis*, *brevé*, *abridge*.] Short in duration; lasting a short time; short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct. — **In brief**, in few words; in short. — **a.** An epitome; a short or concise writing (*Shak*); an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up for the instruction of an advocate or barrister in conducting proceedings in a court of justice; a formal letter from the pope on some matter of discipline. — **s.t.** To furnish (a barrister) with a brief. — **Briefless**, *bréfless*, *a.* Receiving or having received no briefs (a *briefless* barrister). — **Briefly**, *bréfil*, *adv.* In a brief manner; concisely; in few words. — **Briefness**, *bréfnés*, *n.* The state or quality of being brief; shortness; conciseness; brevity.

Brier, *brj*, *n.* [A. Sax. *briser*, *briv*, a brier; probably borrowed from the Celtic; comp. *Ir. briar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier; *Gael. bréas*, a bush, a brier. A prickly plant or shrub in general; the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose; the wild-rose. — **Briered**, *brj'erd*, *a.* Set with briars. — **Briery**, *brj'eri*, *a.* Full of briars; rough; thorny.

Brig, *brj*, *n.* [An abbrev. of *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, square rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.

Brigade, *brj-gád*, *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, from *It. brigata*, a brigade, from *bravero*, to fight. **BRIGAND**.] A party or division of troops, consisting of several regiments, squadrons,

or battalions; a body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority (a *free brigade*). — **s.t.** — **brigaded**, *brigading*. To form into brigade or into brigades. — **Brigade-major**, *n.* The officer who assists a brigadier in the management and ordering of his brigade. — **Brigadier**, *brj-gá-der*, *Brigadier-general*, *n.* The general officer who commands a brigade.

Brigand, *brj-gánd*, *n.* [Fr. *brigand*, from *It. brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, from *briga*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), from *briga*, an intrigue, a quarrel.] A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of those robbers who live in gangs in secret retreats in mountains or forests. — **Brigandage**, *brj-gánd-aj*, *n.* The life and practices of a brigand; highway robbery.

Brigantine, *Brigantine*, *brj-gánd-in*, *brj-gánd-in*, *n.* [Fr. *brigantine*, from *brigante*, in old sense of foot-soldier. **BRIGAND**.] Body armour composed of iron rings or small thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather, and covered over with similar materials.

Brigantine, *brj-gánd-in*, *n.* [Fr. *brigantine*, from *It. brigantino*, a pirate vessel, from *brigante*, a pirate. **BRIGAND**.] A kind of light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs; a two-masted vessel partly square-rigged and resembling a brig.

Bright, *brjt*, *a.* [A. Sax. *brucht*, *bryht*, clear, shining — *Goth. bráhts*, *O.H.G. berbht*, bright; same root as *L. sagro* (anciently *fragro*), to flame, *flamma* (*flagma*), flame, *Skr. bhraj*, to shine.] Radiating or reflecting light; blazing with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; resplendent; sparkling; illustrious; glorious (name, period); quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull; lively; vivacious; animated; cheerful. — **Brighten**, *brjt'n*, *v.t.* To make bright or brighter; to shed light on; to make to shine; to cheer; to make gay or cheerful; to brighten the splendour of; to add lustre to; to make acute or witty; to sharpen the faculties of. — **s.t.** To grow bright or more bright; to clear up; to become less dark or gloomy. — **Brightly**, *brjt'li*, *adv.* In a bright manner; splendidly; with lustre. — **Brightness**, *brjt'nés*, *n.* The state or quality of being bright; splendour; lustre; acuteness of mental faculties; sharpness of wit. — **Brightness**, *brjt'núm*, *a.* Bright; brilliant.

Brill, *bril*, *a.* [Probably from *Coru. brídel*, a mackerel, pl. *bríthell*, *bríth*, from *bríth*, streaked, variegated.] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot, but inferior to it both in size and quality.

Brilliant, *brj'lyánt*, *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle, *L. L. beryllus*, to shine like a beryl, from *L. beryllus*, a beryl.] Sparkling or gleaming with lustre; glittering; bright; distinguished by such qualities as command admiration; splendid; shining (a *brilliant* achievement, a *brilliant* writer). — **a.** A diamond of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner possible; *prizing*, a very small type, a size less than diamond. — **Brilliance**, *brj'lyánt*, *brj'lyánt*, *n.* Great brightness; splendour; lustre. — **Brilliantly**, *brj'lyánt'li*, *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly. — **Brilliantness**, *brj'lyánt'nés*, *n.*

Brills, *brjls*, *n. pl.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

Brim, *brm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *brim*, the surf, the sea — *Iscl. brim*, the surf; akin *Dan. brama*, *G. brime*, the edge, border; from root seen in *L. fremere*, to rear, *Skr. bhram*, to whirl, *ábrant*, a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf roars or rages.] The brink, edge, or margin of a river or sheet of water; the upper edge of anything hollow, as a cup; a projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow, as a hat. — **s.t.** — **brimmed**, *brimming*. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top; to furnish with a brim, as a hat. — **s.t.** To be full to the brim; to be full to overflowing. — **To brim over**, to run over the brim; to be so full as to overflow. — **Brimful**, *brim'fúl*, *a.* Full to the top; completely full; used predicat-

ively. — **Brimless**, *brim'less*, *a.* Having no brim, as a hat. — **Brimmer**, *brim'er*, *n.* A bowl or glass full to the top. — **Brimming**, *brim'ing*, *a.* Full to the top or brim (a *brimming* gill).

Brimstone, *brim'stón*, *n.* [O.E. *brimstona*, *brimston*, *Sc. brimstona*, *brimston*; *li. burn-stone*, or *burning-stone*, like *Iscl. brimstein*, *brimstone*.] Sulphur. — **Brimstone-butterfly**, *n.* A species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour.

Brimsted, *brim'sted*, *a.* [Equivalent to *Prov. E. and Sc. branded*, of a reddish-brown colour with darker markings; lit. of a burnt colour, the root being in *burn-brand*, *Sc.*] Of a gray or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue, having a hide variegated by streaks or blotches lighter and darker in hue. — **Brimsted**, *brim'sted*, *a.* Same as *Brimsted*, and now the more commonly used word.

Brine, *brin*, *n.* [A. Sax. *brine*, *brine*, so called from its burning taste — A. Sax. *brine*, a burning. **BRINE**.] Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water; hence used for tears, and for a sea or ocean. — **s.t.** — **brined**, *brining*. To steep in brine. — **Brinish**, *brj'nish*, *a.* Like brine; somewhat salt; saltish. — **Briny**, *brj'ni*, *a.* Consisting of or resembling brine; of the nature of brine; salt. — **Brine-pan**, *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization. — **Brine-pit**, *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. — **Brine-shrimp**, *n.* A branchiopodous crustacean, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length, found in salt-pans and in the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

Bring, *brjng*, *v.t.* — **brought**, *brjng'ed*. [A. Sax. *bringan*, *brang*, *brungen*, later *brungen*, *bráht*, *bráht* — *D. brengen*, *Goth. bringan* (pron. *bringan*), *G. bringen*; same root as *bear*, to carry.] To bring or convey from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; to fetch; to carry; to make to come (honour, wisdom, strength, sleep); to procure; to conduct or attend in going; to accompany; to change in state or condition (*bring to nought*, *Sc.*); to persuade (a man to reason, to terms). — **To bring about**, to effect; to accomplish. — **To bring down**, to cause to come down; to lower; to humiliate; to abase. — **To bring forth**, to produce, as young or fruit; to beget; to cause. — **To bring forward**, to produce to view or notice (*bring forward* arguments). — **To bring in**, to introduce to supply; to furnish (income, rent). — **To bring in**, to be acquitted, to clear from condemnation. — **To bring on**, to cause to begin (a battle, *Sc.*); to originate (*bring on* a disease). — **To bring over**, to convey over; to convert by persuasion or other means; to cause to change sides or an opinion. — **To bring (a ship) to**, to check the course of (a ship) by making the sails counteract each other and keep her nearly stationary. — **To bring to light**, to reveal. — **To bring to mind**, to recall what has been forgotten or out of the thoughts. — **To bring to pass**, to effect. — **To bring under**, to reduce; to reduce to obedience. — **To bring up**, to nurse, feed and tend; to rear; to educate; to introduce to notice (*bring up* a subject); to cause to advance near (troops); to cause to stop (a horse); to pull up. — **To bring up the rear**, to move onwards in the rear to form the rear portion. — **Brisk**, *brj'sk*, *a.* One who brings or conveys.

Brisk, *brj'sk*, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; *Dan. and Sw. bris*, a hill, declivity; and to *W. Brynna*, a hillock, from *brin*, a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity to danger.

Brisky, *brj'oi*, *n.* Same as *Bryson*.

Brisce, *brés*, *n.* Same as *Breece*, an insect.

Brisk, *brj'sk*, *a.* [From the Celtic; *W. bryeg*, *Ir. brjag*, quick, lively.] Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling (liquor); burning freely; rapid; quick (movement, pace). — **s.t.** To make brisk. — **s.t.** To become brisk, lively, or alert; often with *up*. — **Briskly**, *brj'sk'li*, *adv.* In a brisk manner;

larynx between the rings, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs when respiration in the usual way is prevented.—Bronchus, bron'kus, a. pl. Bronchi, bron'ki. (Fr. bronche, the windpipe.) One of the two bronchia or bifurcations of the trachea.

Bronze, bronz, a. [Fr. bronze, from It. bronzo, bronze; allied to brown, brand, &c. being from Teut. root seen in verb to burn.] A compound or alloy of from 1 to 90 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc, used for statues, bells, cannon, coins, &c.; any statue, bust, urn, medal, or other work of art, cast of bronze; a brown colour resembling bronze; a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.—s.f.—bronzed, bronz'ing. To give the appearance or colour of bronze to, by covering with bronze leaf, copper dust, &c.; to make brown or tan, as the skin by exposure to the sun.—Bronzine, bron'zin, a. Resembling bronze; bronze-coloured.—Bronzite, bron'zit, a. A mineral, a variety of diaspore, having a yellowish-brown colour, and semi-metallic lustre approaching to that of bronze.—Bronzy, bron'zi, a. Belonging to or resembling bronze.—Bronze-steel, a. Bronze condensed and hardened, as in the making of cannon by forcing in steel cylinders into the bore of the piece.

Brooch, bruch, a. [A form of broach (which see).] An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or merely for display.
Broad, bród, a. [A. Sax. bród, a brood.—D. broed, G. brud, a brood; from root of bread.] Offspring; progeny; the young birds hatched at once; that which is bred or produced.—s.f. To sit upon eggs or upon young, as a hen for the purpose of hatching, warming, or protecting them; hence, to remain steadfastly settled over something; to have the mind dwelling for a long time uninterrupted on a subject; with o. over.—s.f. To sit over, cover, and cherish; to nourish; to foster.—Brooding, brood'ing, a. Pondering; disposed to ponder or think deeply (a brooding disposition).

Brook, bruk, a. [A. Sax. brúc, a spring, a brook; from broom, to burst forth; comp. D. broed, G. bruch, a marsh. A brook is a breaking forth of water, comp. spring.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.—Brooklet, bruk'let, a. A small brook.—Brookly, bruk'li, a. Abounding with brooks.

Brook, bruk, v.t. [A. Sax. brúcan, to use, enjoy.—D. gebruiken, Icel. brúka, Goth. brúkan, to use; allied to L. frui, to enjoy (whence friction).] To bear; to endure; to support; usually in negative or interrogative sentences (they cannot brook restraint).

Broom, bróm, a. [A. Sax. bróm.—L.G. bróm, D. broem, broom; allied to brambla, Baenala, Belg.] A leguminous shrub growing abundantly on sandy pastures and heaths, distinguished by having large, yellow, papilionaceous flowers, leaves in threes, and stipe, and the branches angular; a besom or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom-plant.—Broomy, bróm'i, a. Full of broom; containing broom; pertaining to or consisting of broom.—Broom-corn, broom-grass, a. The common millet or guinea-corn, a cereal plant so called from its branched panicles being made into carpet-brooms.—Broom-rape, a. A parasitic plant growing on the roots of broom, furze, &c.—Broom-stick, broom'stick, bróm'stik, bróm'staf, a. The stick or handle of a broom.

Brose, brós, a. [Gael. brothas, brose; same root as brew, broth, &c.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquor in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring.

Broth, bróth, a. [A. Sax. bróth, from root of brew.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish.

Brothel, broth'el, a. O.H. brothel, a wretch, from brothen, ruined, destroyed, from broden, to destroy. A house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house.

Brother, bruv'ér, a. pl. Brothers, bruv'ér, or Bróthras, bróth'ren. [A. Sax. bróthar.—D. broeder, Icel. bróðir, Dan. and Sw. bröder, Goth. bróðer, G. bruder, Ir. and Gael. bráthair, W. broed, Rus. brat', Bohem. bratr, L. frater, Gr. phátr, Skt. bhrátr, brother; the root meaning of the word is unknown.] Strictly a human male born of the same father and mother (also used of animals); a male born of the same father or mother (more strictly called a Ad/brother); a relation or kinsman; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, or occupation; or more generally, a fellow-creature; specifically, a member of a religious order; one that resembles another in manners or disposition. [The plural brothers is now used only in the wider meanings of the word.]—Brotherhood, bruv'ér-hud, a. The state of being a brother or brotherly; an association of men for any purpose; a class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation; a fraternity.—Brotherless, bruv'ér-les, a. Without a brother.—Brotherly, bruv'ér-li, a. Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers (brotherly love).—Brotherliness, bruv'ér-li-nes, a. State of being brotherly.—Brother-in-law, a. The brother of one's husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brocade, brú'cad, or bróm, a. [After the first Lord Brocade.] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

Brought, brát, pret. & pp. of bring.

Brow, bróu, a. [A. Sax. brú, the eyebrow.—D. brauw, Icel. brúin, G. braue, the eyebrow; cog. with Gr. oparye, Per. abru, Skt. bhrú, the eyebrow.] The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit; the arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow; the upper portion of a steep place; the top of a hill.—Browbeat, brú'bé't, v.t. To abash or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions.—Browbeater, brú'bé't-ér, a. One who browbeats; a bully.

Brown, bróun, a. [A. Sax. brún.—Icel. brúna, Dan. brun, Sw. brun, D. bruin, G. braun, brown; lit. of a burnt colour, from root of burn, brúsen, &c.] Of a dark or dusky colour inclining to redness.—a. A dark colour inclining to red or yellow of various degrees of depth, and resulting from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.—Brown bread, wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran, and hence is of a brown colour.—Brown coal, lignite.—Brown study, a fit of mental abstraction or meditation; a reverie.—s.f. To make brown or dusky; to give a brown colour to.—s.f. To become brown.—Browning, bróun'ing, a. The act of making brown; a preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c. for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.—Browish, bróun'ish, a. Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.—Brownness, bróun'nes, a. The quality of being brown.

Brownist, bróun'ist, a. A follower of Robert Brown, a Puritan or dissentor from the Church of England in the sixteenth century.

Browse, bróuz, v.t.—browsed, brows'ing. [OFr. browser, (Fr. browser), to browse, from brost, brost, a speech, a shock, from O.H.G. brus, G. bruse, sprout.] To feed on: said of cattle, deer, &c.; to pasture on; to graze.—s.f. To feed on pasture or on the leaves, shoots, &c. of shrubs and trees: said of cattle, deer, &c.—a. The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, such as cattle may eat; green food fit for cattle, deer, &c.

Brúin, brú'in, a. [The bear's name in the celebrated fable Reynard the Fox; from the D. bruin, brown.] A name given to the bear.

Brúise, brúis, v.t.—brúised, brúis'ing. [O.Fr. bruiser, bruiser, briser, to break, to shiver,

from O.G. brúsen, to break, to burst.] To injure by a blow without laceration; to contuse; to crush by beating or pounding to powder; to bruise, as drugs or articles of food; to make a dent or dint in.—s.f. To fight with the fists, to box (colloq.).—a. A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy object.—Bruiser, brúis'ér, a. The person or thing that bruises; an instrument or machine for bruising substances; a pugilist, boxer, or prize-fighter (colloq.).

Brúit, brúit, a. [Fr. brúit, noise, uproar, rumour, from brúise, to make a noise.] Something noised abroad; report; rumour; fame.—s.f. To announce with noise; to report; to noise abroad.

Brúmal, brú'mous, brú'mel, brú'mus, a. [L. brumalis, from bruma, winter.] Belonging to the winter.

Brúnette, brú'net, a. [Fr., a dim. from brún, brown, brown.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

Brunt, brunt, a. [From the root or stem of to burn; comp. Sc. brunt, burnt; Icel. brunt, a burning; Dan. brúnde and brúnet, ardour, ardeury, burning heat. Bus.] The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the first or severest shock of a battle or struggle; the force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind.

Brush, brúsh, a. [O.Fr. bruche, broses, brushwood; Mod. Fr. brosse, a brush; from O.H.G. brus, a sprout. Broom.] An instrument made of bristles or other similar material bound together, used for various purposes, as for dressing the hair, removing dust from clothes, laying on colours, whitewash, and the like; the small trees and shrubs of a wood, or a thicket of small trees; electricity issuing in a diverging manner from a point; the bushy tail of some animals, as the fox, squirrel, &c.; the act of using a brush, or of applying a brush to; a slight encounter; a skirmish.—s.f. To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike lightly by passing over the surface; to pass lightly over; to remove by brushing or by lightly passing over.—To brush up, to furnish; to polish; to improve; especially, to improve the appearance of.—s.f. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to move over lightly.—Brusher, brúsh'ér, a. One who brushes.—Brushiness, brúsh'nes, a. The quality of being brushy.—Brushy, brúsh'i, a. Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair.—Brush-turkey, a. A large gregarious avian bird of Australia, somewhat resembling the turkey, laying its eggs in a heap of vegetable matter to be hatched by the heat arising from fermentation.—Brush-wood, a. Small trees or shrubs forming a thicket or coppice; branches of trees cut off.

Brúaque, brúsh, brúash, a. [Fr. brusque, from It. brusco, brusque, sharp, sour.] Abrupt in manner; blunt; rude.—Brusqueness, brúsh'nes, brúsh'nes, a. A rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.—Brusquerie, brúsh'ér-é, a. [Fr.] Brusqueness; a hasty or blunt expression.

Brússels-carpet, a. A carpet having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colours, which are raised in loops to form the patterns.—Brússels-sprouts, a. pl. variety of cabbage, characterized by little clusters of leaves which form miniature heads of cabbage.

Brute, brút, a. [L. brútu, stupid, insensible, irrational.] A beast; any animal destitute of reason; a brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling human being.—a. Insensible, irrational, or unintelligent; not proceeding from or inspired by reason and intelligence (brute force, the brute earth).—Brutal, brú'tal, a. Pertaining to a brute; like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish.—Brutality, brú'tal-i-ti, a. The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; inhumanity to pity or shame; a savage, shameless, or inhuman act.—Brutalise, brú'tal-íz, v.t.—brutalised, brutalis'ing. To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; to degrade to the level of a brute.—Brutally,

brutal-ly, adv. In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.—Brutally, brut-ly, v. t.—brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.—Brutish, brut-ish, a. Pertaining to or resembling a brute; uncultured; ignorant; stupid; unfeeling; savage; brutal; gross; carnal; bestial.—Brutally, brut-ish-ly, adv. In a brutish manner.—Brutishness, brut-ish-ness, n. The quality of being brutish.

Bryology, bri-ol-ô-jî, n. [Gr. bryon, moss, and logos, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c.—Bryologist, bri-ô-los-ik-âl, n. Pertaining to bryology, or to the mosses. Bryonia, bri-ô-nî, n. [L. bryonia, Gr. bryonia bryon, from bryô, to swell, to sprout, from the quick growth of the stem.] A climbing plant of various species; white bryonia, found in the hedgerows of England, has small red berries and abounds in an acrid fetid juice, which acts as a cathartic and emetic; black bryonia is a plant of the yam family, and has a tuberous root-stalk, also with cathartic and emetic properties.—Bryonia, bri-ô-nîn, n. The bitter, cathartic, and somewhat poisonous principle extracted from several species of bryonia.

Bryozoa, bri-ô-zô-â, n. pl. [Gr. bryon, moss, and zôon, animal.] A group of minute molluscoid animals living together in moss-like masses; now commonly called Polyzoa (which see).—Bryozoa, bri-ô-zô-ân, n. One of the Bryozoa.

Bubble, bub-ô, n. [Dan. bobbe, Sw. bubbie, D. bubbel, a bubbly skin to bob.] A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air; a blob of air in a fluid; a gas, something that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a false show; a delusive or fraudulent scheme of speculation; a fraud.—a. bubbled, bubbling. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; to run with a gurgling noise; to gurgle.—v. t. To cause to bubble; to cheat; to deceive; to trick.—Bubbly, bub-ô-ly, a. Full of bubbles.

Bubo, bub-ô, n. [Gr. bubô, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] A tumour or abscess, with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin or armpit.—Bubonæcele, bub-ôn-â-çel, n. [Gr. bubô, a tumour, B. bubon or hernia in the groin.

Buccaner, Buccanier, buk-â-nêr, n. [Fr. boucanier, a pirate, originally a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, from boucaner, to smoke meat, from boucan, a place for smoking meat, a Carib word.] A pirate; a sea-robber; more especially, one of the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.—v. t. To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber.

Buccal, buk-âl, a. [L. bucca, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.—Buccal glands, the small glands of the mouth which secrete a viscid saliva that mixes with the saliva.

Buccinator, buk-în-â-têr, n. [L. a trumpet, from buccina, a trumpet, from bucca, the cheek.] The trumpeter's muscle, a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments.

Buccentaur, bu-sen-târ, n. [Gr. bouc, an ox, and kentaurus, a centaur.] A mythological monster, half man and half ox; the state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate went to wed the Adriatic.

Buck, buk, n. [Ir. and Gael. buac, cowdung used in bleaching, bleaching liquor; iye; from W. bu, buw, Gael. bo, a cow.] Cye or suds in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching.—v. t. To soak or wash in iye, a process in bleaching; to break up and pulverize, as ore.—Buck-basket, n. A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck, buk, n. [A. Sax. buc-n, a he-goat, a buck = D. bok, Icel. bokkr, a he-goat; Dan. buk, a buck, a he-goat; a ram; G. buck, a he-goat; a buck; W. buck, a buck, Ir. boc, a he-goat.] The male of the fallow-deer, of

the goat, the rabbit and hare; often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roe-buck; a dashing fellow; a top, swell, or dandy.—Buckish, buk-ish, a. Pertaining to a buck or dashing fellow; foppish.—Buckishness, buk-ish-ness, n.—Buck-eyes, a. A name for several species of American horse-shoats.—Buck-bound, n. A kind of bound, less than the stag-bound, for hunting bucks or fallow-deer.—Buckskin, buk-skîn, n. A kind of soft, yellowish or grayish leather originally made of the skin of the deer, but now that of the sheep; breeches made of this leather.—Buck-skin, n. A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game.—Buck-thorn, n. A somewhat spiny shrub of various species, as the purging buck-thorn, a native of Britain, having small shining black berries with several cathartic properties; another species yields the Persian or yellow berries of commerce.—Buck-tooth, n. A projecting tooth in a person's jaw; a prominent canine tooth.

Bucket, buk-et, n. [A. Sax. bûc, a bucket, a flagon, a picher, with dim. term, added. Probably allied to bech, a vessel.] A vessel made of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for drawing or holding water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the circumference of a water-wheel, into which the water is delivered to move the wheel; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain-elevator.—Buckiful, buk-iful, n. As much as a bucket will hold.—Buck-wheel, n. A water-wheel containing cavities on its circumference to catch the water that drives it; a wheel for raising water, having a rope passing round it with buckets which dip into a well and discharge at the surface.

Buckle, buk-ô, n. [Fr. boucle, buckle, from L. L. buccula, the central part of the buckle, the boss, dim. of L. bucca, a cheek.] An instrument, usually made of some kind of metal, and consisting of a rim with a chape and tongue, used for fastening harness, belts, or parts of dress together; a curl of hair; a state of being curled or crimped (as a wig).—v. t. buckled, buckling. To fasten with a buckle or buckles; rap. to set vigorously to work at anything; to join together, as in marriage (colloq.).—v. i. To bend or bow (Shakspeare); to apply with vigour; to engage with.—v. t. buckled, buckling. To buckle, buk-ô, v. t. [O. Fr. boucler, a protuberance, a shield, from L. L. buccula, a piece of defensive armor, anciently worn in war, and worn on the left arm.—v. t. To be a buckler or shield to; to defend, to defend.

Buckra, buk-â, n. [W. African word meaning supernatural being or demon.] A negro term for a white man.—Buckram, buk-ram, n. [O. E. boherum, from O. Fr. boverre, boverum, M. H. G. bucherum, bucherum, L. boverum, &c.; perhaps some stuff made originally of goat's hair (G. buck, a goat).] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to some kinds of merchandise.—a. Made of buckram or resembling buckram; hence, stiff, precise, formal.—Buckskin, buk-skîn, buk-skîn, n. Same as Buckskin.

Buckwheat, buk-whet, n. [From Prov. E. bucc, beech, and wheat; D. buck-wet, G. buckenstein (D. buck, G. buche, a beech); from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech-nuts.] A plant with a branched and jointed herbaceous stem, somewhat arrow-shaped leaves, purplish-white flowers, and bearing small triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and form a valuable article of food much used in Europe and America; called also Brannt.

Bucolic, bu-kô-lik, a. [L. bucolicus, from Gr. boukolios, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from buc, an ox.] Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a herdsman's life and occupation.—a. A pastoral poem.

Bud, bud, n. [Allied to D. bot, a bud; O. Fr. boter, to bud; Fr. bouton, a bud; E. button.] A small, generally more or less ovoid, protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, being the form in which leaves or flowers exist before expanding; a promi-

nence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may or may not remain permanently attached to the parent organism.—v. t. bud-ded, budding. To put forth or produce buds to sprout; to begin to grow from a stock like a bud, as a horn; &c. to be in an early stage of development.—v. t. To graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.—Budding, bud-ing, n. Hort. a mode of grafting, in which a leaf-bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot, the bud sending out a stem which has all the properties of its parent; soil, same as Grafting.—Buddis, bud-îs, n. A little bud springing from another bud.

Buddhism, bud-dîz-m, n. [Buddha, lit. the wise, from Skr. budh, to know; the sacred name of the founder of the system, who appears to have lived in the 6th cent. a. c.] The religion founded by Buddha, one of the most eminent doctrines of which is that of non-resistance, or an absolute reliance on truth, &c. It is the chief good; it prevails in India, Japan, Cashmere, Tibet, &c.—Buddhism, bud-dîz-m, n. A sect comprising about a third of the human race.—Buddhist, bud-îst, n. A worshipper of Buddha; one who adheres to the system of Buddhism.—Buddhistic, bud-îst-ik, a. Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.

Buddle, bud-î, n. [Comp. G. butlein, to shake v. t. Missing, a large square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore.—v. t. or t. To wash ore in a buddie.

Budge, budj, n. [Fr. bage, to stir, to move.—Fr. baguer, to be agitated, It. baggiare, to bubble, from L. bagire, to boil. Bost.] To move off; to stir; to remove from a spot a little; to flinch; to take one's self off.—Budge, budj-er, n. One who moves or stirs from his place. [Shaks.]

Budge, budj, n. [O. Fr. bouge, L. bulga, a leather bag, from a Gallic word seen in Ir. and Gael. bulg, bole, a bag; akin bullosa, bully.] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholars' habits.—a. Trimmed or adorned with buds; ecclesiastical; pedantic; ostentatious; stiff, formal. [M.]

Budget, budj-et, n. [O. E. bope, budget, from Fr. boucette, dim. of bouc, a leather bag. Buzac, n.] A little sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store; the annual financial statement which the Chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, presenting an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months; also used of similar statements in other countries than England.

Buff, buf, n. [Abbrev. of buffalo, O. E. bufle, Fr. buffe, a buffle.] A sort of leather treated with oil, and from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., crossed with oil, like shammy; the colour of buff; a light yellow.—a. Made of buff; of the colour of buff.—Buff, buf-î, n. Resembling buff; buff-coloured.—Buff coat, the coat which appears on a clot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c.—Buff-stick, n. A stick covered with leather, velvet, &c., and powdered with emery, used in polishing.—Buff-wheel, n. A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff-stick.

Buffalo, bu-fa-lô, n. [From Sp. bufalo, Fr. buffe, L. bubalus, bufalus, from Gr. boukolos, from bouc, an ox.] A ruminant mammal of the ox family somewhat larger than the common ox and with stenter limbs, originally from India, but of which several species are now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern continent, being kept as domestic animals and used for draught, &c.; the name also applied to the bison of North America.—Buffalo-clover, n. An American species of short clover which covers the vast prairies on which bison feed.—Buffalo-grass, n. A species of short grass growing on the prairies of North America.—Buffalo-robe, n. The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on, whether used for covering the person or not.

Buffet, buf-et, n. [O. E. buf, to, a buffet, a blow.] Any apparatus for denuding the occasion between a moving body

ch, chain; ca, ca. look; g, got; j, job; k, Fr. tom; ng, sing; ra, ran; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, acute.

ing, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence than for courage; a swaggerer; one who domineers or browbeats; a brisk, dashing fellow; a familiar term of address (*Saak'ti*).—*s.t.*—*bulled*, *bullying*. To set the bully towards; to overbear with bluster or menaces.—*s.t.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; to be noisy and quarrelsome; to bluster, swagger, hector, or domineer.

Bulrush, bul'rush, *n.* [From *bul*, implying largeness, and *rush*.] A name given to large rush-like plants, of various genera, growing in marshes.—*Bulrushy*, bul'rush-i, *a.* Abounding in bulrushes, resembling or pertaining to bulrushes.

Bulse, buls, *n.* [Pg. *bolea*, a purse; same word as *burra, bursa*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuable; a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

Bulwark, bul'werk, *n.* [Lit. a work built of the boles or trunks of trees, from Dan. *bulwerk*, D. *bolwerk*, G. *bolwerk*, rampart; hence by corruption Fr. *bourlevard*.] A mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c.; a rampart; a fortification; that which protects or secures against attack; means of protection and safety; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the decks, to prevent them being swept by the waves, &c.—*s.t.* To fortify with a bulwark or rampart.

Bum, bum, *v.t.* [A different spelling of *boom*, D. *boomsen*, to boom or sound hollow.] To make a hollow noise; to boom.—*n.* A droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum.

Bumbailif, bum-bail'if, *n.* [Probably a vulgar corruption of *bound bailiff*.] An under-bailiff; a civil officer appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions for debt.

Bumble-bee, bum-bl'be, *n.* [From *bum*, to hum or boom.] A large bee; a humble-bee; so named from its sound.

Bumbledom, bum-bl'dum, *n.* [From *Bumble*, the beside, a character in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.] A sarcastic term applied to fussy official pomposity and incapacity, especially in the case of the members of petty corporations, as vestries.

Bumboat, bum'bot, *n.* [D. *bumboot*, a wide fishing-boat, from *bum*, a tank in a boat in which fish are kept alive, and *boot*, a boat.] A boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

Bump, bump, *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of sound; Comp. L.G. *bumpen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise; also W. *pwmp*, a round mass; *pwmpen*, to thump.] To make to come in violent contact; to give a shock to; to strike; to thump.—*s.t.* To come in collision; to strike against something.—*n.* A swelling or protuberance (especially on the body); *phren*, one of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull regarded as indicative of distinct qualities, affections, propensities, &c., of the mind; a shock from a collision.

Bumper, bum'per, *n.* [Corrupted from older *bumbard*, *bombard*.] A cup or glass filled to the brim; something well or completely filled.

Bumpkin, bump'kin, *n.* [For *bumpkin*, a short boom, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.—*Bumpkinly*, bump'kin-li, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown.

Bumpish, bump'shua, *n.* [For *bumpish*, from *bump*, apt to strike against or come in contact with others.] Offensively self-assertive; disposed to quarrel; domineering. [Colloq.]—*Bumpishness*, bump'shus-nes, *n.* [Colloq.]

Bun, bun, *n.* [O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling; Fr. *bugnet*, a little puffed loaf.] A kind of cake; a kind of sweet bread.

Bunch, bunsh, *n.* [From O.Sw. and Dan. *bunck*, Icel. *bunck*, a heap. *Bunsa*.] A protuberance; a bunch; a knob or lump; a collection, cluster, or tuft of things of the same kind connected together in growth or tied together; any cluster or aggregate.—*s.t.* To swell out in a protuberance; to

cluster, as into bunches.—*s.t.* To form or tie in a bunch.—*Bunch-backed*, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. [*Saak'ti*.]—*Bunchy*, bunsh'i, *a.* Having a bunch or bunch; having knobs or protuberances; growing in a bunch; like a bunch.—*Bunchiness*, bunsh'i-nes, *n.*

Bund, bund, *n.* In the East Indies, an embankment.

Bundle, bund'l, *n.* [A dim. from *bind*; equivalent to D. *bondel*, G. *bindel*, bundle.] A number of things bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package.—*s.t.*—*bundled*, *bundling*. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*; to place or dispose of in a hurried unceremonious manner.—*To bundle off*, to send a person off in a hurry; to send off unceremoniously.—*To bundle out*, to expel summarily.—*s.t.* To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

Bung, bung, *n.* [Allied to D. *bow*, O.D. *bowas*, a bung; Fr. *buison*, a tap, a spigot; W. *bung*, a bung-hole.] A large ork or stopper for closing the hole in a cask through which it is filled.—*s.t.* To stop the orifice of with a bung; to close up.—*Bung-hole*, *n.* The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, and which is closed by a bung.

Bungalow, bung-gal-o, *n.* [Per. *bangaloh*, from *Bengal*; lit. a Bengalese house.] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor, and surrounded by a verandah.

Bungle, bung'gl, *v.t.*—*bungled*, *bungling*. [Akin to *bang*, G. dial. *bumpen*, O.Sw. *bunga*, to beat, to bang.] To perform in a clumsy awkward manner.—*s.t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; to perform inefficiently.—*n.* A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch.—*Bungler*, bung'gl-er, *n.* One who bungles; one who performs without skill.—*Bungling*, bung'gl-ing, *a.* Prone to bungles; clumsy; characterized by bungling.—*Bunglingly*, bung'gl-ing-li, *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

Burbot, bur'bot, *n.* [A Sax. *berbot*, from *berde*, L. *berbe*, a beard.] A fish of the cod family, shaped like an eel but shorter, with a flat head and two small beards on the nose and another on the chin, found in several English rivers and lakes.

Burden, bur'den, ber'dn, bur'ven, *n.* [A Sax. *byrdan*, from *beran*, to bear, like Icel. *byrdin*, *byrdin*, Dan. *byrde*, Goth. *berdheit*, G. *berde*, a burden. *BEAN*.] That which is borne or carried; a load; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry.—*s.t.* To load; to lay a heavy load on; to encumber with weight; to oppress with anything grievous; to surcharge.—*Burdensome*, bur'den-some, ber'dn-sum, bur'ven-sum, *a.* Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome.—*Burdensomely*, bur'den-some-ly, ber'dn-sum-li, bur'ven-sum-li, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.—*Burdensomeness*, ber'dn-sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

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Burden, bur'den, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the bumble-bee, from L.L. *burdo*, a drone.] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse; the chorus or refrain; a subject on which one dwells.

Burdock, bur'dok, *n.* [Sw and dock.] The popular name of a large rough-leaved perennial plant belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places, and a troublesome weed in cultivated grounds.

Bureau, bu-ro, pl. *Bureaux* or *Bureaus*, bu-roz, *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table, originally a kind of raised stuff with which writing-tables were covered, from L. *bureau*, red or reddish.] A desk or writing-table, with drawers for papers, an escritoire; an office or place where business is transacted; a department for the transaction of public business; a chest of drawers for clothes, &c.—*Bureaucracy*, bu-ro'kra-si, *n.* The system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series

bus is of the same origin.) An excrescence or knob on some of the joints of the feet, generally at the side of the ball of the great toe, which causes an inflammation of the small membranous sac called *bursa mucosa*.

Buoy, boi, *n.* [D. *boet*, a buoy, a fetter, O.Fr. *bois*, from L. *bois*, a kind of fetter or shackle; a buoy being fettered at a certain point.] A floating object fixed at a fixed place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, &c., or to mark out the course a ship is to follow, &c.; a floating object used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the water to lay hold of, and to keep him afloat till he can be taken out; more particularly called *life-buoy*.—*s.t.* To keep afloat in a fluid, as in water or air; generally with *up*; *to* keep from sinking into despondency; to fix buoys in as a direction to mariners.—*Buoyage*, boi'aj, *n.* A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, &c.—*Buoyancy*, *Buoyance*, boi'ant-see, *n.* The quality of being buoyant, that is of floating on the surface of water or in the atmosphere; *sp.* lightheartedness; cheerfulness; buoyfulness; elasticity of spirit.—*Buoyant*, boi'ant, *a.* Floating; light; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; *sp.* cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.—*Buoyantly*, boi'ant-li, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

Bur, burr, ber, *n.* [A Sax. *byrr*, a bur, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, Sw. *burdorra*, a burdock; the root is probably seen in Fr. *bour*, a knob, *bourraim*, to swell.] A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock; the plant burdock; *spur*, a slight ridge of metal left by the graver on the edges of a line, and which is removed by a scraper; the guttural pronunciation of the rough r common in some of the northern counties of England.—*Burly*, ber'l, *a.* Full of burr; resembling burr.

Burbot, bur'bot, *n.* [Fr. *berbôte*, from *berde*, L. *berbe*, a beard.] A fish of the cod family, shaped like an eel but shorter, with a flat head and two small beards on the nose and another on the chin, found in several English rivers and lakes.

Burden, bur'den, ber'dn, bur'ven, *n.* [A Sax. *byrdan*, from *beran*, to bear, like Icel. *byrdin*, *byrdin*, Dan. *byrde*, Goth. *berdheit*, G. *berde*, a burden. *BEAN*.] That which is borne or carried; a load; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry.—*s.t.* To load; to lay a heavy load on; to encumber with weight; to oppress with anything grievous; to surcharge.—*Burdensome*, bur'den-some, ber'dn-sum, bur'ven-sum, *a.* Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome.—*Burdensomely*, bur'den-some-ly, ber'dn-sum-li, bur'ven-sum-li, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.—*Burdensomeness*, ber'dn-sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

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of government officials; such officials collectively.—*Bureaucrat*, *Bureaucratist*, *bū-rō-krat*, *bū-rō-krat-ist*, *n.* An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy.—*Bureaucratic*, *Bureaucratical*, *bū-rō-krat'ik*, *bū-rō-krat'ik-al*, *a.* Relating to bureaucracy. *Burgamot*, *ber-ga-mot*, *n.* Same as *Bergamot*.

Burgonet, *Burgonet*, *ber-ga-net*, *ber-gō-net*, *n.* [*Fr. bourguignotte*, properly a Burgundian helmet.] A kind of helmet with a small visor formerly worn.

Burge, *ber-jē*, *n.* A flag or pennant which ends in two points; a kind of small coat suited for burning in furnaces.

Burgools, *bur-jō*, *n.* A printing type. *Bourgeois*.

Burgeon, *ber-jon*, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as *Bourgeois*.

Burgh, *bur-g*, *n.* [*Borouen*.] A corporate town or borough; the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations.—*Burghal*, *ber-gal*, *a.* Belonging to a burgh.—*Burgher*, *ber-gēr*, *n.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman.—*Burgess*, *ber-jēs*, *n.* [*O.Fr. burgois*, *Fr. bourgeois*, from *bourg*, *L.L. burgus*, a borough.] An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, especially one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough; a parliamentary representative of a borough.—*Burgess-ship*, *ber-jēs-ship*, *n.* The state or condition of a burgh.

Burglar, *ber-gler*, *n.* [*From Fr. bourg*, a town, and *O.Fr. laire*, *Fr. lairo*, *L. latro*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking.—*Burglarious*, *ber-glar-i-us*, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.—*Burglariously*, *ber-glar-i-us-ly*, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.—*Burglary*, *ber-glar-i*, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony.

Burgomaster, *ber-gō-mas-ter*, *n.* [*D. burgo-meester* = *E. borough-master*.] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States.

Burgeo, *ber-gō*, *n.* A kind of oatmeal porridge, a dish used at sea.

Burgrave, *ber-grāv*, *n.* [*L.L. burgravius*, from *G. burggraf*—*burg*, a town, and *graf*, a count, an earl.] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

Burgundy, *ber-gun-di*, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy, in France.—*Burgundy pitch*, a pitch obtained from the Norway spruce, used in plasters.

Burial, *ber-i-al*, *n.* Under *bury*.

Burin, *ber-in*, *n.* [*Fr. burin*, from root of *born*.] A graver; an instrument for engraving made of tempered steel, of a prismatic form, and with the graving end ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point.

Burks, *berk*, *e.t.* [*From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829, in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection.*] To murder by suffocation; *fg.* to smother; to shelve (a question or discussion); to get rid of by some indirect manoeuvre.—*Burker*, *ber-ker*, *n.* One who burks.

Burl, *ber-l*, *n.* [*Fr. bourre*, a flock of wool as for stuffing, *L.L. burro*, a flock of wool.] A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.—*e.t.* To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.—*Burlier*, *ber-li-er*, *n.* One who burks cloth.—*Burling-iron*, *n.* A kind of pincer or tweezer used in burling cloth.

Burlesque, *ber-lesk*, *n.* [*Fr. burlesque*, from *It. burlesco*, ridiculous, from *burlesco*, to ridicule, *buria*, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it.—*e.t.* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule; travesty; caricature; a kind of dramatic extravaganza with

more or less singing in it; a ludicrous or degrading caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.—*v.t.* *burlesqued*, *burlesquing*. To make ridicules; to burlesque representation; to turn into a burlesque.—*v.t.* To use burlesque.—*Burlesquer*, *ber-lesk-er*, *n.* One who burlesques, or turns to ridicule.—*Burletta*, *ber-let'a*, *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *buria*, mockery.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

Burly, *ber-li*, *a.* [*Of same origin as burr*, *bur*, *fr.* and *Gael. borra*, a knob, with term. *-ly*.] Great in bodily size; bulky; lusty; the word, now used only of persons, includes the idea of some degree of coarseness.—*Burliness*, *ber-li-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being burly.

Burmes, *bur-mēs*, *a.* *O.* or pertaining to *Burmah*.—*n.* An inhabitant or inhabitant of *Burmah*; the language of the people of *Burmah*.

Burn, *bern*, *v.t.*—*burned* or *burnt*, *burning*. [*A. Sax. bernan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, *brinnan*, to burn—*Icel. brenna*, *Dan. brende*, *O.D. berne*, *Goth. brinnan*, *G. brennen*, to burn. *Burnal*, *brōn*, *brine*, *brimstone*, &c., are akin.] To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes; to injure by fire; to scorch; to act on with fire; to expose to the action of fire (limestone, bricks); to make ink by means of fire (to burn charcoal); to affect with a burning sensation; to apply a cauterizing to cauterize.—*To burn daylight*, to use artificial light before it is dark; to waste time. [*Shak.*—*v.t.* To be on fire; to flame; to suffer from or be injured by an excess of gleam; to shine; to sparkle; to glow; to desire; to be inflamed with passion or rage; to be affected with strong emotion; heat (the cheeks burn); in certain games, to be near a concealed object, which is sought; hence, to be nearly right in guessing (colloq.).—*n.* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.—*Burnable*, *ber-na-bl*, *a.* Capable of being burnt.—*Burner*, *ber-ner*, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues.—*Burning*, *ber-ning*, *a.* Much heated; flaming; scorching; vehement; powerful; causing excitement, ardour, or enthusiasm (a burning question).—*Burning-glass*, *n.* A double-convex lens of glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a focus, where an intense heat is produced, so that combustible matter may be set on fire.—*Burning-house*, *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites.—*Burning-mirror*. A concave mirror, usually made of metal, which reflects the rays of the sun in such a way as to make them converge to a focus, where their whole heat is concentrated.—*Burnt-ear*, *n.* A disease in corn caused by the minute germs or seeds of a parasitic mushroom, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed, and, as it were, burnt up.—*Burnt-offering*, *Burnt-sacrifice*, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice.—*Burnt-stenna*, *st-en-na*, *n.* Earth of Sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment, used both in oil and water-colour painting.

Burn, *burn*, *n.* [*A. Sax. burna*, a stream, a well; *Icel. brunna*, *D. born*, *Goth. brunna*, *G. brunnen*, akin to verb to burn; comp. *torrent*, from *L. torreo*, to burn.] *n.* A rivulet; a brook. [*Prov. E. and Sc.*]

Burnish, *ber-nish*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. burnir*, *burnissat*, to polish, to embrown, from *brun*, *O.H.G. brūn*, brown, *baown*.] To cause to glow or become resplendent; to polish and make shining by friction; to make smooth and lustrous.—*e.t.* To grow bright or brilliant; to show conspicuously.—*n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre.—*Burnisher*, *ber-nish-er*, *n.* One who or that which burnishes or makes glossy.

Burnoose, *ber-noē*, *n.* [*Fr. burnous*, *burnous*, from *Sp. al-burnos*, a kind of Moorish cloak. *An Ar. word*.] A white woollen mantle, with hood, worn in one piece, worn by the Arabs.

Burat, *ber-nat*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *burn*.

Burr, *n.* *Bur*.

Burral, *bur-el*, *n.* [*O.Fr. burral*, reddish, from *L. burrus*, red.] A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious soft pulp.—*Burral-ry*, *n.* A kind of reddish-coloured gaffy, or breeze.

Burral-shot, *bur-el-shot*, *n.* [*Fr. boulevard*, to torment.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

Burra, *Burr-stone*, *ber-ber-stōn*, *n.* A name given to certain siliceous or siliceo-calcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a burr or keen-cutting texture, whence they are much used for millstones.

Burrock, *bur-ōk*, *n.* [*A. Sax. burp*, *burk*, a hill, and dim. *-ōk*.] A small well or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

Burrow, *bur-ō*, *n.* [*The same word with burgh*, *borough*, from *A. Sax. burrow*, to protect, shelter.] A hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, hares, and some other animals, as a refuge and habitation.—*v.t.* To make a hole or burrow to lodge in; to work a way into or under something; to lodge in a burrow or in any deep or concealed place; to hide.—*Burrower*, *bur-ō-er*, *n.* One who burrows; an animal which excavates and inhabits burrows.—*Burrow-suck*, *n.* The sheldrake, so called because it makes its nest in holes in soft soil.—*Burrowing-owl*, *n.* An American species of owl which dwells in holes in the ground.

Burry, *ber-l*, *a.* *Bur*.

Bursa, *ber-sa*, *n.* [*L.*] A sort of a kind of sack.—*Bursa mucosa*, a sack situated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid.

Bursar, *ber-sar*, *n.* [*Burs.*] A treasurer or cash-keeper of a college or of a monastery; a pursuer; a student to whom a burary is paid.—*Bursarship*, *ber-sar-ship*, *n.* The office of a bursar.—*Bursary*, *ber-sar-i*, *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery; an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish academy or university.

Burse, *ber-s*, *n.* [*Fr. bourse*, a purse, burary, exchange, from *L.L. bursa*, a purse, a skin, leather. *Purs.*] A purse to hold something valuable; one of the official of England; an exchange; a bourse.—*Bursiform*, *ber-si-form*, *a.* Shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

Burst, *berst*, *v.t.*—*burst*, *bursting*. [*A. Sax. berstan*—*Icel. bersta*, *Dan. braste*, *braste*, *D. bersten*, *O.G. bresten*, *Mod. G. bersten*, to burst; same root in *Ir. brisim*, *Gael. bris*, *brist*, to break.] To fly or break open from internal force and with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption; to explode; to become suddenly manifest; to rush; with prepositions, adverbs, and adverbial phrases (to burst out, to burst into life).—*v.t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly (to burst one's bonds, to burst a cannon).—*n.* A sudden disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst.—*Bursting-charge*, *n.* *Mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to ensure the ignition of the latter; *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

Burthen, *BURDEN*.

Burton, *ber-ton*, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used in ships to set up or tighten the topmast shrouds and for various other purposes.

Bury, *ber-l*, *v.t.*—*buried*, *burying*. [*A. Sax. byrgan*, *byrgan*, to bury; allied to *beorgan*, to protect, and thus to *burgh*, *borough*, *burrow*, *barrow*, &c.] To cover with earth or other matter; to deposit in a grave when dead; to inter; to entomb; to hide; to conceal; to withdraw or conceal (to bury injuries, &c.).—*Burying*, *ber-l-ing*, *n.* *Burial*; sepulture. [*N.T.*—*Burial*, *ber-i-al*, *n.* The act of burying, especially the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.—*Buried*, *ber-id*, *p.* and *a.* Interred;

Fate, far, fall: mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, hull;

oil, pound; a, Sa. abame—the Fr. a.

hidden by the lapse of time; forgotten.—
Burier, ber-i-er, s. One who buries; that
which buries or covers.

Bua, bus, s. An abbreviation of omnibus,
a street carriage.

Busby, bus'bi, s. A military head-dress
consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the
same colour as the facings of the regi-
ment, hanging from the top over the right
side.

Bush, b'ush, s. [Scandinavian: Dan. busk,
Sw. buska, a bush—D. bosch, a grove; G.
busch, a bush. The word passed from the
Teutonic into the Romance languages, and
ambush, ambuscade, bushes, bushquet,
&c., are akin.] A shrub with branches a
thick shrub; a branch of a tree, properly
of ivy, fixed or hung out as a tavern sign
(Shak.); a stretch of shrubby vegetation;
a district covered with brush-wood, or
shrubs, trees, &c.—To beat about the bush,
to use circumlocution; to dilly-dally.—v.t.
To grow thick or bushy.—v.i. To set bushes
about; to support with bushes; to use a
bush-harrow on.—Bushiness, bush'ness, s.
The quality of being bushy.—Busby,
bus'bi, s. Full of bushes; overgrown with
shrubs; resembling a bush—thick and
spreading, like a bush.—Bush-back, bush-
buk, s. (D. bosch-bok.) The name given to
several species of South African antelopea.
—Bush-cat, s. The serval.—Bush-fight-
ing, s. A mode of fighting in which the
combatants scatter, and fire from behind
the shelter of trees and bushes.—Bush-
harrow, s. An implement of husbandry
for harrowing, consisting of a frame with
three or more bars, in which bushes are
interwoven.—Bushman, bush'man, s. A
settler in the bush or forest
districts of a new country, as Australia; an
aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape
of Good Hope; a Boesman.—Bush-ranger,
s. In Australia, one who takes to the
"bush," or woods, and lives by robbery.—
Bush-sarke, s. A species of anti-bird found
in the hotter latitudes of America.

Bush, bush, s. [Parallel form of box, from
D. bus, a box, a bush; G. busche, a box,
the bush of a wheel.] A lining of hard
material let into an orifice (as for an axle)
to guard against wearing by friction.—v.t.
To furnish with a bush.—Bush-metal, s.
Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of
copper and tin, used for journals, bearings
of shafts, &c.

Bushel, bush'el, s. [O.Fr. bussel, L.L.
bussellus, a dim. form from bussida, for
bussida, pyxis, from Gr. pyxis, a box.]
A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 4
pecks. The imperial bushel has a capacity
of 2218.192 cubic inches, and holds 80 lbs.
avoirdupois of distilled water at the tem-
perature of 62° Fahr. with the barometer
at 30 inches; a vessel of the capacity of a
bushel.

Business, biz'ness, s. [This word, though
with the form of an ordinary abstract
noun from busy, has lost the meaning of
state of being busy, busy-ness.] A mat-
ter or affair that engages a person's time,
care, and attention; that which one does
for a livelihood; occupation; employment;
mercantile concerns, or traffic in general;
the proper duty; what belongs to one to
do; task or object undertaken; concern;
right of action or interposing; affair;
point; matter.—s. Relating to or con-
nected with business, traffic, trade, &c.

Busk, busk, s. [Fr. busc, busque, probably
from It. busco, busk, bodice, by change
of letter.] A piece of steel, whalebone, or
wood, somewhat elastic, worn by women
to stiffen or support their stays.

Busk, busk, s. t. & r. [From Gael. busk,
to get one's self ready, a contraction of
bus aic, from bus, to prepare, and aic (G.
nich), one's self. Busk is similarly formed.
Bowed, on the point of going, is from a
same verb. Old English and Scotch.] To
prepare; equip; dress.

Buskin, bus'kin, s. [For broskin, broskin,
a dim. from D. broes, a buskin, akin to
brogus.] A kind of half-boot or high shoe
covering the foot and leg to the middle of
the calf; the high shoe worn by ancient
tragic actors; the tragic drama as opposed
to comedy.—Buskined, bus'kind, s. Wear-

ing buskins; pertaining to tragedy;
tragic.

Bus, bus, s. [Same as G. bus, Sw. puss, a
kiss; comp. also Ir. and Gael. bus, a mouth,
a lip.] A kiss; a salute with the lips.—v.t.
(Comp. O. and Prov. G. bussen, Sw. pussa,
to kiss.) To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Bus, bus, s. [O.Fr. buss, L.L. bussus, a
kind of boat; really the same word as box.]
A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burden,
and carrying two masts, used in herring-
fishing.

Buss-palm, bus's-palm, s. A palm found
in the swamps of the Amazon, 10 to 15 feet
high, and having leaves often 30 feet long
by 4 to 5 feet in breadth.

Bus, bus, s. [Fr. busca, It. and Sp. busca,
L.L. bussus, from bussus, a small box, L.
bussida. Box.] A sculptured figure of a
person showing only the head, shoulders,
and breast; the chest or thorax.

Bustard, bust'erd, s. [O.Fr. bistarda, a
corruption of L. avis tarda; lit. slow bird.]
A bird belonging to the order of the run-
ners, but approaching the waders. The
great bustard is the largest European bird,
the male often weighing 30 lbs.

Bustle, bust'l, s. t.—bustled, bustling. [Same
word as fool, bustle, a splash.] To splash
in water; bustle, a splash. To display
activity with a certain amount of noise or
agitation; to be active and stirring.—s.
Activity with noise and agitation; stir;
hurry-scurry; tumult.—Bustler, bust'ler,
s. One who bustles; an active stirring
person.—Bustling, bust'ling, s. Moving
actively with noise or agitation; active;
busy; stirring.

Bustle, bust'l, s. [Perhaps for bustle, a
dim. of bust, a support for a lady's stays.]
A pad worn by ladies for the purpose of
giving a greater roundness or prominence
to the back part of the body immediately
below the waist.

Busy, biz'i, s. [O.E. busy, A. Sax. bysig,
biug—D. bezig, L.G. bezig, busy; further
affinities doubtful.] Employed with
constant attention; engaged about something
that renders interruption inconvenient;
occupied without cessation; constantly in
motion; meddling with or prying into the
affairs of others; officious; causing or spent
in much employment (a busy day).—s. t.
-bused, busying. To employ with constant
attention; to keep engaged; to make or
keep busy: often reflex.—Busybody, biz'i-
bod-i, s. One who officiously concerns him-
self or herself with the affairs of others.—
Busybodyism, biz'i-bod-i-ism, s. The habit
of busying one's self about other people's
affairs.—Busily, biz'i-li, adv. In a busy
manner; with constant occupation; im-
portunately; officiously.—Business, See
separate art.

But, but. Originally a prep. and still often
to be so regarded, though also an adv. and
frequently a conj. [A. Sax. butan, with-
out, out, unless—be, by, and, then, out,
without.] Except; besides; unless (all,
none but one); save or excepting that; were
it not (commonly followed by that); only;
merely; simply (I do but jest); sometimes
equivalent to, that . . . not (who knows
but or but that he may); as an adverbative
conj. equivalent to, on the contrary; on
the other hand; yet; still; however; never-
theless.

Butcher, buch'er, s. [Fr. boucher, from
bosc, a he-goat (from G. bosk, a goat—
E. buck), the males being killed for food,
the females kept for milk.] One whose
trade is to kill beasts for food; one who
deals in meat; one who kills in a cruel or
bloody manner.—v.t. To kill or slaughter
for food or for market; to murder in a
bloody or barbarous manner.—Butchery, i
buch'er-ri, s. Cruel, savage, murderous.
[Shak.]—Butchery, buch'er-ri, s. The
business of slaughtering cattle for the
table or for market; murder committed
with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.
—Butcher-bird, s. A name given to the
shrikes from their habit of suspending
their prey, as a butcher does his meat, and
then pulling it to pieces and devouring
it at their leisure.—Butcher-meat, s. The
flesh of animals slaughtered by the butch-
er for food.—Butcher-ween, s. A stiff

erect spiny-leaved shrub belonging to the
lily family, often made into brooms for
sweeping butchers' blocks.

Butler, but'ler, s. [O.E. boteler, from L.L.
botellarius, a butler, from botellus, a bottle.
Bottle.] A servant or officer in a house-
hold whose principal business is to take
charge of the liquors, plate, &c.—Butler-
ship, but'ler-ship, s. The office of a but-
ler.

Butt, but, s. [O.Fr. bot, butt, the end or
extremity of a thing, Fr. bot, an end, aim,
goal, also butt, to strike; to beat, a
word akin to E. beat.] The end or extrem-
ity of a thing, particularly the larger end
of a thing, as of a piece of timber or of a
felled tree; the thick end of a musket,
fishing-rod, whip-handle, &c.; an irregu-
larly shaped piece of land, as an outlying
piece left unploughed at the end of a field;
the end of a plank or piece of timber
which unites with another endways in a
ship's side or bottom; also, the joining of
two such pieces; the thickest and stoutest
part of tanned ox-hides; a mark to be shot
at; the point where a mark is set or fixed
to be shot at; the object of aim; the person
at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is
directed; a goal; a bound (Shak.); rife-
practices, the hut, embankment, or other
protection in which the marker sits.—
Butt-end, s. The largest, thickest, or blunt
end of anything.—Butt-shaft, s. An
arrow.

Butt, but, s. t. & i. [Fr. bouter, O.Fr. boter,
to push, to butt. Buttr, an cod.] To strike
by thrusting the head against, as an ox or
a ram; to have a habit of so striking.—s.
[In the first sense directly from the verb;
in second from Fr. botta, a pass or thrust
in fencing.] A push or thrust given by
the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing.

Butter, but'er, s. An animal that butts.
Butt, but, s. [O.Fr. butte, Fr. botte, a boot,
a butt, the two having a considerable re-
semblance. Boot.] A large cask; a measure
of 136 gallons of wine or 2 hogheads, or
166 gallons of beer.

Butte, but, s. [Fr.] A term applied to a
detached hill or ridge of no great height
rising abruptly in the Rocky Mountain
region of America.

Butter, but'er, s. [A. Sax. buter, butor,
from L. butyrum, from Gr. butyron, but-
ter, from bous, an ox, and tyros, cheese.]
An oily or unctuous substance obtained
from cream or milk by churning; old chem.
a term applied to certain anhydrous, me-
tallic chlorides of buttery consistency and
fusibility.—Vegetable butters, a name given
to certain vegetable oils, from their re-
semblance to butter.—Rock butter, a pecu-
liar mineral composed of alum combined
with iron, of the consistence and appear-
ance of soft butter, appearing as a pasty
exudation from aluminiferous rocks.

Butter, but'er, s. [Fr.] A name given to
a common yellow species.] The common
English name of all the diurnal lepidop-
terous insects (the nocturnal ones being
moths), in their last and fully developed
state, having four wings often decked with
the most beautiful colours, and a suctorial
mouth; s. A person whose attention is
given up to a variety of trifles of any kind;
a showily dressed, vain and giddy person.

Butterine, but'er-in, s. An artificial
butter made from animal fat, churned
with milk and water, or from milk churned
with some sweet butter and the yolks of
eggs, the whole of the contents of the
churn in the latter case being converted
into butterine.—Butter-knife, s. A blunt,
and generally ornamented, knife used for
cutting butter at table.—Butter-man, s.
A man who sells butter.—Butter-milk, s.
The milk that remains after the butter is

separated from it.—**Butter-mould**, *n.* A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.—**Butter-nut**, *n.* The fruit of a North American tree the skin of the walnut, so called from the oil it contains; also the fruit of one or two lofty hard-wood trees growing in Guiana.—**Butter-Scotch**, *n.* **Butter-scoch**, *n.* The name given to a kind of toffee containing a considerable admixture of butter.—**Butter-tong**, *n. pl.* A kind of tongue with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.—**Butter-tooth**, *n.* A broad fore-tooth.—**Butter-tree**, *n.* A species of African tree, the seeds of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter.—**Butterwort**, *n.* **But'er-wér**, *n.* A European plant growing in bogs or soft grounds, the leaves of which are covered with soft, pellucid, glandular hairs, which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects.—**Buttery**, *n.* **But'er-i**, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.
Buttery, *n.* **But'er-i**, *n.* (Originally *botelerie*, a place for bottles, but altered to *buttery* from *butler* in a household, in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; in some colleges, a room where refreshments are kept for sale to the students.—**Buttery-bar**, *n.* A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards. [*Shak.*]
Buttery-hatch, *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery.
Buttock, *n.* **but'ok**, *n.* [*Dim. of but*.] The rump, or the protuberant part of an animal behind.
Button, *n.* **but'n**, *n.* [*Fr. bouton*, *a.* a button, a bud, from *bouter*, to put, *curr*, to thrust, *curr*, an end.] A small round or roundish object of bone, ivory, metal, wood, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for fastening the parts of dress, by being passed into a hole, slit, or loop, or sometimes attached as mere ornament; something resembling a button; a round knob or protuberance; the small button on his jacket, &c.
The plural used as a singular is a colloquial or slang term for a page boy from the buttons on his jacket.—*s. t.* To attach a button or buttons; to *button* with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons.—*s. t.* To be capable of being buttoned (his coat will not *button*).—**Button-bush**, *n.* A North American shrub of the cinchona family, so called on account of its globular flower-heads.—**Button-hole**, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is fastened.—*s. t.* To seize a man by the button or button-hole and detain him in conversation against his will.—**Button-wood**, *n.* A common name in America for the western plane-tree; also the same as *button-bush*.
Buttress, *n.* **but'res**, *n.* [*O. E. buttress*, *botress*, *acc.*, from *Fr. bouter*, to thrust (*Buttr*), or a modification of *brattice*, *brèche*.] A projecting support of masonry built on to the exterior of a wall, especially common in churches in the Gothic style; *sp.* any prop or support (a *buttress* of the constitution).—*s. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.
Butty, *n.* **but'i**, *n.* A person who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price per ton, employing men to do the work.
Butyroacus, *n.* **Buty'ra-cus**, *n.* [*Lat. butyrum*, butter. *Bur-*

tra.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.—**Butyric**, *n.* **bu-tir'ik**, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from butter; a term applied to an acid obtained from butter, and also occurring in perspiration, flesh-juice, &c.
Buxosa, *n.* **buk'se-us**, *a.* [*L. buxosa*, from *buxus*, the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.
Buxom, *n.* **buk'sum**, *a.* [*A. Sax. buxom*, compliant, obedient, from *bagan*, to bend, to bow, and term-*scum*, *some*, as in *blithesome*, &c.; *D. buigzaam*, *G. buigzaam*, flexible, tractable, are exactly similar.] Yielding to pressure; flexible or elastic (*M. H.*); obedient; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous; applied especially to women.—**Buxomly**, *adv.* **buk'sum-li**, *adv.* In a *buxom* manner; briskly; vigorously.—**Buxomness**, *n.* **buk'sum-ness**, *n.*
Buy, *v. t.* **bu-i**, *v. t.* [*pret. & pp.*] **buying**. [*O. E. bygan*, *buogan*. *A. Sax. biagan*, *biagan*, to buy; *Goth. buigan*, to buy. Hence *adv.*] To acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller; to purchase; opposed to *sell*; to get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent (to *buy* favour with *flattery*); to bribe; to corrupt or pervert by paying a consideration.—**To buy in**, to buy when the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—**To buy of**, to release from military service by a payment; to purchase the opposition of one.—**To buy out**, to purchase the share or shares of a person in a commercial concern, the purchaser thus taking the place of the seller.—**To buy over**, to detach by a bribe or consideration from one party and attach to the opposite party.—**Buyer**, *n.* **bu'er**, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.
Buzz, *v. t.* **bu-z**, *v. t.* Purely imitative of the sound. Comp. it, *buzz*, to buzz, whisper. [*To make a low hissing sound, as that of bees; to whisper; to speak with a low hissing voice.*—*s. t.* To whisper; to spread or report by whispers; to spread secretly.—*n.* A continuous humming sound, as of bees; a low whispering hum; a report circulated secretly and cautiously; a general confused conversation.
Buzzer, *n.* **bu-z'er**, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. [*Shak.*]
Buzzingly, *adv.* **bu-zing-li**, *adv.* With a low humming sound.
Bussard, *n.* **bu-s'ard**, *n.* [*Fr. bussard*, *bussard*, from *buse*, a bussard, and term-*ard*, *buse* being from *L. L. busio*, for *L. uacuo*, a bussard.) A name for certain large raptorial birds of the falcon family, with short weak toes; a blockhead; a dunce.
By, *adv.* [*A. Sax. bi*, *big*, *by*; *O. Sax. by*, *Fris. bi*, *D. bij*, *G. bei*, *Goth. bi*. Often as a prefix in form *be*.] Near; close to; near along with motion past; through or agent, means, instrument, or cause; according to; by direction, authority, or example of (*by* his own account, *ten by* the clock, a rule to live *by*); at the rate of; in the ratio or proportion of (*by* the yard, *by* the dozen); to the amount or number of (larger *by* half, older *by* ten years); during the course of; within the compass or period of (*by* day); not later than (*by* this time, *by* two o'clock). In oaths or adjurations

it comes before what is invoked or appealed to (*by* heaven).—*Two by two*, *day by day*, *piece by piece*, &c., each two, each day, each piece, taken separately or singly.—*Five feet by four*, measuring five feet one way and four the other.—*a.* Side; by-path, *by-play*, *by-street*, &c.—*adv.* Near; in the same place with; at hand; aside (to stand *by*, to lay a thing *by*); so as to pass (to run *by*; so as to be past or over (the time went *by*);—*By and by* in the near future; soon; presently.—*By, bye, bi, n.* A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard; as, by the *by*, or by the *bye*, that is, by the accidental blow (*M. H.*); an illegitimate child (vulgar).—*By-and, n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage.—*By-gone*, *n.* **bi-gon**, *n.* Past; gone *by*.—*By-gones*, *n. pl.* What is gone by and past.—*By-lane*, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.—*By-name*; *n.* Nick-name.—*By-part*, *n.* **bi'rt**, *n.* Past; gone *by*. [*Shak.*]
By-path, *n.* **By-path**, *n.* A path, road, street, or way which is secondary to a main road, street, &c.; a lesser, private, or obscure way.—**By-play**, *n.* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.—**By-product**, *n.* A secondary product; something obtained, as in a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal product or material.—**By-stander**, *n.* One who stands by or near; an onlooker or spectator; one present but taking no part in what is going on.—**By-word**, *n.* A common saying; a proverb.
By-law, *n.* **Bye-law**, *n.* [*From the Scand. by*, a town, the termination in *Whitby* and other names, and *law*; *Dan. by-lag*, a municipal law; *Sw. by-lag*, a by-law.] A local or private law; a law made by an incorporated body, as a railway company, for the regulation of its own affairs, or the affairs intrusted to its care.
Byrs, *n.* **bir**, *n.* [*A Scandinavian word*—*E. bower*.] A cow-house. [*Scotch.*]
Byssus, *n.* **bi'ss-us**, *n.* [*pl. byssus*.] [*L. byssus*, *Gr. byssos*, fine linen or cotton.] *Soft*, a long, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve molluscs, as the oyster, are attached to fixed objects; soft, the stripe of certain fungi.—**Byssaceous**, *bi-s'se-ous*, *a.* Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments.—**Byssiferous**, *bi-s'sif-er-us*, *a.* Producing a byssus.—**Byssine**, *bi's'in*, *n.* Made of byssus.—**Byssoid**, *n.* Having the appearance of byssus; soft, exhibiting a fringed structure with threads of unequal lengths.—**Byssolite**, *bi-s'so-lit*, *n.* [*Use*—*Gr. byssos*, stone.] A name given to the finer fibrous varieties of filamentous minerals, as amianthus, tremolite, actinolite, &c.
Byzant, *n.* **Byzantine**, *bi-z'an-tin*, *n.* Same as *Byzant* (which see).
Byzantine, *Byzantian*, *bi-z'an-tin* or *bi-z'an-tin*, *bi-z'an-tin*, *a.* Pertaining to *Byzantium*, at one time the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, now under the name of Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet and the second of the consonants, originally having the sound of *k*, now having also the sharp sound of *s* (before *e*, *i*, and *y*); *music*, the name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians and the *ut* of the French.
Caba, *n.* **ka-ba**, *n.* [*Ar.*, from *ka'b*, a cube.] An oblong stone building within the great mosque at Mecca containing the famous black stone or *Kebah* presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham; sometimes extended to the temple itself.

Caaing-whale, *n.* **ka-ing-whal**, *n.* [*A Scotch name, from the verb to ca, that is, to drive, because these whales can be driven like cattle.*] The round-headed porpoise, a cetaceous animal of the dolphin family, of a black colour, and attaining the length of 34 feet.
Cab, *n.* **ka-b**, *n.* [*Heb.*] A Hebrew dry measure containing according to one estimate 3 pints, according to another 4.
Cab, *n.* [*Abbrev. of cabriolet.*] A kind of hackney carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse.—**Cabman**, *n.* A man who drives a cab.—

Cab-stand, *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.
Cabal, *n.* **ka-bal**, *n.* [*Fr. cabale*, the *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal. *CABALA.*] Intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design; a number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a Junto; specifically, a name given to a ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Beckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.—*s. t.*—*cabaled*, *caballing*. To form

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, So. abeno—the Fr. u.

a cabal; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design. — *Caballer*, *ka-bal'ler*, *n.* One who cabals.

Cabala, *ka-ba-la*, *ka-ba'la*, *n.* [Heb. *gabala*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally from *gabai*, to take or receive.] A mysterious kind of science or learning among Jewish rabbins, transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of doubtful passages of Scripture. — *Cabalism*, *ka-bal'ism*, *n.* The science of the cabalists. — *Cabalist*, *ka-bal'ist*, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala. — *Cabalistic*, *ka-bal'ist'ik*, *ka-bal'ist'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; containing an occult meaning. — *Cabalistically*, *ka-bal'ist'ik-ally*, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists. *Caballine*, *ka-bal'in*, *a.* [L. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse (*caballus* a horse). — *a.* A coarse kind of aloes used as a medicine for horses.

Cabaret, *ka-ba-ret*, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

Cabas, *ka-ba's*, *n.* [Fr., of Ar. origin.] A lady's hat; basket or reticule.

Cabbage, *ka-b'aj*, *n.* [E. *cabba*, *cabage*, from Fr. *cabas*, O. Fr. *choux cabus*, a large-headed cabbage — *cabus*, *cabus*, a large head, from L. *caput*, a head.] A well-known vegetable of several varieties, the kinds most cultivated being the common cabbage, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower; the common cabbage forms its leaves into dense rounded heads, the inner leaves being blanched. — *a.* To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing. — *Cabbage-butterfly*, *n.* A large white butterfly, the larva of which destroy cruciferous plants, especially of the cabbage tribe. — *Cabbage-moth*, *n.* A large dusky-coloured moth having a greenish-black caterpillar which feeds on cabbages. — *Cabbage-palm*, *Cabbage-tree*, *n.* A West Indian palm having a simple unbranched slender stem growing to a great height, and so called from the young unexpanded leaves being eaten as a vegetable. — *Cabbage-rose*, *n.* A very fragrant species of rose of many varieties, having a large, rounded, and compact flower. — *Cabbage-worm*, *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a butterfly or moth infesting cabbages.

Cabbage, *ka-b'aj*, *v.t.* — *cabbaged*, *cabbaging*. [Fr. *cabasser*, to put in a *cabas* or basket; hence, to hoard, steal. *CABAS*.] To purloin, especially to purloin pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment. — *a.* A cant name for anything filched, more particularly, cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbala, *Cabballism*, *&c.*, *n.* CABALA, CABALISM, &c.

Cabbie, *ka-b'ie*, *v.t.* — *cabbied*, *cabbling*. *Metal*. To break the masses of partially finished iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace and wrought or hammered into bar-iron. — *Cabbler*, *ka-b'ler*, *n.* One who cabbles.

Cabeas, *ka-be'as*, *n.* [Pg., lit. a head.] A fine kind of Indian silk; a money of account on the west coast of Africa.

Caber, *ka-b'er*, *n.* [Osel. *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a rafter.] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing as a feat of strength.

Cabin, *ka-bin*, *n.* [From W. *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab*, a kind of hut; Ir. and Gael. *caban*, a cabin.] A small room or inclosed place; a cottage; a hut or small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed; an apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. — *v.t.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. [Shak.] — *a.* To confine as in a cabin. [Shak.] — *Cabin-boy*, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

Cabinet, *ka-bin-et*, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*, a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c., a dim. form, ultimately from the Celtic. *CABIN*.] A small room, closet, or retired apartment; a private room, in which consultations are held; hence, the select or secret council of a prince or executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; so called from the apartment in which the

meetings were originally held; a piece of furniture consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. — *Cabinet-council*, *n.* The confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs; a select number of confidential counselors. — *Cabinet-maker*, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make household furniture, such as cabinets, side-boards, tables, &c.

Cable, *ka-bl'*, *n.* [Fr. *cabla*, a rope, from L. *caputem*, *capitum*, a rope, a halter, from L. *capio*, to take.] A large strong rope, usually of 3 or 4 strands of hemp, or a chain, such as is used to retain a vessel at anchor; *arab.* a moulding with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope; also, a cylindrical moulding in the fluta of a column and partly filling it. — *Cable's length*, *n.* a nautical measure, one tenth of a sea mile, or about 100 fathoms. — *Submarine* or *electric telegraph cable*, a cable by which electric messages are conveyed through the ocean, usually composed of a single wire of pure copper, or of several wires, embedded in a compound of gutta-percha and resinous substances, so as to be compacted into one solid strand, encircled by layers of gutta-percha or India-rubber, hemp or jute padding, and coils of iron wire. — *v.t.* — *cabled*, *cabling*. To fasten with a cable; *arab.* to fill (the flutes of a column) with cables or cylindrical pieces. — *Cablegram*, *ka-bl'-gram*, *n.* A message by cable. — *Cable-moulding*, *n.* See above.

Cabob, *ka-bob'*, *n.* [Per.] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c.

Caboose, *ka-boos'*, *n.* [From D. *kabuis*, a caboose or ship's galley; Dan. *kaby*, Sw. *kabya*, *kabyssa*, a caboose, L.G. *kabus*, *kabus*, a little room or hut; probably from same root as *cab*.] The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; the galley.

Cabriole, *ka-bri-ol'*, *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, a goat-leap; L. *capriolus*, a goat, from L. *caper*, a goat.] A leap or curvet of a horse; a capriole. — *Cabriole*, *ka-bri-ol'*, *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, dim. from *cabriole*, a goat-leap.] A one-horse carriage; a cab.

Cabrit, *ka-brit'*, *n.* The prong-horned antelope of North America.

Cacao, *ka-ka'os*, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *Eg. cacao*, from Mexican *cacahuatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree, a small tree 12 to 18 feet high, a native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in the tropics; of both hemispheres on account of its seeds, from which cocoa (a corruptive of the word *caca*.) and chocolate are prepared.

Cachalot, *ka-sh'lot* or *ka-sh-a-los*, *n.* [Fr. *cachalot*, from Catalan *caicac*, a tooth, L. *ca*, therefore toothed whale.] A very large cetaceous mammal, the blunt-headed sperm-whale, ha. of a head of enormous size, containing a large receptacle filled with spermaceti; sperm-oil and ambergris are also obtained from this animal.

Cache, *ka-sh*, *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground in which travellers hide and preserve provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

Cachet, *ka-sh'e*, *n.* [Fr., from *cachet*, to conceal.] A seal. — *Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a name given especially to letters bearing the private seal of the French kings, often employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment for an indefinite period.

Cachexy, *Cachexia*, *ka-kek'si*, *ka-kek'ti-a*, *n.* [Gr. *kachexia*, from *kakos*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, from *hexis*, to have.] A morbid state of the bodily system, the result of disease or of intemperate habits. — *Cachectic*, *Cachectical*, *ka-kek'tik*, *ka-kek'tik-al*, *a.* Having or pertaining to cachexy.

Cachinnation, *ka-kin-in-ash-on*, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinnus*, to laugh; imitative of the sound.] Loud or immoderate laughter. — *Cachinnatory*, *ka-kin'a-to-ri*, *a.* Of or pertaining to cachinnation; laughing loudly.

Cacholong, *ka-sh'o-long*, *n.* [*Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharra, and *cholong*, a Calmuc word for stone.] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal, and so often called *Peeri-opal*, usually milk-

white, sometimes grayish or yellowish-white, opaque or slightly translucent at the edges.

Cachou, *ka-sho'*, *n.* [Fr. Same as *cachous*.] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, gum, &c., used to remove an offensive breath.

Cacique, *ka-tek'*, *n.* CAZIQUE.

Cackles, *ka-k'el*, *v.t.* — *cackled*, *cackling*. [D. *cackelen*, *ka-k'el*, Sw. *cackla*, Dan. *kagte*; of imitative origin like *giggle*, *cackles*, *cackles*, *cackles*, &c.] To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen; to laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle; to prate; to prattle; to tattle. — *a.* The broken cry of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle. — *Cackler*, *ka-k'ler*, *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tell-tale; a tattler.

Cacodemon, *ka-ko-d'e-mon*, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, evil, and *daimon*, a demon.] An evil spirit; devil. [Shak.]

Cacodemon, *ka-ko-d'e-mon*, *n.* [L. *cacodemon*, from Gr. *kakodemon*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something — *kakos*, vicious, and *demon*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit. — *Cacodemon*, *ka-ko-d'e-mon*, *n.* A diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

Cacography, *ka-ko-gra-fi*, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *grapho*, to write.] Bad spelling or writing. — *Cacographic*, *ka-ko-gra-fik*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cacography or bad writing or spelling; ill-written.

Cacolet, *ka-ko-let*, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons.

Cacology, *ka-ko-lo-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *kakologia* — *kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking; bad choice of words.

Cacophony, *ka-ko-foni*, *n.* [Gr. *kakophonos* — *kakos*, bad, and *phos*, sound.] A disagreeable vocal sound; discord. — *Cacophonous*, *Cacophonous*, *ka-ko-f'o-nik*, *ka-ko-f'o-nus*, *a.* Sounding harshly.

Cactus, *ka-kt'us*, *n.* [L. from Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, the fruit of some being edible, and many being cultivated in conservatories for their showy flowers and curious stems. — *Cactaceous*, *ka-kt'us-us*, *a.* Relating to or resembling the cactus.

Cad, *ka-d*, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*.] A slang term applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade, as hangers-on about inn-yards, messengers or errand-boys, &c.; now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow of whatever social rank.

Cadastr, *ka-da's'ter*, *n.* [Fr. *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, from L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax, from L. *caput*, the head.] A detailed survey of a country, as the basis of an assessment for fiscal purposes, &c. — *Cadastral*, *ka-da's'tral*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a *cadastre*.

Cadaverous, *ka-da-ve-rus*, *a.* [L. *cadaverus*, from *cadavere*, a dead body, from *cadere*, to fall.] Pertaining to a dead body especially, having the appearance or colour of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly. — *Cadaverously*, *ka-da-ve-rus-ly*, *adv.* In a cadaverous manner. — *Cadaverousness*, *ka-da-ve-rus-ness*, *n.*

Caddice, *Caddis*, *ka-did's*, *n.* [From W. *cadde*, a rag, *cadde*, a kind of cloth, from the rough or ragged covering of the larva.] The larva of the caddice-fly. — *Caddice-fly*, *Caddis-fly*, *n.* A neuropterous insect, called also the *May-fly*, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case of small roots, stalks, stones, shells, &c., and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state.

Caddy, *ka-d'i*, *n.* [Corruption of *caddy*, a small package of tea, Malay *kuti*, a weight equivalent to 14 lb.] A small box for keeping tea.

Cade, *ka-d*, *n.* [L. *cadus*, a cask.] A barrel or cask; a cask of herrings — 800.

Cade, *ka-d*, *n.* A sheep-tick.

Cadence, *ka-dens*, *n.* [L. *L. cadentia*, a fall-

ing, from *L. cado*, to fall. *Chances* is the same word.) A decline; a state of falling or sinking; the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting; tone; sound; rhythm; measure; *seus*, a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase; also a shake or trill, run, or division, introduced as an ending or as a means of return to the first subject. — *Cadet*, *kā-deŭt*, *a*. Falling down; sinking. [*Shak*]. — *Cadentia*, *ka-den'ti-a*, *n*. It.) *Mus*, an embellishment made at the end of a melody, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character; also, a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

Cadet, *ka-de't*, *n*. [*Fr. cadet*, *O. Fr. capdet*, contr. from *L. L. capitellum*, dim. of *L. caput*, the head; lit. little head or chief.] A younger or youngest son; a junior male member of a noble family; a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy. — *Cadetship*, *ka-de't ship*, *n*. The state of being a cadet; the rank or office of a cadet.

Cadger, *ka-j'ēr*, *n*. [Perhaps from *O. Fr. cager*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a cage for sale.] An itinerant hawker or hawk.

Cadi, *ka-dī* or *kā-dī*, *n*. [*Turk.*] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks; usually the judge of a town or village.

Cadmean, *ka-dm'ean*, *ka-dm'ian*, *ka-dm'i-an*, *a*. Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of ancient Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, thence called *Cadmean* letters. — *Cadmean victory*, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

Cadmium, *ka-dm'ul-nm*, *n*. [*L. cadmia*, *Gr. kadmia*, *kadmia*, calamine.] A ductile, malleable, and fusible metal, of a fine white colour with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin, it is very scarce, is in all its relations very analogous to zinc, and is almost invariably associated with it. — *Cadmium-yellow*, *n*. A pigment of an intense yellow colour and much body, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

Caduceus, *ka-dū'se-us*, *n*. [*L.*] Mercury's rod represented as a winged rod entwined by two serpents, in modern times used as a symbol of commerce. — *Caduceus*, *ka-dū'se-an*, *n*. Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

Caduchranclata, *ka-dū'si-hrang'ki-āt*, *a*. [*L. caducus*, falling, and *branchus*, gills.] A term applied to animals such as the newts, which lose the gills before attaining maturity.

Caducous, *ka-dū'kns*, *a*. [*L. caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Having a tendency to fall or decay; specifically applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off, as branches, floral envelopes, &c.

Cæcum, *se'kum*, *n*. pl. *Cæca*, *se'ka*. [*L. cæcus*, blind.] The blind gut or intestine; a branch of an intestine w. a one end closed; mammals have generally only one cæcum, birds usually two cæca, while in fishes they are often numerous. — *Cæcal*, *se'kal*, *a*. Of or belonging to the cæcum; having the form of a cæcum; bag-shaped. — *Cæcally*, *se'kal-l*, *adv*. In the form or manner of a cæcum.

Cænozoic, *se-nō-zō'ik*, *a*. *Cænozoic*.

Cæno-stone, *ka'ēn* or *kōn*, *n*. A cream-coloured building-stone of excellent quality, got near Cæen in Normandy, the material of which many English buildings are constructed.

Cerulean. **CERULEAN**.

Cæsar, *se'sēr*, *n*. A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and latterly came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne. — *Cæsarian*, *Cæsarian*, *se-sēr'an*, *se-sēr'i-an*, *a*. Of or pertaining to Cæsar. — *Cæsarian operation*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the abdomen and uterus, when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible; said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was

brought into the world in this way. — *Cæsarianism*, *se'sēr-izm*, *n*. Despotic sway exercised by one who has been raised to power by popular will; imperialism.

Cæsium, *se'si-nm*, *n*. [*L. cæsius*, hinc.] A rare metal, originally discovered in mineral waters, and so named because its spectrum exhibits two characteristic fine lines. It is always found in connection with rubidium.

Cæspitosa, *Cæspitosa*, *se'sp'i-tōa*, *se'sp'i-tua*, *a*. *Cæspitosa*.

Cæsura, *se-sū'ra*, *n*. [*L. cæsura*, a cutting, from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut.] A pause or ending of a verse; a separation, by the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected. — *Cæsural*, *se-sū'ral*, *a*. Pertaining to the cæsura.

Café, *ka-f'ē*, *n*. [*Fr. coffee*, a coffee-house.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.

Caffeic, *ka-fe'ik*, *a*. Of or pertaining to coffee. — *Caffeina*, *ka-fe'in*, *n*. A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c., which, when taken in large doses, is poisonous.

Cæfre, *ka-f'r*, *n*. *KAFIR*.

Cæftan. **KAFFAN**.

Cage, *kāj*, *n*. [*Fr. cage*, from *L. cæca*, a hollow, from *carus*, hollow (whence *E. cave*)] A box, or inclosure, a large part of which consists of lattice-work of wood, wicker, wire, or iron bars, for confining birds or beasts; a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors; a skeleton framework of various kinds; the framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the framework in which miners ascend and descend the shaft, and by which hatches are raised and lowered. — *Caged*, *caging*. To confine in a cage; to shut upon confine. — *Cageless*, *kāj'ing*, *n*. A bird kept in a cage; a cage bird.

Caimacem, *ka-ma-kam*, *n*. A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service; the governor of Constantinople.

Caiman, *n*. *CAVMAN*.

Cainozoic, *ka-nō-zō'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] Geol. a term spilted to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include, embracing the tertiary and post-tertiary systems.

Caique, *ka-ēk*, *n*. [*Fr. from Turk. kaitik*.] A light skiff used in the Bosphorus, where it almost monopolizes the boat traffic.

Cairn, *kār'n*, *n*. [*Gael. fr. W. cairn*, a heap, a cairn.] A heap of stones; one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form, erected as sepulchral monuments, to commemorate some event, as landmarks, &c.

Cairngorm, *Cairngorm-stone*, *kār'n-gorm*, *n*. A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, found in great perfection on *Cairngorm* and the neighbouring mountains in Scotland, and much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments.

Caisson, *ka'son*, *n*. [*Fr. caisson*, from *cætere*, a chest, a case, from *L. capsa*, a chest.] A wooden chest filled with explosives to be fired when approached by an enemy; also, an ammunition wagon, or an ammunition chest; a vessel in the form of a boat used as a food-gate in docks; a water-tight structure or case filled with air and placed under sunken vessels to raise them; a kind of floating-dock; a water-tight box or cylindrical casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for the coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, &c.

Caitif, *ka'tif*, *n*. [*O. Fr. caitif*, captive, unfortunate; from *L. captivus*, a captive, from *capere*, to take.] A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean. — *a*. Belonging to a caitif; servile; base.

Cajuput, *Cajuput*, *ka-j'ut*, *ka-j'ut*, *n*. [*Malay kaje*, a tree, and *putih*, white.] A pungent, volatile oil, having stimulant and antispasmodic properties, obtained from the cajuput-tree of the Moluccas.

Cajole, *ka-jōl*, *v*. [*L. cajolere*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage*]

To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, &c.; to wheedle; to coax. — *Cajoler*, *ka-jōl'ēr*, *n*. One who cajoles; a wheedler. — *Cajolery*, *ka-jōl'ēr-i*, *n*. The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; a wheedling to delude.

Cake, *ka-k*, *n*. [*Ice*, and *Sw. kaka*, Dan. *kaps*, *D. roek*, *G. kuchen*, cake; probably from *L. coquere*, to cook. *Coor*.] A mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients; something made or concentered in the form of a cake; a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended. — *v*. [*L. cæco*, to form into a cake or mass. — *v*.] To concrete or become formed into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c.

Calabash, *ka-la'bash*, *n*. [*Pg. calabaca*, *Sp. calabasa*, from *Ar. qar*, a gourd, and *aba*, dry.] A gourd shell dried; the fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd shell or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like. — *Calabash-tree*, *n*. A name of several American trees bearing large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, &c.

Calamanco, *ka-la-mang'ko*, *n*. [*Sp. calamanco*, *calamaco*, *L. L. calamancus*, *calamancum*.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss and checkered in the warp.

Calamander, *ka-la-man'dēr*, *n*. [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel*.] A beautiful species of wood, a kind of ebony obtained from a Chinese tree resembling rosewood, and so hard that it is worked with great difficulty.

Calamary, *ka-la-mār-i*, *n*. [*Sp. calamari*, a calamary, from *L. calamus*, a reed, from their pen-shaped internal shell.] A decapod cuttle-fish, having the body oblong, fleshy, tapering, flanked behind by two triangular fins, and containing a pen-shaped internal horny shell. Called also *Squid*, *Sea-squid*.

Calambac, *ka-lam-bak*, *n*. [*Per.*] A fragrant wood; agallochum.

Calambour, *ka-lam-bōr*, *n*. [*Akin to calambac*.] A species of alder-wood of a dusky or mottled colour, used by cabinet-makers.

Calamine, *ka-la-zin*, *n*. [*L. L. calamina*, from *L. cadmia* (d being changed into i), calamine.] The native siliceous oxide of zinc, an important British ore of zinc, from which the metal is got chiefly by distillation.

Calamita, *ka-la-mit*, *n*. [*L. calamus*, a reed.] A kind of fossil plants, common in the carboniferous rocks, having the habit of the modern aquisetums, but with woody stems, and growing to the size of trees.

Calamity, *ka-lam'it-i*, *n*. [*L. calamitas*, *calamitatus*.] A great misfortune or cause of misery; a disaster accompanied with extensive evils; misfortune; mishap; affliction; adversity. — *Calamitous*, *ka-lam'i-tus*, *a*. [*Fr. calamiteux*, *L. calamitosus*.] Producing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressful; disastrous; miserable; baleful. — *Calamitously*, *ka-lam'i-tus-l*, *adv*. In a calamitous manner. — *Calamitousness*, *ka-lam'i-tus-nes*, *n*.

Calamus, *ka-la-mus*, *n*. [*L. calamus*, a reed, a reed-pen; same root as in *E. Avium*.] A reed or reed-like plant; a perennial tufted Indian grass, called also sweet-scented lemon-grass, yielding an aromatic oil used in perfumery; the root of the sweet-root; the generic name of the palms yielding rattan. — *Calamiferous*, *ka-la-mif'er-us*, *a*. Producing reeds.

Calash, *ka-la-sh*, *n*. [*Fr. calèche*, from *G. kalesche*, a word of Slavonic origin; Bohem. *kolesa*, Pol. *kolaska*.] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top; the folding hood or top fitted to such a carriage; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies, and consisting of a frame of cane or whalebone covered with silk.

Calathiform, *ka-la-thi-form*, *a*. [*L. calathus*, a work-basket, a bowl, and *forma*, form.] Bot. hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

Calcanem, *ka-ka'nē-um*, *n*. [*L.*, the heel.] Anat. the largest bone of the tarsus; the bone that forms the heel.

Calcar, kal'kär, a. [L. *calcar*, a spur, from *calx*, *calcis*, the heel.] *Bot.* A spur: a hollow projection from the base of a petal.—**Calcarate**, kal'ka-rät, a. *Bot.* furnished with a spur, as the corolla of larkspur.

Calcar, kal'kär, a. [L. *calcaria*, a limekiln, from *calx*, lime.] A kind of oven or reverberating furnace, used in glass-works for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit.

Calcareous, kal'kär-us, a. [L. *calcareus*, from *calx*, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime.—**Calcareousness**, kal'kär-us-nes, a. Quality of being calcareous.

Calcedonic, Calcedony, kal'si-don'ik, kal-sed-o-ni. **CHALCEDONIC**, **CHALCEDONY**.

Calceolaria, kal-si-ö-ri-a, a. [L. *calceolus*, a slipper, from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper.] The generic name of a number of ornamental flowers, or shrubby plants, natives of South America, and now very common in gardens, most having yellow flowers, some puce-coloured, and some with the two colours intermixed, while others are white.

Calcic, kal'sik, a. [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium.—**Calciferous**, kal-sif'er-us, a. [L. *calx*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or containing lime, especially when in considerable quantity, *calceiferous* strata.—**Calcification**, kal'si-fi-kä'shon, a. A changing into lime; the process of changing into a stony substance by the deposition of lime.—**Calciform**, kal'si-form, a. In the form of chalk or lime.—**Calcify**, kal'si-fi, v.t.—*calcified*, *calcifying*. [L. *calx*, and *facio*, to make.] To become gradually changed into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime.—v.t. To make stony by depositing lime.—**Calcimite**, kal'si-mi-tä, a. [From L. *calx*.] A superior kind of white or greyish sand, for the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.—**Calcine**, kal'si-nä, v.t.—*calcined*, *calcining*. [Fr. *calciner*, from L. *calx*.] To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat; to free from volatile matter by the action of heat, as limestone from carb. nic acid, iron ore from sulphur; to oxidize or reduce to a metallic calx.—v.t. To be converted into a powder or friable substance by the action of heat.—**Calcifiable**, kal'si-nä-bl, a. Capable of being calcined.—**Calcination**, kal-si-nä'shon, a. The act or operation of calcining.—**Calciner**, kal-si-när, a. One who calcines; a calcining or roasting furnace.—**Calcite**, kal'si-tä, a. A term applied to various minerals, including limestone, all the white and most of the coloured marbles, chalk, Iceland spar, &c.—**Calcium**, kal'si-üm, a. [From L. *calx*.] Sym. Ca. The metallic basis of lime, and the most widely diffused of the alkaline metals; it is a light yellow metal, about as hard as gold, very ductile and malleable, and burns in chlorine with a most brilliant flame.

Calceography, kal'kög'ra-fi, a. [L. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *graphein*, to engrave.] The art of drawing with black or coloured chalks.—**Calceographer**, kal'kög'ra-fär, a. One who practices calceography.—**Calceographical**, kal'kög'graf'ik-al, a. Pertaining to calceography.

Calc-sinter, kal'kü-sin-ter, a. [L. *calx*, lime, and Gr. *sinter*, a stalactite.] A stalactitic carbonate of lime, a variety of calcite, consisting of deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.—**Calc-spar**, kal'kü-spä, a. Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.—**Calc-tuff**, kal'kü-tuf, a. An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime.

Calculary. Under **CALCULUS**.

Calculate, kal'kü-lät, v.t.—*calculated*, *calculating*. [L. *calculo*, *calculatum*, from *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] To ascertain by computation; to reckon up; to estimate (value, cost); to make the necessary or usual computations regarding (an expense, &c.); to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; to make suitable; generally in pp. in this sense—suited or suitable; adapted (a scheme *calculated* to

do much mischief).—v.t. To make a computation; to weigh all the circumstances; to deliberate.—**Calculable**, kal'kü-lä-bl, a. Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation.—**Calculating**, kal'kü-lät-ing, a. Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations; quick at arithmetical calculations; given to forethought and calculation; deliberate and selfish; scheming (a *calculating* disposition).—**Calculation**, kal'kü-lät-shon, a. The act of calculating; the art or practice of computing; a series of arithmetical processes set down in figures and bringing out a certain result; estimate formed by comparing the circumstances bearing on the matter in hand.—**Calculative**, kal'kü-lät-iv, a. Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.—**Calculator**, kal'kü-lät-er, a. One who calculates.

Calculus, kal'kü-lus, a. pl. **Calculi**, kal'kü-li, [L., a pebble used for calculating, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] A general term for hard concretions of the body, formed in various parts of various kinds, the more important being those formed in the gall-bladder, called *biliary calculus* or *gall-stones*, and those formed by a deposition from the urine in the kidney or bladder, called *urinary calculus*; the stone; gravel; a method of computation in the higher branches of mathematics.—**Calculus**, **Calculus**, kal'kü-lus, kal'kü-lös, a. Stony; gritty; hard like stone; arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder. Also *calculi*, *Calculary*, kal'kü-lär, kal'kü-lär-iv.

Caldron, **Caldron**, kal'drön, a. [O.Fr. *caldron*—Sp. *caldron*, It. *caldrona*, from L. *calidus*, *calidus*, hot.] A large kettle or boiler of copper or other metal.

Caledonian, kal-i-dön'i-an, a. Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.—a. A native of Caledonia, now Scotland; a Scotchman.

Caléfaco, kal-i-fä'shi-ent, a. [L. *calo*, *calo*, to make warm, from *calere*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make.] Warming; heating.—a. That which warms or heats; med. a substance which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, &c.—**Caléfaction**, kal-i-fä'k-shon, a. The act or operation of warming or heating; the state of being heated.—**Caléfactive**, **Caléfactive**, kal-i-fäktiv, kal-i-fäktiv-iv, a. Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat.—**Caléfify**, kal-i-fi, v.t.—*caléfied*, *caléfifying*. To make warm or hot.

Calendar, kal'en-där, a. [L. *calendarium*, an account-book, a calendar, from *calendae*, the first day of each month, the *calends*; root in *calo*, Gr. *kalais*, to call.] A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things, as a list of criminal causes which stand for trial; a list; a catalogue; a register.—v.t. To enter or write in a calendar; to register.—**Calends**, kal'en-dä, a. pl. [L. *calends*.] Among the Romans the first day of each month.—*The Greek calends*, a time that never occurred or never will occur, a phrase which originated in the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends.

Calendar, kal'en-där, a. [Fr. *calendrier*, L. *calendra*, a calendar, from L. *cyllindrus*, Gr. *kyllindros*, a cylinder.] A machine consisting of two or more cylinders revolving so nearly in contact with each other that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and glazed by their pressure; an establishment in which wools, fabrics are calendar-d, starched, stretched, and otherwise finished for the market; one engaged in calendar-ing; a calendarer.—v.t. To press or finish in a calendar.—**Calendarer**, **Calendarer**, kal'en-där, kal'en-där-er, a. A person who calendars cloth.

Calendar, kal'en-där, a. [From the founder of the order.] One of an order of der-vishes in Turkey and Persia, of not very strict morals, nor held in very high esteem by the Mohammedans.

Calendulus, kal-en'dü-lin, a. A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the marigold, the *Calendula* of botanists.

Calenture, kal'en-tär, a. [Fr. *calenture*, Sp. *calentura*; heat, a calenture, from *calor*, to heat, from L. *calere*, to be hot.] A kind of delirium caused within the tropics, especially on board ship, by exposure to excessive heat.

Calcescence, kal-es-ens, a. [From L. *calcare*, to grow warm, incept. of *calco*, to be hot.] Growing warm; growing hot at.

Calf, kal, a. pl. **Calves**, kav, [A Sax. *calv*—D. *kalv*, Icel. *kalfr*, Sw. *kalv*, Dan. *kalv*—G. *kalb*, a calf.] Properly the young of the cow or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale; an ignorant, stupid person; a dolt; a weak or cowardly man; leather made from the skin of a calf.—**Calf-love**, a. A youthful romantic passion or affection.—**Calf-skin**, **Calf-skin**, a. The hide or skin of a calf; leather made of the skin.

Calf, kal, a. [Icel. *kaldr*, the calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the leg below, below the knee.

Caliber, **Caliber**, kal'ib-er, a. [Fr. *calibre*, possibly from Ar. *kalib*, Pers. *kalab*, a mould.] The diameter of a body, as of a column or a bullet; usually the diameter of the bore of a firearm; *fig.* compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.—**Caliber-compasses**, **calibers**, or **calipers**, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and points turned outwards to measure the interior diameter or bore of anything.—**Calibrate**, kal'i-brät, v.t. To ascertain the calibre of.—**Calibration**, kal-i-brät-shon, a. The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees.

Calice, kal'is, a. [Fr. *calice*, L. *calix*, a cup.] Zool. the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoophyte is contained.

Calico, kal'i-kö, a. [From *Calicut* in India, whence the cloth was first introduced.] A term for any white or unprinted cotton cloth.—**Calico-printer**, a. One whose occupation is to print calicoes.—**Calico-printing**, a. The art of printing or impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colours, more or less permanent.

Calid, kal'id, a. [L. *calidus*, from *calere*, to be hot.] Hot; burning; warm.—**Calidät**, kal'id-ät, a. Heat; warmth.—**Caliduct**, kal'id-ükt, a. [L. *calidus*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.] A pipe or canal used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house.

Calif, **Calif**, kal'if, a. [Fr. *calife*, from Ar. *kalifa*, a successor, from *kalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, regarded among Mohammedans as being vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. Written also *Kalif*, *Khalif*, &c.—**Califate**, kal'if-ät, a. The office or dignity of a calif; the government of a calif. Written also *Kalifate*, *Caliphate*.

Caliginous, ka-liji-nus, a. [L. *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, *caliginis*, darkness. Dim.; obscure; dark.—**Caliginously**, ka-liji-nus-li, adv. Obscurely; darkly.—**Caliginousness**, ka-liji-nus-nes, a.

Calligraphic, **Calligraphist**, **Calligraphy**, **CALLIGRAPHIC**, &c.

Callipash, kal'i-pash, a. [A form of *calabash*, with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour; spelled also *Callipash*.—**Callipes**, kal'i-pä, a. That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, of a light yellow colour; spelled also *Callipes*.

Calipha, **Caliphate**, a. **CALIF**, **CALIPHATE**.

Calisaya, kal-i-sä, a. A name for the yellow, or orange yellow, febrifugal bark of several species of cinchona trees, consisting of the inner bark.—**Calisyne**, kal-

place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem; in R. Cath. countries a place of devotion, often on the top of a hill, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered.

Calve, kav, s. v. -calved, calving. [From *cal* = D. *calves*, Dan. *kalva*, to calve.] To bring forth a calf or calves; used specifically of cows, whales, and seals. -**Calvish**, kal'vish, a. Like a calf.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, n. The theological tenets or doctrines of *Calvin*, the celebrated reformer, and his followers, among the distinguishing doctrines of whose system are, predestination, original sin, the irresponsible sovereignty of God, &c. -**Calvinist**, kal'vin-ist, n. A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin. -**Calvinistic**, Calvinistic, kal'vin-ist'ik, kal'vin-ist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to Calvin or to his opinions in theology. -**Calvinist**, kal'vin-iz, s. t. To convert to Calvinism.

Calvities, kal'vish'ez, n. Pl. from *calvus*, bald; Diffused or general baldness, appearing generally first on the crown or on the forehead and temples.

Calx, kal'ks, n. pl. **Calces**, **Calces**, kal'ks, kal'ses. [L. *calx*, limestone.] Lime or chalk; an old term for the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or calcination; an oxide; lime recently prepared by calcination; broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots in glass-making.

Calyptra, kal'lip'tra, n. [Gr. *kalyptra*, a veil or covering.] Bot. the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. -**Calyptrate**, kal'lip'trat, a. Bot. furnished with a calyptra; also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher. -**Calyptiform**, kal'lip'tri-form, a. Having the form of a calyptra.

Calyx, kal'iks, n. pl. **Calyces**, **Calyces**, kal'ik-sz, kal'ik-ses. [L. *calyx*, from Gr. *kalypz*, a calyx, a covering.] Bot. the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, either united or distinct, usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla. -**Calyxanthemous**, kal'ikan'tho-mus, a. [Gr. *kalypz*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] Bot. a term applied to plants having the corolla and stamens inserted in the calyx. -**Calyxiferous**, kal'iks'i-fer'us, a. [L. *calyx*, and *fero*, ferre, a flower.] Bot. having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx. -**Calyxiferous**, kal'iks'i-fer'us, a. Bot. having the form of a calyx. -**Calyxine**, kal'iks-i-nal, kal'iks-i-nal, a. Bot. pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx. -**Calyxoid**, kal'iks-i-oid, kal'iks-i-oid, a. [L. *calyxoides*, dim. of *calyx*.] Bot. an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx; soil, same as *Calyx*. -**Calyxoid**, kal'iks-i-oid, a. Bot. like a calyx; cup-shaped. -**Calyxoid**, kal'iks-i-oid, kal'iks-i-oid, a. Bot. having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.

Cam, kam, n. [O. E. *cam*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-kul*, G. *kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] Mech. a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating motion, especially in a rectilinear direction, to another piece (often a rod) that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction. The eccentric is a kind of cam.

Camaleon, Camayest, ka-ma'lon, n. [Fr. *camaleon*, a form equivalent to *camo*.] A stone engraved in relief; a cameo; also monochrome painting or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaroscuro.

Camarilla, kam-a-ri-la, Sp. pron. ka-ma-ri'ya, n. [Sp. a small room, a dim. from *camara*, L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault. **CAMARER**.] A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique.

Camata, kam'a-ta, n. The commercial name for the half-grown scorns of a kind of oak, dried and imported for tanning.

Camber, kam'ber, n. [Fr. *cambrer*, to

arch, to vault, from L. *camera*, a vault.] A convexity upon an upper surface, as a ship's deck, a bridge, a beam, a lintel; the curve of a ship's plank. -**Camber window**, a window arched at the top. -s. t. To arch; to bend; to curve ship-planks.

Camblet, kam'blet, n. [Fr. *camblet*, from L. *camble*, to exchange, *Caues*.] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange; a banker. -**Cambletry**, kam'ble-try, n. The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c. -**Camblet**, kam'ble-t, a. Belonging to exchanges in commerce.

Cambrum, kam'bi-um, n. [L. *camble*, to exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] Bot. a medullary viscid substance interspersed between the wood and bark of exogenous trees, and particularly abundant in spring.

Cambric, kam'br-i-an, s. Relating or pertaining to Wales or *Cambric*. -a. A Welshman.

Cambric, kam'br-ik, n. A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

Camel, kam-el, n. [L. *camelus*, from Gr. *kamelos*, from Heb. *gamel*, camel.] A large hooved quadruped of the ruminant class, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel in the water, being first filled with water and sunk, after which the water is pumped out, when the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it.

Camelion, ka-mel'ion, n. Same as *Chamelion*.

Camellia, ka-mel'ia or ka-mel'ya, n. [After George Joseph Kamei, a Moravian Jesuit.] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs belonging to the tea family, with showy flowers somewhat resembling the rose, and elegant dark-green, shining, laurel-like leaves.

Camelopard, ka-mel'o-pard or kam'ol-o-pard, n. [L. *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, a leopard.] The giraffe.

Cameo, kam'eo, n. [L. *cameo*, *cammeo*, from L. L. *camenaea*, a word of uncertain origin.] A stone or shell composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground.

Camera, kam'er-a, n. [L., a vault, a chamber, from Gr. *kamara*, anything arched. **CAMARAS**.] Arch, arch, an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault. -**Camera lucida**, [L. *lucida*, clear chamber,] an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper by means of a glass prism suitably mounted, and also for copying or reducing drawings. -**Camera obscura** [L. *obscura*, dark chamber,] an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colours, on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. -**Photographic camera**, a form of camera obscura in which a sensitized surface is exposed to the actinic action of light. -**Cambrata**, kam'er-at, s. t. -**cambrated**, **cambrating**. [L. *camero*, *cambratum*.] To build in the form of an arch or vault. -**Cambrated**, kam'er-at-ed, a. Arch, arched; vaulted; *comb*, divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered. -**Cambration**, kam'er-at-shun, n. An arching or vaulting.

Cameralistics, kam'er-a-lis'tiks, n. [G. *cameralistik*, a financier, from It. *camerale*, pertaining to a camera; treasury, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The science of state finance. - **Cameralistic**, kam'er-a-lis'tik, a. Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Chamberlain, kam'ber-len'gan, n. [It., a chamberlain, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The highest officer in the papal household; the chamberlain.

Camertonian, kam'er-ton'ian, n. A follower of Richard *Camerton*, one of a sect of

Scottish Presbyterians who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy by Charles II., less they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority.

Camion, kam'ion, n. [Fr.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

Camionado, kam-ion-ado, kam-ion-ado, n. [Fr. *camionado*, Sp. *camionado*, O. Fr. *camion*, a shirt, *Camion*.] A shirt worn by soldiers over their armour in a night attack to enable them to recognize each other; an attack by soldiers wearing the camionade; an attack made in the dark.

Camizale, kam'izal, n. [Fr. dim. of U. Fr. *camise*, L. L. *camisia*, a chemise.] A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in negligees; a straw-jacket for lunatics or criminals condemned to the gillotina.

Camlet, kam'lot, n. [Fr. *camolet*, from *camel*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, with wool or silk, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

Cammas, kam'as, n. **Quamas**.

Camomile, kam'o-mil, n. **CHAMOMILE**.

Camp, kamp, n. [Fr. *camp*, a camp, formerly a field, from L. *campus*, a plain. **CAMPAGNA**, **campagna**, **campagn**, **campagn**, are from same source.] The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. -s. t. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; to encamp; to live in a camp, as an army; to encamp. -**Camp-bedstead**, n. A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space. -**Camp-calling**, n. A calling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side toward the plane surface in the middle, frequently used in garrets. -**Camp-follower**, n. One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving. -**Camp-kettle**, n. An iron pot for the use of soldiers and others in camp. -**Camp-meeting**, n. In Amer. a religious meeting in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for a few days for continual devotion. -**Camp-stool**, n. A stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used.

Camp, kamp, n. [A. Sax. *camp*, from L. *campus*, a plain, in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football.

Campagnet, kam'pan-yot, n. [Fr. name, from *campagne*, open country.] A species of field-rat or vole, with a short tail.

Campaign, kam'pan, n. [Fr. *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from L. *campagna*, a level country, *campus*, a plain. **CAMP**.] An open field or open plain; the time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season. -s. t. To serve in a campaign. -**Campaigner**, kam'pan'er, n. One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

Campanero, kam-pa-ner'o, n. [Sp., a bellman, from L. L. *campana*, a bell.] The bell-bird, a white-plumaged bird of South America, so called from the bell-like sound of its voice.

Campanile, kam-pa-nel'le or kam'pa-nil, n. pl. **Campanilli**, kam-pa-nel'le. [It. *campanella*, from It. and L. *campana*, a bell.] Arch. a clock or bell tower; a term applied especially to detached buildings in some parts of Italy, erected for the purpose of containing bells.

Campanology, kam-pa-nol'o-ji, n. [L. L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art or principles of bell-ringing; a treatise on the art. -**Campanologist**, kam-pa-nol'o-jist, n. One skilled in the art of bell-ringing or campanology.

Campanula, kam-pan'g-la, n. [L. L., a dim. of *campana*, a bell, from form of the corolla. The bell-flower, a large genus of herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a blue or white colour. -**Campanulate**, kam-pan'g-lat, n. In the form of a bell; applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla.

Campbasy-wood, kam'pa-chi, n. [From

the Bay of Campeachy, in Mexico.] Log-wood.

Campestral, *Campestris*, kam-pes'tral, kam-pes'tri-an, a. [*L. campestris*, from *campus*, a field.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

Camphine, kam-fen, a. The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the oil over quicklime to free it from resin, and used in lamps.

Campher, kam-fer, a. [*L. camphora*, *L. Gr. kaphura*, from *Ar. kâfîr*, camphor, said to be from a Malay word signifying chalk.] A whitish translucent substance belonging to the class of vegetable oils, with a bitterish aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell, found in many plants and sometimes secreted naturally in masses, obtained also by distillation of the wood, and used in medicine as a diaphoretic, antispasmodic, &c.—**Campher-acetic**, kam-fer-a'shus, a. Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.

Camphorate, kam-fer-at, v.t. To impregnate with camphor.—**Camphoric**, kam-fer'ik, a. Pertaining to or obtained from camphor, or partaking of its qualities.—**Campher-oil**, a.—A fragrant, limpid, colourless oil obtained from a camphor-producing tree of the Indian Archipelago.—**Campher-tree**, a. A species of laurel from which common camphor is obtained by distillation of the wood.

Campion, kam-pi-on, a. [Probably from *L. campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain English plants belonging to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*, such as *hiedercampion*, *sea-campion*, *rose-campion*, &c.

Camwood, kam-wud, a. [Probably from *Campeachy-wood*, from a notion that it came from *Campeachy*.] A red dye-wood imported from Sierra Leone.

Can, kan, v.t.—pret. *could*. [*A. Sax. can*, pres. ind. of *cunnan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able; cognate—O. E. *coude* (with *l* erroneously inserted), *A. Sax. cunne*, pret. of *cunnan*, *Akin D. kunnin*, to be able; *Sw. kunna*, *Dan. kunde*, *Icel. kunna*, to know, to be able; *G. können*, to be able. The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know*. Know.] [*A* verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative mood. To be able, physically, mentally, morally, legally, or the like; to possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb with which *can* is joined.—*Can but*, can do no more than; *can only* (two *can* but fall).—*Cannot but*, cannot help doing or being; cannot refrain from (cannot but remember, cannot but acknowledge).

Can, kan, a. [*A. Sax. canna*—*D. kan*, *Icel. kanna*, *O. kanna*, a can.] A rather indefinite term applied to various vessels of no great size, now more especially to vessels made of sheet metal, for containing liquids, preserves, &c.—*v.t.*—*anned*, *caning*. To put into a can (to *can* preserved meat, fruit, &c.).—**Canakin**, kan-kin, a. A little can or cup. [*Spa. k.*]

Canary, kan-er-i, a. An establishment at which provisions are canned.

Janaanite, ka-nan-it, a. An inhabitant of the land of Canaan; specifically, one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt.—**Canaanish**, ka-nan-it-ish, a. Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Canadian, ka-nan'di-an, a. Pertaining to Canada.—*a.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.—**Canadian balsam**, *Canada balsam*, a fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil, obtained from fir-trees, and much valued for optical purposes on account of its perfect transparency and its refractive power.—*Co ada rics*, a plant growing in deep water in the northern states of America and Canada, the seeds of which form the food of the American Indians, and of the great flocks of water fowl.

Canaille, ka-nal' or ka-nal-yä, a. [*Fr.*, from *It. canaglia*, a pack of dogs, from *L. canis*, a dog.] The lowest orders of the people; the rabble; the vulgar.

Canal, ka-nal', a. [*Fr. canal*, from *L. canalis*,

a channel, from the same root as *Skr. Aban*, to dig.] An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or ships; arch. a channel; a groove or a flute; anat. any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body through which solids, liquids, or certain organs pass; a duct; anat. a groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells.—**Canaliculate**, *Canaliculated*, kan-a-lik'ä-lät, kan-a-lik'ä-lät-ed, a. [*L. canaliculus*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*.] Channelled; furrowed; grooved.—**Canalize**, ka-nal'iz, v.t. To make a canal through (to *canalize* an isthmus).—**Canalization**, ka-nal'iz-shun, a. The act of canalizing.

Canard, ka-nar' or ka-nard', a. [*Fr.* a duck, from *L. L. canardus*, a kind of boat, from *O. Fr. cana*, a boat or skiff.] An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers; a false rumour set afloat by way of news.

Canary, ka-nä'ri, a. Wine made in the Canary Islands; an old dance introduced from the Canary Islands into Europe; a singing bird, belonging to the lark family, a native of those islands, and which has long been very common as a cage-bird in various countries.—**Canary-grass**, a. A kind of grass, a native of the Canary Isles, the seeds of which are much used under the name of *Canary-seed*, as food for cage-birds.—**Canary-wood**, a. [From its colour resembling that of a canary.] A wood of a light orange colour brought from S. America, and used in cabinet-work.

Canaster, ka-nas'ter, a. [*Fr. canastro*, *Sp. canastro*, a basket; same word as *Canister*.] The rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America; a kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Canaze, kan-kan, a. A kind of French dance performed by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures.

Cancel, kan-sel, v.t.—*cancelled*, *cancelling*. [*Fr. canceller*, to cancel; *L. L. cancellare*, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, from *L. cancelli*, a lattice, whence also *chancel*, *chancellor*.] To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; to hit out or obliterate; to annul or destroy (an obligation, a debt); to throw aside as no longer useful (sheets of a printed book, &c.).—*a.* Lattice-work; that which is cancelled or thrown aside.—**Cancellation**, kan-sel-lä'shun, a.—**Cancellation**, kan-sel-lä'shun, a. The act of cancelling.—**Cancelleate**, *Cancellearian*, kan-sel-lä'ti-an, kan-sel-lä'ti-an, a. Belonging to a cancellor.—**Cancelleated**, *Cancelleous*, kan-sel-lät, kan-sel-lät-ed, kan-sel-lä'ti-an, a. Separated into spaces or divisions, as by lattice-work; formed of or resembling a lattice-work or cancelli.—**Cancelled**, kan-sel-lät, v.t. [*L.*] Lattice-work; a lattice-work partition in a church; a lattice-like tissue of animals or plants.

Cancer, kan-ser, a. [*L.*, a crab, a cancer.] A genus of crustaceans, including some edible species of crab; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab; the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant growth or structure on the body or on some internal part which can extend itself and form again after removal, arising from a vitiated constitution and usually ending in death.—**Cancerate**, kan-ser-ät, v.t. To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.—**Canceration**, kan-ser-ä'shun, a. A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.—**Cancerous**, kan-ser-us, a. Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer; virulent.—**Cancerously**, kan-ser-us-li, adv. In the manner of a cancer.—**Cancerousness**, kan-ser-us-ness, a. The state of being cancerous.—**Canceriform**, kan-ser'i-form, a. Cancerous; having the form of a cancer or crab.—**Cancerine**, kan-ser'in, a. Having the qualities of a crab.—**Canceroid**, kan-ser-öid, a. Like cancer; applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer, but not really cancerous.—*a.* A skin disease approaching in its nature to cancer.

Candelabrum, kan-de-lä'brum, a. pl. *Candelabra*, kan-de-lä'bra. [*L.* from *candela*, a candle.] A tall candlestick; a stand by

which lamps were supported; a branched highly ornamental candlestick; a chandelier.

Candent, kan'dent, a. [*L. candens*, *candentis*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot. *Candis*.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.—**Candescence**, kan-des-ens, a. [*L. candesco*, incept. of *candeo*.] A state of glowing; incandescence.

Candears, kan-de-rus, a. An East Indian gum, sometimes turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and of a glossy polish.

Candid, kan'did, a. [*L. candidus*, white, bright, frank, sincere, from *candeo*, to be white; akin *canis*, *incens*, *incendary*, *sincere*; ingenuous; outspoken; fair; just; impartial.—*A candid friend*, a person disposed to tell unpleasant truths or to say ill-natured things under the guise of candor.—**Candidly**, kan'did-li, adv. In a candid manner; without any concealment, subterfuge, or prevarication; openly; frankly.—**Candidness**, kan'did-ness, a. The quality of being candid; candor.—**Candour**, *Candor*, kan'der, a. [*L. candor*.] The quality or character of being candid; readiness to make known anything relating to one's self; openness of heart; frankness; sincerity.

Candidatus, kan'di-dät, a. [*L. candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome wearing a white robe during their candidature.] A person who aspires or is put forward by others as an aspirant to an office or honour.—**Candidature**, *Candidatenhip*, *Candidacy*, kan'di-dät-ship, kan'di-dä-ri, a. The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate.

Candle, kan'dl, a. [*L. candela*, a candle, from *candere*, to shine. *Candis*.] A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick, and used for a portable light.—*Not fit to hold the candle to one*, not fit to act as a mere attendant; to be very inferior.—*The game is not worth the candle*, a phrase of French origin, indicating that an object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment.—**Candle-berry**, *Candle-nut*, a. The fruit of the candle-berry tree, a name given to several species of myrtle, especially the wax-myrtle, a shrub common in North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish-white wax, of which candles are made.—**Candle-coal**, a. **Candle-fish**, a. A small sea-fish of the salmon family, frequenting the north-western shores of America, so extremely oily that it is used for making oil, and as a natural candle, whence its name.—**Candle-power**, a. The illuminating power of a candle, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent (as gas), the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.—**Candlemas**, kan'di-mas, a. [So named from the great number of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Church, and from the blessing or consecration of candles on this day.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary; in *Scot.* a quarterly money term.—**Candlestick**, kan'di-stik, a. An instrument to hold a candle when burning, made in different forms and of different materials.—**Candle-wood**, a. The wood of a West Indian resinous tree.

Candour. Under *Candis*.

Candy, kan'di, a. [*It. candi*, candy, from *Ar. qandi*, mass of sugar; from *qand*, sugar.] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavour, colour, or give it the desired consistency.—*v.t.*—**Candied**, *candying*. To conserve with sugar so as to form a thick mass; to boil in sugar; to form into confections or crystals.—*v.t.* To become incrustated by candied sugar; to become crystallized or congealed.—**Candied**, kan'did, p. and a. Preserved or incrustated with sugar; g. honeyed; flatteringly; glosing.—**Candily**, kan'di-fi, v.t. or t.

Fäte, fär, fat, fall; mä, met, hér; pina, pin; nöte, not, möve; tübe, tub, hull;

oil, pound; a, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

-candyfuff, candyfuff. To make or become candied; to candy. -Candy-sugar, n. Crystallized sugar formed upon threads by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowly.

Candytuff, kan'di-tuff, n. [From Candia, the ancient Crete.] The popular name of a tufted flower brought from the island of Candia.

Cane, kan, n. [Old spelling also canne, from L. canna, Gr. kanna, a reed.] A term applied to the stems of some prairie grasses, and other plants, such as the bamboo, rattan, and sugar-cane; a cane used as a walking-stick. -v.t. -canned, canning. To beat with a cane or walking-stick; to furnish or complete with cane (as chairs). -Cane-brake, n. A thicket of canes. -Cane-chair, n. A chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane. -Cane-mill, n. A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. -Cane-sugar, n. Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, maple-sugar, &c.

Casella, ka-nel-la, n. [Dim. of L. canna, a reed, from the cylindrical form of the bark when peeled off.] A kind of aromatic bark, also called white cinnamon, brought from the West Indies and used as a tonic.

Cane-phorus, ka-ne'-o-rus, n. [Gr. kane-phoros, a basket-bearer.] Arab. a term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads.

Cane-plant, ka-ne'-nt, n. [L. canescens, canescens, ppr. of canere, to grow white, from caneo, to be white.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish.

Canine, ka-nin', n. [L. caninus, from canis, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog. -Canine teeth, or canines, two sharp pointed teeth in both jaws of man and other mammals, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders, most highly developed in the Carnivora.

Canister, kan-is'ter, n. [L. canistrum, Gr. kanastros, from kanna, a reed.] A small basket; a small box or case, usually of tin, for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which bursts on being discharged; case-shot.

Canker, kang'ker, n. [From L. cancrus, properly pronounced cancer, a crab, a cancer.] A kind of cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; an eating, corroding, or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, and the like; anything that insidiously or persistently destroys, corrupts, or irritates, as care, trouble, annoyance, grief, pain, &c.; a kind of wild, worthless rose; the dog-rose (Shak.). -v.t. To infect with canker either literally or figuratively; to eat into, corrode, or corrupt; to render ill-conditioned, crabbed, or ill-natured. -v.i. To grow corrupt; to be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; to be or become malignant. -Canker-rose, kang'ker-us, n. Corroding, destroying, or irritating like a canker; cancerous. -Canker-bit, n. Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. (Shak.) -Canker-blossom, Canker-blossom, n. A bloom, blossom, or flower eaten by canker; a bloom or flower of the dog-rose. (Shak.) -Canker-fly, n. A fly that preys on fruit. -Canker-rash, n. A variety of scarlet-fever. -Canker-worm, n. A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants.

Canal-coal, Candle-coal, kan-el'-kol, kan'di'-kol, n. A glistening grayish-black hard bituminous coal, so called because it burns with a bright flame like a candle; it is chiefly used in making gas.

Canalure, kan-a-lur, n. [Fr. lit. chan-nelle, fluting. Chan-nel, CHAN-NEL.] A groove or channel on the surface of anything, as the fluting on Doric columns.

Cannery, kan'er-i, n. An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in tins hermetically sealed.

Cannibal, kan-i-bal, n. [Sp. canibal, a cannibal, a corruption of Carib, a Carib, the Caribs being reputed cannibals.] A

human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater or anthropophage; an animal that eats the flesh of its own or kindred species. -Cannibalism, kan-i-bal-izm, n. The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; anthropophagy; murderous cruelty. -Cannibally, kan-i-bal-i, adv. In the manner of a cannibal. (Shak.)

Cannon, kan-on, n. pl. Cannons or Cannons. [Fr. canon, a tube, barrel, cannon, from L. canna, Gr. kanna, a case or reed. Akin canister, canon, &c.] A large military firearm for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun or piece of ordnance; billiards, the act of hitting your adversary's ball with your own, so that your ball flies off and strikes the red, or vice versa. -v.t. To make a cannon at billiards; to fly off or scatter from the force of collision. -Cannonade, kan-un'-ad', n. The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army or battering a town, ship, or fort. -v.t. -cannonaded, cannonading. To attack with ordnance or artillery; to batter with cannon.

-Cannoner, Cannoner, kan-un'-er, n. A man who manages cannon. -Cannon-er, Cannon-er, kan-un'-er-ing, n. The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. -Cannon-proof, n. Proof against cannon-shot. -Cannon-shot, n. A ball or shot for cannon; the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball. -Cannon-ball, Cannon-bullet, n. A ball or solid projectile to be thrown from cannon. Cannon, kan-on, n. Can and not. (These words are usually written as one word, being colloquially so pronounced.)

Cannula, kan-u-la, n. [L. dim. of canna, a reed.] A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes.

Canny, Canale, kan', n. [Akin to can-ale.] Cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; expert; not extortionate or severe; gentle; quiet in disposition; tractable; easy; comfortable. [Prov. E. and S.]

Cano, ka-no', n. [Sp. canoa, from the native word in Indian name.] A light narrow boat made by hollowing out and shaping the trunk of a tree, such as is used by savage tribes; any light boat rowed in the beam, and propelled by paddles. -Canoeist, ka-no'-ist, n. One who uses a canoe.

Canon, kan-on, n. [A. Sax. canna, from L. canna, Gr. kanna, a straight rod, a rule or standard—from kane, a form of kanna, kane, a reed, a cane, whence also canna.] A law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline, especially one enacted by a council and duly confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures universally received as genuine by Christian churches; the rules of a religious order; a dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; the catalogue of saints acknowledged in the Roman Catholic Church; mus. a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air; printing, one of the largest kinds of type or letter, supposed to be so named because it was used in the printing of canons. -Canoness, kan-on-ess, n. A female canon; a woman who enjoys a prebend without having to make religious vows. -Canonie, Canonical, ka-non'-ik, ka-non'-ik-al, n. Pertaining or according to a canon or rule, especially according to ecclesiastical canons or rules; belonging to the canon of Scripture. -Canonist books, those books of the Bible which are admitted to be of divine origin. -Canonically, ka-non'-ik-al-i, adv. In a canonical manner; in accordance with a canon or canons. -Canonization, ka-non'-ik-al-ize, n. The quality of being canonical. -Canonize, ka-non'-ik-al-ize, n. pt. The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they celebrate; certain articles or appurtenances of dress sometimes worn by university men, ministers, &c. -Canonist, kan-on'-ist, n. The quality of being canonical; the state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture. -Canonist, kan-on'-ist, n. A professor of

canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law. -Canonist, kan-on'-ist, n. Pertaining to the canons. -Canonization, kan-on'-iz-ash-on, n. The act of canonizing a person; the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon. -Canonize, kan-on'-iz, v.t. -canonized, canon-izing. To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue or canon of saints, this act being in the power of the pope. -Canonizer, kan-on'-iz-er, n. One who canonizes. -Cannonry, Cannonship, kan-on'-ri, kan-on'-ship, n. The benefice filled by a canon. -Canon-law, n. A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of a church; specifically those of the Roman Catholic Church.

Canyon, Canyon, ka-yan'-er, kan-yun, n. [Sp. cañon, a canon, a tube, a canyon.] A long and narrow mountain gorge or deep ravine with precipitous sides occurring in the Rocky Mountain; and the great western plateau of North America.

Canoey, kan-o'-y, n. [Fr. canoie, O. Fr. canoie, L. canoia, Gr. kanoia, lit. a net to keep off gnats, from kanoie, a gnat.] A covering fixed at some distance above a throne or a box; any somewhat similar covering; a covering held over a person's head in a procession or public ceremony; a sort of decoration, often richly sculptured, over a tomb, niche, pulpit, &c. -v.t. -canoied, canoieing. To cover with a canoey, or as with a canoey. -Canoey, kan-o'-y, n. [L. canoia, from cano, to sing.] Musical; tuneful. -Canoeyman, ka-no'-y-man, n.

Can't, kant, v.t. [From L. cano, freq. of cano, to sing.] To speak with a whining voice or in an affected, assumed, or supplicating tone (as a beggar); to make whining professions of goodness; to affect piety without sincerity; to sham holiness.

n. A whining manner of speech; the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms; the language or jargon spoken by cypher-thieves, professional beggars, &c.; a kind of slang; the words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; a pretentious assumption of a religious character; a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c.; religious phrases hypocritically used. -s. Of the nature of cant or slang. -Cant-er, kan't-er, n. One who cants, whines, or uses an affected hypocritical style of speech. -Canting, kant'-ing, n. Given to the use of hypocritical phraseology or whining talk. -Cantingly, kant'-ing-li, adv. In a canting manner.

Cant, kant, n. [Same word as Dan. Sw. and D. kant, edge, border, margin, &c.; G. kante, a side, a border or brim; O. Fr. cant, corner, angle.] An external or salient angle; an inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line; a toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk. -v.t. To turn about or over by a sudden push or thrust; to cause to assume an inclining position; to tilt; to toss; to cut off an angle from (a square block).

Can't, kant, n. Colloquial contraction of can not.

Can'tab, kan-tab', n. An abbreviation of Cambridge. -Can'tabrian, kan-ta-br'i-an, n. [L. Cantabrigia, pertaining to Cambridge.] A student or graduate of Cambridge University.

Cantative, Cantative, kan'ta-tiv-er, kan'ti-lev-er, n. [O. Fr. cant, an angle, and lever, to raise.] A wooden or iron bracket projecting from a wall, to carry mouldings, gaves, balconies, &c.; a long projecting arm to support the roadway of a bridge.

Cantative, Cantative, kan-tang'-er-us, n. [Coep. O.E. cantat, cantat, debate, strife.] Illustrated; ill-conditioned; cross; waspish; contentious; disputatious. [Cant.] Cantankerously, kan-tang'-er-us-i, adv. In a cantankerous manner. -Cantankerousness, kan-tang'-er-us-ness, n.

Cantata, kan-ta-ta, n. [It., from cantare, I. cantare, freq. of cano, to sing.] Mus. a short composition in the form of an oratorio, but without dramatic persons.

Cantatrice, kan-ta-tri'-tris (It.), kan-ti-tris (Fr.), n. [It. and Fr.] A female singer.

Cantana, kan-tan', n. [Fr. *cantina*, from *it. cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *cantare*, an angle, a corner. *CANT*, an angle.] A shop. — *provisiona, cantina, parruciera, &c.*, where provisions, liquors, &c., are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates; a vessel used by soldiers, when on the march or in the field, for carrying liquor for drink; a box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack spirits-bottles, knives, forks, &c.

Canter, kan'ter, e.t. [An abbrev. of *Canterbury Gallop*, the gallop of pilgrims in olden times riding to Canterbury.] To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring; said of horses.—*n.* A moderate gallop; a gallop by a winner at the end of an easy race.

Canterbury, kan'ter-bee', n. A stand with divisions for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.—*Canterbury-hall*, n. A species of Campanula, so named because it is abundant around Canterbury.

Cantharides, kan-thar'-ides, n. pl. [Gr. *kantharis*, *kantharida*, a blistering fly.] Coleopterous insects of several species, the best known being the Spanish or blistering fly, which is, when bruised, extensively used as the active element in blistering plasters, having a very powerful effect.—*Cantharidine*, kan-thar'-idin, n. A peculiar substance which causes vesication or blistering existing in the Spanish fly or other insects, and when taken internally acting as a violent irritant poison.

Canticle, kan'ti-kl', n. [L. *canticulum*, a little song, from *canto*, to sing. *CANT*.] A song, especially a little song; an unmetrical hymn taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting, and used in church service; pl. The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Cantilever, kan'ti-lev-er, n. *CANTILEVER*.

Cantle, kan'tl', n. [O.Fr. *cantel*, corner-piece, dim. of *cant*. *CANT*, an angle.] A corner; a fragment; a piece; a portion behind; the hind-bow.—*v.* [—*cantled*, *cantling*.] To cut into pieces; to cut a piece out of.

Canto, kan'to, n. pl. *Cantos*, kan'to'. [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*. *CANT*, a T.] A part or division of a poem of some length; *versus*, the highest voice part in concerted music; soprano.

Canton, kan-ton', n. [Fr. *canton*; *it. cantone*, aug. of *canto*, a corner. *CANT*, a corner.] A distinct or separate portion or district of territory; one of the states of the Swiss republic; a distinct part or division, as of a painting or of a flag.—*e.t.* To divide into cantons or distinct portions; to separate off; to allot separate quarters to each regiment of.—*Cantonal*, kan-ton'-al, a. Pertaining to a canton or cantons.—*Cantonment*, kan-ton-ment, n. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; a permanent military station of a s lighter character than barracks; military towns at some distance from any city, such as are formed in India.

Canty, kan'ti, a. [Comp. *It. canstach*, talkative.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

Canvas, kan'vas, n. [Fr. *canvas*, Fr. *canvase*, *It. canavaccio*, L.L. *canabacina*, from L. *canabasis*, hemp.] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting on, and other purposes; hence sails in general; a painting.—*Under canvas*, in a tent or tent; with sails spread.—*Canvas-back*, n. A sea duck of North America, with delicate flesh; so called from the colour of its back.—*Canvased*, kan'vas-t, a. Fitted with canvas.

Canvass, kan'vas, e.t. [From *canvas*, *canvas*, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of canvas; like O.Fr. *canabasser*, to examine, search, sift.] To examine; to scrutinize; to sift or examine by way of discussion; to discuss; to debate; to visit or apply to in order to obtain orders for goods, votes, or support for a candidate for an office or appointment,

&c.—*v.t.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest, or to obtain mercantile orders.—*n.* The act of canvassing; close inspection; scrutiny; discussion; debate; a seeking; solicitation of votes, orders for goods, &c.—*Canvasser*, kan'vas-er, n. One who canvasses or solicits votes, mercantile orders, &c.

Canvass, CANVAS.

Canzonet, kan-ah-net', n. [It. *canzonetta*.] A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the airs of oratorio or opera; a short concerted air; a madrigal.

Caoutchouc, k'o'ch'uk, n. [A South American word.] An elastic gummy substance, which in the inspissated juice of several tropical plants, much used in the industrial arts for covering fabrics to render them waterproof, making elastic webbing, flexible tubes, &c.; india-rubber; gum-elastic.—*Caoutchoucine*, k'o'ch'in, n. An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

Cap, hap, n. [A. Sax. *cappe*, a cap, cope, hood, from L.L. *capa*, *cappe* (of unknown origin), a cape, whence Sp. *capa*, *It. cappa*, Fr. *cape*, a cloak, *cap*, *cape*, and *cape* are forms of the same word.] A part of dress made to cover the head, generally of softer material than a hat, and without a brim; an act of respect made by uncovering the head; the summit, top, or crown; anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use, as the inner case which covers the movement of some kinds of watches, &c.; a percussion-cap (which see).—*v.t.* *capped*, *capping*. To put a cap on; to cover with a cap or as with a cap; to cover the top or end of; to place a cap on the head, when conferring official distinction, admitting to professional honour, &c.; to complete; to consummate; to crown; to follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done.—*To cap verses, facts, or proverbs*, to quote verses, facts, or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest.—*To set one's cap at*, to use measures to gain the affection of a man with a view to matrimony.—*Capful*, kap'ful, n. As much as a cap will hold; a small quantity; specifically, a light swag of wind; a passing gust.

Capable, ka'pa-bl', a. [L. *capable*, capable, able, sufficient, L.L. *capabilis*, from L. *capere*, to take, which appears also in *capacious*, *capitis*, *except*, *conception*, *susceptible*, *reception*, *conception*, *reception*; open to inducement; impressible; susceptible; admitting; with of (separable of pain, of being broken); having sufficient power, skill, ability; with of (separable of judging); able; competent; fit; duly qualified (a capable instructor).—*Capability*, *Capableness*, ka-pa-bil'i-ty, ka'pa-bl'-ness, n. The state or quality of being capable.

Capacious, ka-pa'ch'us, a. [L. *capax*, *capax*, able to take in or contain, spacious, capable, from *capere*, to take. *CAPABLE*.] Capable of containing much, either in a physical or mental sense; large; wide; spacious; extensive; comprehensive.—*Capaciously*, ka-pa'ch'us-i-ly, adv. In a capacious manner or degree.—*Capaciousness*, ka-pa'ch'us-ness, n. The state or quality of being capacious.—*Capacitate*, ka-pa-ri-tat', e.t.—*capacitated*, *capacitating*. To make capable; to enable; to qualify.—*Capacity*, ka-pa-ri-ty, n. [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, *capacious*.] The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; the extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; the receptive faculty; active power; ability (a man with the capacity of judging); ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification (to attend a meeting in the capacity of an elector); character (to give advice in the capacity of a friend).

Cap-a-pie, kap-a'pi, adv. [O.Fr., lit. head to foot.] From head to foot; all over.

Caparison, ka-pa-ri-son, n. [O.Fr. *caparison*, from Sp. *caparazon*, a cover for a saddle, ang. of *capa*, a cover. *CAP*, *CAPR*.] A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse, or horse of

state; hence, clothing, especially gay clothing.—*e.t.* To cover with a caparison; to adorn with rich dress.

Cape, hap, n. [O.Fr. *cape*, L.L. *cape*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. *CAP*.] The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders; a loose cloak or garment, hung from the shoulders, and worn as a protection against rain, cold weather, &c.

Cape, hap, n. [Fr. *cap*, *It. cape*, a cape, from L. *caput*, the head.] A piece of land jutting into the sea or a lake beyond the rest of the coast-line; a headland; a promontory.

Caper, k'per, n. [O.Fr. *caprie*, *It. capriccio*, a caper, from L. *capere*, *capere*, a goat, akin to *capere*, *capere*, a skip; a spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb; a sportive or capricious action; a prank.—*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to act sportively or capriciously.—*e.t.* *To cut capers*, to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.—*Caperer*, k'per-er, n. One who capers.

Caper, k'per, n. [O.Fr. *capere*, O.Fr. *capere*, L. *capere*, Gr. *happaris*, from *Per. habar*, the caper.] The bud of a bush (the caper-bush), pickled and used as a condiment; the plant itself, a low prickly shrub growing in rocky or stony places in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.—*Caper-tee*, a. A kind of black tea with a knotted curled leaf regarded as resembling the caper.

Capereaulle, *Capereaulle*, ka-ber-kal'y, ka-ber-kal'e', n. [Osel. *capul-cholle*—*capull*, a horse, and *poll*, a wood—so named from its great size. The Scotch name for the wood-grouse or cock of the wood, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, most frequently found in the northern parts of the Continent, and reintroduced into Scotland after having become extinct there.

Capetian, ka-pet'-ian, a. Pertaining to the dynasty of the Capets, founded about the close of the tenth century, when Hugo Capet ascended the French throne.

Capet, hap-tet, n. [L. *you may take*] Law, a writ of various kinds authorizing a person or his heirs to be laid hold of.

Capitara, hap-i-b'ra, n. *CAPITARA*.

Capillare, ka-pil'-ar, n. [Fr. *capillaire*, a capillary, from *capillus*, a simple cyrup, as of sugar or honey, flavoured with orange flowers, or orange-flower water.

Capillament. Under *CAPILLARY*.

Capillary, kap-il-lar-i or ka-pil-lar-i, a. [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, from root of *caput*, the head.] Resembling a hair; fine; minute; small in diameter though long; filamentary; as a capillary tube, that is, a tube with a very minute bore; a capillary vessel in animal bodies (see the *n.*); pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures.—*Capillary action*, the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquids in fine hair-like tubes, or in bodies of a porous structure, when these are dipped in the liquid; the term *capillary attraction* being applied when the liquid rises, as in the sap in trees, water in a sponge, &c.; and *capillary repulsion* when it sinks, as mercury does in a fine glass tube.—*n.* A tube with a small bore; a minute blood-vessel constituting the termination of an artery or vein; one of the minute vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins.—*Capillary*, kap-il-lar-i-ty, n. The state or condition of being capillary; capillary action.—*Capillament*, kap-il-lar-i-ment, n. A very fine filament or fibre.—*Capillary form*, ka-pil'l-form, a. In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs (a capillary form fibre).—*Capillous*, kap-il-lus, a. Hair; abounding with hair.

Capital, kap'i-tal, a. [L. *capitatus*, capital, deadly, also pre-eminent, from *caput*, *capite*, the head, seen also in *capitatus*, *chapter*, *chief*, *codet*, &c.] First in importance; chief; principal; notable; affecting the head or life (capital punishment); incurring the forfeiture of life (a capital offence); punishable with death; excellent; very good; first-class; splendid; a term applied to a type or letter of a certain form and a larger size than that generally used in the body or

Fate, far, fat, fall, me, met, bat; pine, pin; not, note, move; tabe, tab, bull; oil, pound; a, se. above—the Fr. u.

from caps, a caps.] A monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the capuchon, a skin cap or cow, the distinguishing badge of the order; a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood in imitation of the dress of Capuchin monks.

Capybara, Capybara, kap-i-bá-ra, a. [The native Brazilian name.] A rodent quadruped, allied to the guinea-pig, abounding in rivers of South America, feeding on vegetables and fish, over 3 feet in length, tailless, with a large head and blunted muzzle, and toes imperfectly webbed.

Car, kar, a. [O.Fr. *car* (Mod. Fr. *char*), from L. *currus*, a four-wheeled vehicle, from the Celtic: *Armor. carr*, a cart, *Ir. car*, *Ir.* and *Gael. carr*, a dray, wagon, &c. *Akin carry, charge, cargo, &c.*] A name applied to various kinds of wheeled vehicles as a light two-wheeled carriage for one horse; a chariot of war or state (poet.); a tramway carriage, &c.

Carabine, Carbine, kar-a-bin, kar-bin, a. [Fr. *carabine*, a carbine; O.Fr. *carabine*, a musqueteer, from *calabre*, an engine of war, from L.L. *chadabula*, an engine for throwing stones, from Gr. *katabole*, a throwing down—*kata*, down, and *ballo*, to throw.] A gun or firearm commonly used by cavalry, shorter in the barrel than the infantry musket or rifle.

Carabineer, Carbineer, kar-a-bin-er, kar-bin-er, a. One armed with a carbine or carline.

Caracal, kar-a-kal, a. [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx, about the size of a fox and of a deep brown colour, a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia.

Caracara, ka-ra-ka-ra, a. [From its hoarse cry.] A South American bird of prey of several species, akin to the eagles and vultures, and feeding on carrion.

Carack, kar-ak, a. [Fr. *caraque, caraque*, from L.L. *currus, carrus*, a ship of burden, from L. *currus*, a cart.] A large round-built vessel of great depth, fitted for fight as well as burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

Caracole, kar-a-kol, a. [Fr., from Sp. and It. *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole.] A half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; *arçá*, a spiral staircase.—*v.t.*—*caracolled, caracolled*, *ing.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

Carafe, kar-a-f, or kar-a-f, a. [Fr.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Carageen, Carageen, kar-a-gen, a. CARAGEEN.

Caramel, kar-a-mel, a. [Fr. *caramel*, *caramel*, from Sp. *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar. origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar; it dissolves readily in water, is of a brown colour, and is used to colour spirits and wines.

Carapace, kar-a-pis, a. [Fr. from Sp. *carapacho*, a carapace or shell.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles; also the covering of the anterior upper surface of the crustaceans.

Carap-oll, kar-ap-oll, a. Oil obtained from the crab-wood tree of South America, used for lamps.

Carat, kar-at, a. [Fr. *carat*, Ar. *qirrat*, a carat, from Gr. *keraios*, lit. a little horn, also the seed of the carob-tree, used for a weight, a carat.] The weight of 4 grains; a term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold, gold of twenty-four carats being pure gold, gold of sixteen (for instance) having eight parts of alloy.

Caravan, kar-a-van, a. [Fr. *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qarawán*, Per. *karawán*, a caravan.] A company of travellers who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security; a large close carriage for conveying travelling exhibitions or the like from place to place.—*Caravaneer, kar-a-van-er, a.* The person who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.—*Caravansary, Caravansary, kar-a-van-sa-ri, kar-a-van-se-ra, a.* [Per. *kárván*, a caravan, and *carát*, an inn.] In the East, a place ap-

pointed for receiving and lodging travellers.

Caravel, Carvel, kar-a-vel, kar-vel, a. [Sp. and It. *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of L. *carabus*, Gr. *karebos*, a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] A small galleigh-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese; also a small fishing vessel.

Caraway, kar-a-wa, a. [Sp. *al-caraway*, from Ar. *karwayd*, *karwayd*, *caraway*; probably from Gr. *karon*, L. *carawa*, *caraway*.] A biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, the seeds of which are used to flavour cakes, and also in comfits, a volatile oil being obtained by distilling them in spirits.

Carbazotic, kar-ba-not'ik, a. [Carbon and azotic.] The term applied to a kind of acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances, dyeing silk of a fine yellow colour, with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar.

Carbide, kar'bid, a. A compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

Carbine, Carbiner, CARBINE.

Carbolle, kar-bol'le, a. [Carbon and oil.] A term applied to an acid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar, an oily, colourless liquid, with a burning taste, and much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Carbon, kar'bon, a. [L. *carbo, carbonis*, a coal.] Sym. C. Pure charcoal; one of the chemical elements, a black, brittle, light, and insidious substance existing in various distinct forms called allotropic forms, such as the diamond, wood charcoal, animal charcoal, *Carboneous, kar-bo-ná-shun, a.* Pertaining to carbon or charcoal.—*Carbonate, kar-bon-át, a.* Chem. a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.—*Carbonated, kar-bon-át-ed, a.* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid.—*Carbolic, kar-bon'ik, a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—*Carbonic acid, a.* gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent.—*Carboniferous, kar-bon-if'er-us, a.* Containing or yielding carbon or coal.—*Carboniferous system, poet.* the great group of strata which lie between the old red sandstone below and the Permian or new red sandstone above, and are the chief source of coal.—*Carbomine, kar'bon-in, v.t.*—*carbomined, carbomining.* To convert into carbon by combustion, or the action of fire.—*Carbomisation, kar'bon-is-a'shon, a.* The act or process of carbomising.

Carbonado, kar-bo-ná-dá, a. [From L. *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. [Shak.]—*v.t.* To make a carbonado; to cut or slash.

Carborandum, kar-bo-ran-dum, a. [Carbon and cerundum.] An artificial compound of carbon and silicon, used like emery (a variety of corundum).

Carbey, kar'bol, a. [Per. *karabá*, a large vessel for containing wine.] A large, strong, glass bottle, protected by an outside covering, and used chiefly for corrosive liquids, as vitriol.

Carbuncle, kar-bung-kl, a. [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*, a coal.] A beautiful gem of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, found in the East Indies; an inflammatory tumour, or malignant gangrenous boil or ulcer, or buboncle, kar-bung-kid, a. Set with carbuncles: afflicted with carbuncles; pimples and blotches.—*Carbuncular, Carbunculate, kar-bung-kú-ler, kar-bung-kú-lát, a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; inflamed.—*Carbunculous, kar-bung-kú-shon, a.* [L. *carbunculus*.] The blasting of buds by heat.

Carburet, kar'bú-ret, a. Same as *Carbide*.

Carburated, kar'bú-ret-ed, a. Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet.

Light carburated Hydrogen, a. kind of gas, the fire-damp of coal-mines.—*Carburize, kar'bú-ri-z, v.t.* To combine with carbon or a compound of it.

Caracajou, kar'ka-ju, a. [Fr. *caracajou*, from native name.] An American name for the wolverine or glutton, and erroneously for the badger and lynx.

Caracenet, kar'ka-net, a. [Fr. *caracenet*, a caracenet, from *Armor. karacenet*, the neck or bosom.] A necklace or collar of jewels.

Caracas, Caracas, kar'ka-s, a. [Fr. *caracas*, the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb, same word as *carquois*, a quiver, from L.L. *caracivus*, a quiver, from Ar. *kar* and *Per. kar*, a quiver.] The body, usually the dead body, of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the frame or main parts of a thing unfinished; a kind of bomb or shell filled with combustible matter, and having apertures for the emission of flame, so as to set fire to buildings, &c.

Cardiology, kar-di-ol'j-i, a. [Gr. *kardiakos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which interests itself with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c.

Cardiometology, kar-di-met'ol'j-i, a. Pertaining to cardiology.

Carcinoma, kar-si-nó-ma, a. [Gr. *kar'kínoma*, from *karkinos*, a cancer.] A kind of cancer or cancerous growth.

Card, kard, a. [From Fr. *carte*, a card, from L. *charta*, a paper, from Gr. *chartis*, *chartis*, a layer of paper or pasteboard; such a piece with certain devices, marks, or figures, used for playing games; a piece having one's name, &c., written or printed on it, used in visiting; a larger piece written or printed, and conveying an invitation, or some intimation or statement; the dial or face of the mariner's compass, a Carboard, kard'bórd, a. A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.—*Card-case, a.* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting-cards.—*Card-rack, a.* A rack or frame for holding visiting, business, &c., cards.—*Card-sharper, a.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

Card, kard, a. [Fr. *cardé*, from L.L. *cardus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card, a thistle having been used as cards.] An instrument used in carding, opening, and breaking wool or flax, from it from the coarser parts and from extraneous matter.—*v.t.* or *t.* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card.—*Carder, kard'er, a.* One who cards; the machine employed in carding.

Cardamom, kar'da-mum, a. [L. *cardamomum*, (Gr. *kardamomon*.) The aromatic family of various plants of the ginger family, employed in medicine as well as an ingredient in sauces and curries.

Cardiac, Cardiacal, kar'di-ák, kar'di-ák-al, a. [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiakos*, from *kardis*, the heart.] Pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness.—*Cardiac, a.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.—*Cardiagraphy, kar-di-a-grá-phi, kar-di-og-ra-phi, a.* An anatomical description of the heart.—*Cardiagraph, Cardialgy, kar-di-al'j-i, kar'di-al'j-i, a.* (Gr. *algos*, pain.) Med. heart-hum.

Cardinal, kar'di-nal, a. [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental.—*Cardinal numbers, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from first, second, third, &c., called ordinal numbers.—Cardinal points, north and south, east and west.—Cardinal virtues, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.—a.* An ecclesiastical officer in the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the pope, and having a distinguishing dress of a red colour.—*Cardinalate, Cardinalehip, kar'di-nal-át, kar'di-nal-ship, a.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.—*Cardinalitial, kar'di-nal-ítsh-ál, a.* Of or pertaining to a cardinal; the rank of a cardinal.—*Cardinalize, kar'di-nal-iz, v.t.* To make a cardinal.—*Cardinal-bird, a.* A North American bird,

with a fine red plumage, and a crest on the head.—**Cardinal-flower**, *n.* The name commonly given to a species of *lobelia* because of its large, very showy, and intensely red flowers.

Cardiology, *kär-di-ol'-o-ji*, *n.* [*Gr. kardía, the heart, and logos, discourse.*] A discourse or treatise on the heart; scientific facts relating to the heart.—**Carditis**, *kär-dit'-is*, *n.* [The term *-itis*, denotes inflammation.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Cardol, *kär-dol*, *n.* [From *card* in *Anacardium*, the genus to which belongs the cashew, and *l. oleum, oil.*] An oily liquid contained in the pericarp of the cashewnut, used as a blistering agent.

Cardoon, *kär-dun'*, *n.* [*Sp. cardon, from L. carduus, a thistle.*] A plant akin to the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it, used as an excellent vegetable in Spain and France.

Care, *kär*, *n.* [*A. Sax. ceru, ceru, care, sorrow—O. Sax. ceru, Icel. kerr, complaint, Goth. kera, sorrow, O.H.G. chera, lamentation; from a root signifying to cry, seen also in E. care.*] Some degree of pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; a painful load of thought; mental trouble; concern; anxiety; solicitude; attention; heed; a looking to; caution; regard; watchfulness; charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; the object of care or watchful regard and attention. *Care* denotes mental trouble regarding the present, the future, or even the past; *anxieties* and *concerns* denote affections of the mind of a more active kind than *care*, and relate to the present and the future, while the latter may also be excited by something past.—*v.t.*—**care**, *v.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be inclined or disposed; to like.—**Careful**, *kär-fül*, *a.* Full of care; anxious; solicitous; attentive to support and protect; giving good heed; watchful; cautious; showing or doing with care or attention; generally with *of* before the object.—**Carefully**, *kär-fül-i*, *adv.* In a careful manner.—**Carelessness**, *kär-fül-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being careless.—**Careless**, *kär-les*, *a.* Free from care or anxiety; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; with *of* or *about* before an object; done or said without care; unconsidered.—**Carelessly**, *kär-les-i*, *adv.* In a careless manner or way.—**Carelessness**, *kär-les-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being careless.—**Careworn**, *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety.

Careen, *ka-rén*, *v.t.* [*Fr. caréner, from carène, the side and keel of a ship, L. carina, a keel.*] To heave or bring (a ship) to lie on one side for the purpose of caulking, repairing, cleansing, or the like.—*v.i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Carer, *ka-rér*, *n.* [*Fr. carrière, O.Fr. carrière, road, race-course, course, career, from L. carrus, a car. Car.*] A race or running; course of proceeding; specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life.—*v.i.* To move or run rapidly (as a horse, a ship, &c.).

Carass, *ka-rés*, *n.* [*Fr. carasse, from It. carasso, L.L. carasia, from L. carus, dear.*] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection.—*v.t.* To treat with caresses; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection.—**Carassingly**, *ka-rés-ing-i*, *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Carat, *kär-ät*, *n.* [*L. carat, then a carat, something wanting, from carere, to want.*] In writing, a mark made thus, *^*, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

Carat, *kär-gö*, *n.* [*Sp., from carper, to load, L.L. carriere, to load, from L. carrus, a car. Car. Chabas.*] The lading or freight of a ship.

Caribou, *kär-i-bö*, *n.* [Probably an Indian name.] The Virginian deer of North America, an elegant species, somewhat smaller than the common stag.

Caristid, *kär-i-ät-id*. **CARATYD.**

Carib, *Caribbee*, *kär'ib*, *kär'ib-be*, *n.* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America, and formerly also the Caribbean Islands.

Caribou, *Caribou*, *kär-i-bö*, *n.* [Probably of Indian origin.] An American variety of the reindeer.

Caricature, *kär-i-ka-tür*, *n.* [*It. caricatura, an overloaded representation, from caricare, to load. Chabas.*] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties are concealed and peculiarities or defects exaggerated so as to make the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.—*v.t.*—**caricatured**, *caricaturing*. To make or draw a caricature of; to represent in a ridiculous and exaggerated fashion.—**Caricaturist**, *kär-i-ka-tür-ist*, *n.* One who caricatures others.—*Malow.*

Caries, *kär-i-és*, *n.* [*L.*] Ulceration of bony substance; the gangrenous eating away of a bone.—**Cariously**, *kär-i-é-ri-é-ti*, *a.* The state of being carious.—**Carious**, *kär-i-ú-s*, *a.* Affected with caries; ulcerated; said of a bone.

Carillon, *kär'il-ion*, *n.* [*Fr., from L.L. quadratio, from L. quattuor, four, because carillons were played formerly on four bells.*] A chime of bells, properly tuned, and rung by means of finger-keys like those of the pianoforte; a simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.

Carina, *ka-rí-na*, *n.* [*L., the keel of a boat.*] *Bot.* the two partially united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; *sool.* a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum or breast-bone of all existing birds except the runners (ostrich, &c.).—**Carinate**, *Carinated*, *kär-i-nat*, *kär-i-nat-ed*, *a.* [*L. carinatus, shaped like a keel; having a carina or keel; keeled; bot.* having a longitudinal ridge like a keel; *sool.* applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled, or to their sternum.

Carion, *kär-i-on*, *n.* [*Fr., from L. carnis, a car.*] A small open carriage; a kind of calash; a covered cart.

Carious. Under **CARIES**.

Carjacou, *kär-ja-kö*, *n.* See **CARIACOU**.

Carik, *kär-ik*, *n.* [*O.Fr. carik, karik, load, karik, to load—E. charge; comp. also W. care, care; Gael. care, care.*] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress.—*v.t.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned.—*v.i.* To oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; to worry; to perplex; to vex.—**Cariking**, *kär-ik-ing*, *a.* Distressing; giving anxiety.

Carl, *Carle*, *kär-i*, *n.* [*A Scandinavian word—Icel. Dan. Sv. keri, a man; A. Sax. kari, male, as in kari-cat, a he-cat.*] A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; an old man. (*O.E. and Sc.*) Hence **Carlina**, a woman.

Carlina, *Carlina*, *kär'in*, *kär'ing*, *n.* [*Fr. carlingus or scarringus.*] One of the fore-and-aft deck timbers in a ship.

Carlina-thistle, *kär'in-this*, *n.* [*Fr. Carlina, after the Emperor Charlemagne.*] The popular name of a thistle common in dry fields and pastures throughout Britain and the Continent.

Carlita, *kär'it*, *n.* A follower of Don Carlos of Spain, the heir to the crown but for the repeal of the Salic law; an adherent and supporter of the family of Don Carlos.—**Carlitaism**, *n.* The principles of the Carlitas.

Carlock, *kär'lok*, *n.* [*Rus. karlik.*] A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

Carlovingian, *kär-lö-vin'-ji-an*, *a.* Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

Carman, *kär-man*, *n.* A man whose employment is to drive a car or cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart or car.

Carminite, *kär-min-it*, *n.* A mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel; a sort of pear.

Carminative, *kär-min-ät-iv* or *kär-min-ä-tiv*, *n.* [*L. carmina, carminatum, to card wool (hence to make fine or thin), from carmen, a card.*] A medicine which tends to expel wind from the stomach.—**Carminative**, *remedy flatulency—Expelling wind from the stomach; anti-spasmodic.*

Carmine, *kär'min*, *n.* [*Sp. carmin, from carmesino, carmine, crimson, from carmes,*

hermes which see]. *Crimson* has the same origin.] The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal; a red or crimson pigment made from cochineal.—**Carminated**, *kär-mi-nat-ed*, *a.* Mixed with or made of carmine.—**Carminic**, *kär-min-ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to carmine.

Carmin, *kär'min*, *n.* [*Fr. carmine, slaughter, from a L.L. carminium, from L. caro, carnis, flesh.*] Slaughter; great destruction of men; butchery; massacre.

Carnal, *kär-näl*, *a.* [*L. carnalis, carnal, from caro, carnis, flesh.*] Pertaining to the body; its passions and appetites; not spiritual; fleshly; sensual; lustful; gross; impure.—**Carnalism**, *Carnality*, *kär-näl-izm*, *kär-näl-i-ti*, *n.* The state of being carnal; want of spirituality; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality.—**Carnalist**, *kär-näl-ist*, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.—**Carnalities**, *kär-näl-i-ti*, *s.t.*—**carminated**, *carminic*, *carminous*. To make carnal; to debase to carnality.—**Carnally**, *kär-näl-i*, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

Carallite, *kär-näl-it*, *n.* [After a German called Von Carall.] A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Staassfurt salt mines.

Caratiss, *kär-nä-shon*, *n.* [*Fr. caratiss, the naked part of a picture, flesh colour; from L. caro, carnis, flesh.*] Flesh colour; the parts of a picture which exhibit the natural colour of the flesh; the representation of flesh; a perennial plant found in many varieties, much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double flowers.—**Caratissed**, *kär-nä-shon-d*, *a.* Having a colour like caratiss; pink.

Carasba, *kär-na-sha*, *n.* The Bradian name of a tall S. American palm which has its leaves coated with small wax scales, yielding a straw-coloured wax by boiling. Also written **Carasaba**.

Carassian, *kär-né-li-an*, *n.* [More correctly **Carassian**, from *Fr. carassine, a carolinian, from L. carrus, a horn, from its horny appearance.*] A variety of chalcidoid, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white colour, tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals, &c.

Carassus, *kär-né-us*, *a.* [*L. carassus, from caro, carnis, flesh.*] Fleehy; having the appearance, consistence, or qualities of flesh.—*Also* **Carassus**, *Carassus*, *kär-né*, *kär-nus*.

Caraval, *kär-ni-val*, *a.* [*Fr. caraval, It. caravalla, from L.L. caravallum, for carnis leuomen, solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast—L. caro, flesh, and leuere, to solace, to lighten.*] The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent; feasting or revelry in general.

Caravivora, *kär-ni-vö-rus*, *a.* [*L. caro, carnis, flesh, and voro, to devour.*] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, &c.; also applied to some plants that can assimilate animal substances.—**Caravivore**, *kär-ni-vö-rä*, *a. pl.* [*L.*] A term applicable to any creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, but generally denoting an order of mammals which prey upon other animals.—**Caravivore**, *kär-ni-vö-rä*, *a.* A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora.

Caraxos. Under **CARAVORA**.

Carob, *Carob-tree*, *kär-öb*, *kär-öb-trä*, *n.* [*O.Fr. carobe, from Ar. kharra, bean-pods.*] A tree growing in the countries skirting the Mediterranean, the pods of which, known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp.

Carol, *kär-öl*, *n.* [*O.Fr. carole, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol; from the Celtic: Armor. karol, a dance; W. carol, a carol, a song.*] A song, especially one expressive of joy; religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.—*v.t.*—**caroled**, *carolling*. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.—*v.i.*—To praise or celebrate in song.

Carolingian, *kär-ö-lin'-ji-an*, *a.* Same as **Carolingian**.

Carolytic, *Carolytic*, *kär-ö-lit-ik*, *a.* A tree decorated with branches and leaves, as a column.

- Carolus**, kar'ol-us, n. A gold coin struck in the reign of Charles I. and originally so. in value, afterwards so. The name was given also to various other coins.
- Caromel**, kar'o-mel, n. Same as *Caromel*.
- Carosse**, ka-ro's, n. A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa.
- Carotid**, ka-ro't'ik, n. [Gr. *karos*, torpor, stupor.] Relating to stupor or carus; also same as carotid.—**Carotid**, ka-ro't'id, n. [Gr. *pl. karotides*, the carotids, said to be from *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels.] Of or pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain.—a. One of these arteries.
- Carouse**, ka-ro'us, v.t.—*caroused*, *carousing*. [O. Fr. *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse, from *caros*, quite out; that is, empty your glasses an old French; drinking exclamation.] To drink freely and with joy; to quaff; to revel.—**Carousal**, *Carousal*, ka-ro'us'al, ka-ro'us', n. A feast or festive; a noisy drinking bout or revelling.—**Carouser**, ka-ro'us'er, n. One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler or bacchanalian.—**Carousingly**, ka-ro'us-ing-li, adv. In a carousing manner.
- Carp**, karp, v.t. [Formerly to speak, tell, from *icel. karpa*, to boast, its modern sense being due to *L. carpere*, to seize, catch, pick.] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or pertinently; used absolutely or followed by *at*.—**Carp**, karp'er, n. One who carps; a caviller.—**Carping**, karp'ing, n. Cavilling; captious; censorious.—**Carpinger**, karp'ing-er, n. One in a carping manner; captiously.
- Carp**, karp, n. [Same as *D. karper*, Dan. *karpe*, Sw. *karpe*, a carp.] A fresh-water fish found in lakes, rivers, ponds, &c. The most noted species are the common carp, said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century, and the golden carp or gold-fish.
- Carpel**. Under **CARPUS**.
- Carpel**, **Carpellum**, karp'el, karp'el'lum, n. [Mod. *L. carpellum*, dim. from *Gr. karpos*, fruit.] Bot. A single-celled ovary or seed-vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed-vessel together with what belongs to that cell.—**Carpellary**, karp'el-la-ri, n. Belonging to a carpel or carpels.
- Carpenter**, karp'en-ter, n. [O. Fr. *carpentier* (Mod. Fr. *carpentier*; *L.L. carpentarius*, a carpenter, from *L. carpentum*, a chariot, a word of Celtic origin.) An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.—**Carpenter-bee**, n. The common name of different species of bees, so called from their habit of excavating nests in decaying wood.—**Carpentry**, karp'en-try, n. The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other.
- Carpet**, karp'et, n. [O. Fr. *carpite*, a carpet, from *it. and L.L. carpitia*, a woolly cloth, from *carpere*, to tease wool, *L. carpo*, to pluck, to pull in pieces, &c.] A thick fabric used for covering floors, stairs, &c.; a covering resembling a carpet (a *carpet* of moss).—*To be on the carpet*, is to be under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation.—**Carpet knight**, a knight who has not known the hardships of the field.—*v.t.* To cover with or as with a carpet; to spread with carpets.—**Carpeting**, karp'et-ing, n. Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.—**Carpet-bag**, n. A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.—**Carpet-bedding**, n. Hort. A system of bedding plants alone and dwarf-growing foliage plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs.—**Carpet-rod**, n. One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place.
- Carpolite**, karp'ol-it, n. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fruit.
- Carpology**, karp'ol-o-ji, n. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, *logos*, discourse.] The division of botany relating to the structure of seeds and seed-vessels.—**Carpological**, karp'ol-o-ji-kal, n. Pertaining to carpology.—
- Carpologist**, karp'ol'o-jist, n. One who studies or treats of carpology.
- Carpophore**, karp'o-for, n. [L. *carpophorum*, from *Gr. karpos*, fruit, and *phoros*, to bear.] Bot. the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the pistil beyond the stamens.
- Carpus**, karp'us, n. [L., the wrist.] Anat. that part of the skeleton between the forearm and hand; the wrist in man and the corresponding bones in other animals.—**Carpal**, karp'al, n. Pertaining to the carpus.
- Carrageen**, **Carrageen**, kar-ra-geen, n. [From *Carrageen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds.] A sea-weed very common on rocks and stones on every part of the coast of Britain, which, when dried, becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as Irish moss, being used for making soups, jellies, &c.
- Carriage**, kar'ij, n. [O. Fr. *carriage*, from *carier*, to carry, *CARAV.*] The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; the price or expense of carrying; the manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; conduct; deportment; a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially, a four-wheeled vehicle supported on springs and with a cover belonging to a private person and not used for hire; in composition, a wheeled stand or support; as, a gun-carriage; print the frame on rollers by which the bed carrying the types is run in and out from under the plate.—**Carriageable**, kar'ij-a-bl, n. Capable of being conveyed in carriages; passable by carriages.—**Carriage-free**, n. Free of charge for carriage.—**Carriage-spring**, n. An elastic contrivance adapted to carriages to lessen the shocks caused by the inequalities of the road in driving.—**Carriage-way**, n. The part of a street or road intended to be used by wheeled vehicles.
- Carrier**. Under **CARAV.**
- Carrión**, kar'ri-on, n. [O. Fr. *carrión*, from *L. L. caronia*, from *L. caro*, *carnea*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.—a. Pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion.—**Carrion-crow**, n. The common crow, so called because it often feeds on carrion.
- Carronade**, kar-on-ade', n. [From *Carron* in Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance of confined range, formerly used in the navy.—**Carron-oh**, n. A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water: so called from being first used, in the case of burns, at the Carron Iron-works.
- Carrot**, kar'ot, n. [Fr. *carotte*; *L.L. carota*.] A plant having a long esculent root of a reddish colour much used as a culinary vegetable and also for feeding cattle.—**Carrotty**, kar'ot-i, n. Like a carrot in colour.—**Carrotiness**, kar'ot-i-ness, n.
- Carry**, kar'i, v.t.—*carried*, *carrying*. [O. E. *carre*, from O. Fr. *carier*, to convey in a car, from O. Fr. *car*, cart or car. *CAR.*] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried; to drive, drag, or fetch (carry a person off prisoner); to transfer, as from one column, page, book, &c.; to urge, impel, lead, or draw; in a moral sense (and carried him too far); to effect, accomplish, achieve, bring to a successful issue (a purpose &c.); to gain; *with*, to gain possession of by force; to capture (to carry a fortress); to extend or continue in any direction, in time, in space, or otherwise: commonly with such words as *up*, *back*, *forward*, &c. (to carry a history on to the present, to carry improvements far); to bear; to have in or on; to bear or bring as a result (words carry conviction); to import, contain, or comprise (the words carry promise); to manage; to conduct (matters or affairs).—*To carry off*, to remove to a distance; to kill or cause to die (to be carried off by sickness or poison).—*To carry on*, to manage or prosecute; to continue to pursue (a business).—*To carry out*, to carry through, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end; to accomplish; to finish; to execute
- (a purpose, an undertaking).—*v.t.* To act as a bearer; to bear; to convey; to propel, to drive, especially in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c., from country to country, or place to place.—**Carriable**, kar'i-a-bl, n. Capable of being carried.—**Carrier**, kar'i-er, n. One who or that which carries or conveys; one who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons for any one who employs him; the name of a particular part in various machines.—**Carrier-pigeon**, n. A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c.
- Carse**, kars, n. [O. Sc. *ker*, *keras*, probably a plural form from *Sw. kerri*, *icel. kierr*, a marsh or marshy place, Dan. *ker*, a pool.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile, alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river.
- Cart**, kart, n. [From *W. cart*, a cart or wagon, Ir. *cart*, *CAR.*] A carriage usually without springs for the conveyance of heavy goods.—*v.t.* To carry or convey on a cart.—**Cartage**, kart'ij, n. The act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.—**Cart**, kart'er, n. One who drives a cart; one whose occupation is to drive a cart.—**Cart-horse**, n. A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work.—**Cart-load**, n. A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart.—**Cart-wright**, n. An artificer who makes carts.
- Carte**, kart, n. [Fr., a card.] A card; a bill of fare; at a tavern; a carte-de-visite photograph.—**Carte-blanc**, kart-blansh, n. [Fr., white paper.] A blank paper; a paper duly authenticated with signature, &c., and intrusted to a person to be filled up, as he pleases; hence, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.—**Carte-de-visite**, kart'è-de-vi-ze', n. pl. *Cartes-de-visite* (same pron.). [Fr.] A visiting card; a photographic likeness on a small card.
- Carte**, kart, n. [Fr. *quart*, from *L. quartus*, fourth.] One of the regular movements or passes in fencing.
- Cartel**, kart'el, n. [Fr., from *L. chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper, a paper.] A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; a challenge to single combat.
- Cartesian**, kart'è-si-an, n. Pertaining to the philosopher René Descartes, or to his philosophy.—a. One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes.—**Cartesianism**, kart'è-si-an-izm, n. The philosophy of Descartes.
- Cartaginian**, kart-tha-jin'i-an, n. Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa.—a. An inhabitant or native of Carthage.
- Cartesian**, kart-thu'zi-an, n. One of an order of monks, founded in 1088, under Benedictine rule, by St. Bruno, so called from *Chartreuse*, in France, the place of their institution.
- Cartilage**, kart'i-laj, n. [Fr. *cartilage*, *L. cartilago*.] An elastic tissue occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by a process of calcification; gristle.—**Cartilaginous**, kart'i-laj'i-nus, n. Pertaining to or resembling cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage; having cartilage only and not true bones (as many fishes).
- Cartography**, **Cartographic**, **Cartography**, kart'og-raf-i, n.
- Cartoon**, kart'un, n. [Fr. *carton*, paste-board, a cartoon, from *it. cartone* (same sense), aug. of *carta*, *L. charta*, paper.] A pictorial design drawn on strong paper as a study for a picture intended to be painted of same size, and more especially for a picture to be painted in fresco; a pictorial sketch relating to any prevalent topic or event in which notable characters are prominently represented.
- Cartouch**, **Cartouche**, kart'ush, n. [Fr. *cartouche*, O. Fr. *cartouch*, from *it. cartocchia*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, from *carta*, *L. charta*, paper. *Cartouch* is a corruption of this.] A case of wood filled with shot

to be fired from a cannon; a cartridge; a portable box for charges for firearms; on Egyptian monuments, papyrus, &c., a group of hieroglyphics in a small oblong area; arab. a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unfurled.

Cartridge, kar'trij, n. [Formerly also cart-ridge, a corruption of cart-rod.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, &c., holding the exact charge of any firearm.—Blank cartridge, a cartridge without ball or shot.—Cartridge-box, Cartridge-case, n. A portable case or box for carrying cartridges.—Cartridge-paper, n. A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts.

Cartulary, kar'tu-la-ri, n. Same as Chartulary.

Caruata, kar'p-kat, n. [L.L. carruata, a plough, from L. carrus, cart.] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in the year. Spelled also Carruata.

Caruncle, Caruncula, kar'ung-kl, ka-rung-ku-la, n. [L. caruncula, dim. from caro, flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence; a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl, as a wattle or the like; bot. a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed.—Caruncular, Carunculous, ka-rung'ku-lar, ka-rung'ku-lus, a. Pertaining to or in the form of a caruncle.—Carunculata, Carunculated, ka-rung'ku-lat, ka-rung'ku-lat-ed, a. Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

Carus, ka'rus, n. [Gr. karos, heavy sleep, torpor.] Med. condition insensibility.

Carve, karv, v.t.—carved, carving. [A. Sax. carfan = D. kerwen, Icel. kyfa, to carve; Dan. karve, G. kerwen, to notch or indent; same root as grass.] To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some decorative design; to make or shape by cutting; to form by cutting or hewing; to cut, to hew, or slash; to cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.—v.i. To exercise the trade of a carver; to engrave or cut figures; to cut up meat at table.—Carver, kar'ver, n. One who carves, as one who cuts ivory, wood, or the like, in a decorative way; one who cuts meat for use at table; a large table-knife for carving.—Carving, kar'ving, n. A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood, ivory, &c.; the device or figure carved.

Carvel, kar'vel, n. Same as Carvel.

Carvel-built, a. A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clincher-built boats.

Caryatid, kar'i-at-id, a pl. Caryatids, Caryatides, kar'i-at-ids, kar'i-at-ides. [Persh. name from Carys, a city in the Peloponnesus.] Arch. a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.—Caryatid, kar'i-at-ik, a. Pertaining to the inhabitants of Carys, or to caryatids.

Caryophyllaceous, Caryophyllous, kar'i-phi-la'shu, kar'i-phi-lus, a. [Gr. karyophyllon, the clove-tree.] Pertaining or similar to the plants known as pinks, and their allies; applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx.

Caryopsis, kar'i-ops-is, n. [Gr. karyon, a nut, and ops, an appearance.] Bot. a small, one-seeded, dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the seed adheres to the thin pericarp throughout, as in wheat and other grains.

Casava, ka-sa'va, n. Same as Cassava.

Cascade, kas-kad', n. [Fr. cascade, It. cascata, from cascare, to fall, from L. cado, cecidi, to fall.] A fall or flowing of water over a precipice in a river or other stream; a waterfall.

Cascarilla, kas-ka-ri-la, n. [Sp. dim. of casaca, peel, bark.] The aromatic bitter bark of a small tree of the Cinchona family, cultivated chiefly in Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas, employed as a substitute for cinchona.

Cass, kas, n. [O. Fr. casse (now caisse), from L. casso, a repository, chest, box, from capio, to take, receive, contain. Cass is really the same word.] A covering, envelope, box, frame, or sheath; that which

incloses or contains; the skin of an animal; a case with its contents; hence, a certain quantity; price, the receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them and arranges them in lines and pages to print from.—v.t.—cased, casing. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend; to coat or cover over; to put in a case or box; to skin (Shak.).—Casing, kas'ing, n. The act of putting a case on, or of putting into a case; a case or covering.—Casing-bottle, n. A bottle made so as to readily fit into a case with others, often square.—Case-harden, v.t. To harden the outer part or surface of (iron, tools, &c.) by converting it into steel.—Case-hardened, a. Having the surface hardened by being converted into steel; sp. shameless; abandoned; brazen-faced.—Case-knife, n. A long knife kept in a case or sheath; a large table-knife.—Case-shot, n. A collection of shot or small projectiles inclosed in cases to be discharged from a cannon; an iron case or shell, containing a number of bullets, exploded by a fuse.—Case-worm, n. The larva or grub of the caddis-fly.

Case, kas, n. [Fr. cas, a case, L. casus, a falling, from cado, casum, to fall.] The particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; an individual occurrence or specific instance, as of disease; a question or group of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; a cause or suit in court; a cause; one of the forms in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective.—In case, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen; supposing.—Casal, ka'sal, a. Gram. of or belonging to case.

Casé, ka'sé-ik, n. [L. casus, cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese.—Caséin, Caséine, ka'sé-in, n. That ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese.—Caseous, ka'sé-us, a. Having the qualities of or resembling cheese; cheesy.

Casemate, ka'sé-mat, n. [Fr. casemate, from It. casamatta, a casemate, from casa, a house, and matto, dim. dark.—G. mat', feeble, E. mate in checkmate.] Fort. a bomb-proof vault for the protection of the garrison, and sometimes used as a barrack or hospital; a loopholed gallery excavated in a bastion, from which the garrison could fire on an enemy in possession of the ditch.

Casement, ka'sé-ment, n. [From case, in the sense of a frame, as of a door, &c.] A window frame, or portion of one made to turn and open on hinges; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

Casera, ka'sé-ri-n, n. [Fr. caserna, Sp. casernas, from casa, a shed or house.] A lodging in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, for soldiers on duty.

Cash, kas, n. [O. Fr. casses, Mod. Fr. casses, It. casse, a chest, box, coffer, from L. casso, a box or case, Cass.] A receptacle for money; a money-box; money, primarily, ready money; money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command; Chinese copper coin, 25 of which are equal to one penny sterling.—v.t. To turn into money, or to exchange for money (to cash a bank-note).

Cashier, kas'h-er, n. One who has charge of cash; one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a commercial or trading establishment.—Cash-book, n. A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

Cashew, ka-shé, n. [From native name.] The tree which produces cashew-nuts, a native of tropical America.—Cashew-nut, n. The kidney-shaped fruit of an American tree, having a kernel abounding in a sweet milky juice; the inner layer of the shell contains a black acrid caustic oil.

Cashew, ka-shé, n. Same as Cashew.

Cashier, kas'h-er, v.t. [O.E. cassere, G. cassieren, from O. Fr. cesser, to break, to cashier, from L. casso, to annul, from casso, void, empty.] To dismiss from an office, place of trust, or service for bad conduct; to discharge; to discard.—Cashier, kas'h-er, n. One who.

Cashmere, kas'h-er, n. A fine costly shawl

made of the downy wool of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Thibet, and so called from the country where first made.

Casino, ka-sé-no, n. [It., a small house, from L. casa, a cottage.] A small country house; a lodge; also a public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon.

Cask, kas, n. [Sp. casco, helmet, wine-cask, skull, potsherd, peel or rind, from a L.L. quasciore, to break or burst, from L. quassare, to break, whence E. quash.] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops; a general term comprehending the pipe, keg, butt, barrel, &c.—v.t. To put into a cask.

Casket, Casquet, kas'ket, n. [In form a dim. of cask, but in meaning from Fr. casette, a coffee or casket, dim. of casse, a box. CASN.] A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.—v.t. To put in a casket.

Casque, kas'k, n. [Fr. from Sp. casco, a helmet. CASE.] A helmet generally, but more precisely a head-piece wanting a visor, but furnished with cheek-pieces and ear-pieces, and frequently elaborately ornamented and embossed.

Casareep, Casareep, kas'a-rép, kas'i-rép, n. [South American name.] The boiled and concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter cassava used as a relish in cookery.

Cassation, kas-a'shon, n. [Fr. from cesser, to annul, from L. cassus, void, empty.] The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence.—Court of Cassation, in France, the highest court of appeal.

Cassava, kas-a's-va or kas-s'va, n. [Pg. cassare, Sp. cassar, casse, from Haytian name kasabi.] A slender erect shrub belonging to the spurge family extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies on account of the nutritious starch obtained from the root, and formed into cakes (cassava-bread) and into tapioca.

Cassia, kas'h-i-a, n. [L. cassia, Gr. kassia, kassia, from the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] A tropical leguminous plant of many species, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs, the leaflets of several of which constitute the drug called senna, while the pulp from the legumes of another species is used as a purgative.—Cassia-bark, n. The bark of a species of cinnamon used as a substitute for the true cinnamon. Called also Cassia-lignea (-lig-ne-a).—Cassia-buds, n. The flower-buds of a kind of cinnamon used in cookery.

Cassidous, kas-sid'-us, n. [L. cassis, a helmet.] Bot. helmet-shaped, like the upper sepal of the flower of the acornite.

Cassimere, kas-i-mér, n. [Fr. cassimere, same word as cashmere.] A twilled woolen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls; kerseymere.

Cassiopeia, kas-i-ó-pe'ya, n. A constellation in the northern hemisphere with five of its stars forming a kind of W.

Cassiterite, kas-i-tér-it, n. [Gr. kassiteros, tin.] The most common ore of tin; it is a peroxide, consisting of tin 79, and oxygen 21.

Cassock, kas'ok, n. [Fr. casaque, from It. casaca, from casa, a house, L. casa, a cottage.] A sort of long coat or tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen.

Cassowary, kas'ú-wa-ri, n. [Malay cassowari.] A large cursorial bird inhabiting the islands of the Indian Archipelago, much resembling, and nearly as large as, the ostrich, but with legs thicker and stronger in proportion, and three toes on the foot, the head being surmounted by a large horny crest.

Cast, kast, v.t.—cast, casting. [Dan. kaste, Sw. and Icel. kasta, to throw; a Scandinavian word.] To throw, fling, or send; to hurl; to shed or throw off (leaves, the skin); to discard, dismiss, or reject; to shed or impart (cast light); to turn or direct (a look, the eyes); to throw down (as in wrestling); to decide against at law; to condemn; to bring forth abortively (young); to form by pouring liquid metal, &c., into a mould; to compute, reckon, or calculate; to distribute (the parts of a drama) among the actors; to assign a part to.—To cast aside,

to dismiss or reject.—To cast away, to reject; to lavish or waste by profusion; to wreck (a ship).—To cast down, to throw down; *Ag.* to deject or depress.—To cast forth, to throw out or reject; to emit or send out.—To cast off, to discard or reject; to drive away; *W.* to loosen from or let go.—To cast out, to reject or turn out.—To cast up, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to eject; to vomit; to twist or upbraid with.—To cast one's self on or upon, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of.—To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of.—To cast (something) in the teeth, to upbraid (with something); to charge; to twist.—*v.t.* To throw or fling; to throw the line in angling; to work arithmetical calculations; to turn or revolve in the mind; to calculate; to consider; to warp or twist.—*a.* The act of casting; a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a throw of dice; the form or shape into which something is cast; anything formed in a mould, as a figure in bronze, plaster, &c.; *Ag.* shape; mould; impression generally; a tinge or slight colouring or slight degree of a colour (a cast of green); manner; air; mien; style; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.—Castaway, *kas'ta-wa, n.* One who or that which is cast away or shipwrecked; one ruined in fortune or character.—*a.* Thrown away; rejected; useless; abandoned.—Castor, *kas'ter, n.* One who or that which casts; specifically, one who makes castings; a founder; a small crust or bottle for holding sauce, pepper, &c. for the table; spelled also *Castor*; a small wheel attached by a vertical pivot to the legs of a chair, sofa, table, &c., to facilitate them being moved without lifting; spelled also *Castor*.—Castling, *kas'ting, n.* The act of one who casts; that which is cast; especially, something cast or formed in a mould; something formed of cast-metal.—*a.* Throwing; sending; computing; turning; deciding; determining.—Casting-vote, a vote given by a president or chairman which decides when the votes are equally divided.—Cast-iron, *Cast-metal, Cast-steel, n.* Iron, metal, and steel melted and cast into pigs, ingots, or moulds, which renders the metal hard and non-malleable.—Cast-off, *a.* Laid aside as worn out or useless; rejected.

Castilian, kas'ti-li-an, a. Pertaining to Castile; the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castanet, kas'ta-net, n. [*Sp. castañeta*, from *L. castanea*, a chestnut, from resembling that fruit.] One of a pair of small concave pieces of ivory or hard wood, shay like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and with the middle finger in certain *Span* dances.

Caste, kast, n. [*Fr. caste, Pg. casta*, breed, race, caste.] One of the classes or distinct hereditary orders into which the Hindus are divided according to the religious law of Brahmanism; a class or order of the same kind prevailing in other countries; a rank or order of society; social position.

Castellan, kas'tel-lan, n. [*L. castellanus*, from *L. castellum*, a castle. *Castell*, a governor or constable of a castle.—*Castellated, kas'tel-lat-ed, a.* Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle; built in the style of a castle.

Castigate, kas'ti-gat, v.t.—castigated, castigating. [*L. castigo, castigatum*, from *castus*, pure.] To chastise; to punish; to correct; to criticize for the purpose of correcting; to amend.—*Castigation, kas'ti-ga-shon, n.* The act of castigating; punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline; critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.—*Castigator, kas'ti-gat-er, n.* One who castigates or corrects.—*Castigatory, kas'ti-ga-to-ri, a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction.—*a.* Something that serves to castigate; particularly a ducking-stool or rebucher.

Castile-soap, kas'til, n. A kind of fine hard, white or mottled soap, originally from Castile, made with olive-oil and a

solution of caustic soda.—Castilian, *kas'ti-li-an, a.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.—*a.* An inhabitant or native of Castile; the language of Castile, the classic or literary language of Spain.

Castle, kas'l, n. [*L. castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.] A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy; a house with towers, often surrounded by a wall and moat, and having a donjon or keep in the centre; a fortified residence; a fortress; the house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth; somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building; a piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess; the rook.—*Castle in the air, a.* A visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.—*v.t. or t.* *Castle*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over.—*Castle, cas'd, a.* Furnished with a castle or castles.—*Castle, builder, n.* One who builds castles in the air; one who forms visionary schemes.—*a.* A castle building; the act of building castles in the air.

Castor, kas'ter, n. [*L. castor; Gr. kastor*, a beaver.] A substance of a strong penetrating smell, secreted by special glands of the beaver, and used in medicine and perfumery; a beaver hat.—*Castor-oil, n.* [Probably from some resemblance to the substance *castor*.] The oil, used in medicine as a purgative, obtained from the seeds of the tropical Palma Christi tree.

Castrometation, kas'tra-met-a'shon, n. [*L. castrametator*, to encamp—*castra*, camp, and *metior*, to measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrate, kas'trat, v.t.—cast-rated, cast-rated. [*L. castrare, castratus*, to castrate.] To deprive of the testicles; to geld; to take the vigour or strength from; to emasculate; to remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; to expurgate.—*a.* A man (as an eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated.—*Castration, kas'tra'ta'shon, n.* The act of castrating.

Casual, kas'h'u-al, a. [*L. casualis*, from *casus*, a chance or accident, from *cado, casum*, to fall; akin *case, chance, accident*, &c.] Happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; occasional; incidental.—*a.* A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in the workhouse of a parish or union to which he does not belong.

Casualism, kas'h'u-al-izm, n. The doctrine that all things happen by chance, or without an intelligent cause or design.—*Casualism, kas'h'u-al-izm, n.* A believer in casualism.—*Casualness, kas'h'u-al-ness, n.* A casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously.—*Casualness, kas'h'u-al-ness, n.* The fact of being casual.—*Casualty, kas'h'u-al-ti, n.* Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency; an unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury; loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c.

Casualist, kas'h'u-ist, n. [*Fr. casuiste*, from *L. casus, case*.] One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.—*Casualistic, kas'h'u-ist-ik, kas-h'u-ist-ik-al, a.* Pertaining to casualists or casuistry; partaking of casuistry.—*Casualistically, kas-h'u-ist-ik-al-i, adv.* In a casualistic manner.—*Casuistry, kas'h'u-ist-ri, n.* The science, doctrine, or department of ethics dealing with cases of conscience; frequently used in a bad sense for quibbling in matters of morality, or making too nice moral distinctions.

Cat, kat, n. [*A. Sax. cat, catt*—*D.* and *Dan. kat, Sw. katt, Ice. katt, G. Kates, Kater, O. Fr. cat, Mod. Fr. chat, It. cat, W. cath, Rus. and Pol. kot, Tur. kedi, Ar. qut*—a cat; origin unknown.] A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds of the feline tribe, many varieties of which have long been tamed and kept in houses

for catching mice, &c., and are proverbial for their stealthiness and cunning; a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship; a double tripod having six feet; so called because it always lands on its feet as a cat is proverbially said to do; an abbreviation of *cat-o'-pinc-tails* (which see).—*To let the cat out of the bag, to disclose a trick; to let out a secret.*—*Catamount, Catamountain, kat'a-mount, kat'a-moun-tan, n.* The top of the mountain; the wild cat; the North American puma or cougar.—*Cateall, kat'kal, n.* A sound like the cry of a cat, such as that made by a dissatisfied audience in a theatre; a small squeaking instrument for producing such a sound.—*Catgut, kat'gut, n.* The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse or the ass) dried and twisted into strings for the violin and for other purposes; so called from a notion that the material was the gut or intestines of the cat.—*Catkin, kat'kin, n.* The blossom of the willow, hirc, hazel, &c., which resembles a kitten or cat's tail.—*Catling, kat'ling, n.* A kitten; a surgeon's dismembering knife.—*Catmint, Catnip, kat'mint, kat'nip, n.* A plant resembling mint, having a strong odour and taste, and which cats are said to be fond of.—*Cattiah, kat'ish, a.* Like or pertaining to a cat; feline.—*Cat-head, n.* A strong beam projecting over a ship's bows, and furnished with a block and tackle to lift or anchor.—*Cat-e-nine-tails, n.* An instrument consisting generally of nine pieces of knotted cord, used to flog offenders on the bare back.—*Cat's-eye, n.* A hard and semi-transparent radiation of quartz, having an opalescent radiation or play of colours like a cat's eye.—*Cat-saw, n.* An instrument used by a person to accomplish his designs; a tool; a dupe; so called from the story of the monkey which, instead of using his own paw, used that of the cat to draw nuts from the fire.

Cat, kat, n. [*Icel. katt*, a kind of small ship.] A trading ship built on the Norwegian model with narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

Catacaustic, kat-a-kas'tik, n. [*Gr. kata-kautsis, a burning.*] A term applied to a species of caustic curves formed by reflection of light.—*a.* A curve formed by the reflection of rays of light.

Catachresis, kat-a-kre'tis, n. [*Gr. katachresis, abuse—kata, against, and chresis, to use.*] The wresting of a word from its true signification; the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin (*crayfish* or *crayfish*), or *Catachrestic, kat-a-kre'tik, kat-a-kre'tik-al, a.* Belonging to catachresis; wrested from its natural sense, use, or form.—*Catachrestically, kat-a-kre'tik-al-i, adv.* In a catachrestical manner.

Cataclysm, kat'a-kilz-m, n. [*Gr. kataklysmos, a deluge, from kataklyso, to inundate—kata, down, and klyso, to wash.*] A deluge, flood, or inundation sweeping over a territory.—*Cataclysmal, Cataclysmic, kat-a-kilz'mal, kat-a-kilz'mik, a.* Of or belonging to a cataclysm.

Catacomb, kat'a-komb, n. [*It. catacomba, L.L. catacumba*, from *Gr. kata, down, and kumbé, kumbos*, a hollow or recess.] A cave or subterranean place for the burial of the dead, in which the bodies are deposited in recesses hollowed out of the sides of the cave, the most notable being those near Rome, supposed to be the cells in which the primitive Christians were deposited themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the martyrs.

Catacoustics, kat-a-kous'tiks, n. [*Fr. caté, and acoustics.*] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes, cataplasms.

Catadioptric, Catadioptrical, kat'a-di-op'trik, kat'a-di-op'trik-al, a. [*Fr. caté, and dioptric.*] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and reflection of light.

Catafalque, kat'a-falk, n. [*Fr. catafalque*, from *It. catafalco*, from *falco*, for O.H.G. *faicho* (*G. falke*), a beam, with *cata* (as in

Fate, far, fat, fall; mé, met, her; pine, win; note, not, move; tubé, tub, bull; oil, pound; a. Sc. abuse—the Fr. a.

Catelectrode, kat-ē-lek'trōd, n. [Prefix *kata*, down, and *electrode*.] The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery, the positive electrode being the *anodelectrode*.

Catenary, kat-ē-nā-ri-an, n. [L. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain, like a chain.—**Catenary curve**, that variety of curve which is formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density and thickness, when allowed to hang freely with its ends attached to two fixed points.

Catenate, kat-ē-nāt, v. t. To connect in a series of links or ties; to concatenate.—**Catenation**, kat-ē-nā'shon, n. Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.

Cater, kät'er, v. t. [From obs. *cater*, a caterer, O. Fr. *caterer*, *caetor*, from L. *ad*, to, and L. *capere*, to take, to buy, to take.] To buy or provide something for use, enjoyment, or entertainment; to purvey food, provisions, amusement, &c.; followed by *for*.—**Caterer**, kät'er-er, n. One who caters; a provider or purveyor of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.—**Cateress**, kät'er-es, n. A woman who caters; a female provider. [Mil.]

Caterer, kät'er-er, n. [Gael. and Ir. *ceatharna*, a soldier.] A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.

Cater-cousin, kät'er-kuz-n, n. [*Cater*—Fr. *quatre*, four.] A distant cousin; a remote relation. [Shak.]

Caterpillar, kat'er-pil-lēr, n. [O. E. *catrypel* (comp. *caterwas*); from *cat*, and *pill*, from rolling themselves up in a ball.] Properly, the hairy, worm-like larva or grub of the lepidopterous insects (butterflies and moths), but also sometimes applied to the larva of other insects.

Caterwaul, kat'er-wal, v. i. [From *cat*, and *waul*, in imitation of the sound made by a cat; O. E. *caterwawe*.] To utter noisy and disagreeable cries; said of cats; to make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

Cathartic, kath's-rit, n. [Gr. *katharos*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess; a puritan; a term applied to various ancient religious sects or bodies.

Cathartic, ka-thär'tik, n. [Gr. *kathartikos*, from *kathairo*, to purge, *katharos*, clean.] Purgative; cleansing the bowels.—**Cathartic medicine**, that cleanses the stomach and bowels by purging; a purge; a purgative.—**Cathartine**, ka-thär'tin, n. The active principle of cathartics, such as senna, rhubarb, &c.

Cathedra, ka-thē'dra, n. [L. *cathedra*, a teacher's or professor's chair, a bishop's chair, Gr. *kathedra*, a chair or seat—*kata*, down, and *Adra*, a seat.] The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese.—**Cathedral**, ka-thē'dral, n. The principal church in a diocese, that which is specially the church of the bishop; so called from possessing the episcopal chair called *cathedra*.—**Cathedral diocese**, that which is the head church of a diocese (a cathedral church).

Catherine-wheel, kath'er-in-wheel, n. [St. Catherine was tortured by toothed wheels.] A wheel-shaped firework which rotates as the fire issues from the aperture; arch. A circular window, or compartment of a window, with radiating divisions or spokes.

Catheter, kath'e-tēr, n. [Gr. *katheter*, from *kathēō*, to thrust in—*kata*, down, and *hēō*, to send.] In *uero*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is arrested.—**Catheterize**, kath'e-tēr-iz, v. t. To operate on with a catheter.

Cathode, katb'ōd, n. [Gr. *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves; opposed to *anode*.

Catholic, kath'o-lik, n. [Gr. *katholikos*—*kata*, down, throughout, and *kolos*, the whole; L. *catholicus*, Fr. *catholique*.] Universal or general; embracing all true Christians (the *catholic* church or faith); not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free

from prejudice; liberal (*catholic* tastes or sympathies); pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics.—**Catholic**, *epistles*, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church; the epistles of the apostles; a member of the universal Christian church; often restricted to members of the Church of Rome.—**Catholicism**, ka-thol'i-sim, n. The state of being catholic or universal; catholicity; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith.—**Catholicity**, katb'o-lik'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being catholic or universal; the quality of being catholic or liberal-minded.—**Catholicize**, ka-thol'i-siz, v. t. To become a Catholic.—**Catholicly**, katb'o-lik-i-ly, adv. In a catholic manner; universally; generally.—**Catholicon**, ka-thol'i-kon, n. [Gr. *katholikon*, *tama*, universal remedy.] A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

Catlin, kat'l-in, n. [Gr. *kata*, down, and *tom*, to dig.] The element or elements of an electrolytic which in electro-chemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode.

Catkin, n. Under *cat*.

Catonian, ka-tō'n-i-an, n. Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans, *Cato* the censor or *Cato* Uticensis, both remarkable for severity of manners; hence, grave; severe; inflexible.

Catoptric, ka-top'trik, n. [Gr. *katoptrikos*, from *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, and *optomai*, to see.] Pertaining to incident and reflected light; pertaining to catoptrics.—**Catoptrics**, ka-top'triks, n. That branch of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies.

Catsup, n. Ketchup.

Cattle, kat'l, n. pl. [O. E. *cattel*, goods, cattle, from O. Fr. *caiel*, *chateil*, property in general, from L. *capitale*, *capitale*, property, capital, from L. *capitane*, chief, capital, from *caput*, the head. *Cattle*—*chattel*, *capital*.] A term applied collectively to domestic quadrupeds, such as serve for tillage or other labour, or for food to man, including camels, horses, asses, cows, sheep, goats, and perhaps swine, but now chiefly restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind.—**Cattle-pen**, n. A pen or inclosure for cattle.—**Cattle-plague**, n. A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest.—**Cattle-show**, n. An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes with a view to the encouragement of agriculture.

Catty, kat'i, n. A Chinese weight of 1½ lb.

Caucasian, ka-ka'i-an or ka-ka'i-shi-an, n. Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia; specifically, a term appellative of one of the races into which the human family has been divided.—**Caucasian**, an ethnological term applied to the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c., being invented by Blumenbach, who regarded as such he had got from *Caucasus* as representing the standard of perfection.

Caucus, ka'k-us, n. [Originally American; a term of doubtful origin.] A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party.

Caudal, ka'dal, n. [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; of the nature of a tail.—**Caudate**, l. dat. ka'dat-ed, n. Having a tail; a tail; a term applied in bot. to seeds which have a tail-like appendage.—**Caudicle**, ka'di-kl, n. In bot. the process supporting the pollen masses of orchideous plants.

Caudex, ka'deks, n. L. pl. *Caudices*, ka'di-ses, E. pl. *Caudexes*, ka'deks-es. [L.] In bot. the stem of a tree; especially the scaly trunk of palms and tree-ferns.

Cauld, ka'dl, n. [O. Fr. *caudal*, *caudal*, a dim. form from L. *caudum*, *caudum*, a kind of hot drink, from L. *caudum*, warm.] A kind of warm drink made of spiced and sugared wine or ale, given to sick persons, women in childbed, or the like.—**v. t.** To

make into caudle; to refresh or make warm, as with caudle (Shak.).—**Candle-cup**, n. A vessel or cup for holding candle.

Caul, kaf, n. [Perhaps for *cow*, or akin to *cofer*; comp. also W. *caf*, a hollow, a cave.] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water; a vessel of sheet-iron employed to raise coal from the bottom of a shaft; a corb or corl.

Caught, kat, pret. & pp. of *catch*.

Caulk, kak, n. [Akin chalk.] A kind of nodular siliceous ironstone, also sulphate of baryta or heavy spar.

Caulker, ka'k-er, n. A calker or projecting piece of iron on a horse's shoe.

Caul, kal, n. [From O. Fr. *caul*, a kind of little cap; from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *caula*, Gael. *caul*, a veil, a hood.] A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net inclosing the hair; the hinder part of a cap; a membrane investing some part of the viscera (O.T.); a portion of the amnion or meninges enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born, and superstitiously supposed to be a preservative against drowning.

Cauldron, ka'dron. Same as *Caldron*.

Cauliscent, ka-les-ent, n. [L. *caulis*, a stalk.] Bot. having a caulis or oblique stem rising above the ground.—**Caulicle**, ka'li-kl, n. [L. *cauliculus*.] Bot. a little or rudimentary stem.—**Cauliculus**, ka'li-kl-us, n. Bot. the little twists or volutes under the flower on the abacus in the Corinthian capital.—**Bot.** same as *Caulicle*.—**Cauliferous**, ka-lij'er-us, n. Bot. same as *Cauliscent*.—**Cauliform**, ka'li-form, n. Bot. the form of a caulis.—**Cauline**, ka'lin, n. Bot. of or belonging to a stem (*cauline* leaves).—**Caulis**, ka'lis, n. Bot. the stem of a plant rising above the ground.

Cauliflower, ka'li-flou-er, n. [Lit. cabbage-flower, from its appearance, from L. *caulis*, colewort, cabbage, and E. *flower*; comp. Fr. *chou-fleur* (chou, cabbage, *fleur*, flower), cauliflower.] A garden variety of cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a table vegetable.

Caulk, kak, v. t. [O. E. *caulke*, O. Fr. *cauquer*, to tread, from L. *calcere*, to tread, to tread on, from *calcis*, a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent leaking, the seams being then smeared with melted pitch.—**Caulker**, ka'k-er, n. One who caulks.—**Caulking-iron**, n. A chisel used for caulking or driving oakum into the seams of ships or other vessels.

Cause, kəz, n. [Fr. *causa*, L. *causa*, a cause.] That which produces an effect; that which brings about a change; that from which anything proceeds, and without which it would not exist; the reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide; a suit or action in law; a legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he asserts his right; any subject of discussion or dispute; interest; a question; the subject-matter of a quest to which the law is applied, or upon or partly are directed.—**Caused**, *causing*. To be the cause of; to effect by agency; to bring about; to be the occasion of; to produce.—**Causable**, ka'z-abl, n. Capable of being caused, produced, or effected.—**Causal**, ka'zal, n. [L. *causalis*.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying, containing, or expressing a cause or causes.—**v.** A verb signifying to make or do something; as *fall*, to make to fall.

Causality, ka-zal'i-ti, n. The state of being causal; the fact of acting as a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect; the doctrine or principle that every change implies the operation of a cause.—**Causally**, ka'zal-i, adv. In a causal manner; by tracing effects to causes; by acting as a cause.—**Causation**, ka-zā'shon, n. The act of causing or producing; the doctrine as to the connection of causes and effects.—**Causationism**, ka-zā'shon-izm, n. The doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result of some previous event or phenomenon, without which it could not have taken place.—**Causationist**, ka-zā'shon-ist, n. A believer in causation-

Fate, fār, fat, fāl; mē, met, bār; pine, plr not, mōve; tubē, tnb, ball; oil, pound; & Sc. abame—the Fr. a.

ism.—Causative, ka'ta-tiv, a. Effective as a cause or agent: often followed by qf; gram. expressing a cause or reason; causal.—a. A word expressing a cause.—Causatively, ka'ta-tiv-ly, adv. In a causative manner.—Causation, ka'ta-tiv, n. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncaused; without just ground, reason, or motive.—Causation, ka'ta-tiv, n. In a causative manner; without cause or reason.—Causator, ka'ta-tiv, n. One who or that which causes.

Causeway, kas'wa, n. [Original spelling *causway*, from O.Fr. *causis* (Mod. Fr. *causé*), from L.L. *caulata* (via, understood), a road in making which lime or mortar is used, from L. *caus*, *causa*, lime (whence *chalk*, *calcareous*).] A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, &c., serving as a passage over wet or marshy ground or the like; a raised and paved roadway.—s.f. To provide with a causeway; to pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.—Causway, ka'ta, v. and n. Causeway: a less common but more correct spelling.

Causitic, ka'si-tik, a. (Fr. *caustique*, from *caus*, *causis*, to burn.) Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the texture of animal substances; *sp. severe*; cutting; stinging; pungent; sarcastic.—a. Med. any substance which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the texture of animal structure: an escharotic: sometimes popularly restricted to lunar caustic or nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for surgeons' use; with the name given to the curve to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are tangential.—Causitically, ka'si-tik-ly, adv. In a caustic or severe manner.—Causitically, ka'si-tik-ly, n. The quality of being caustic or corrosive; *sp. severity of language*; pungency; sarcasm.—Causitiveness, ka'si-tik-ness, n. Causitically.

Caustic, ka'si-tik, n. [L. *caustica*, from *causis*, to take care.] Caution; prudence; craftiness; cunning. [Slang.]—Caustically, ka'si-tik-ly, n. [Fr. *caustique*.] Cautious; wary; provident; cunning; treacherous; wily.—Causticize, ka'ta-riz, v. *causticized*, *causticizing*. [L.L. *causticatus*, from Gr. *kaustikos*, from *kaustion*, *kaustis*, a burning or branding iron, from *kaio*, to burn.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron or with caustics, as morbid flesh.—Causticant, ka'ta-rant, n. A causticizing substance.—Causticization, ka'ta-riz-a'shon, n. *Surg.* the act or the effect of causticizing.—Caustery, ka'ta-r-i, n. [L. *caustorium*, Gr. *kaustoria*.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances; the instrument or drug employed in causticizing.

Caution, ka'shon, n. [L. *cautio*, from *causis*, to be on one's guard, beware.] Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness; watchfulness, foresight; or vigilance; a measure taken for security; a security or guarantee; a warning or admonition.—s.f. To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort to take heed.—Cautionary, ka'shon-er-ly, a. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; given as a pledge or in security.—Cautioner, ka'shon-er, n. One who cautions.—Cautionous, ka'shon-us, a. Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful; vigilant; careful.—Cautionously, ka'shon-us-ly, adv. In a cautious manner.—Cautionness, ka'shon-us-ness, n. The quality of being cautious; caution.

Cavalcade, kav'al-kad, n. [Fr. *cavalcade*, It. *cavalcata*, from L. *cavalus*, a horse.] CAVALIER, CAVALRY. A procession of persons on horseback, or consisting mostly of persons on horseback.

Cavalier, kav-a-ler, n. [Fr. *cavalier*, L.L. *cavalarius*, from L. *cavalus*, a horse, whence also *causary*, *causary*, *cavalade*, &c. *Chausier* is a parallel form.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight; a partisan of Charles I., as opposed to a Roundhead or adherent to the Parliament; a gentleman attending on or escorting a lady; a beau; the gentleman

acting as partner to a lady in dancing; *fort* a work commonly situated within the bastion, and raised higher than the other works so as to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country.—a. Gay; sprightly; easy; off-hand; haughty; disdainful; supercilious (a cavalier answer).—Cavalierly, kav-a-ler-ly, adv. In a cavalier manner; haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.—Cavaliness, kav-a-ler-ness, n.—Cavalry, kav-a-ler-ry, n. [Fr. *cavalerie*, from It. *cavalleria*, from *cavallo*, L. *cavalus*, a horse. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback; horse soldiers.

Cavass, kav-as, kav-as', kav-was', n. A Turkish police-officer; a messenger; an orderly.—Cavatin, kav-a-tin, n. [It. *Musico*, a melody of short simple character, and without a second part and a return part.] Cava, kav, n. [Fr. *cave*, from L. *cavus*, hollow, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cave*.] A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den.—s.f. To make hollow.—s.t. To dwell in a cave.—To cave in, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit or the roof of a subterranean passage.—Cave-dweller, Cavern-man, n. One who dwells in caves, a name given to such of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwell in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals.—Caveat, kav-e-at, n. [L. *caveo*, let him beware, from *caeo*, to beware.] In law, a process in a court to stop proceedings; hence, an intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.—s.f. To enter a caveat.—Caveator, kav-e-at-er, n. One who enters a caveat.

Cavendish, kav-en-dish, n. Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.—Cavern, kav-ern, n. [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow, hollow. CAV.] A deep hollow place in the earth; a cave.—Caverned, kav-ern-d, n. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; inhabiting a cavern.—Cavernous, kav-ern-us, a. [L. *cavernosus*.] Hollow, or containing a cavern or caverns; filled with small cavities.—Cavernulous, kav-ern-u-lus, a. [L. *cavernulus*, dim. of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities (*cavernulous* metal).

Cavetto, ka-ve'to, n. [It. from *cavo*, hollow, L. *cavus*.] Arch a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle.—Caviar, kav-iar, kav-i-ur' or kav-i-ur', n. [Fr. *caviar*, Turk. *kavir*.] The roe of certain large fish, as the sturgeon, prepared and salted, and chiefly caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia.—Caviness, kav-i-ness, n. [L. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] Applied to a family of ruminants, as the ox, antelope, and goat, with persistent horns (thus differing from the deer), consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath, in both sexes or in males only.—a. One of the above animals.

Cavil, kav-il, v.t. *cauvilled*, *cauviling*. [O.Fr. *caviller*, from L. *cavillor*, to cavil, *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; frequently followed by *at*.—a. Captious or frivolous objection; captious or specious argument.—Caviller, kav-il-er, n. One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.—Cavilling, kav-il-ing, n. a. Given to cavil or make captious objections.—Cavillingly, kav-il-ing-ly, adv. In a cavilling manner.—Cavillous, kav-il-us, a. Cavilling.—Cavil, kav-il, n. A stonemason's axe, with a flat face and a pointed peen.—Cavity, kav-i-ti, n. [Fr. *cavité*, L. *cavitas*, from L. *cavus*, hollow. CAV.] A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body; an opening; a hollow part of the human body.—Cavitated, kav-i-tid, a. Having cavities.—Cave-relievo, kav-re-lev-er, n. [It. *Sculp.* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone.—Cavy, kav-i, n. The name common to certain South American rodent animals.

the most familiar species being the well-known guinea-pig.

Caw, ka, v.t. [Imitative of the sound; comp. *Co. hen*, *D. hen*, *Dan. hen*, a jackdaw.] To cry like a crow, raven, or raven. The cry of the ruck or crow.—Cawquaw, ka'kw-a, n. The ruck or Canadian porcupine, whose spines are often used as ornaments by the Indians.—Cay, ka, n. [Sp. *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet.] An islet; a range or reef of rocks lying near the surface of the water; used especially in the West Indies and sometimes written *Key*.

Cayenne, ki-en' or ka-en', n. [From *Cayenne* in South America.] A kind of pepper, a powder made from the dried and ground fruits, and more especially the seeds, of various species of *Capsicum*.—Cayman, Caiman, ka'man, n. [Native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligator of the West Indies and South America.

Casique, ka-sek', n. The native name of the princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered.

Cease, ses, v.t. *ceased*, *ceasing*. [Fr. *cesser*, L. *cesso*, cessare, to cease, a treat from *cedere*, to yield, to cede. *CED.*] To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; to desist; followed by *from* before a noun; to come to an end; to terminate; to become extinct; to pass away (the storm ceases).—s.f. To put a stop to; to put an end to; to desist from.—Ceaseless, ses-less, a. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission; enduring for ever; endless.—Ceaselessly, ses-less-ly, adv. Incessantly; perpetually.—Ceaselessness, ses-less-ness, n.—Cebadilla, seb-a-dil-la, n. The Spanish American name for the seeds of a bulbous plant used in medicine.

Cebayra, seb-i-ya, n. A Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoctions for baths and fomentations in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases.

Cedar, se'dar, n. [L. *cedrus*, Gr. *kedros*, a kind of juniper.] A coniferous evergreen tree which grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability, forming fine woods on the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, and often called distinctively the cedar of Lebanon. The deciduous cedar is closely akin to it, and the name is also given to various other trees.—s.f. Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.—Cedared, se'dar-d, a. Covered or furnished with cedars.—Cedarian, se'dar-ian, n. Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar. [Tenn.]—Cedrine, sed-rin, a. Of or pertaining to cedar.

Cede, sed, v.t. *ceded*, *ceding*. [L. *cedo*, cessum, to retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *accede*, *concede*, *excede*, *precede*, *recede*, *decede*, *abcede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *procede*, *cede*, &c.] To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; to relinquish.—s.f. To yield; to submit; to pass over; to be transferred; to fall to; to lapse.—Cedant, sed-ant, a. Yielding; giving way.

Cedilla, se-dil-la, n. [Fr. *cedille*, It. *cediglia*, a dim. of *ceda*, the name of s in Greek; because formerly, in order to give e the sound of s, it was customary to write *er*; thus *leson*, for modern *leson*.] A mark placed under the letter e, especially in French (thus *ce*), to show that it is to be sounded like e.

Cedrate, Cedras, se'drat, se'drat, n. [Fr. *cedrat*.] A variety of the citron-tree; also, the fruit of the tree.

Ceiling, sel-ing, n. [O.E. *celia*, a canopy, from Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, a canopy, heaven, from L. *caelum*, heaven, same root as Gr. *hodos*, hollow, and E. *Antioch*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building; to provide with a ceiling.—Ceiling, sel-ing, n. The inside lining or surface of an apartment above; the horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work.—Ceilinged, sel-ing-d, a. Furnished with a ceiling.

Celadon, sel-a-don, n. [From the name of

the hero of a popular French romance.] A soft, pale, sea-green colour.

Celandine, sel'an-din, n. [O.Fr. *celandina*, Fr. *celandine*, from L. *chelandium*, Gr. *chelandion*, swallow-wort, from *cheldion*, a swallow.] A name given to two British plants belonging to the poppy family, which yield an acid juice used in medicine; swallow-wort.

Celebrate, sel'ə-brāt, v.t.—*celebrates*, *celebrating*. [L. *celebrare*, *celebratum*, to celebrate, from *celebr*, famous, frequented, populous.] To make known or mention often, especially with honour or praise; to extol; to distinguish by any kind of observance or ceremony (to *celebrate* a birthday).

Celebrant, sel'ə-brant, n. One who celebrates; one who performs a public religious rite.—**Celebrated**, sel'ə-brāt-əd, a. Having celebrity; distinguished; well-known; famous.—**Celebratedness**, sel'ə-brāt-əd-nes, n.—**Celebrator**, sel'ə-brāt-ər, n. One who celebrates.—**Celebration**, sel'ə-brā-shən, n. The act of celebrating; the act of praising or extolling; honour or distinction bestowed; the act of observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies.—**Celebrity**, sel'ə-brī-tē, n. [L. *celebritas*.] The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown (the *celebrity* of the Duke of Wellington, of Homer, or of the Iliad); a person of distinction.

Celerity, sel'er-ī-tē, n. [L. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.—As distinguished from *velocity*, *celerity* is now generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, *velocity* to inanimate objects.

Celery, sel'ə-ri, n. [Fr. *celéri*, It. *celeri*, from Gr. *selison*, parsley.] A plant indigenous to the ditches and marshy places near the sea-coast in England and Ireland, and long cultivated in gardens as a salad and collary vegetable.

Celestial, sel'ē-si-ā-l, a. [O.Fr. *celestial*, *celestiel*, L. *caelestis*, from *caelum*, heaven, whence also *ceiling*.] Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; supremely excellent or delightful; belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; pertaining to the heavens.

Celestial Empire, China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities.—As an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China, the so-called Celestial Empire.—**Celestialism**, sel'ē-si-ā-l-izm, v.t.—*celestialized*, *celestializing*. To make celestial.—**Celestially**, sel'ē-si-ā-l-ly, adv. In a celestial or heavenly manner.—**Celestialness**, sel'ē-si-ā-l-ness, n.

Celestine, sel'ē-si-n, n. One of a religious order founded by pope Celestine V. in the thirteenth century.

Celice, a. Celiac.

Celibacy, sel'i-bā-si, n. [L. *caelibatus*, a single life, *caelibus*, from *caelibis*, unmarried.] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life.—**Celibate**, *caelibatist*, sel'i-bāt, sel'ib'ā-tist, n. One who adheres to or practises celibacy.—a. Unmarried; single.—v.t. To lead a single life.—**Celibate**, sel'i-bit, a. Monk.

Cell, sel, n. [L. *cella*, a cell, a small room, a hut, from same root as *celars*, whence *concellars*, to conceal. *Hole* and *hollow* are from same root.] A small apartment, as in a convent or a prison; a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a small cavity or hollow place; variously applied (the *cells* of the brain, the *cells* of a honey-comb, the *cells* of a galvanic battery); eccles. a lesser religious house, especially one subordinate to a greater; arch. the part of the interior of a temple where the image of a god stood; bot. a small, usually microscopic, mass of contractile protoplasm with elementary constituent forming the most elementary constituent or the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants.—**Cellar**, *cell*, a. Furnished with a cell or cells; commonly in compounds, as single-*cellar*.—**Celliferous**, sel-lif'er-us, a. Bearing or producing cells.—**Cellular**, sel'lū-lēr, a. [L. *cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—**Cellulose**, sel-lū-lēr-ēs, n. pl. One of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of plants the tissues

of which are cellular.—**Cellulated**, sel'lū-lāt-əd, a. Having a cellular structure.—**Cellule**, sel'lū-lē, n. A little cell.—**Celluliferous**, sel-lū-lif'er-us, a. Bearing or producing little cells.—**Celluloid**, sel'lū-lōid, n. An artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibrine, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c.—**Cellulose**, *Cellulina*, sel'lū-lōs, sel'lū-lin, n. Containing cells.—a. *Bot.* the substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed, in many respects allied to starch.—**Celluloseic**, sel-lū-lō-ik, n. Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made of cellulose.

Cellar, sel'lər, n. [L. *cellarium*. CELL.] A room in a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, used for storage purposes.—**Cellarage**, sel'lər-āj, n. The space occupied by cellars; cellars collectively; charge for storage in a cellar.—**Cellarer**, sel'lər-ər, n. A officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar; a butler; one who keeps wine or spirit cellars; a spirit-dealer.—**Cellaret**, sel'lər-ēt, n. [Dim.] A case of cabinet work for holding bottles of liquor.—**Cellaring**, sel'lər-ing, n. A range or system of cellars; cellarage.—**Cellarman**, sel'lər-man, n. A person who is employed in a wine-cellar; a cellarer; a butler.

Celt, seit, n. [L. *Celta*, Gr. *Keltai*, *Keltai*, connected with W. *cell*, a covert or shade; Gael. *ceitach*, an inhabitant of the forest.] One of a distinct race of men inhabitants of the north and west of Europe, the Celts now speaking a distinctive language being the Bretons, Welsh, Scotch Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish. [The word with its derivatives is frequently written with an initial K—*Kelt*, *Keltic*, &c.]—**Celtic**, *Celtish*, sel'tik, sel'tish, a. Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.—n. The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts.—**Celticism**, sel'ti-sizm, n. The manners and customs of the Celts; a Celtic expression or mode of expression.

Celtic, seit, n. [L. *celtia*, a chisel, a celt.] A cutting implement resembling an axe-head, made of stone or metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows.

Cement, se-mēt, n. [O.Fr. *cement*, L. *cementum*, chips of stone made into cement, contr. from *caementum*, from *caedo*, to cut.] Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion; a kind of mortar consisting of those hydraulic limes which contain silica and therefore set quickly; *sp.* bond of union; that which unites persons firmly together.—v.t. To unite by cement or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies; *sp.* to unite firmly or closely.—v.i. To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.—**Cementation**, se-mēt-tā-shən, n. The act of cementing; the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground earcoal, and thus causing it to absorb a certain quantity of the latter.—**Cementatory**, se-mēt-tō-ri, a. Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.—**Cementer**, se-mēt-ər, n. The person or thing that cements.—**Cementitious**, se-mēt-ti-shus, a. Pertaining to cement; having the quality of cementing; of the nature of cement.

Cemetery, sem'tē-ri, n. [L. *coemeterium*, a burying-place, from Gr. *koimētērion*, a sleeping-place, afterwards a burying-place, from *koimao*, to sleep.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; a necropolis.

Cenatory, Cenastical, se'nā-tō-ri, se-nat'ik-al, a. [L. *cenatorium*, from *cenare*, *cenareum*, to sup, *cenare*, supper.] Pertaining to dinner or supper.—**Cenation**, Cenasties, se-nā-shən, n. The act of dining or supping.

Cenobite, sen'ə-bit, n. [L. *cenobites*, from Gr. *koimobios*, living in common, from *koimos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; in opposition to an anchorite or hermit, who lives in solitude.—**Cenobitic**, *Cenobistical*, sen-ə-bit'ik, sen-ə-bit'ik-al, a. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.—**Cenobism**, sen-ə-bit-izm, n. The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practice of a cenobite.

Cenogamy, se-nog'a-mi, n. Same as *Cenogamy*.

Cenotaph, sen'ə-taf, n. [Gr. *anathōphō-namos*, empty, and *tasphos*, a tomb.] A sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

Censor, sen'sər, v.t.—*censured*, *censuring*. [Fr. *censoyer*, *incensur*.] To perform with incense.—v.t. To scolder incense.—**Censur**, sen'sər, n. [A shortened form for *incensur*; Fr. *censoyer*.] A vessel for burning and wafting incense; censurable.

Censor, sen'sər, n. *1.* *Censor*, from *censo*, to value, enrol, tax.] An officer in ancient Rome whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens, to keep watch over their morals, and to superintend the finances of the state; one empowered to examine all manuscripts, pamphlets, newspapers, and books before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing obnoxious; one who censures, blames, or reproves.—**Censorial**, sen-sər-i-āl, a. Belonging to a censor or to the correction of public morals; censorious.—**Censorious**, sen-sər-i-ūs, a. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; ready to pass severe remarks on a person's conduct; implying or expressing censure.—**Censoriously**, sen-sər-i-ūs-ly, adv. In a censorious manner.—**Censoriousness**, sen-sər-i-ūs-nes, n. The quality of being censorious; disposition to blame and condemn.—**Censorship**, sen'sər-ship, n. The office or dignity of a censor; the period of his office.

Censure, sen'shər, n. [Fr. *censoyer*; L. *censo*, to value, to estimate, whence *censo*, *censo*.] Judgment or opinion; the act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; expression of blame or disapprobation; fault-finding; condemnation; an unadvised version.—v.t.—*censured*, *censuring*. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of.—v.t. To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion. [Shak.]

Censurable, sen'shər-a-bl, a. Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible; blame-worthy.—**Censurableness**, sen'shər-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being censurable.—**Censurably**, sen'shər-a-bl-ly, adv. In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy blame.—**Censurer**, sen'shər-ər, n. One who censures or expresses blame.

Census, sen'sus, n. [L. from *censo*, to register, enrol, whence *censo*, *censo*.] In ancient Rome a registered statement of the particulars of a person's property for taxation purposes; an enumeration and register of the Roman citizens and their property; in modern times, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or part of it taken by order of its legislature; any official enumeration of population.—**Censual**, sen'shū-l, a. [L. *censoalis*.] Relating to or containing a census.

Cent, sent, a. [Contr. of L. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred; commonly used with *per*; as, ten per cent, that is, in the proportion of ten to the hundred; in various countries a coin equal to the hundredth part of the monetary unit; in the United States the hundredth part of the dollar.—**Cental**, sent'al, n. A weight of 100 lbs.—a. Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoned or proceeding by the hundred.—**Centesimal**, sen-tē-si-mal, a. [L. *centesimo*, from *centum*.] Hundredth; by the hundred.—a. Hundredth part; the next step of progression after decimal.

Centaur, sen'tar, n. [L. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentavros*, lit. bull-killer; the Centaurs probably represented some race that hunted wild cattle and lived almost constantly on horseback.] *Greek myth.* a member of a race of fabulous beings supposed to be half man and half horse; the name given to a constellation in the southern hemisphere.—**Centaurize**, sen'tar-iz, v.t. To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur.—**Centaurism**, sen'tar-izm, n. [L. *centaurus*, Gr. *kentavros*, after the Centaur Chiron, because said to have cured a wound in his foot.] The popular name of various plants. Common centaur is an annual herb of the gentian family in high regions among

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, bér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, Gc. aber — Fr. a.

the old herbals for its medicinal properties.

Centenary, sen'te-ni-ri, n. [*L. centennarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, from *centum*, a hundred.] What consists of or comprehends a hundred; the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of any event which occurred a hundred years before.—*Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a hundred years.*—*Centennarian*, sen'te-ni-ri-an, n. A person a hundred years old or upwards.—*Of or pertaining to a centenary or centennarian.*—*Centennial*, sen'ten'i-al, a. [*L. centum*, and *annus*, a year.] Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; aged a hundred years or upwards; happening every hundred years.—*The commemoration or celebration of any event which occurs a hundred years before.*—*Centennially*, sen'ten'i-al-ly, adv. Once in every hundred years.

Centering, sen'ter-ing, n. [*From Fr. centre*, centering, an arch, from *L. cingere*, cincture, to gird, whence *cincture*.] The framing of timber by which the arch of a bridge or other structure is supported during its erection.

Centipectus, sen-ti-pek'tus, a. [*L. centipectus*, *centipectus*—*centum*, a hundred, *caput*, the head.] Having a hundred heads.

Centifidus, sen-tif-i-dus, a. [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *fidus*, to split.] Divided into a hundred parts.

Centifolius, sen-ti-fol'i-us, a. [*L. centifolius*—*centum*, a hundred, *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

Centigrade, sen-ti-grad, a. [*From L. centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions of equal parts; pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees.—*Centigrade thermometer*, a thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's thermometer the same interval is divided into 180 degrees.

Centime, sen'tem' or sèn'tém, n. [*Fr.*] The hundredth part of a franc.

Centimeter, sen-ti-mè-tr or sèn-tè-mè-tr, n. [*Fr. centimètre*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, rather more than 39 of an inch.

Centipede, sen-ti-ped, sen-ti-pèd, n. [*L. centipeda*—*centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A term applied to various animals having many feet, popularly called insects, but belonging to the Myriapoda.—*Centipedal*, sen-ti-pè-dal, a. Pertaining or belonging to the centipedes.

Centner, sen'tner, n. [*Ger.*, from *L. centennarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] A name in several European countries for a weight nearly equivalent to a hundredweight.

Centos, sen'ts, n. [*L. centos*, patchwork, a poem made up of selections from different poems.] A composition (whether literary or musical) made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers.

Centosist, sen'ts-ist, n. One who compiles centos; a compiler.—*Centosism*, sen'ts-izm, n. The act of constructing centos.—*Centosize*, sen'ts-iz, v. i. and t. To make a centos or centos; to work up into a centos.

Centre, sen'ter, n. [*Fr.*, from *L. centrum*, *Gr. kestron*, a prick or point, from *kestron*, to prick.] That point of a line, plane figure, or solid body which is equally distant from the extremities; the middle point, portion, or place; the middle or central object; a point of concentration; the nucleus around which or into which things are collected (as a centre of attraction); the part of a target next the bull's-eye.—*Centre of gravity*, the point of a body about which all the parts of the body exactly balance each other, and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest though acted on by gravity.—*Centre of magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this point coincides with the centre of gravity.—*Centre of motion*, the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move

round it.—*Centre of oscillation*, the point of a body suspended, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time.—*v. t.*—*centred*, *centring*. To place on a centre; to fix on a central point; to collect to a point.—*v. t.* To be placed in a centre or in the middle; to be collected to one point; to be concentrated or united in one.—*Central*, sen'tral, a. [*L. centralis*.] Relating or pertaining to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; constituting or containing the centre; originating or proceeding from the centre.—*Centralism*, sen'tral-izm, n. The quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole; centralization.—*Centralist*, sen'tral-ist, n. One who promotes centralization.—*Centralization*, sen'tral-iz-ashun, n. The act of centralizing or bringing to one centre.—*Centralize*, sen'tral-iz, v. t. To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre; to render central; to concentrate in some particular part; often applied to the process of transferring local administration to the capital or seat of government of a country.—*Centrally*, sen'tral-ly, adv. In a central manner or position; with regard to the centre.—*Centre-bit*, n. A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation.—*Centre-piece*, n. An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something, as of a table.—*Centric*, sen'trik, n. In one astron. a circle the centre of which was the same as that of the earth. [*Mil.*]—*Centric*, sen'trik-al, c. Placed in the centre or middle; central.—*Centrically*, sen'trik-al-ly, adv. In a central position; centrally.—*Centricness*, sen'trik-al-ness, n. Situation in the centre.—*Centrist*, sen'trist-i, n. The state of being centric.—*Centring*, sen'tring, n. *Centring*.

Centrifugal, sen-trif-ug-al, a. [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *ago*, to lead.] Tending to recede from the centre; acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action; but expanding first at the summit and later at the base, as an inflorescence.—*Centrifugal force*, that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion in the direction of a tangent to the curve.

Centrifuge, sen-trif-uj, n. A centrifugal force or tendency.—*Centripetal*, sen-tri-pè-tal, a. [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *peto*, to seek.] Tending toward the centre; progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre; but expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit.—*Centripetal force* is that force which draws a body towards a centre, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion.—*Centripetency*, sen-tri-pè-ten-si, a. Tendency to the centre.

Centrobatic, sen-trù-bar'ik, a. [*Gr. kestron*, the centre, and *bates*, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

Centumvir, sen-tum'vir, n. pl. *Centumviri*, sen-tum'vi-ri. [*L. centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.] One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome appointed to decide common cases among the people.—*Centumvirate*, sen-tum'vir-è-t, n. The office or dignity of the centumviri; a body of a hundred men.

Centuple, sen'to-pl, a. [*L. centuplus*—*centum*, a hundred, and *root of plus*, a fold.] Multiplied or increased a hundred-fold.—*v. i.*—*centupled*, *centupling*. To multiply a hundred-fold.—*Centuplicate*, sen'tù-p'li-ket, v. t.—*centuplication*, *centuplicating*. [*L. centum*, and *plus*, to add.] To make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred times.

Century, sen'ti-ri, n. [*L. centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.] An aggregate of a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number; a period of a hundred years; often such a period reckoned from the birth of Christ.—*Centurial*, sen'ti-ri-al, a. [*L. centurialis*.] Relating to or

occurring once in a century.—*Centurion*, sen'ti-ri-on, n. [*L. centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.] In ancient Rome a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry consisting of a hundred men.

Cephalalgia, sefal-al-ji, n. [*Gr. cephalalgia*—*cephala*, the head, and *algos*, pain.] Headache.—*Cephalalgic*, sefal-al-ji-k, a. Relating to cephalalgia or headache.—*A medicine for the headache.*

Cephalopoda, sefal-o-pò-dà, n. [*Gr. cephalopoda*, the head, and *opus*, a shield.] A fossil fish with a large head, resembling a soldier's knife in shape, and protected by a large buckler-shaped plate.

Cephalopoda, sefal-o-pò-dà, n. pl. [*Gr. cephalopoda*, the head.] A division of molluscs which have a distinct head, with eyes, as the gastropoda, cuttle-fishes, &c.—*Cephalopod*, sefal-ò-d, n. A mollusc of the division Cephalopoda.

Cephalitis, sefal-it-is, a. [*Gr. cephalitis*, from *cephala*, the head.] Pertaining to the head.—*A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.*—*Cephalitic*, sefal-it'ik, a. *Cephalic*.—*Cephalitis*, sefal-it'is, n. [*The term -itis signifies inflammation.*] Inflammation of the brain.—*Cephaloid*, sefal-ò-oid, a. Shaped like the head; spherical.—*Cephalous*, sefal-us, a. Having a head; applied specifically to the cephalopods.

Cephalopod, sefal-o-pò-d, n. [*Gr. cephalopoda*, a head, and *opus*, a foot.] Any member of the class Cephalopoda.—*Cephalopoda*, sefal-o-pò-dà, n. pl. A class of the molluscs, the highest in organization, characterised by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head, and including the cuttle-fishes, squid, ammonites, &c.—*Cephalopodous*, sefal-o-pò-dus, a. Relating or belonging to the Cephalopoda.

Cephalothorax, sefal-thò-rak-s, n. [*Gr. cephalo*, the head, and *thorax*, the thorax.] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, &c. which consists of the head and thorax blended together.

Cephalotomy, sefal-ò-tò-mi, n. [*Gr. cephalo*, the head, and *tomé*, a cutting.] The dissection or opening of the head.

Ceraceous, se-rà-shus, a. [*L. ceraceus*, waxy, from *cera*, wax.] *Bot.* waxy; a term applied to bodies which have the texture and colour of new wax.—*Cerage*, se-rà-je, n. A substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees for aliment; wax.

Ceramic, se-rà-m'ik, a. [*Gr. keramikos*, from *keramos*, potter's clay, a piece of pottery.] Of or belonging to the sticils arts or pottery; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthen ware.—*Ceramic*, se-rà-m'ika, n. The art of the potter; pottery.

Cerastia, se-rà-si-à, n. [*L. cerastium*, a cherry-tree.] A gum which exudes from the cherry and plum tree.—*Cerastium*, se-rà-si-à-n, a. Pertaining to or containing cerastia; cherry-coloured; deep red.

Cerastium, se-rà-si-à, n. [*L. cerastium*, from *cera*, wax.] A thick kind of ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases.—*Cerastid*, se-rà-si-è-d, a. Covered with wax.

Cerastis, se-rà-sit, n. [*Gr. kerax*, kerastis, a horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, allied to and resembling the ammonites.—*Cerastium*, se-rà-si-à-n, n. [*Gr. kerastion*, dim. of *kerax*.] *Bot.* a slender horn-shaped many-seeded fruit resembling an allium; a kind of pod.—*Cerastium*, se-rà-si-à, n. Like horn; having the texture and consistence of horn; horny.

Ceramics, se-rà-m'iks, n. [*Gr. keramikos*, thunder.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.—*Ceramic*, se-rà-m'ik, n. A thunder-stone; a bolometric.

Cerberus, se-rb'è-rus, n. [*L.*] *Olaus* myth. the three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions; hence, any watchful and dreaded guardian.—*Cerberus*, se-rb'è-rus, n. Relating to Cerberus.

Cerca, se-r'ka, n. pl. *Cercae*, se-r'kà. [*Gr. kerkos*, a tail.] One of the feelers project-

ch, chain; ea, sea, leak; e, see; j, job; ð, Fr. ton; ng, sing; uz, use; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

ing from the hind parts of the bodies of some insects. — *Ceratan*, *ser-ká'-ri-an*, *n.* A tromatode worm or fly in one of its stages when it has a tadpole form.

Cere, *ser*, *n.* [*L. cere*, wax; from its appearance.] The term applied to the space destitute of feathers, and having a waxy appearance, generally observed at the base of the bill in birds.

Cereál, *ser-á-l*, *a.* [From *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet, — *n.* A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c.

Cerebellum, *ser-bel-lum*, *n.* [*L. dim. of cerebrum*, the brain.] The little brain; that portion of the brain in vertebrate animals which is posterior to and underlies the great cerebral mass or cerebrum.

Cerebellar, *Cerebellous*, *ser-bel-ler*, *ser-bel-lar*, *a.* Relating to the cerebellum.

Cerebral, *Cerebrine*, *Cerebric*, *ser-bral*, *ser-brin*, *ser-brik*, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain. — *Cerebral letters*, in philol. certain consonants in the Sanskrit alphabet, formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and applying its under surface against the roof of the mouth.

Cerebrism, *ser-bral-ism*, *n.* *Psychol.* the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain. — *Cerebralist*, *ser-bral-ist*, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebrism.

Cerebrate, *ser-brát*, *a.* To have the brain in action; to exhibit brain action. — *Cerebration*, *ser-brá-shon*, *n.* Erection or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

Cerebriform, *ser-brí-form*, *a.* Brain-shaped. — *Cerebrin*, *Cerebrine*, *ser-brin*, *ser-brin*, *a.* A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

Cerebrose, *ser-bró-s*, *a.* [*L. cerebrosum*, *ser-bró-spi-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together; consisting in the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebrum, *ser-brum*, *n.* [*L.*] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

Cerecloth, *Cerement*, *ser-klóth*, *ser-mént*, *n.* [*L. cere*, wax.] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are unfolded when embalmed; hence, *pl. grave clothes* (epitaph).

Ceremony, *ser-é-mo-ni*, *n.* [*Fr. cérémonie*, from *L. sacramenta*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity; probably from same root as *Skr. ári*, *har*, to do.] A religious or other rite or observance; a solemn or formal display or performance; a solemnity; a usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; punctilio; punctiliousness. — *Master of ceremonies*, a person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

Ceremonial, *ser-é-mó-ni-ál*, *a.* [*L. ceremonialis*.] Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion (the *ceremonial law*). — *n.* A system of rites; ceremonialism or formalities to be observed on any occasion. — *Ceremonialism*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ál-izm*, *n.* Adherence to or fondness for ceremony. — *Ceremoniality*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ál-ít-é*, *n.* Ceremonial character. — *Ceremonially*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ál-ly*, *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; according to rites and ceremonies. — *Ceremoniousness*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ús-nes*, *n.* — *Ceremonious*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ús*, *a.* Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites; according to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; formally respectful or polite; observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony. — *Ceremoniously*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ús-ly*, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms. — *Ceremoniousness*, *ser-é-mó-ni-ús-nes*, *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality.

Ceres, *ser-és*, *n.* A Roman goddess watching over the growth of grain and other plants; hence, grain; also a name of one of the asteroids or planetoids.

Ceriph, *ser-íf*, *n.* One of the fine lines of a type for printing, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of *l.*

Cerise, *ser-ris*, *n.* [*Fr.*, a cherry.] Cherry-colour. — *a.* Of the colour of cherries; cherry-coloured.

Cerium, *ser-ri-um*, *n.* [From the planet *Ceres*, discovered a year or two before.] A rare metal discovered in 1803, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead; specific gravity 5.8. — *Cerite*, *ser-rit*, *n.* A rare mineral, of a pale rose-red colour, from which cerium was first obtained.

Ceriseous, *ser-ris-ús*, *n.* [*L. ceriseus*.] *Bot.* drooping; pendulous.

Cerograph, *ser-ró-gráf*, *n.* [*L. cera*, wax, and *Gr. grapho*, to write.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colour; an encaustic painting. — *Cerographic*, *Cerographical*, *ser-ró-gráf-ik*, *ser-ró-gráf-í-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to cerography. — *Cerographer*, *ser-ró-gráf-ist*, *n.* One who is versed in or who practices cerography. — *Cerography*, *ser-ró-gráf-í*, *n.* The art of writing or engraving on wax; the art of painting in wax-colour; encaustic painting.

Cerose, *ser-rin*, *n.* *Minerol.*

Ceroplastie, *ser-ró-plás-tik*, *a.* [*Gr. keros*, wax, and *plastis* (*plás-tis*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax. — *n.* The art of modelling or of forming models in wax.

Certain, *ser-tin*, *a.* [*Fr. certain*, as if from a *L. adjective certianus*, formed from *certus*, certain, by adding suffix *-anus*. *Certus* is connected with *certo*, *erutum*, to distinguish, discern.] Sure; undoubtedly true; established as a fact; undoubtedly existing or impending (death, danger); capable of being counted or depended on; unfailling; infallible; of things (a sign, remedy); capable of being counted upon, or able to count on: of persons (he is *certain* to be there, you are *certain* to find him); assured in mind; free from doubt; having no doubt or suspicion regarding; often with *of*, *rated*; fixed; determinate; definite (a *certain* rate); not specifically named; indefinite; one of some (a *certain* person, a *certain* pleasure in something).

— *For certain*, certainly. — *Certainly*, *ser-ti-ly*, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fall; assuredly; of a certainty. — *Certainness*, *ser-tin-nes*, *n.* The state of being certain; certainty.

— *Certainly*, *ser-ti-ly*, *a.* The fact of being certain; exemption from failure to happen or produce the natural result; a fact or truth certainly established; that which cannot be questioned; full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt. — *Certes*, *ser-tés*, *adv.* [*Fr. Certes*.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

— *Certify*, *ser-tí-fi*, *v.t.* — *certified*, *ser-tí-fi-éd*, *a.* [*Fr. certifier*, from *L.L. certifico*, to certify, *L. certus*, certain, and *facto*, to make.] To assure or make certain; to give certain information of (a person); to give certain information of; to make clear or definite; to testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact. — *Certificate*, *ser-tí-fi-kát*, *n.* [*Fr. certificat*.] A written testimony to the truth of a certain fact or facts; a testimonial; a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts; sometimes a kind of license. — *v.t.* To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; to attest or certify by certificate. — *Certification*, *ser-tí-fi-ká-shon*, *n.* The act of certifying. — *Certifier*, *ser-tí-fi-ér*, *n.* One who certifies. — *Certiorari*, *ser-áhi-5-rí*, *n.* [Lit. to be informed of, *L.L. certioro*, to inform, from *L. certus*, certain.] Law, a writ to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in a superior court. — *Certitude*, *ser-tí-tú-d*, *n.* [*L.L. certitudo*.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

Cerulean, *ser-rú-lé-an*, *a.* [*L. ceruleus*, azure, for *caeruleus*, sky-coloured, from *caelum*, the sky.] Sky-coloured; azure; bine. — *Ceruleum*, *ser-rú-lé-um*, *n.* A blue pigment. — *Ceruleite*, *ser-rú-lí-fik*, *n.* Producing a blue or sky colour.

Cerumen, *ser-rú-men*, *n.* [From *L. cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by certain glands lying in the external canal of the ear. — *Ceruminous*, *ser-rú-mi-nús*, *a.* Relating to or containing cerumen.

Ceruse, *ser-rus*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. cerussa*, white-lead, from *ceres*, wax.] White-lead, a compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapour of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. — *v.t.* To wash with ceruse; to apply ceruse to as a cosmetic. — *Cerussite*, *Cerussite*, *ser-rú-sít*, *ser-rú-sít*, *n.* A native carbonate of lead; a common lead-ore.

Cervical, *ser-ví-kal*, *n.* [*L. cervix*, cervix, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Cervine, *ser-vín*, *a.* [*L. cervinus*, from *cervus*, a deer.] Pertaining to the deer family.

Cesarian, *ser-sá-ri-an*, *ser-sá-ri-an*, *n.* Same as *Cesarean*.

Cesarean, *ser-sá-ri-án*, *ser-sá-ri-án*, *n.* Same as *Cesarean*.

Cespiteous, *Cespiteous*, *ser-sí-tis*, *ser-sí-tus*, *n.* [*L. cespes*, *cespitis*, turf.] Pertaining to turf; turfy; *bot.* growing in turf.

Cess, *ses*, *v.t.* [Shortened and corrupted from *cessus*.] To impose a tax; to assess. — *n.* A rate or tax. [Collig.]

Cessation, *ses-sá-shon*, *n.* [*L. cessatio*, from *cesso*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to cease. *Cess*] A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

Cessive, *ses-shon*, *n.* [*L. cessio*, from *L. cedo*, *cessum*. *Cess*.] The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as of territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender. — *Cessively*, *ses-shon-er-ly*, *a.* [*Fr. cessivement*.] Giving up; yielding.

Cess-pool, *ser-síp-ól*, *n.* [The better spelling seems to be *cess-pool*, the word being from *cess*, *cessus*, to settle; or from *prov. cess*, *cess*, a mess, filth; *Geol. soc.*] A cavity or well in a drain or privy to receive the sediment or sludge.

Cestoid, *ser-sé-oid*, *a.* [*L. cestus*, a girdle, from their shape.] A term used to characterize certain intestinal worms, such as tape-worms. — *Cestoidæan*, *ses-tóid-é-an*, *n.* A cestoid worm; a tape-worm.

Cetacean, *ses-trá-si-on*, *n.* [*Gr. keteira*, a kind of fish.] A kind of shark found on the coast of Australia.

Cetus, *ser-tus*, *n.* [*L. cetus*, *cet-tus*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans a kind of boxing-glove, loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by leather thong.

Cesura, *ses-ú-ra*, *n.*

Cetacea, *ses-tá-sha*, *n. pl.* [*L. cetus*, *Gr. kete*, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and dolphins. — *Cetacean*, *ses-tá-shan*, *n.* An animal of the order Cetacea. — *Cetaceum*, *ses-tá-shus*, *n.* Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the Cetacea or whale kind. — *Cetology*, *ses-tó-ló-jí*, *n.* The description or natural history of cetaceous animals. — *Cetological*, *ses-tó-ló-jí-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to cetology. — *Cetologist*, *ses-tó-ló-jí-ist*, *n.* One who is versed in cetology.

Cetosaure, *Cetosaure*, *ses-ti-5-rus*, *ses-ti-5-er*, *n.* [*Gr. keteira*, belonging to a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard.] A kind of gigantic fossil saurian or lizard, 50 to 70 feet long, probably an inhabitant of marshes or river sides.

Cevadilla, *ser-vá-dil-lá*, *n.* Same as *Cebadilla*.

Ceylanite, *ser-lán-ít*, *n.* [From *Ceylon*.] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon.

Chablis, *shá-blí*, *n.* A celebrated white French wine, having good body and an exquisite perfume, so called from the town of that name near which it is produced.

Chabuk, *Chabuk*, *chá-buk*, *n.* [*Hind. chabuk*, a horse-whip.] A long whip; the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

Chace, *chá-s*, *n.* and *v.* See *CHASE*.

Chaema, *chá-má*, *n.* A baboon found in South Africa.

Chaco, *chá-kó*, *n.* An unctuous earth found at La Paz, South America, which is made into paste and eaten with chocolate.

Chad, *chád*, *n.* A kind of fish, the *shad*.

Chaf, *chá-f*, *v.t.* — *chafed*, *chá-f-éd*, *chafing*, [*O.E. chafan*, *Fr. chaffer*, *O. Fr. chafier*, to warm, from *L. calidus*, to warm, from *calco*, to

grow warm, and *ferre*, to make.) To excite heat in (some part of the body) by frictions; to stimulate to warmth by rubbing; to excite the passions of; to inflame; to anger; to excite violent action in; to cause to rage (the wind *chafo* the ocean); to fret and wear by rubbing (the rope was *chafo*). — *v. t.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to dash, as in anger; to rage or boil (as the sea); to be fretted and worn by rubbing. — *a.* A state of being angry or annoyed; heat; fret. — *Chafar*, *chafo*, *a.* One who or that which chafes; a chafing-dish. — *Chafing-dish*, *a.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

Chaffer, *chafo*, *a.* [A. Sax. *cafer*, a chaffer; D. *heer*, G. *kafer*, a beetle.] A beetle; especially applied to such as are destructive to plants, and generally in compounds; as, cock-*chafo*, rose-*chafo*, bark-*chafo*, &c.

Chaff, *chaf*, *a.* [A. Sax. *caaf*—D. *haef*, G. *haef*, *chaf*.] The husks or husks of corn and grasses, but more commonly restricted to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, sifting, or winnowing; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind; refuse. — *Chaffless*, *chafles*, *a.* Without chaff; free from worthless matter or rubbish. [*Shak.*] — *Chaffy*, *chafy*, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light; frivolous; worthless.

Chaf, *chaf*, *v. t.* and *t.* [A corruption of *chafo*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or railery; to banter; to make game of. (Colloq.) — *a.* Banter, especially slangy banter; sarcastic railery. (Colloq.) — *Chaf*, *chafo*, *v. t.* One who employs chaff or a *xy* banter. (Colloq.)

Chaffer, *chafo*, *v. t.* [O. E. *chapfere*, *chapfure*, bargaining, merchandising, from *chap*, A. Sax. *cepp*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure, journey, A. Sax. *faru*, a journey. *Aktu cheap*, *cheep*.] **CHAFAR.** To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to talk much and idly. — *Chaf*, *ra*, *chaffer-er*, *a.* One who chaffers; a regainer; a buyer.

Chaffinch, *chafinsh*, *a.* [Perhaps from its note; comp. *chif*-*chafo*, the name of a British bird, from its cry.] A common British bird of the finch family, whose pleasant song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer.

Chafin, *cha-grin*, *a.* [Fr. said to be another form of *chagrine*, which, from being used to polish wood, has come to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing (as in ill humour, as from disappointment, wounded vanity, &c.; variation: peevishness; mortification; fretfulness). — *v. t.* To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

Chain, *chan*, *a.* [Fr. *chaîne*, O. Fr. *chaene*, *cadene*, from L. *catena*, a chain.] A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, and used for various purposes; *Ag.* that which binds, restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond; a fetter; bondage; slavery; in this sense often in the plural (the *chains* of evil habit); a series of things linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession (chains of causes, events, &c.); weaving, the warp threads of a web, so called because they form a long series of links or loops; *pl.* several strong links or plates of iron bolted to a ship's sides, and forming part of the attachments of the shrouds; *surv.* a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, and having a total length of 66 feet. — *v. t.* To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; to put in chains; to restrain; to hold in control; to unite firmly; to link. — *Chainless*, *chanless*, *a.* Without chains or fetters; fetterless; free; unconfined. — *Chain-bridge*. A kind of suspension bridge in which the roadway is supported by strong chains. — *Chain-cable*, *a.* A cable composed of iron links. — *Chain-gang*, *a.* A gang or number of convicts chained together. — *Chains-moulding*, *a.* A *Arch*, a species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain. — *Chain-pier*, *a.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension bridge.

Chain-pump, *a.* A pump consisting, in one of its simplest forms, of an endless chain equipped with a series of discs or buckets, passing downward into the water, and returning upward through a tube. — *Chain-shot*, *a.* Two cannon-balls or half-balls connected by a chain, formerly much used in naval warfare for carrying away rigging. — *Chain-stitch*. **Chain-work**, *a.* Sewing consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain; also, a kind of machine-sewing, which consists in looping the upper thread into itself on the under side of the fabric, or in using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread; in contradistinction to *lock-stitch*. — *Chain-wheel*, *a.* An invention of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power.

Chair, *châr*, *a.* [Fr. *chaire*, O. Fr. *chepere*, L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathêdra*, a seat. *CATHERDRAL*.] *Chaise* is a corruption of *chaire*.] A movable seat, with a back, for one person; a seat of office or authority; hence, the office itself, especially the office of a professor, and sometimes the person occupying the chair; a chairman or president; a sedan-chair; one of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway. — *v. t.* To place or carry in a chair; to carry publicly in a chair in triumph. — *Chairman*, *chairman*, *a.* The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or company, committee or public meeting; one whose business is to carry a sedan-chair. — *Chairmanship*, *chairmanship*, *a.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting. — *Chair-seat*, *a.* A bed-chair.

Chaise, *châse*, *a.* [Fr., a corruption of *chaire* by one or more horses, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down.

Chalazæ, *ka-lâ'zâ*, *a.* [Gr. *chalazæ*, a pimple.] *Bol.* that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus; *ool.* one of the two membranous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell. — *Chalazal*, *ka-lâ'zâl*, *a.* Of or relating to a chalazæ.

Chalcedony, *kal-see'do-ni*, *a.* [From Chalcedon, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor.] A kind of quartz, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots. — *Chalcedonic*, *kal-see'do-ni-k*. Pertaining to chalcedony. — *Chalcedonyx*, *kal-see'do-ni-ks*, *a.* [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*.] A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

Chalceography, *kal-keo'ro-fi*, *a.* [Gr. *chalchos*, copper, brass, and *graphein*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chalceographer, *chalceographist*, *kal-keo'ro-far-er*, *kal-keo'ro-fis-t*, *a.* An engraver on brass or copper. — *Chalceographic*, *kal-keo'ro-fik*, *a.* Pertaining to chalcography.

Chaldeæ, *chal-dean*, *Chaldee*, *kal-dâ'ik*, *kal-dâ'an*, *kal-dâ*, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea or Chaldeæ, an ancient country on the Euphrates in Asia. — *a.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Aramaic. — *Chaldean*, *kal-dâ'ian*, *a.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldeæ dialect.

Chaldron, *chal'dar*, *a.* [Same as *chaldron*.] A Scotch dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bushels, or nearly 4 quarters.

Chaldron, *chal'dron*, *a.* [The same word as *chaldron*.] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 34 cwt.

Chalé, *shâ-lâ*, *a.* [Fr.; properly a Swiss word.] A cottage, cabin, or hut for sheltering the herdsmen and their cattle in the Swiss mountains; a small dwelling-house built in a similar style.

Chalice, *chal'is*, *a.* [Fr. *calice*, from L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet.] A drinking cup or bowl; a cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper.

Chalk, *chak*, *a.* [A. Sax. *cealc*, from L. *calx*, lime, limestone.] A well-known earthy limestone, an impure carbonate of lime of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish. — *v. t.* To rub with

chalk; to mark with chalk; to trace out; to describe; from the use of chalk in marking lines. — *Black chalk*. See under *BLACK*. — *Brown chalk*, a name for amber. — *Mad chalk*, a natural clay containing 10 to 20 per cent. of protoxide and carbonate of iron. — *French chalk*, stearite or soapstone. — *Chalk*, *cha'ki*, *a.* Ressembling chalk; consisting of or containing chalk.

Chalices, *cha'li-ses*, *a.* The state of being chalky. — *Chalky*, *cha'ky*, *a.* Certain convulsions in the joints of persons violently affected by the gout.

Challenge, *chal'enj*, *a.* [O. Fr. *challenge*, *calenge*, *calenge*, *Ec.*, claim, accusation, dispute, from L. *calumniâ*, a false accusation, a calumny. *Calumniy* is thus the same word.] An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind; a calling or summons to fight in a single combat; the letter or message containing the summons to a contest; the calling in question or taking exception to something; the act of a party in demanding the countervail from any one who appears near his post; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause, a right given both in civil and criminal trials when the impartiality of the jurors may be reasonably questioned. — *v. t.* — *Challenged*, *challenging*. To address a challenge to; to call to a contest; to summon to fight, or to a duel; to demand the countervail or password from; said of a party; to claim, as due, demand as a right; *law.* to demand the removal of from among the jurors; to object to (a person or thing); to take exception to; to call in question (a statement). — *Challengable*, *chal'en-ja-bl*, *a.* Capable of being challenged or called to an account. — *Challenger*, *chal'en-ja-er*, *a.* One who challenges; one who dares another to a contest; an objector; one who calls in question.

Chalybeate, *ka-li-be'at*, *a.* [From Gr. *chalys*, *chalyses*, steel.] Impregnated with iron; applied to medicines containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution. — *a.* Any water or other liquid into which iron enters. — *Chalybeite*, *ka-li-bit*, *a.* An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system, and yielding large quantities of iron.

Chamyk, *cha-mik*, *a.* The sovereign prince of Tartary; now written *Cham*.

Chamade, *cha-mâd'* or *cha-mâd'*, *a.* [Fr. from It. *chiamata*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L. *clamo*, to call—*E. clam*.] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

Chamber, *châm'ber*, *a.* [Fr. *chambre*, from L. *camera*, Gr. *kamara*, a vault or arched roof.] A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; a room where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, the room in which judges sit for the disposing of matters not sufficiently important to be heard in court; a hall or place where an assembly, association, or body of men meets; the assembly or body itself, as a *chamber* of commerce or of agriculture, a hollow or cavity in a thing, especially when of definite form and use; the part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works; that part of a firearm where the powder lies. — *v. t.* To reside in or occupy as a chamber; to indulge in wantonness. — *v. t.* To shut up in, or shut in, a chamber. [*Shak.*] — *Chambered*, *châm'ber-d*, *a.* Flaying or divided into a number of chambers or compartments. — *Chamberer*, *châm'ber-er*, *a.* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness; a gallant. [*Shak.*] — *Chamberlain*, *châm'ber-lin*, *a.* [O. Fr. *chamberlain*, from O. H. G. *chamerring*, *chamerring*—*chamere*, chamber, and suffix *-ling*.] A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers; specifically, an officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; the treasurer of a city, corporation, or the like. — *Chamberlainship*, *châm'ber-lin-ship*, *a.* The office of a chamberlain. — *Chambermaid*, *a.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning

ch, chain; ch, Sa. look; g, got; j, job; k, Fr. bow; ng, sing; un, sun; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

the rooms.—**Chamber-pot**, *n.* A vessel for containing slops, used in bed-rooms.—**Chamber-barrier**, *n.* The practice of a counsel, barrister, or advocate who gives his opinions in private or at his chambers, but does not advocate cases in court.—**Chamberlain**, *shod-ber-tain*, *n.* A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where it is made.—**Chameleon**, *ha-ma-le-on*, *n.* [Gr. *chamaeleon*—*chamael*, on the ground, and *leion*, lion; lit. ground-lion.] An insectivorous lizard, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, four feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the centre. It has long been remarkable for its faculty of changing its colour; and its powers of fasting and inflating itself; gave rise to the notion that it lived on air.—**Chamfer**, *cham'fer*, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer.] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a bevel or slope; the corner of anything; originally right-angled cut asleep equally on the 'wo sides which form it.—*v.t.* To cut a chamfer in or on; to flute; to channel; to cut or grind so as to form a bevel.—**Chamfron**, *cham'fron*, *n.* [O. Fr. *chamfrain*, from *champ*, field, battle-field, and *frain*, L. *fragma*, a bridle.] The defensive armour for the fore part of the head of a war-horse.—**Chamois**, *cham'oi* or *shem'i*, *n.* [Fr.] A species of goat-like antelope inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia, about the size of a well-grown goat, and extremely agile; a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil; so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois; in this sense often written *Shamois*.—**Chamomile**, *kam'ò-mil*, *n.* [L.L. *chamaemelon*, L. *chamaemelon*, Gr. *chamaemelon*—*chamael*, on the ground, and *melon*, an apple, from the apple-like smell of its flower.] A much-branched, perennial composite herb with daisy-like flowers, which are intensely bitter, an infusion of them being much used as a tonic, and in fomentations.—**Champ**, *cham'p*, *s.* [From O. Fr. *champagner*, to graze. From *camp*, L. *campus*, a field, or a modification of obsolete *cham*, to chew.] To hit with repeated action of the teeth and with a snapping noise; to hit into small pieces; to chew; to munch; to crunch.—**Champagne**, *cham-pain*, *n.* A kind of light sparkling wine made chiefly in the department of Marne in the former province of Champagne, in France.—**Champaign**, *cham-pain*, *n.* [O. Fr. *champaigne*, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field. *CAMPAIN*.] A flat open country.—*a.* Level; open; having the character of a plain.—**Champignon**, *sham-pin'yon*, *n.* [Fr.] A mushroom, from L.L. *campinio*, what grows in fields, from L. *campus*, a field.] A name for two edible mushrooms growing in Britain, one the common mushroom, the other a species growing in fairy rings.—**Champion**, *cham'pion*, *n.* [Fr. *champion*, L.L. *campio*, *campio*, a champion, from L. *campus*, a field, *luta*, a combat, *vinci*.] One who comes forward in defence of any cause; especially one who engages in single combat in the cause of another; more generally, a hero; a brave warrior; one who has acknowledged superiority in certain matters decided by public contest or competition; one open to contend with all comers, or otherwise requiring to resign the title.—*v.t.* To challenge to a combat; to come forward and maintain (a cause, a person).—**Championship**, *cham'pion-ship*, *n.* State of being a champion; support or maintenance of a cause.—**Chance**, *chans*, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, chance, hazard, from L.L. *cadentia*, a falling (*E. cadence*), from L. *cadere*, to fall; in allusion to the falling of the dice.] A casual or fortuitous event; an accident; that which is regarded as absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence (to happen by chance); accident; what fortune may

bring; fortune, possibility of an occurrence; opportunity (to lose a chance).—*v.t.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design or expectation.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chance; to risk; to hazard.—*a.* Happening by chance; casual.—**Chanceful**, *chans'ful*, *a.* Full of chances or accidents; hazardous.—**Chance-medley**, *n.* Originally, a casual affair or riot, without deliberates or premeditated malice; now, the killing of another in self-defence upon a sudden and unprovoked encounter.—**Chancel**, *chan'sel*, *n.* [So named from being raised off from the rest of the church by lattice-work.—L. *cancelli*, CANCEL.] The part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed.—**Chancel-screen**, *n.* The screen or railing, often richly carved and ornamented, which separates the chancel from the body of the church.—**Chancellor**, *chan'sel-er*, *n.* [L. *cancellarius*, from *cancelli*, a lattice-work railing, from the chancellor formerly standing at *cancelli* (at the latticed railing), to receive petitions, &c.] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated; in England, a high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery or other court, civil or ecclesiastical.—*Lord High Chancellor*, the highest judicial officer of the crown, speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal, having the appointment of all the justices of peace of the kingdom, and many other functions.—**Chancellor of the exchequer**, the principal finance minister of the government; the minister of state who has control over the national revenue and expenditure.—**Chancellorship**, *chan'sel-er-ship*, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.—**Chancery**, *chan'seri*, *n.* [Modified from older *chancery*, from Fr. *chancellerie*, *CHANCELLER*.] A court or department of public affairs at the head of which is a chancellor; in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice, which is itself one of the two departments of the Supreme Court of Judicature.—**Chancre**, *shang'ker*, *n.* [Fr.—*chancre*.] A sore or ulcer which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus.—**Chancreous**, *shang'krus*, *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; necerous.—**Chandelier**, *shan-de-lér*, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a chandelier, from L. *candelis*, a candle, *CANDLE*.] A stand with branches to hold a number of candles, to light up a room.—**Chandler**, *chand'lér*, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a dealer in candles, from L. *candela*, a candle.] One who makes or sells candles; a dealer in general; the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix; as, tallow-chandler, ship-chandler, &c.—**Chandlery**, *chand'lér-i*, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler; a chandler's warehouse; a store-room for candles.—**Change**, *cháng*, *v.t.*—*changed*, *changing*. [Fr. *changer*, to change, from L.L. *canbiare*, from L. *canbis*, to change, to barter.] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to vary in form or essence; to alter or make different; to substitute another thing or things for (to change the clothes); to shift; to give or procure another kind of money for (to change a bank-note); to give away for a money equivalent of a different kind; to exchange (to change places with a person).—*v.t.* To suffer change; to be altered; to undergo variation; to be partially or wholly transformed; to begin a new revolution, or to pass from one phase to another, as the moon.—*a.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another; a succession of one thing in the place of another (change of seasons); the passing from

one phase of the moon to another; alteration in the order of a series; permutation; that which makes a variety or may be substituted for another (two changes of clothes); small money, which may be given for large pieces; the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted; a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; in this sense an abbreviation for *Exchange*, and often written *Change*.—**Changeable**, *chan'ja-bl*, *a.* Liable to change; subject to alternation; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable.—**Changeableness**, *Changeability*, *chan'ja-bl-ness*, *chan'ja-bl'i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being changeable.—**Changeably**, *chan'ja-bl-i*, *adv.* In a changeable manner.—**Changeful**, *chan'ful*, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; inconstant; subject to alternation.—**Changefully**, *chan'ful-i*, *adv.* In a changeful manner.—**Changeless**, *chan'ful-ness*, *a.*—**Changeless**, *chan'lea*, *a.* (constant; not admitting alteration.—**Changing**, *chan'ling*, *n.* One apt to change; a waverer (*SHAK*); a child, often a deformed or stupid child supposed to be substituted by fairies for another; hence, an idiot; a fool.—**Changer**, *chan'ér*, *n.* One who changes or alters the form of anything; one that is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer; one given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.—**Chank**, *Chank-shell*, *changk*, *n.* [*Shr. canka*.] The common couch-shell which is fished up by divers in the Indian seas.—**Channel**, *chan'el*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *chanel*, also *canal*, a water-pipe; whence also *canal* and *canal*, a gutter.] The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows; the deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship; a strait or narrow sea between two islands, two continents, or a continent and an island; that by which something passes or is transmitted (as news, information); means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; a furrow or groove.—*v.t.*—**Channelled**, *channeling*. To form a channel in; to cut channels in; to groove. (*SHAK*).—**Chanse**, *chan'oi*, *n.* [A corruption of *chain-wale*.] One of the pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a ship's sides and over which the strouds are extended to keep them clear of the gunwale.—**Chant**, *chant*, *v.t.* [Fr. *chanter*, from L. *cantare*, aug. of *canto*, *canamus*, to sing. *Chant* cant.] To utter with a melodious voice; to warble; to sing; to celebrate in song; to repeat the words of, in a kind of intoning voice; or in a style between air and recitative.—*a.t.* To sing; to make melody with the voice; to intone, or perform a chant.—*a.* A song or singing; melody; specifically, a short musical composition consisting generally of a long reciting verse, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence.—**Chanter**, *chan'ter*, *n.* One who chants; a singer or songster; in bagpipes, the tube with finger-holes for playing the melody.—**Chantercleer**, *chan'ti-klér*, *n.* [From *chant* and *clear*.] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.—**Chantress**, *chant'res*, *n.* A female singer. [*Mit.*]—**Chantry**, *chan'tri*, *n.* [O. Fr. *chanterie*, from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or such as they appoint.—**Chanterelle**, *shad'trel* or *shan-ter-el*, *n.* [Fr., perhaps from O. Fr. *chanterelle*, a small bell, from its shape, from *chanter*, to sing.] An English edible mushroom, having a bright orange colour, a fragrant fruity smell, and being found frequently in woods under trees.—**Chaos**, *ka'os*, *n.* [Gr. *chaos*, from a root *cha*, to gape, to yawn, whence also *chaem*.] That confusion or confused mass out of which the universe was created; a confused mixture of parts or elements; a scene of extreme confusion; disorder.—**Chaotic**, *ka-ot'ik*, *a.* Resembling chaos;

Fate, far, fat, fall; má, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; cell, pound; a, &c. above—the Fr. u.

confused.—Charactically, ka-ot'ik a-t'i, eds. In a chaotic state.

Chap, chap or chop, n. [From chappin, chapping. (Same word as chop, to cut.) To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally as the surface of the earth or the skin and flesh of the hand.—v.t. To crack; to open in long slits; to have the skin become cracked and sore, as from frost.—n. A crack in the surface of the hands or feet. Chap, Chop, chop, n. [A form standing for chap or chop, and equivalent to Sc. chaf, lowlander. Dan. chaf, Sw. chaf, a jaw, without the t.] The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw; either of the two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pliers, for holding anything fast.—Chaplain, chop'lain, n. Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected or dispirited; alienated.—Chapman, chop'les, n. Without a chap or lower jaw. (Chap.)

Chap, chap, n. [An abbrev. of chapman; as regards its modern use compare customer, in sense of regular purchaser and fellow or chap.] A buyer; a chapman (Sicily); a man or a boy; a youth; used familiarly and laxly, much as the word fellow is.—Chapman, chap'man, n. [A.Sax. cæpman, a buyer or seller, from cæp, a bargain, trade, and man, a man.] Originally, a buyer and seller, a merchant; now, a hawker, pedlar, or travelling dealer.—Chap-book, n. A kind of small book or tract formerly much sold among the people by chapmen, containing generally lives of heroes, giants, &c., fairy-tales, ghost and witch stories, ballads, songs, and the like. Chape, chap, n. [Fr. chape, a catch, hook, chape, also a cope; same origin as chap.] The part by which an object is attached, as the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed on the article or garment; the transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand; the metal tip at the end of a scabbard, or at the end of a belt or girdle.—Chapelon, chap'les, n. Without a chape.

Chapel, chap'el, n. [Fr. chapelle, from L.L. capella, dim. of capra, a cape, hood, canopy, covering of the altar, a recess or chapel, attached to the altar. CAP, CAPE, CHAPEL.] A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a large church or cathedral, connected with a palace or private residence, or subsidiary to a parish church; a place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England; a meeting-house; a union or society formed by the workers in a printing-office.—Chapelry, chap'el-ri, n. The territorial district annexed to a chapel dependent on a mother church.—Chapel-eart, n. A contraction of White-chapel-eart.

Chaperon, chap'er-on or chap-rod, n. [Fr. chaperon, from chape, a cope, CHAPEL.] A kind of ancient hood or cap; a lady, especially a married lady, who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector.—v.t. To attend on as chaperon, guide, or the like.—Chaperonage, chap'er-on-aj, n. The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Chapiter, chap'it-er, n. [From O.Fr. chapitel, from L.L. capitellum, L. capitulum, dim. of caput, a head; chapter is the same word.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. (O.T.)

Chaplain, chap'lin, n. [Fr. chapelain, L.L. capellanus, from capella, a chapel. CHAR-EL.] An ecclesiastic who performs divine service in a chapel; more generally, an ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, garrison, ship, institution, &c.—Chaplaincy, Chaplainship, chap'lin-ai, chap'lin-ship, n. The office or post of a chaplain.

Chapel, chap'let, n. [Fr. chapellet, a dim. of O.Fr. chapel, Mod. Fr. chapelle, a hat, from chape, L.L. capra, a hood, a cape; akin to chape, chape, &c.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers; a small rosary; a small round moulding carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like.

Chapman. Under CHAP, a buyer. Chapter, chap'ter, n. [Fr. chapitre, former-

ly chapitre, capital, from L. capitulum, dim. of caput, the head, whence also capitell, capitell, &c.] A division of a book or treatise; the council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other clergymen attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean; the place in which the business of the chapter is conducted; a chapter-house; the meeting of certain organized orders and societies; a branch of some society or brotherhood.—Chapter-house, n. The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business.

Chapital, chap'tral, n. [A dim. from chapter.] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster, which supports arches.

Char, Char, char, n. [Fr. and Gael. cor, red; from its having a red belly.] A name given to at least two species of the salmon family, inhabiting lakes in many parts of the north of Europe.

Char, Charo, char, char, n. [From A. Sax. cerra, cerra, a turn, time, occasion; cerra, cerra, to turn.—D. loeren, G. loeren, to turn or move about. Hence charcoal.] A turn of work; a single job or piece of work; household work.—v.t. To work at other than one's own; to do a small job.—Char-woman, char, or char, n. A woman employed by the day on odd jobs about a house; one employed in the house of another to do occasional or miscellaneous work.

Char, char, v.t.—charred, charring. [O.E. cær, to turn, from A. Sax. cerra, to turn; to char wood is to turn or change it; charred is wood turned into coal. CHAR, a turn.] To burn with slight admixture of air, to reduce to charcoal; to burn (wood) slightly or partially, and on the surface.—Charred, char'ed, n. Coal made by charring wood; or more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral matter when they undergo smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is much employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, like coke or mineral charcoal, as a more or less smokeless fuel; while animal charcoal from oils, fats, and bones, is the basis of lampblack and printer's-ink.

Character, kar'ak-ter, n. [L. character, an engraved mark, from Gr. charaktér, from charaktó, to cut, engrave.] A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign; the peculiar form of letters, printed or printed, used by a particular person or people (like the Greek character); the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person; a distinctive quality assigned to a person by nature; reputation; sometimes restricted to good qualities or reputations; strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind; an account or statement of qualities or peculiarities; especially, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications; a person; a personage; especially applied to individuals represented in fiction or history, to persons of eminence, and to persons marked by or as with characters; v.t. To mark with or as with characters; to engrave; to inscribe.—Characteristic, kar'ak-ter-ist'ik, n. [Gr. charaktérístikos.] Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive.—v. A that which serves to constitute a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—Characteristic, kar'ak-ter-ist'ik-al, n. Characteristic.—Characteristically, kar'ak-ter-ist'ik-al-ly, adv. In a characteristic manner.—Characteristically, kar'ak-ter-ist'ik-al-ness, n.—Characterization, kar'ak-ter-iz-á-shun, n. Act of characterizing.—Characterize, kar'ak-ter-iz, v.t. [Gr. charaktérízō.] To give a special stamp or character to; to constitute a peculiar characteristic or the peculiar characteristics of; to stamp or distinguish (characterized by benevolence);

to give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities.—Characterize, kar'ak-ter-iz, v. To describe any peculiar character.

Charade, sha-rád' or sha-ríd', n. [Fr. Étymologie, unknown.] An original the application of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant, the word and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or in other cases from representation, when it is called an acting charade.

Charcoal, n. Under CHAP, to burn.

Chard, chard, n. [Fr. chard, from L. cerasifera, a thick, or arbutifera.] The leaves of arbutifera, covered with mucus in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter.

Chare, char, n. and v. CHAR, work.

Charge, char, v.t.—charged, charging. [Fr. charger, from L.L. carricare, from L. carrus, a cart, whence also carry, cargo, carriage, to lay a load or burden on; to burden; to load; to fill; to occupy (to charge the memory); to impose or register as a debt; to put down to the debt of; to register as indebted or as forming a debt (to charge a person for a thing; to charge a thing to or against a person); to fix the price of; with ai before the price or rate; to accuse; to impeach (to charge a person with a crime); to lay to one's charge; to impute; to ascribe the responsibility of (to charge guilt on a person); to intrust; to commission (a person with); to command; to enjoin; to instruct; to urge earnestly; to exhort; to adjure; to give directions (to charge a jury, &c.); to instruct authoritatively; to make an assault on; to attack by rushing against violently. Syn. Under Accuse.—v.t. To make an assault; to rush to an attack; to place the price of a thing to one's debit.—n. That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden; the quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to receive; an attack, or rush; in an order, injunction, mandate, or command; hence, a duty enjoined on or intrusted to one; care, custody, or oversight; the person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust; instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy; what is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; accusation; the sum payable on the price of anything bought; cost; expense; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—Chargeable, char'j-a-bl, a. Capable of being charged; falling to be set, laid, or imposed, as a duty; subject to a charge or tax, as goods; capable of being laid to one's charge; capable of being imposed to one; subject to accusation; liable to be accused; causing expense, and hence burdensome.—Chargeableness, Chargeability, char'j-a-bl-ness, char'j-a-bl-i-ti, n. The quality of being chargeable.—Charger, char'j-er, n. One who or that which charges; a large dish (N.T.); a war-horse.

Charge d'Affaires, char-ahs dá-fair, n. [Fr. lit. charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador, or at a court where no functionary so high as an ambassador is appointed.

Charity, char'it-i, n. Under CHABY.

Chariot, char'iot, n. [Fr. chariot, from char, a car. CHA.] A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat; a car or vehicle formerly used in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses.—v.t. To convey in a chariot. [MIL.]—Charioteer, char'io-ter, n. The person who drives or conducts a chariot.—Charioteering, char'io-ter-ing, n. The act or art of driving a chariot.

Charity, char'it-i, n. [Fr. charité, O.Fr. charitas, caritas, from carus, dear, whence also carress.] The good affection, love, or tenderness which men should feel towards their fellows, and which should induce them to do good to and think favourably of others; benevolence; liberality in thinking or judging;

literality in giving to the poor; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief; aim; any act of kindness or benevolence; a charitable institution; a hospital. —Charitable, *char'it-a-b'l*, a. Pertaining to or characterized by charity; full of good-will or tenderness; benevolent and kind; liberal in benefactions to the poor and in relieving them in distress; pertaining to almsgiving or relief to the poor; springing from charity or intended for charity; lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favourable. —Charitableness, *char'it-a-b'l-ness*, n. The quality of being charitable. —Charitably, *char'it-a-b'l-ly*, adv. In a charitable manner.

Charlatan, *shar'la-tan*, n. [Fr., from *It. ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlati* to prate, to chatter like birds.] One who prates much in his own favour and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank. —Charlatanic, Charlatanical, *shar-la-tan'ik*, *shar-la-tan'ik-al*, a. Pertaining to or resembling a charlatan; quackish. —Charlataneously, *shar-la-tan'ik-al-ly*, adv. In a charlatanic manner. —Charlatanism, Charlatanism, *shar-la-tan-izm*, *shar'is-tan-ri*, n. The behaviour of a charlatan; undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

Charles-wain, *char'is-wan*, n. [A corruption of *char'is* (that is farmer's or peasant's) *wain*.] The seven brightest stars in the constellation called *Ursa Major* or the Great Bear; known also as the *Plough*.

Charlock, *char'lok*, n. [A. Sax. *carlic*; the termination is the same as in *partic*, *hemlock*, and meant properly *lock*.] A weedy annual of the mustard family, with bright yellow flowers, occurring in cornfields.

Charm, *charm*, n. [Fr. *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, from *L. carmen*, a song, a verse, a charm.] A melody; a song. (*Mit.*); anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet or spell or some mystic observance; something which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; fascination; allurements; attraction; a trinket, such as a locket, seal, &c., worn on a watch-guard. —v.t. To subdue or control by incantation or magical or supernatural influence; to fortify or make invulnerable with charms; to subdue or soothe as if by magic; to ally or appease by what gives delight; to give exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate; to enchant. —v.i. To act as a charm or spell; to produce the effect of a charm. —Charmer, *char'mer*, n. One who charms, fascinates, enchants, allures, or attracts. —Charming, *char'ming*, a. Pleasing in the highest degree; delightful; fascinating; enchanting; alluring. —Charmingly, *char'ming-ly*, adv. In a charming manner. —Charmingness, *char'ming-ness*, n. —Charmsless, *char'm-less*, a. Destitute of charms.

Charnel, *char'nel*, a. [Fr. *charnel*, O. Fr. *carneil*, carnal, from *L. carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing dead bodies. —Charnel-house, n. A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Charpie, *shar'pi*, n. [Fr. *charpie*, to tease out, from *L. carpo*, to pluck, to pull.] Lint for dressing a wound.

Charqui, *char'ki*, n. [The Chilian name, of which the term *jerked* beef is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips of about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

Char, n. A kind of fish, the char.

Chart, *chart*, n. [L. *charta*, paper, a leaf of paper. *Card* is the same word.] A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form; specifically, a marine map, with the coasts, islands, rocks, soundings, &c., to regulate the courses of ships. —v.t. To delineate, as on a chart; to map out. —Chartaceous, *kar'ta-shus*, a. Bot. papery; resembling paper: applied to the paper-like texture of leaves, bark, &c. —Charted, *char'ted*, n. [O. Fr. *chartre*, from *L. charta*, from *charta*, paper.] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.; any instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing or granting powers, rights, and privileges; privilege; immu-

ality; exemption. —v.t. To hire or let (a ship) by charter or contract; to establish, by charter; to grant; to privilege. —Charterable, *char'ter-a-b'l*, a. Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship. —Chartered, *char'terd*, a. Granted by charter; permitted by charter; privileged. —Charterer, *char'ter-er*, n. One who chartered. —Charter-party, n. [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] Com. an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it. —Chartism, *char'tism*, n. The political principles and opinions of the Chartists. —Chartist, *char'tist*, n. One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1836, and advocated as their leading principle a universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot, all which privileges they demanded as constituting the people's charter.

Chartography, *kar'tog-ra-fi*, n. [E. *chart*, *L. charta*, paper, and Gr. *graphe*, writing, description.] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts. —Chartographer, *kar'tog-ra-fer*, n. One who prepares or publishes maps or charts; a maker of maps or charts. —Chartographic, *kar-to-graf'ik*, a. Pertaining to cartography. —Chartographically, *kar-to-graf'ik-al-ly*, adv. In a cartographic manner; by cartography. —Chartreuse, *shar'trez*, n. A highly esteemed liqueur obtained by distilling aromatic plants growing on the Alps, and so called from the monastery of the same name, where it is made.

Chartulary, *kar'tu-la-ri*, n. [Fr. *cartulaire*, *L. L. cartularius*, from *chartula*, dim. of *L. charta*, paper.] A record or register, as of a monastery.

Char-woman, n. CHAR. WORK.

Chary, *ch'ri*, a. [A. Sax. *carig*, full of care, sad, from *caru*, *caru*, care. CARE.] Careful; cautious; frugal; sparing; with of before an object. —Charily, *ch'ri-ly*, a. In a chary manner; carefully; sparingly. —Chariness, *ch'ri-ness*, n.

Chase, *chäs*, v.t. —chased, *chasing*. [Also written *chace*, from O. Fr. *chacier*, Mod. Fr. *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch*, being like it from *L. L. captiare*, CARE.] To pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt; to follow after or search for with eagerness; to pursue for any purpose; to follow with hostility; to drive off. —n. Pursuit; hunting; ardent search for or following after; that which is pursued or hunted; specifically, a vessel pursued by another; an open piece of ground or place well stored with game, and belonging to a private proprietor. —Chasable, *chäs-a-b'l*, a. Capable of being chased; fit for the chase. —Chaser, *chäs-er*, n. One who or that which chases; a pursuer or hunter; a ship that pursues another; a chase-gun. —Chase-gun, n. In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased.

Chase, *chäs*, n. [Fr. *chasse*, from *L. capos*, box, case. Case, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages; the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle; a wide groove.

Chase, *chäs*, v.t. [Shortened from *catch*.] To enchain; to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw. —Chaser, *chäs'er*, n. One who chases or enchases; an enchaser; a steel tool used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws.

Chasma, *hasm*, n. [Gr. *chasma*, from root *cha*, as in *chance*.] A gaping or yawning opening, as in the earth; an abyss; a wide and deep cleft; a fissure; a void space. —Chasmic, *has'm-i*, a. Abounding with chasms.

Chasseur, *shäs-er*, n. [Fr., a huntsman.] One of a body of soldiers, light and active, both mounted and on foot, trained for rapid movements; a person dressed in a

sort of military style in attendance upon persons of rank.

Chassis, *shäs-sé*, n. [Fr.] The framework of a motor car, carrying the body and other parts.

Chaste, *chäst*, a. [Fr. *chaste*, from *L. castus*, chaste.] Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce; free from libidinous desires; continent; virtuous; free from obscenity or impurity in thought and language; as applied to literary style, free from barbarous words and phrases, affected or extravagant expressions, or the like; in art, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; not gaudy. —Chastely, *chäst-ly*, adv. In a chaste manner. —Chasteness, *chäst-ness*, n. The state or quality of being chaste. —Chastity, *chäst-i-ty*, n. The state or property of being chaste, pure, or undefiled; sexual purity; continence.

Chastise, *chäs'tiz*, v.t. [O. Fr. *chastier*, from *castus*, pure, whence *chaste*; comp. *castigatio*.] To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; to correct; to chastise; to punish; not now used of corporal punishment, which is expressed by *chastise*; to purify, as the taste; to refine. —Chastiser, *chäs'tiz-er*, n. One who chastises.

Chastise, *chäs'tiz*, v.t. —chastised, *chastising*. [Same word as *chastise*, but with a different verbal termination. O. E. *chastis*, *chasty*, from O. Fr. *chastier*.] To inflict pain on by stripes or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; to correct by punishment; to free from faults or excesses; to correct; to restrain. —Chastisable, *chäs'tiz-a-b'l*, a. Deserving of chastisement. —Chastisement, *chäs'tis-ment*, n. The act of chastising; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise. —Chastiser, *chäs'tiz-er*, n. One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

Chasuble, *chäs'u-b'l*, n. [Fr. *chasuble*, from *L. L. casubula*, from *L. casua*, a little cottage, a hooded garment, dim. of *causa*, a cottage.] A rich vestment or garment worn uppermost by a priest at the celebration of the eucharist.

Chat, *chat*, v.t. —chatted, *chatting*. [An abbreviated form of *chatter*.] To talk idly or in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. —n. Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate. —Chatty, *chat-i*, a. Inclined to chat; talkative.

Chat, *chat*, n. [From the chattering sound of its voice.] A name of several small, lively birds of the warbler family, three species of which are found in Britain, and the stone-chat, the whin-chat, and the whin-chat.

Chateau, *shäs'té*, n. pl. *Châteaux*, *shäs'té-ör*. [Fr. *château*, O. Fr. *chastel*, a castle, from *L. castellum*, CASTLE.] A castle; a mansion in the country; a country-seat. —Chateleine, *shäs'té-lan*, n. [Fr. *châteleine*, lit. a female castellan or castle-keeper.] A female castellan; a bunch of chains worn at a lady's waist, having attached such articles as a key, thimble, case, pen-knife, cork-screw, &c. —Chatelet, *shät-lé*, n. [Fr. *châtelet*, dim. of *château*.] A little castle.

Chateyant, *shäs-toi'ant*, a. [Fr. pp. of *chateyer*, to change lustre like the eye of a cat, from *chat*, a cat.] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

Chattel, *chat'tel*, n. [O. E. *chattel*, also *catel*, really the same word as *cattle* (which see).] An item or article of goods, specifically applied in law to goods movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

Chatter, *chat'er*, v.t. [Probably an imitative word, allied to *D. chattersen*, Dan. *hvidde*, Sw. *hvidde*, to chirp, to chatter.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey; to make a noise by repeated rapid collisions of the teeth; to talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber. —v.t. To utter as one who chatters. —n. Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk. —Chatter-box, n. One that talks incessantly; applied chiefly to children. [Colloq.] —Chatterer, *chat'er-er*, n. One

who chatters; a prater; an idle talker; the popular name of sundry incesorial birds, one of which is the warbling, or Bohemian chatterer.

Chaud-melley, shôd'-med'-li. [Fr. *chaud*, hot (L. *calidus*), and *E. melody*.] Law, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion.

Chaufeur, chaw'-fay-ur, n. [Fr. *chauffeur*, to heat. *Chauffeur*, a small portable furnace, usually of sheet-iron, with a grate near the bottom.—*Chauffeur*, shôf'-y-ur, n. (Fr.) The driver of a heat motor vehicle.

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or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy.—*v. t.* To make a stop; to stop; to pause.—*s.* Made of check; chequered.—*Checker*, chék'-er, *n.* One who checks. For *Checker* in other senses see *Checkmate*.—*Checkmate*, chék'-mát, *n.* [From Per. *sháh mat*, the king is dead (*sháh*, the king, *mat*, he is dead).] *Chess*, the position of a king when he is in check, and cannot release himself, which brings the game to a close; hence, defeat; overthrow.—*v. t.* *Checked*, *checkmating*. To put in check, as an opponent's king in chess-playing, so that he cannot be released; hence, to defeat; to thwart; to frustrate.—*Check-string*, *n.* A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant may call the attention of the coachman.

Cheddar, chéd'-er, *n.* A rich fine-flavoured cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England; any cheese of similar character.

Chék, chék, *n.* [A. Sax. *ček*, cheek; *Cog. D. hæk*, Sw. *käk*, the jaw, *hák*, the cheek; probably same root as *chaw*, *jaw*, *chaps*.] The side of the face below the eye on each side; something regarded as resembling the human cheek in position or otherwise; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, &c., which form corresponding sides or which are dome and alike, as the *cheeks* of a vice, of a lathe, of a door, &c.; cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; impudent or insulting talk (in these senses rather vulgar).—*Check-bone*, *n.* The bone of the cheek.—*Check-pouch*, *n.* A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey, by means of which it is enabled to stow away and carry off food for future consumption.

Check-teeth, *n.* A molar tooth or grinder. [O.T.]

Chéep, chéep, *s. & t.* [Imitative.] To pulse or peep, as a chicken; to chirp; to squeak.—*n.* A chirp; a squeak.

Chéer, chér, *n.* [O.E. *chere*, face, look, mien, from O.Fr. *chere*, *chiers*, face, countenance, from L.L. *chere*, the face, from Gr. *chere*, the head.] Expression of countenance, as noting a greater or less degree of good spirits (*Shak.*); state or temper of the mind; state of feeling or spirits; a state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation; that which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; viands; fare; a shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.—*v. t.* To gladden; to make cheerful; to encourage; to unite with shouts of joy or cheers; to applaud.—*v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladness or joyous; often with up; to utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.—*Chéerer*, chér'-er, *n.* One who or that which cheers.—*Chéerful*, chér'-ful, *a.* Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; moderately joyful; associated with or expressive of agreeable feelings; lively; animated; promising or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial.—*Chéerfully*, chér'-ful-ly, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.—*Chéerfulness*, chér'-ful-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being cheerful.—*Chéerly*, chér'-ly, *adv.* In a cheery manner.—*Chéeriness*, chér'-i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being cheery.—*Chéering*, chér'-ing, *a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.—*Chéeringly*, chér'-ing-ly, *adv.* In a cheering manner.—*Chéerless*, chér'-less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.—*Chéerlessly*, chér'-less-ly, *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.—*Chéerlessness*, chér'-less-ness, *n.* State of being cheerless.—*Chéerly*, chér'-ly, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly. [*Shak.*]—*Chéery*, chér'-y, *a.* Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; hee-ty; gay; sprightly; promoting cheerfulness.

Chéese, chés, *n.* [A. Sax. *ček*, eyes, cheese; derived like G. *käse*, D. *kaas*, from L. *caseus*, cheese.] An article of food consisting of the curd or casein of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the whey, and usually pressed into a solid mass in a mould.—*Chéesy*, chés'-y, *a.* Having the qualities, taste, odour, or form of cheese; resembling or

pertaining to cheese.—*Chéeseless*, chés'-less, *a.* The quality of being cheeseless.—*Chéese-cake*, *n.* A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, and butter, a small cake made in various ways and with a variety of different ingredients.—*Chéese-fly*, *n.* A small black fly which lays its eggs in the cracks of cheese producing a maggot known as the *cheese-hopper*.—*Chéese-monger*, chés'-mung-ger, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.—*Chéese-paring*, chés'-par-ing, *n.* A means of economizing; parsimonious.—*Chéese-press*, *n.* A press or apparatus for pressing curd in the making of cheese.—*Chéese-rat*, *n.* The rat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

Chéese, chés, *n.* Same as *Chéese*.

Chéf, shéf, *n.* [Fr., lit. head, from L. *caput*.] Head or chief; specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c.—*Chéf-d'éuvre*, shéf-dé-ur, *n.* pl. *Chéefs-d'éuvre*, shéf-dé-ur, *n.* A master-piece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.

Chégo, chégo, chégo', chégo', *n.* Same as *Chigo*.

Chéirognomy, kí-rof'-no-mi, *n.* Same as *Chirognomy*.—*Chéirology*, kí-rof'-o-ji, *n.* Same as *Chirology*.—*Chéiropodist*, kí-rof'-o-dist, *n.* Same as *Chiropodist*.

Chéiropter, kí-rof'-tér, *n.* [Gr. *chér*, a hand, and *pteron*, a wing.] A bat. *Bay*.—*Chéiroptera*, kí-rof'-tér-á, *n.* Belonging to the *Chéiroptera* or bat tribe.

Chéirotherium, kí-ro-thér'-i-um, *n.* [Gr. *chér*, the hand, and *therion*, a wild beast.] *Geol.* A name given to an animal known by its footprints, and supposed to be identical with the *lyabrythodon*.

Chéla, ché-la, *n.* pl. *Chélae*, ché-lá. [Gr. *chélai*, a claw.] One of the prehensile claws possessed by certain crustacea, as the crab, lobster, &c.—*Chélate*, *Chélatifera*, ché-lát, ké-lí-fér-á, *n.* Furnished with chélae.—*Chélatiform*, ké-lí-fór-m, *a.* Having the form of a chéla or prehensile claw.

Chélonian, ké-lón-i-an, *n.* [Gr. *chélone*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.—*a.* A tortoise or turtle.

Chémise, shé-mér, *n.* [Fr. *chemise*, L.L. *camisia*, a shirt, from Ar. *qamis*, a shirt, an under-garment of linen.] A shift or smock worn by females; a wall that lines the face of an earthwork; a breast-work.—*Chémisette*, shé-mí-sét', *n.* [Fr.] A short under-garment worn on the breast over the chemise.

Chémist, kem'-ist, *n.* [Shortened from *al-chemia*, from *alchemy*, O.Fr. *alchimie*, from Ar. *al-kim*, and *kimia*, chemistry, from Gr. *khémé*, to pour, to drop.] A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations; one who deals in drugs and medicines.—*Chemistry*, kem'-is-tri, *n.* The science which seeks to discover the different kinds of matter of which the globe is composed, and treats of the nature, laws of combination, and mutual actions of the particles of matter, and the properties of the compounds they form. *Theoretical or pure chemistry* deals chiefly with the laws and principles underlying chemical notions, while *practical (or applied) chemistry* is more concerned with the modes of preparing chemical substances, of analyzing these, or of finding useful applications for such substances in the arts and manufactures. *Organic chemistry* has to do with organized bodies (animals and plants); *inorganic chemistry* with inorganic bodies.—*Chemical*, kem'-i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry or to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated.—*Chemical combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, by which is produced a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents.—*a.* A substance used to produce chemical effects; a chemical agent.—*Chemically*, kem'-i-kal-ly, *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.—*Chemico-electric*, kem'-i-kál-ék'-trik, *a.* Pertaining to or

- lating to electricity resulting from chemical action; also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity.
- Chemitype**, *chem'i-ti-pe*, *n.* [*Chem-* in *chemistry*, and *type*.] A process by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.
- Chemosmosis**, *chem-os-mo'sis*, *n.* [*Chem-* in *chemistry*, and *osmosis*.] Chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, &c. — **Chemosmotic**, *chem-os-mo'tik*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.
- Chenille**, *she-nel'*, *n.* [*Fr.*, a caterpillar.] A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar, used for making hair-nets, &c.
- Cheque**, *chek*, *n.* [*From* *chequer* or *exchequer*, in old sense of banker's or money-changer's office or counter; or from *check*, in sense of counterfoil.] An order for money drawn on a bank or bank, payable to the bearer. — **Cheque-book**, *n.* A book containing blank bank-cheques.
- Chequer**, *cheker*, *chek'er*, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *eschiquer*, *Mod. Fr.* *échiquier*, a chess-board, an exchequer, from *O. Fr.* *eschecs*, chess. *Чекер*, *Чеза*.] A chess or draught board; pl. the game of draughts; one of the divisions of a pattern that consists of squares; the pattern itself; an exchequer or treasury. — *v.t.* To mark with little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different qualities, scenes, or events; to diversify; to impart variety to (events that chequer one's career). — **Chequered**, *chek'er-ed*, *chek'erd*, *a.* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with a play of different colours; *fig.* variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune (a chequered life or narrative). — **Chequer-board**, *n.* A board on which chequers or draughts are played. — **Chequer-work**, *n.* Work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials; work consisting of cross lines; *fig.* an aggregate of vicissitudes.
- Cherish**, *cher'ish*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr.* *cherir*, *cherissés* (*Fr.* *cherir*), to hold dear, from *cher*, *L. carus*, dear, whence also *carress*.] To treat with tenderness and affection; to take care of; to foster; to hold as dear; to indulge and encourage in the mind; to harbour; to cling to. — **Cherisher**, *cher'ish-er*, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter. — **Cherishingly**, *cher'ish-ing-ly*, *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.
- Cheroot**, *she-ru't'*, *n.* [*Tamil* *cheruutu*, a roll.] A kind of cigar of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends cut square off.
- Cherry**, *cherr'*, *n.* [*O. E.* *chert*, *chirt*, from *Fr.* *cerise*, *L. cerasus*, from *Gr.* *kerasos*, a cherry.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the plum family, consisting of a pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; the tree itself; also the name of other fruits. — *a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming. — **Cherry brandy**, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped. — **Cherry-laurel**, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the cherry genus, a native of Asia Minor. — **Cherry-pepper**, *n.* A species of capaicum, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped. — **Cherry-pit**, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole. — **Cherry-stone**, *n.* The seed of the cherry.
- Chersonese**, *ker'son-és*, *n.* [*Gr.* *cheresonéose* — *cheros*, land, and *néos*, an isle.] A peninsula.
- Chert**, *chert'*, *n.* [*Probably* Celtic; comp. *Ir.* *ceart*, a pebble.] A variety of quartz, more or less translucent, less hard than common quartz with a fracture usually conchoidal and dull, sometimes splintery. — **Cherty**, *chert'i*, *a.* Like chert; full of chert; stony.
- Cherub**, *cher'ub*, *n.* pl. **Cherubs**; Hebrew pl. **Cherubim**, *cher'ub-im*. [*Heb.* *kerub*.] One of an order of angels; a beautiful child. [*In* the latter sense the plural is always
- cherubs**.] — **Cherubic**, *cher'ub-ik*, *cher'ub'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic. — **Cherubimic**, *cher-a-him'ik*, *a.* Of or belonging to cherubim.
- Chervil**, *cherv'il*, *n.* [*A. Sax.* *cerfille*, from *L.* *cherophyllum*, from *Gr.* *chairophylon* — *chairo*, to rejoice, and *phylon*, leaf, from their agreeable odour.] A hairy herb of the carrot family, with longish grooved fruits, common in fields and waste places throughout Britain. — *arden chervil*, an annual plant cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb.
- Chess**, *chess*, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *eschecs*, *Fr.* *échecs*, chess, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, from *Per.* *shāh*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check*.] An ingenious game played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares. — **Chess-board**, *n.* The board used in the game of chess. — **Chess-man**, *n.* A piece used in playing the game of chess.
- Chessel**, *ches'sel*, *n.* [*From* *cheese*.] A mould or vat in which cheese is formed.
- Chest**, *chest*, *n.* [*A. Sax.* *cyete*, from *L. cista*, *Gr.* *kistē*, a chest, a box.] A box of considerable size; *com.* a case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit; hence, the quantity such a chest contains; the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax. — **Chest of drawers**, a piece of furniture with sliding boxes or drawers for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c. — *v.t.* To deposit in a chest; to hoard.
- Chested**, *chest'ed*, *a.* Having a chest of this or that kind; used chiefly in composition (broad-chested).
- Chestnut**, *ches'nut*, *n.* [*For* *chesten-nut*, *O. E.* *chestine*, *chesteyne*, from *O. Fr.* *castagne*, from *L. castanea*, the chestnut-tree, from *Gr.* *kastanea*, from *Castanea* in Pontus, where this tree abounded.] The seed or nut of a forest tree allied to the beech, inclosed in a prickly pericarp, containing two or more edible seeds; the tree itself or its timber; the colour of the husk of a chestnut; a reddish-brown colour; an old joke (colloq.). — *a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish-brown.
- Chetah**, *chét'a*, *n.* [*Native* name, meaning spotted.] The hunting leopard, trained in India to hunt such game as deer, &c.
- Chetivart**, *chet'vert*, *n.* A Russian grain measure, equal to 577 bushels.
- Cheval-de-frise**, *she-val'de-fréz*, *n.* pl. **Chevaux-de-frise**, *she-va'de-fréz*. [*Fr.* *cheval*, a horse, pl. *chevaux*, and *frise*, *Frisland*, where first employed.] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes transversely through it, set on the ground to bar a passage, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c.
- Cheval-glass**, *n.* A swing looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.
- Chevalier**, *shev-s-ler'*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *cheval*, a horse. *CAVALRY*, *CAVALIER*.] A horseman; a cavalier; a member of certain orders of knighthood. — **Chevalier d'industrie**, one who gains a living by dishonest means; a sharper; a swindler; a thief.
- Cheveril**, *shev'er-il*, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *cheveril*, a kid, dim. of *chevre*, *L. capra*, a goat.] A soft pliable leather made of kid-skin.
- Chevis**, *chev'is*, *n.* and *v.* A name for a variety of sheep, noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, so called from the Cheviot Hills between Scotland and England.
- Chevrette**, *shev-ret'*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *chevre*, *L. capra*, a goat.] An old machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages; thin goat-skin leather for gloves.
- Chevron**, *shev-run*, *n.* [*Fr.*, a rafter, from *chevre*, *L. capra*, a goat, because rafters are reared on end like butting goats.] *Her.* a figure on a shield representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top; *arch.* a variety of fret ornament; a zigzag; *milit.* the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer. — **Chevroned**, *shev-rund*, *a.* Bearing a chevron; resembling a chevron.
- Chew**, *chō*, *v.t.* [*From* *A. Sax.* *ceowan*, to chew — *D. kauenen*, *G. kauen*, to chew. *Jaw*, *joist*, *chaps*, *chops* are from the same root.] To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate or meditate on something. — *v.t.* To perform the act of chewing; to champ. — *a.* That which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.
- Chian**, *k'i'an*, *a.* Pertaining to Chios, an isle in the Levant. — **Chian earth**, a kind of earth used anciently as astringent and a cosmetic.
- Chiareoscuro**, **Chiario-oscuro**, *ki-ā-ro-ak'ō-ro*, *ki-ā-ro-ō-kō-ro*, *n.* [*It.* lit. clear-obscure, from *chi.* *clarus*, clear, and *obscuro*, obscure; *Fr.* *clair-obscur*.] That department of painting which relates to light and shade; the art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadow in a picture.
- Chiasma**, *ki-ā's-ma*, *n.* [*Gr.* *chiasma*, from the Greek letter χ .] *Anat.* the central body of nervous matter, where the optic nerves cross each other proceeding from the brain to the eyes.
- Chibouque**, **Chibouk**, *shi-buk'*, *n.* [*Turk.*] A Turkish tobacco-pipe.
- Chic**, *chik*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *G.* *schick*, *dne* order, *fac.*] Easy elegance; smartness; adroitness; knowingsness. — *a.* Smart.
- Chica**, *chē'ka*, *n.* [*Sp.*] A red colour extracted from the leaves of a species of *Bignonia* in tropical South America.
- Chicane**, **Chicannery**, *shi-kān'*, *shi-kān'er-i*, *n.* [*Fr.* *chicane*, *chicanerie*, originally a kind of game and the manoeuvres in playing it, from *Per.* *chawqan*, the game of go, practised on horseback, polo.] The art of procuring a contest or discussion by the use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks; artifice; trickery; sophistry; artifice. — *v.t.* To use chicane. — **Chicaner**, *shi-kān'er*, *n.* One who uses chicane or chicanery.
- Chicken**, *chik'en*, *n.* [*A. Sax.* *ciern*, *cyean*, a chicken; *og.* *L. G.* *kiken*, *kāken*, *Prov.* *G. kucken*.] A young fowl; particularly a young domestic fowl; a person of tender years; generally used of females, as in the phrase, she is no chicken. — **Chick**, *chik*, *n.* A chicken. — **Chickling**, *chik'ling*, *n.* [*Dim.* of *chick*.] A small chick or chicken. — **Chickens-hearted**, *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.
- Chicken-pox**, *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease generally appearing in children. — **Chick-weed**, *n.* A common weed with small white blossoms much used for feeding cage-birds.
- Chickling**, **Chickling-vetch**, *chik'ling*, *n.* [*From* *Fr.* *chicche*, *It.* *cece*, from *L. cicer*, the chick-pea.] A vetch or pea extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed. — **Chick-pea**, *n.* A plant cultivated for its seeds, which form an important article in French cookery.
- Chicory**, *chik'ō-ri*, *n.* [*Fr.* *chicoria*, *L. cichorium*, from *Gr.* *chichōria*, *chicory*.] The popular name of a composite plant common in England, with a fleshy tapering root which is extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee. — **Chicoreaceous**, *chik-ō-rā'shu*, *a.* Pertaining to chicory; chichoreous.
- Chida**, *chid*, *v.t.* — *chid* (*pret.*), *chid* or *chid-den*, *chiding*. [*A. Sax.* *chidan*, to chide; connections unknown.] To scold; to reprove; to rebuke; to find fault with or take exception to (a thing); to strike by way of punishment or admonition (*Teun.*) — *v.t.* To scold; to find fault; to contend in words of anger. — **Chider**, *chid'er*, *n.* One who chides, reprove, or rebukes. — **Chiding**, *chid'ing*, *n.* A scolding; a rebuke; reproof. — **Chidingly**, *chid'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.
- Chief**, *chēf*, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *chef*, *chies* (*Fr.* *chef*), the head, top, chief; from *L. caput*, the head, whence also *capitā*, *captain*, *captain*, &c.] Highest in office; authority, or rank; principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most important; at the head; leading; main. — *a.* The person highest in authority, the head or head man; a military commander; the person who heads an army; the principal person of a clan, tribe, family, &c. — **Chiefdom**, *chēf-dm*, *n.* The rank or office of a chief;

short, sharp, clear, metallic sound; a term for money (vulgar); the reed-hunting.

Chinta, *Chinta*, *ohinta*, *a.* [Hind. *chint*, *Per. chine*, spotted, stained.] Cotton cloth or calico printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colours, and now generally glazed.

Chip, *chip*, *v.t.*—*chipped*, *chipping*. [Closely connected with *stop* and *chap*; O.D. *Kippa*, to knock to pieces; O.Sw. *kippa*, to chop; G. *kippen*, to clip or cut money.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces.—*v.t.* To break or fly off in small pieces.—*a.* A piece of wood, stone, or other substance separated from a body by a blow of an instrument; wood split into thin slips for the manufacture of hats and bonnets.—*Chippy*, *chip't*, *a.* Abounding in chips; produced by chips.—*Chip-axe*, *a.* An axe for chipping.—*Chip-bonnet*, *Chip-hat*, *a.* A bonnet or hat made of wood split into small slips.

Chipmunk, *Chipmunk*, *chip mung*, *chip-munk*, *a.* The popular name of the ground-squirrel, a rodent animal very common in the United States.

Chiragra, *ki-rag'ra*, *a.* [L. *chiragra*, from Gr. *chiragra*, hand-gout—*chir*, the hand, and *agra*, seizure.] Gout in the hand.—*Chiragraic*, *Chiragraical*, *ki-rag'rik*, *ki-rag'rik-al*, *a.* Having or pertaining to the gout in the hand.

Chirogamy, *ki-ro'no-mi*, *a.* [Gr. *chiro*, the hand, and *gamos*, knowledge.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and appearance of the hand.

Chirographer, **Chirographist**, *ki-ro'ra-fer*, *ki-ro'ra-ist*, *a.* [Gr. *chiro*, the hand, *graphein*, to write.] One who exercises or professes the art of writing; one who tells fortunes by examining the hand.—*Chiro-graphic*, *Chirographical*, *ki-ro'graf'ik*, *ki-ro'graf'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to chirography.—*Chirography*, *ki-ro'ra-f'i*, *a.* The art of writing; hand-writing; the art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

Chirologist, *ki-ro'lo-jist*, *a.* [Gr. *chiro*, the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.—*Chirology*, *ki-ro'lo-ji*, *a.* The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, much used by deaf-mutes.—*Chirologist*, *ki-ro'lo-j'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

Chiromancy, *ki-ro-man'ci*, *a.* [Gr. *chiro*, the hand, and *manēia*, divination.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of foretelling one's fortune by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry.—**Chiromaneer**, **Chiromanist**, **Chiromanist**, *ki-ro-man-er*, *ki-ro-man-ist*, *ki-ro-man-ist*, *a.* One who practises chiromancy.—**Chiromanist**, *Chiromanistical*, *ki-ro-man'tik*, *ki-ro-man'tik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy or divination by the hand.

Chiropodist, *ki-ro'pod-ist*, *a.* [Gr. *chiro*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a surgeon for the feet; a cutter or extractor of corns.

Chirp, *chirp*, *v.t.* [Akin to G. *sirpen*, *schirpen*, *schirpen*, to chirp, *chirrup* being a lengthened form; the same root is in D. *kirren*, to coo, L. *perire*, to chatter.] To make a short sharp shrill sound, as is done by small birds or certain insects; to cheep.—*a.* A short, shrill note, as of certain birds or insects.—*Chirper*, *chirper*, *a.* One that chirps.—*Chirping*, *chirping*, *a.* The sound made by one that chirps.—*Chirpingly*, *chirping-ly*, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

Chirrup, *chirrup*, *v.t.* [A lengthened form of *chirp*.] To chirp.—*a.* A chirp.

Chirurgian, *ki-rer'jon*, *a.* [Fr. *chirurgien*; same word as *surgeon*.] A surgeon.—**Chirurgically**, *ki-rer'jon-ly*, *adv.* In the manner of a surgeon. [SAsk.] **Chirurgery**, *ki-rer'jer-i*, *a.* Surgery.—**Chirurgical**, *ki-rer'jik-al*, *ki-rer'jik-al*, *a.* Surgical.

Chisel, *chisel*, *a.* [O. Fr. *ciel* (Fr. *cielo*), L. L. *caelatus*, from L. *caelo*, *caelum*, to cut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work,

masonry, sculpture, &c., for paring, hewing, or gouging.—*v.t.*—*chiselled*, *chiselling*. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel (a *stata* chiselled out of marble); *to cut close*, as in a bargain; to cheat (slang).—**Chiselled**, *chis'el-d*. Worked with a chisel or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.—**Chisel-teeth**, *a.* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form.

Chisleu, *ki's'lu*, *a.* [Heb. *Chisleu*.] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December.

Chisley, *chis'li*, *a.* [A. Sax. *ceasel*, *ceasel*, gravel, sand.] Having a sandy and coarse character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles.

Chit, *chit*, *a.* [A. Sax. *chit*, a shoot or twig.] A shoot or sprout; the first shoot of a seed or plant; a child or babe; a young and insignificant person.—**Chit'ty**, *chit't*, *a.* Full of chits or sprouts.

Chit-chat, *chit'chat*, *a.* [A reduplication of *chat*.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

Chiton, *Chiton*, *ki'ton*, *a.* [Fr. *chiton*, a tunic.] The organic substance which forms the wing-covers and integuments of insects and the carapace of crustacea, having a somewhat horny character.—**Chitinous**, *ki'tin-us*, *a.* Consisting of, or having the nature of chitin.

Chiton, *ki'ton*, *a.* [Gr. *chiton*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail.] The name of certain molluscs, the shell of which is formed of successive portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated.

Chit'erling, *chit'er-ling*, *a.* Cookery, part of the small intestines, as of swine, fried for food; generally used in the plural.

Chivalry, *shiv'al-ri*, *a.* [Fr. *chevalier*, from *cheval*, a horse. CAVALRY.] Knighthood; the system to which knighthood, with all its laws and usages belonged; the qualifications of a knight, as courtesy, valour, and dexterity in arms; knights or warriors collectively; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.—**Chivalric**, *Chivalrous*, *shiv'al-rik*, *shiv'al-rus*, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant.—**Chivalrously**, *shiv'al-rus-ly*, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.—**Chivalrouness**, *shiv'al-rus-ness*, *a.* The quality of being chivalrous.

Chive, *chiv*, *a.* Cive.

Chlamys, *klam'is*, *a.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamydos*.] A light and freely-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment; bot. the floral envelope of a plant.—**Chlamydate**, *klam'i-dat*, *a.* Having a mantle; said of molluscs.—**Chlamydeous**, *klam'id-ee-us*, *a.* Pertaining to the chlamys or floral envelope.

Chloral, *ki'oral*, *a.* [From *chlor*, the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol*.] An oily liquid with a pungent odour and slightly astringent taste, produced from chlorine and alcohol; also the name popularly applied to chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used in medicine for producing sleep.—**Chloral-ism**, *ki'oral-izm*, *a.* A morbid state of the system arising from an incontinous or habitual use of chloral.

Chlorine, *ki'orin*, *a.* [Gr. *chloros*, greenish-yellow, from its colour.] An elementary gaseous substance (symbol Cl) of a greenish-yellow colour, contained in common salt, from which it is chiefly obtained, being used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant, especially in the form of chloride of lime.—**Chlorate**, *ki'or-at*, *a.* A salt of chloric acid.—**Chlorite**, *ki'or-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorine compounds.—**Chloride**, *ki'or'id*, *a.* A compound of chlorine with another element.—**Chloride of lime**, a compound of chlorine and lime, used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant.—**Chloridite**, *ki'or'id-iz*, *v.t.* *Photog.* to cover with chloride of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun.—**Chlorite**, *ki'or-ik*, *a.* A mineral of a grass-green colour, closely allied in character to mica and talc; also, a salt of chlorous acid.—**Chloritic**, *ki'or-ic*,

lk, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite.—**Chlorous**, *ki'or-us*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine specifically, containing chlorine in larger proportion than chloric compounds.

Chloroform, *ki'or'ro-din* or *ki'or'ro-din*, *a.* [Chlor., from *chloroform*, and Gr. *edem*, pain.] A popular anodyne remedy, the active elements of which are morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp.

Chloroform, *ki'or'ro-form*, *a.* [Chlor., from *chlorida* or *chlorine*, and *-form*, from *formic* acid, from chemical connection.] A volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, prepared by distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime, and much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chloroform; to treat with chloroform.

Chlorometer, *ki'or-rom'et-er*, *a.* [Chlor., from *chloris*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime, &c.—**Chlorometry**, *ki'or-rom-et-ri*, *a.* The process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorine, especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, potash, and soda.

Chlorophane, *ki'or'ro-fan*, *a.* [Gr. *chloros*, greenish-yellow, and *phaino*, to show.] A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.

Chlorophyll, *ki'or'ro-fil*, *a.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, and *phyllo*, a plant, leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants, which is developed by the influence of light; hence arises the etiolation or bleaching of plants by privation of light.

Chlorosis, *ki'or'ro-sis*, *a.* [Gr. *chloros*, greenish-yellow.] The green-sickness, a peculiar form of anaemia or bloodlessness which affects young females, and is characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin.—**Chlorotic**, *ki'or'ro-t'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to chlorosis; affected by chlorosis.

Chocula, Under **CHOCURU**.

Chock-full, *chok'ful*, *a.* Same as **Choke-full**.

Chocolate, *chok'ful*, *a.* [Sp. *chocolate*; Max. *chocolati*—*choco*, cocoa, and *lati*, water.] A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavouring substance; the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.—*a.* Having the colour of chocolate; of a dark, glossy brown.

Choice, *chois*, *a.* [O. Fr. *chois*, a choice, from *choisir*, to choose; from the German. *Choozen*.] The act or power of choosing; a selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; selection; election; option; preference; the thing chosen; the best part of anything.—*a.* Carefully selected; worthy of being preferred; select; precious.—**Choiceless**, *chois'less*, *a.* Not having the power of choosing.—**Choicely**, *chois'ly*, *adv.* In a choice manner or degree.—**Choiceness**, *chois'ness*, *a.* The quality of being choice or select; excellence; value.

Choir, *kwir*, *a.* [O. Fr. *choeur*, L. *chorus*.] Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a band; same word as *chorus*, *quirs*.] A band of dancers; a collection of singers, especially in a church; that part of a church appropriated for the singers in cruciform churches; that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work; a chancel.—*v.t.* and *t.* To sing in company.—**Choir-screen**, *a.* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone between the choir or chancel and the nave.

Choke, *chok*, *v.t.*—*choked*, *choking*. [Akin to *choke*, and to *loal*, *hoke*, to gulp, *hoke*, to swallow; perhaps imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] To deprive of the power of breathing by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe; to compress the windpipe of; to strangle; to stop by filling (any passage); to obstruct; to block up; to hinder by obstruction of impediments (as plants from growing).—*v.t.* To

Fate, far, fat, fall; ma, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tub, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a, se, alone—the Fr. u.

have the windpipe stopped; to have something stuck in the throat.—Choker, ch'ker, n. One who or that which chokes.—Choky, Chokley, ch'ki, n. Tending to choke; interrupted or indistinct as if by choking; gasping, as the voice.—Choke-damp, n. Same as *Air-damp*.—Choke-full, n. Full as possible; quite full. Written also *Chok-a-d*.

Cholagogue, kol'a-gog, n. [Gr. *cholagogos*—*chos*, bile, and *agogos*, leading, from *ago*, to lead.] A medicine that has the quality of carrying off the bile.

Choler, kol'er, n. [O. Fr. *cholera* (Fr. *colère*), *cholera*, anger, L. *cholera*, a bilious ailment, from Gr. *cholera*, from *cholê*, bile, anger.] The bile, the excess of which was formerly supposed to produce anger, &c.; hence, anger; wrath; irascibility.—**Choleric**, kol'er-ik, n. Abounding with choler or bile; easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; proceeding from anger.

Cholera, kol'er-a, n. [L. bile, a bilious complaint. *Cholera*, a vomiting disease characterized by copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, followed by great prostration, and in severe cases often by death; it is of two varieties, common or British cholera, which is generally of a mild character; and malignant or Asiatic cholera, which is far more fatal.—*Choleraic*, kol'er-ik, n. Pertaining to cholera.

Cholesterine, ko-les'ter-in, n. [Gr. *cholê*, bile, and *steros*, solid.] A substance occurring in biliary calculi, yolk of egg, beans, peas, wheat, and other plants.

Chollambus, kô-li-am'bus, n. [Gr. *chôlambos*, that is, lame or limping; *iambus*—*chôlos*, lame.] An iambic verse (line) in poetry having a spondee or trochee in the sixth or last foot.

Chemer, kô'mer, n. A Hebrew measure; a homer.

Chondrify, kon'dri-fi, v.t. and i. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and L. *facere*, to make.] To convert or be converted into cartilage.

Chondrification, kon'dri-fi-ka'shon, n. The act of making or state of becoming cartilage.—**Chondrography**, kon-dro-gra'fi, n. A description of cartilages.—**Chondrology**, kon-dro-loj-i, n. The science or knowledge of cartilages.

Chondrite, kon'drit, n. [L. *chondrus*, a species of sea-weed.] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations resembling Irish moss.

Chondropterygious, kon-dro-pteri'ji-an, kon-dro-pteri'ji-an-s, n. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pterygion*, pteryg, a wing or fin.] Pertaining to the Chondropterygii, that is, to the section of fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton and gristly fins.—**Chondropterygian**, n. One of the Chondropterygii.—**Chondropterygii**, kon-dro-pteri'ji-i, n. pl. The cartilaginous fishes.

Chondrotomy, kon-drot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *tomê*, a cutting.] A dissection of cartilages.

Choose, chûz, v.t.—*choos* (pret.), *choosen*, *choosing*. [A. Sax. *coosan*—D. *kozen*, *loel*, *kijes*, G. *kiesen*, to choose, Goth. *kisjan*, to choose, to prove; from root seen in L. *gustare*, Gr. *geuomai*, to taste.] To take by preference; to make choice or selection of; to pick out; to select; to prefer; to wish; to be inclined or have an inclination for (colloq.).—v.i. To make a choice.—that has the power or right of choosing.

Chop, chop, v.t.—*chopped*, *chopping*. [Same word as *chop*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning.—D. and G. *happen*, to chop, to mince; to cut; Dan. *hæppe*, to cut, to loper.] To cut into pieces; to mince; to sever or separate by striking with a sharp instrument; usually with of.—v.i. To chop or crack, as the skin.—A piece chopped off; a slice, particularly of meat.—**Chopper**, chop'per, n. One who or that which chops; a tool for chopping or mincing meat; a cleaver.—**Chop-house**, n. A house where meat chops are dressed ready for eating; an eating-house.

Chop, chop, v.t.—*chopped*, *chopping*. [Same origin as *chop*.] To buy, or rather to barter; to truck or exchange.—To chop logic, to dispute or argue in a sophistical

manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.—v.i. To bargain; to bandy words or dispute; to turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly; said of the wind.—n. A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*.

Chop, chop, n. The chop; the jaw; pi. the mouth or entrance to a channel. **CHOP**—**Chop-fallen**, n. Dejected; chop-fallen.

Chop, chop, n. [Hind. *chapp*, stamp, print.] An eastern custom-house or other stamp on goods; hence, quality or brand (six or tea of the first chop).

Chopin, chop'in, n. [Fr. *chopin*.] An old English measure equal to half a pint; in Scotland equal to a quart.

Chopine, **Choppine**, chop'en, n. [From Sp. *chapin*, a clog or chopine.] A sort of very lofty clog or patten formerly worn.

Choppy, chop'i, n. [From *chop*, change.] Showing short broken waves.

Chopstick, chop'stik, n. One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

Choragus, kô-râ'gus, n. [Gr. *choragos*—*choros*, a chorus, and *ago*, to lead.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus or of a theatrical representation in ancient Greece; the person who had to provide at his own expense the choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals.—**Choragist**, kô-râ'jik, n. Pertaining to or connected with a choragus.

Choral, &c. Under *Chorus*.

Chord, kord, n. [L. *chorda*, from Gr. *chordê*, an intestine, of which strings were made. *Chord* is the same word.] The string of a musical instrument; met. the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant; poem, a straight line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other.—v.t. To furnish with chords or musical strings.

Chorea, kô-rê-a or ko-rê-a, n. [Gr. *choroia*, a dance.] *Med. St. Vitus's dance*; convulsive motions of the limbs, and strange and involuntary pesterifications.

Chorepiscopal, kô-rê-pis'ko-pal, n. [Gr. *chôra*, place, locality, and *episkopos*, a bishop.] Pertaining to the power of a chorepiscopus, that is, a suffragan or local bishop.

Choriambus, kô-ri-am'bus, n. [Gr. *choroios*, a trochee, and *ambos*, iambus.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of four syllables, the first two forming a trochee and the second two an iambus.—**Choriambic**, kô-ri-am'blk, n. Pertaining to a choriambus.

Chorio, kô-ri-on, n. [Gr.] *Anat.* the external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in the womb; bot. the external membrane of the seeds of plants.—**Chorioid**, kô-ri-oid, n. A term applied to a membrane resembling the chorion, especially to one of the membranes of the eye of a very dark colour.

Choroid, kô-ri-oid, n. [Gr. *choroid*, to separate, to sever.] Bot. the separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale, or a doubling of the organ.

Chorister, &c. Under *Chorus*.

Chorography, kô-ro-gra'fi, n. [Gr. *chôros*, a place or region, and *grapê*, to describe.] The art or practice of making maps of or of describing particular regions, countries, or districts.—**Chorographer**, kô-ro-gra'fer, n. One skilled in chorography.—**Chorographic**, **Chorographical**, kô-ro-gra'fik, kô-ro-gra'fik-al, n. Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries.

Choroid. Under *Chorus*.

Chorus, kô-rus, n. [L. *chorus*, from Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a chorus.] Originally a band of dancers accompanied by their own singing or that of others; the performers in a Greek play who were supposed to behold what passed in the acts, and sing their sentiments between the acts; the song between the acts; now, usually, verses of a song in which the company join the singer, or the singing of the company with the singer; a union or chiming of voices in general (a chorus of laughter or ridicule); met. a composition in parts sung by many voices; the whole

body of vocalists other than soloists, whether in an oratorio, opera, or concert.—v.t. To sing or join in the chorus; or, to exclaim or call out in concert.—**Choral**, kô-ral, n. Belonging, relating, or pertaining to a chorus, choir, or concert.—**Chorale**, kô-râl, kô-râl-o, n. A psalm or hymn tune, often sung in union by the congregation, the organ supplying the harmony.—**Choric**, kô-rik, n. Pertaining to a chorus; choral. [Tenn.]—**Chorister**, kor'ist-er, n. A singer in a choir or chorus; a singer generally.

Chose, chôs, pret. of *choose*.—**Chosen**, chô'sen, pp. of *choose*. As an adjective, *choice*, *select*.

Chough, chuf, n. [A. Sax. *cod*, a chough or jackdaw; D. *caucus*, *lan. bos*.] A British bird of the crow family, which frequents chiefly the coasts of Cornwall of a black colour with red beak, legs, and toes.

Choultry, chôl'tri, n. In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers; a caravansary.

Chouse, chous, v.t.—*choused*, *chousing*. [Formerly spelled also *chiaus*, *chiaous*, from Turk. *chiaus*, *chawak*, a messenger, interpreter, &c. from the notorious swindling of a Turkish interpreter in London, in 1699.] To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by of or out of (to chouse one out of his money).

Chow-chow, chom'chon, n. A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to brined pickles.

Chowry, chon'ri, n. In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies.

Chrestomathy, krest-ma-tis'tika, n. [Gr. *chrestos*, useful, and *mathês*, to learn.] A book of extracts from a foreign language, with notes, intended to be used in acquiring the language.—**Chrestomathy**, **Chrestomathical**, krest-math'ik, krest-math'ik-al, n. Relating to a chrestomathy.

Chrism, k'rim, n. [Gr. *chrisma*, an unguent, from *chrô*, to anoint, whence also *Christ*.] Holy or consecrated oil or unguent used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction, more especially in the Latin and Greek churches; the baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child newly baptized; the baptismal vesture; the chrism.—**Chrismal**, k'rim'al, n. Pertaining to chrism.—The vessel holding the consecrated oil or chrism; the white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized after the unction with chrism.—**Chrismation**, k'rim-ma'shon, n. The act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil.—**Chrismatory**, k'rim-ma-to-ri, n. [L. *chrismatorium*.] A receptacle for the chrism or holy oil used in the services of the Greek and Roman churches.—**Chrism**, **Chrisme**, k'rim, n. [A form of *chrisma*.] A cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism; the white consecrated vesture put about a child when christened.—**Chrism child**, a newly baptized infant; a child that dies within a month after christening.

Christ, k'rist, n. [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Christos*, lit. anointed, from *chrô*, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew *Messiah*.—**Christen**, k'rist-en, v.t. [A. Sax. *christian*, from *Christ*, from *Christus*, a Christian, from *Christ*, *Christ*.] To initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; to name and baptize; to baptize; to name or denominate generally.—**Christendom**, k'rist-en-dum, n. [A. Sax. *christendom*—*Christen*, *Christen*, and *terram*, *dom*.] The territories, countries, or regions chiefly inhabited by Christians or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion; the whole body of Christians.—**Christian**, k'rist-yan, n. [D. *christianus*, from *Christus*, *Christ*.] One who believes, professes to believe, or who is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—a. Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity.—**Christian name**, the name given or announced at baptism.

as distinguished from the family name.—*Christian era or period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time.—*Christianity*, kris-ti-an'i-ti, n. The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.—*Christianisation*, kris-ti-an-iz-a'shon, n. The act or process of converting to Christianity.—*Christianise*, kris-ti-an-iz, v.t.—*Christianised*, kris-ti-an-iz-ed, v.t.—*Christianising*, kris-ti-an-iz-ing, v.t.—*to convert to Christianity*,—*Christianly*, kris-ti-an-li, adv. In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of a Christian.—*Christless*, kris-ti-less, a. Having no interest in Christ; without the spirit of Christ.—*Christmas*, kris-mas, n. [Christ, and *mass*, a Sax. *masse*, a holy day or feast.] The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, Christmas-day or Christmas-tide.—*Christmas-day*, n. The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.—*Christmas-eve*, n. The evening of the day before Christmas.—*Christmas-rose*, n. A plant of the hellebore genus, so called from its open rose-like flowers which blossom during winter.—*Christmas-tide*, Christmas-time, n. The season of Christmas.—*Christmas-tree*, n. A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c., at Christmas, from which are hung presents, generally with the names of the recipients inscribed on them.—*Christology*, kris-to-lo-ji, n. [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; that branch of divinity that deals directly with Christ.—*Christ's-thorn*, n. A deciduous shrub with large hooked spines, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe; so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ.—*Chromatic*, kro-mat'ik, a. [Gr. *chromatikos*, from *chroma*, colour.] Relating to colour, or to coloured inks or pigments; *used* including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale.—*Chromatic scale*, a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.—*Chromatically*, kro-mat'ik-al-li, adv. In a chromatic manner.—*Chromatics*, kro-mat'iks, n. The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colour of light and of natural bodies.—*Chromatography*, kro-ma-to-gra-fi, n. A treatise on colour; printing in colours.—*Chromatology*, kro-ma-to-lo-ji, n. The doctrine of or a treatise on colour.—*Chromatometer*, kro-ma-tom'e-ter, n. A scale for measuring colours.—*Chromatopores*, kro-mat'o-for, n. [Gr. *chromatos*, and *poreia*, kro-mat'o-for, n. One of the pigment cells in animals, well seen in the chameleons and cuttle-fishes.—*Chromatrops*, kro-ma-tröp, n. [Gr. *chroma*, and *tröps*, to turn.] An arrangement in a magic lantern in which brilliant effects are produced by designs being painted on two circular glasses and the glasses being made to rotate in opposite directions.—*Chroma*, Chromatum, kröm, kro'mi-um, n. [Gr. *chroma*, colour.] A metal which forms very hard steel-gray masses; so called from the various and beautiful colours—green, orange, yellow, red, &c.—which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter, yielding such pigments as *chrome-green*, *chrome-blue*, &c.—*Chromate*, kro-mät, n. A salt of chromic acid.—*Chromic*, kro-m'ik, a. Pertaining to chrome or obtained from it. *Chromic acid*, or *chromic oxide*, destroys the colour produced by indigo and many other matters, and hence is used in calico-printing.—*Chromite*, kro-mät, n. A mineral containing chromium.—*Chrome-lithography*, n. A method of producing coloured lithographic pictures by using stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of different colours, and so on.—*Chromo-lithograph*, n. A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography.—*Chromo-*

lithographer, n. One who practises chromo-lithography.—*Chromo-lithography*, n. Pertaining to chromo-lithography.—*Chromosphere*, kro-m'o-sfer, n. [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *sphaera*, a sphere.] The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes.—*Chromosphere*, kro-m'o-sfer'ik, a. Pertaining or relating to a chromosphere.—*Chro-matrops*, n. *CHROMATROPE*. *Chromule*, kro-m'ul, n. [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *ulm*, matter.] The colouring matter of plants other than green.—*Chronic*, kron'ik, a. [Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] Pertaining to time; having reference to time; continuing a long time, as a disease.—*Chronicle*, kron'ik-li, n. [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle.] An account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, more especially one of a simple unpretentious character; *pt.* the title of two books of the Old Testament consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah.—*Chronicle*, *chronicling*. To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register.—*Chronicler*, kron'ik-ler, n. One who chronicles; a writer of a chronicle.—*Chronogram*, kron'o-gram, n. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter or writing.] A word or words in which a date is expressed by the numeral letters occurring therein.—*Chronogrammatic*, *Chronogrammatist*, kron'o-gram-mat'ik, kron'o-gram-mat'ik-al-li, n. Belonging to a chronogram; containing a chronogram.—*Chronogrammatist*, kron'o-gram-mat'ist, n. A writer of chronograms.—*Chronograph*, kron'o-graf, n. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphö*, to write.] A chronogram; a device of various kinds for measuring and registering very minute portions of time with extreme precision, generally consisting of a revolving hand, disc, or cylinder, moved by clockwork, the time of the event being indicated by a point or pen marking the disc or cylinder, such marking being controlled either by the observer himself or by electricity.—*Chronographer*, kro-nog'raf-er, n. One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.—*Chronology*, kro-nol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *logos*, time, and *logos*, discourse or doctrine.] The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.—*Chronologic*, *Chronological*, kron-o-loj'ik, kron-o-loj'ik-al, a. Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.—*Chronologically*, kron-o-loj'ik-al-li, adv. In a chronological manner.—*Chronologist*, *Chronoleger*, kro-nol'o-ji-er, kro-nol'o-ji-er, n. One versed in dates of past events and transactions.—*Chronometer*, kro-nom'e-ter, n. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] Any instrument that measures time as a clock, watch, or dial; specifically, a time-keeper of great perfection of workmanship, made much on the principle of a watch, but rather larger, used (in conjunction with observations of the heavenly bodies) in determining the longitude at sea.—*Chronometric*, *Chronometrical*, kron-o-met'rik, kron-o-met'rik-al, a. Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.—*Chronometry*, kro-nom'e-tri, n. The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.—*Chronoscope*, kron'o-sköp, n. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *sköps*, to observe.] An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena; more especially, the name given to instruments of various forms for measuring the velocity of projectiles.—*Chrysalis*, kris'a-lis, kris'a-lid, n. [Gr. *chrysalis*, a grub, from *chryso*, gold, from its golden colour.] The form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from

the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. Called also *Aurelia* and *Pupa*.—*Chrysanthemum*, kris-an'them-mum, n. [Gr. *chryso*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] The generic and common name of numerous species of composite plants, two of which are common weeds in Britain, the ox-eye daisy and the corn-mari-gold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum, in its numerous varieties, is equally well known.—*Chryselephantina*, kris'e-l'e-fan'tin, n. [Gr. *elephas*, elephant, ivory.] Composed or partly composed of gold and ivory; a term specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, as made among the ancient Greeks.—*Chrysoberyl*, kris'o-ber'il, n. [Gr. *beryllos*, beryl.] A gem of a yellowish-green colour, next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry, being found in Ceylon, Fern, Siberia, Brazil, &c.—*Chrysochloa*, kris'o-chlo-a, n. [Gr. *chloa*, glue.] A silicate of the protoxide of copper of a fine emerald green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—*Chryso-graphy*, kris'o-gra-fi, n. [Gr. *graphö*, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold; the writing itself.—*Chrysolite*, kris'o-lit, n. [Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A greenish, sometimes transparent, gem, composed of silica, magnesium, and iron, not of great value.—*Chryso-prase*, kris'o-präs, n. [Gr. *prason*, a leek.] A translucent mineral of an apple-green colour, a variety of chalcidony much esteemed as a gem.—*Chuh*, chuh, n. [So called probably from its *chubbiness* or plumpness.] A river fish of the carp family, having the body oblong, nearly round; the head and back green, the sides silvery, and the belly white.—*Chubb-lock*, chub'lok, n. [From the name of its inventor, a London locksmith.] An intricate lock having in addition to its several tumblers a lever called a detector, which on the application of a false key moves and fixes the bolt so securely that further attempts at picking are useless.—*Chubby*, chub'by, a. [Akin to E. *chumpy*; Sw. dial. *kubbig*, plump, *kubb*, a lump, a block.] Having a round plump face or plump body; round and fat; plump.—*Chubbiness*, chub'biness, n. The state of being chubby.—*Chubb-faced*, a. Having a plump round face.—*Chuck*, chuk, n. [Imitative; comp. *cluck*.] The voice or call of a hen and some other birds, or a sound resembling that.—*v.t.* To make the noise which a hen and some other birds make when they call their chickens.—*Chuck*, chuk, n. [Corrupted from *chick*.] A chicken. [*Shak*.]—*Chuck*, chuk, v.t. [A modification of *chock*, Fr. *choquer*, and formerly written *chock*.] To strike, tap, or give a gentle blow; to throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch.—*n.* A slight blow or tap under the chin; a toss; a short throw.—*Chuck-farthing*, n. A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.—*Chuckle*, chuk'l, v.t.—*chuckled*, *chuckling*. [A freq. and dim. from *chuck*, to cry like a hen; or connected with *choke*.] To call, as a hen her chickens.—*v.t.* To cackle, as a hen or other fowl; to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.—*n.* The call of a hen and some other birds to their young; a short suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and the like.—*Chuff*, chuf, n. [Perhaps from W. *cyff*, a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; a niggard; an old miser.—*Chum*, chum, n. [Perhaps an abbrev. of *chamber-fellow*; or, a rather more probable suggestion, of *chimney-fellow*.] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms; hence, a close companion; a bosom-friend; an intimate.—*v.t.* To occupy the same room or rooms with another; to be the chum of some one.—*Chumpy*, chump, n. [Same as Icel. *kumbr*, a log, akin to *kubba*, to chop, and therefore allied to E. *chop*, *chub*, *chubby*.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—*Chump*

Fish, fur, fat, fall; m^s, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tubs, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. abun.—the Fr. u.

end, n. The thick end of a loin of veal or mutton next the tail.

Church, cherch, n. [O.E. *chiroke, acheraka*, &c., A. Sax. *ciros, ciroe, cyries* (the c's all hard), from Gr. *kyriakon*, a church, the Lord's house, from *Kyrios*, the Lord.—St. C. *Lord, D. *kerk*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche*.) A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; in England often restricted to a place of public worship belonging to the Established Church (as opposed to chapel and meeting-house); the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; ecclesiastical power or authority.—v.t. To perform with or for any one the office of returning thanks in the church, as a mother after childbirth.—Churchism, cherchism, n. Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church, especially a state church.—Church-court, n. A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes.—Church-ger, n. One who habitually attends church.—Church-going, n. Usually attending church; summoning to church, as a bell.—Churchman, cherch'man, n. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; in England, a member of the Established Church.—Churchmanship, cherch'man'ship, n. State of being a churchman.—Church-rate, n. A rate raised for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the church, churchyard, &c., in England.—Church-service, n. The religious service performed in a church; the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons.—Church-warden, n. A functionary appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend a church and its concerns, to represent the interests of the parish, &c.—Churchyard, cherch'y'ard, n. The ground in which the dead are buried, adjoining a church.*

Churl, cherl, n. [A. Sax. *corl*, a countryman of the lowest rank; Icel. *Dan. Sw. *kari*, a man, a male; G. *kerl*, a fellow.] A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or labourer; a rude, surly, sullen, selfish, or rough-tempered man.—Churlish, cherlish, n. Like or pertaining to a churl; rude; surly; sullen; unfeeling; uncivil; selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious.—Churlishly, cherlishly, adv. In a churlish manner.—Churlishness, cherlish-ness, n. The quality of being churlish.*

Churn, chern, n. [A. Sax. *cyra*, Gc. *kyra*, Icel. *kyrna*, Dan. *kyrma*, a churn; probably from same root as *corn, kernal*, butter being as it were the kernal or best portion of the milk.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.—v.t. To stir or agitate (milk or cream) in order to make into butter; to make (butter) by the agitation of milk or cream; to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.—Churn-staff, n. The staff or plunger which is worked in a churn.

Chute, shot, n. [Fr., a fall.] A river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated; an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level. [American.]

Chutney, Chutnee, chnt'ni, chnt'ne, n. An East Indian condiment compounded of ripe fruit, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon-juice, pounded and boiled together and bottled for use.

Chyle, kil, n. [Gr. *chylos*, juice, chyle, from *cheo*, to flow, whence also *chyme*.] A white or milky fluid separated from aliments while in the intestines, taken up by the lacteal vessels and finally entering the blood.—Chylaceous, ki-l'ia-shus, a. Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.—Chylification, Chylification, ki-l'ia-fak'shon, ki-l'ia-fak'shon, n. The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.—Chylification, Chylification, ki-l'ia-fak'tiv, ki-l'ia-fak'tiv, a. Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.—Chylifer, ki-l'ia-fik, a. Chyliferous. Chylify, ki-l'ia-fi, v.t. and i. To convert or be converted into chyle.—Chyliferous, ki-

li-pi-et'ik, a. [Gr. *poies*, to make.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chyliferous.—Chylous, ki'l'us, a. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

Chyme, kim, n. [Gr. *chymos*, juice. *CHYLE*.] The pulpy mass of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted from it.—Chymification, ki'm'i-fak'shon, n. The process of becoming or of forming chyme.—Chymify, ki'm'i-fi, v.t. and i. To form or be formed into chyme.—Chymous, ki'm'us, Pertaining to chyme.

Chymical, Chymist, Chymistry, kim'ik-al, kim'ist, kim'is'tri. *CHYMICA*, &c. Cibol, sib'ol, n. [Fr. *ciboule*, from L. *capula*, dim. of *capa*, an onion.] A plant of the onion genus without a bulb, and the leaves of which are used for culinary purposes.

Cicada, si-k'a'da, n. pl. Cicadas or Cicadae, si-k'a'de, si-k'a'dae. [L.] The popular and generic name of certain insects, the males of which have on each side of the body an organ with which they can make a considerable noise.—Cicada, si-k'a'da; It. pron. *chi-k'a'la*, n. [It., from L. *cicada*.] A cicada.

Cicatrice, sik'a'tris, n. [Fr. *cicatrice*, L. *cicatrix*.] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed. Also Cicatrix, si-k'a'triks, pl. Cicatrices, si-k'a'triks. Cicatricula, Cicatricele, si-k'a'trik'ula, si-k'a'trik'ul, n. [L. *cicatricele*, dim. of *cicatrix*.] The germinating point in the yolk of an egg at which development is first seen.—Cicatrix, si-k'a'tri-siv, a. Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.—Cicatrix, si-k'a'tri-siv, v.t.—*cicatrixed*, cicatrixing. To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; to heal up (a wound).—v.t. To become healed leaving a cicatrice; to skin over.—Cicatrixant, si-k'a'tri-zant, n. That which cicatrixes; a medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.—Cicatrixation, si-k'a'tri-zak'shon, n. The process of healing or forming a cicatrice.—Cicatrixes, si-k'a'triks, a. Full of scars; scarry.

Cicero, si-se-ro'ne, n. [It. pron. *chi-chi-ro'ni*, n. [It., from Cicero, the Roman orator.] A name given by the Italians to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country; hence, in a general sense, one who explains the curiosities of a place; a guide.—Ciceronian, si-se-ro'ni-an, a. Resembling the style of Cicero; eloquent.—Ciceronianism, si-se-ro'ni-an-izm, n. The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Cichorium, si-ki-ori'um, n. [L. *cichorium*, chio'ry.] Having the qualities of or belonging to plants of the succory or chio'ry family.

Cider, si'der, n. [Fr. *cidre*, from L. *cidere*, Gr. *akera*, strong drink, from *heh. shakar*, to intoxicate.] A fermented, slightly alcoholic drink prepared from the juice of apples.—Ciderkin, si'der-kin, n. An inferior beverage made from apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider.—Cider-mill, n. A mill for crushing apples for making cider.

Ci-devant, se-de-van, n. [Fr. from *ci-eci* (from L. *acies*), here, and *devant*, representing L. *de ob ante*, lit. of from before.] Previous; former; at a former period.

Ciel, Cieing, sel, sel'ing, n. Same as *Ceif*, *Ceifing*.

Cierge, sirj, n. [Fr., from L. *cera*, wax.] A candle carried in religious processions. Cigar, si-gar, n. [Fr. *cigare*, Sp. *cigarro*, originally the name of a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco-leaf, with a pointed end for putting into the mouth.—Cigaret, si-ga-ret, n. [Fr. dim. of *cigare*.] A little cut tobacco rolled up in tissue paper, used for smoking.

Cilia, si-l'ia, n. pl. [L. *cilium*, an eyelash.] The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes; hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body; small, generally microscopic, hair-like vibratile processes which project from animal membranes, and have usually important functions.—Ciliary, si-l'ia-ri, a. Belonging to the eyelids or eyelashes;

pertaining to or performed by vibratile cilia (*ciliary motus*).—Ciliated, Ciliated, si-l'ia, si-l'ia-ted, a. Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia.—Ciliiform, si-l'ia-form, a. Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender.

Cimbri, sim'brik, a. Pertaining to the Cimbric, an ancient people of Europe, generally considered a North German race.

Cimeter; Cimter; sim'o-tar, sim'l-tar, n. A scimitar.

Cimmerian, sim'me-ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Cimmerii or Cimmerians, a mythical people described as dwelling where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns; hence, very dark (*Mid.*).

Cimolite, sim'o-lit, n. [Fr. *cimolite*, from *Cimolus*, *Cimoli*, or *Argentaria*, one of the Cyclades.] A white, soft variety of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations, by the moderns as a fuller's earth.

Cinchona, sin-ko'na, n. [From the Countess of Chinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in spreading the remedy.] The name of a number of South American trees and shrubs, some of which yield the bark whence quinine is obtained; the bark of such trees, called also *Peruvian bark*.—Cinchonaceous, sin-ko'na'shus, a. Pertaining to cinchona or plants of allied genera.—Cinchonic, sin-ko'nik, a. Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from cinchona; having the properties of cinchona.—Cinchonin, Cinchonine, sin'ko-nin, n. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, along with quinine, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark, being valuable as a febrifuge.—Cinchonism, sin-ko-nizm, n. A disturbed condition of the system, the result of excess of cinchona or quinine.

Cincture, sing'tur, n. [L. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird, seen also in *precinct*, *succinct*.] A belt, girdle, or something similar; that which rings, encircles, or incloses; inclosure; arch, a ring round a column.—Cinctured, sing'turd, a. Girt with a girdle.

Cinder, sin'der, n. [A. Sax. *stoder*, *dross*, *cinder*; *icel. stady*, Sw. *sinder*, Dan. *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder; D. *soot*, G. *aster*.] A solid piece of matter remaining after having been subjected to combustion; especially, a piece of coal mere or less completely burnt, but not reduced to ashes.—Cindery, sin'der-i, a. Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them.

Cinematograph, sin-e-mat'o-graf, n. [Gr. *kinema*, motion, and *grapha*.] An apparatus by which a series of instantaneous photographs of something moving are shown in rapid succession so as to give the effect of reality.

Cinchyma, si-ni-ki-ma, n. [Gr. *kinos*, to move, and *chyma*, infusion—*on*, in, *cha*, to pour.] Bot. A tissue containing elaborated sap or latex.—Cinchymatous, si-nen-kim'at-us, a. Pertaining to cinchyma; laticiferous.

Cinereous, Cinereous, sin-e-re'shans, si-ne-re-us, n. [L. *cinereus*, *cinereus*, from *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.—Cinerris, sin-e-re'ris, n. [From the soft ashes of the surface of the leaves.] The common and generic name of several species of composite plants (chiefly South African) many varieties of which are cultivated in our gardens.—Cinerrary, sin'e-ra-ri, a. [L. *cinerraria*.] Pertaining to ashes; a term applied to the urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited.—Cinerration, sin-e-ra'shon, n. The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.—Cinerritous, sin-e-ri'tus, a. [L. *cinerritus*.] Having the colour or consistence of ashes; ash-gray; snaf, a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain.

Cingalee, sing'-ga-lee, a. Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also used as a noun, *sing*, and *pl*.

Cinnabar, sin'na-bar, n. [L. *cinnaabaris*, Gr. *siannabari*, a word of Eastern origin;

circular line: a term applied to a mode of delicence in some fruits, as in the herbane, monkey-pot, &c.
Circumscribe, ser-kum-skrib, v.t.—*circum-scribere, circumscribere*. [L. *circum-scribere*, *circum*, round, and *scribere*, to write.] To inscribe or draw a line round; to mark out certain bounds or limits for; to inclose within certain limits; to limit, bound, confine, restrain (authority &c.).—*Circumscribible*, ser-kum-skrib'i-b'l, a. Capable of being circumscribed.—*Circumscriber*, ser-kum-skrib'er, a. One who or that which circumscribes.—*Circumscription*, ser-kum-skrib'shon, a. The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; limitation; restriction; also a periphery or circumference.—*Circumscriptive*, ser-kum-skrib'i-tiv, a. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; limiting; restricting. [M.]
Circumspect, ser-kum-spekt, a. [L. *circum-spectus*—*circum*, round, and *specere*, to look.] Examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; wary; vigilant; prudent; cautious.—*Circumspectness*, ser-kum-spek'tness, a. The quality of being circumspect; observation of the true position of circumstances; watchfulness; vigilance; wariness; caution.—*Circumspectively*, ser-kum-spek'tiv, a. Circumspectly; cautiously.—*Circumspectly*, ser-kum-spek'tli, adv. In a circumspect manner; cautiously; watchfully.—*Circumspectness*, ser-kum-spek'tness, a. Circumspection.
Circumstance, ser-kum-stans, s. [L. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about—*circum*, round, and *stans*, to stand.] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; something incidental; some fact giving rise to a certain presumption, or tending to afford some evidence; detail; incidental; event; pl. situation; surroundings; state of things; especially, condition in regard to worldly estate.—s.f. *circumstances*, *circumstances*. To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings; usually in pp.—*Circumstantial*, ser-kum-stan'shal, a. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; attending; incidental; relating to, but not essential; exhibiting all the circumstances (account or recital); minute; particular; obtained or inferred from the circumstances of the case; not direct or positive (circumstantial evidence).—a. Something incidental and of subordinate importance; opposed to essential.—*Circumstantiality*, ser-kum-stan'shal'i-ti, a. The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fineness of detail.—*Circumstantially*, ser-kum-stan'shal'i, adv. In a circumstantial manner; minutely; in full detail; indirectly; not positively.—*Circumstantiate*, ser-kum-stan'shi-at, v.t. To confirm by circumstances; to describe circumstantially or in full detail.
Circumvallate, ser-kum-val'lat, v.t. [L. *circumvallatus*, and *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart.—*Circumvallation*, ser-kum-val'lat'shon, a. The act of surrounding with a rampart; a line of field fortifications consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp.
Circumvent, ser-kum-vent, v.t. [L. *circumvenire*, *circumvenire*—*circum*, about, and *venire*, to come.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; to defeat or get the better of by cunning; to outwit; to overreach.—*Circumvention*, ser-kum-ven'shon, a. The act of circumventing; outwitting or overreaching; stratagem; cunning; deception.—*Circumventive*, ser-kum-ven'tiv, a. Tending or designed to circumvent.—*Circumventor*, ser-kum-ven'ter, a. One who circumvents.
Circumvolve, ser-kum-velv, v.t.—*circumvolvare, circumvolvare*. [L. *circumvolvare*, and *volvere*, to roll.] To turn or cause to roll round; to cause to revolve.—*Circumvolution*, ser-kum-velv'v'shon, a. A rolling or being rolled round; one of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution; a revolvment procedure.
Civica, ser-kus, a. pl. *Civicae*, ser-kus-ee. [L.] Among the ancient Romans a kind of theatre or amphitheatre adapted for

horse-races, the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c.; in modern times a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment.
Cirque, ser, s. [Fr., a circle, a circus.] A circus; a kind of circular valley among mountains; an amphitheatre.
Cirrhosis, sir-rō'sis, s. [Gr. *kirrhos*, orange-tawny, from the appearance of the diseased liver.] A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, often seen in drunkards.—*Cirrhosis*, sir-rō'tik, s. A feated with or having the character of cirrhosis.
Cirribranch, Cirribranchiate, 'sir-ri-brang-k, sir-ri-brang'ki-at, a. [L. *cirrus*, a tendril, and *branchia*, gills.] Having tendril-like gills: a term applied to certain molluscs.—*Cirribranchia*, Cirribranchia, sir-ri-brang-k'i-er-us, a. Possessing cirri.—*Cirriform*, sir-ri-form, a. Formed like a tendril.—*Cirrigrade*, sir-ri-grād, a. [L. *gradior*, to go.] Moving by means of tendril-like appendages.—*Cirriped*, sir-ri-ped, a. [L. *cirrus*, and *pes*, pedis, the foot.] A member of an order of lower crustaceous animals, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed.—*Cirrus*, Cirrus, sir'ris, sir'rus, s. Bot. having a cirrus or tendril; resembling tendril or coiling like them. Written also *Cirrhosus*, *Cirrhosus*—*Cirrus*, sir'rus, a. pl. Cirri, sir'ri. A tendril; a long thread-like organ by which a plant climbs; a soft curved filamentary appendage to parts serving as the feet of certain lower animals, as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes; one of the forms which clouds assume; a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation, *cirro-cumulus* and *cirro-stratus* being intermediate forms partaking partly of this character, partly of that of the cumulus and stratus.
Cisalpine, sis-al'pin, s. [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpes*, Alps.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps.—*Cisalpine*, sis-al'lan'tik, a. Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.—*Cismontane*, sis-mon'tān, a. Extending on this side of the mountains; specifically, on this side of the Alps; opposed to *Ultramontane*.—*Cispa-dan*, sis-pa-dān, s. [L. *Padus*, the river Po.] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.
Cislerie, sis-lēr, s. [Fr., from *cislerie*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] The art or operation of chasing; chased metal work.
Cislerie, sis-lē-rē, s. Same as *Cislerie*.
Cisoid, sis-oid, a. [Gr. *kisoe*, ivy.] Geom. a particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles.—*Cisoidal*, sis-oid'al, a. [L. *cisoides*, Gr. *kisoides*, a chest.] A place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones.—*Cistella*, sis-tel'la, s. [L., a casket, dim. of *cista*, a box.] Bot. the capsular shield of some lichens.
Cistercian, sis-ter'shan, a. A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, *Cistercium* or *Citeaux*, near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1098.
Cistern, sis'tern, s. [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor.
Cistus, sis'tus, s. [Gr. *kestos*.] The rock-rose, the name of European plants of various species, some of them beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, ornamental in gardens.
Citadel, sit'a-del, a. [Fr. *citadelle*.] Same origin as *city*. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or in case of a siege, to form a final point of defence.
Cite, sit, v.t.—*citeo, citing*. [Fr. *citer*, from L. *cito*, *citero*, freq. of *cito*, to call, to summon; seen also in *accite*, *invite*, *re-cite*.] To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; to summon before a

person or tribunal; to quote, adduce, or bring forward; to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation (to cite an authority).—*Citable*, sit'a-bl, a. Capable of being cited or quoted.—*Cital*, sit'al, a. The act of citing to appear; a summons; mention; quotation; citation.—*Citation*, sit'ashon, a. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear, as in a court; the act of citing a passage from a book or person; the passage or words quoted; quotation.—*Citatory*, sit'a-to-ri, a. Having the power or form of citation.—*Citer*, sit'er, a. One who cites.
Cithara, sit'h-ā-rā, s. [L., from Gr. *kythara*, whence *gittern*, *guitar*.] An ancient stringed instrument resembling the more modern cithern or guitar.—*Cithariet*, *Citharietis*, sit'h-ā-ri-ē'tik, a. Pertaining to the cithara.—*Cithara*, *Cithara*, sit'h-ern, sit'h-ern, a. An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut.
Cithara, sit'h-ern, s. [Fr. *cithon*, from L. *cithonum*, from *cithra*, the lemon or citron.] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.—*Cithra*, sit'h-ern, a. Belonging to or derived from lemons or citrons.—*Cithric acid*, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharge in a co-printing.—*Cithrine*, sit'h-rin, a. [L. *cithrinus*, from *cithra*, a lemon or citron.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow or greenish-yellow.—*Cithric compound*, the compound of nitrate of mercury.—a. Lemon colour; a yellow pellucid variety of quartz.
Cithern, sit'h-ern, a. CITHARA.
City, sit'l, s. [Fr. *cit*, from L. *ciuitas*, *ciuitas*, a city, state, from *ciuis*, a citizen, whence also *civil*.] In a general sense, a large and important town; in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a town corporate that is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church; in the United States an incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen; the inhabitants of a city collectively.—a. Pertaining to a city.—*Citted*, sit'id, a. Belonging to a city; having the qualities of a city; covered with cities.—*Citizen*, sit-izen, s. [O. E. *ciwicein*, from O. Fr. *ciwicein*, *ciwicein*, &c. (Mod. Fr. *citoyen*), from *cit*, a city. The *s* is a corruption of the old symbol used for *y*.] The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom or a privilege of the city in which he resides; a member of a state with full political privileges.—a. Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred.—*Citizenry*, sit-izen-ri, s. To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen.—*Citizenship*, sit-izen-ship, s. The state or principles of a citizen.
Olive, siv, s. [Fr. *cive*, L. *olea*, an onion.] A small perennial plant of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen-gardens as a pot-herb.
Civet, siv'et, s. [Fr. *civette*, It. *stobato*, from Ar. *shibet*, the substance civet.] A strong-smelling substance taken from the anal glands of the civet-cat, and yielding a perfume; the animal that yields this substance.—s.f. To scent with civet.—*Civetcat*, a. The name of several carnivorous mammals natives of N. Africa and Asia, having a gland near the anus containing the odorous substance called civet.
Citizen, siv'ik, a. [L. *ciuitas*, from *ciuis*, a citizen; whence also *city*.] Pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honour.—*Civic crown*, *Romulus*, a crown of oak leaves given to a soldier who saved the life of a citizen in battle.—*Civics*, siv'iks, a. The science of the rights and duties of citizens.—*Civil*, siv'il, a. [L. *ciuis*, from *ciuis*.] Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state (*civil rights*, government, &c.); political; municipal or private, as opposed to criminal; not ecclesiastical or military; exhibiting some refinement of manners; civilized; courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; polite.—*Civil engineer*, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of

roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbours, &c.—*Civil law*, the law of a state, city, or country; more specifically, the Roman law, the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire, and has largely influenced modern systems.—*Civil list*, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain, mainly for the expenses of the royal household, pensions, &c.—*Civil service*, that branch of the public service in which the non-military employees of a government are engaged, or those persons collectively.—*Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state.—*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year.—*Civility*, *civ'il-li*, *adv.* In a civil manner; as regards civil rights or privileges; politely; courteously; in a well-bred manner.—*Civilian*, *civ'il-i-an*, *a.* One skilled in the Roman or civil law; one whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.—*Civility*, *civ'il-i-ti*, *n.* [L. *civilitas*, from *civis*.] The state of being civilized; good breeding; politeness; or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention.—*Civilizable*, *civ'il-i-z-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being civilized.—*Civilization*, *civ'il-i-z-a-shun*, *n.* The act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.—*Civilize*, *civ'il-i-z-e*, *v.t.* [Fr. *civiliser*, formerly also *civiliter*.] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce order and civil organization among; to refine and enlighten; to elevate in social life.—*Civilized*, *civ'il-i-z-ed*, *p.* and *a.* Possessing some culture or refinement; refined; cultivated.—*Civilizer*, *civ'il-i-z-er*, *n.* One who or that which civilizes or tends to civilize.

Clachan, *klach'an*, *n.* [Gael. from *clach*, a stone.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet.

Clack, *klak*, *v.t.* [An imitative word; comp. Fr. *claque*, a clap or c. D. *klacken*, to clap; E. *clap*, *crack*.] To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to rattle; to utter sounds or words rapidly and continuously, or with sharpness and abruptness.—*v.i.* To cause to make a sharp, short sound; to clap; to speak without thought; to rattle on.—*a.* A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; a kind of small windmill for frightening birds; continual talk; prattle.—*Clacker*, *klak'er*, *n.* One who or that which clacks.—*Clack-dish*, *n.* A dish formerly used by mendicants, with a cover, which they clacked to excite notice. [Shak.]—*Clack-horn*, *n.* A valve in pumps with a single flap, hinged at one edge.

Clad, *klad*, *pp.* Clothed.

Claim, *klam*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *clamer*, from L. *clamare*, *clamare*, to shout; whence also *clamour*, *acclaim*, *acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c.] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert a right to; to demand as due.—*v.i.* To be entitled to; a thing; to have a right; to derive a right; to assert claims; to put forward claims.—*a.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; a right to claim or demand; a title to anything; the thing claimed or demanded; speedily, in America, Australia, &c. a piece of land allotted to one.—*Claimable*, *klam'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being claimed or demanded as due.—*Claimant*, *claim'er*, *klam'ant*, *klam'er*, *n.* One who claims; one who demands anything as his right.—*Claimless*, *klam'less*, *a.* Having no claim.

Clairvoyance, *klair-vo'ans*, *n.* [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *voir*, seeing, *pp.* of *voir* (L. *videre*), to see.] A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state, by which the person (called a clairvoyant or clairvoyant) discerns objects concealed from sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.—*Clairvoyant*, *klair-vo'ant*, *a.* Of or pertaining to clairvoyance.—*Clairvoyante*, *klair-vo'ant*, *n.* A man or woman in a certain stage of mesmerism, in which state the subject is said to see things not present to the senses.

Clam, *klam*, *v.t.*—*clawed*, *clawing*. [A.

Sax. claw, mud, clay, that which le clamy; Dan. *klam*, clammy, *klamma*, to clug.] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.—*v.t.* To be glutinous or moist; to stick like clammy matter or moisture.—*Clammy*, *klam'mi*, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.—*Clammyly*, *klam'mi-li*, *adv.* In a clammy manner.—*Clamminess*, *klam'mi-ness*, *n.* The state of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness.

Clam, *klam*, *n.* [Shortened from *clamp*, the former name, given from the firmness with which some of these animals adhere to rocks. CLAMP.] The popular name of certain hivalvular shell-fish, of several genera and many species.—*Clam-shell*, *n.* The shell of a clam.

Clamant, *klam'ant*, *a.* [CLAIM.] Clamorous; beseeching; pressing; urgent; crying.—*Clamber*, *klam'ber*, *v.t.* [O. E. *clamber*, *clamber*, akin to *claw*, to adhere, *claw*, and *climb*.] To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet; to rise up steeply [Tenn. It.—*v.t.* To ascend by climbing; to climb with difficulty. [Shak.]—*a.* The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty.

Clamour, *klam'er*, *n.* [L. *clamor*, an outcry, from *clamo*, to cry out, whence E. *claim*.] A great outcry; vociferation made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a number of voices; loud complaint; urgent demand; loud and continued noise.—*v.i.* To utter in a loud voice; to shout.—*v.t.* To make a clamour; to utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to make importunate complaints or demands.—*Clamorous*, *klam'er-us*, *a.* One who clamours.—*Clamorously*, *klam'er-us-li*, *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.—*Clamorousness*, *klam'er-us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

Clamp, *klamp*, *n.* [Most closely connected with L. G. and D. *klampe*, Dan. *klampe*, G. *klampe*, a clamp; from root seen in E. *climb*, *clamber*, *claw* (to pinch with bunger), *claw*.] Something rigid that fastens two pieces together, or strengthening any framework; an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners, &c., for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens.—*v.t.* To fasten with clamps; to fix a clamp on.

Clamp, *klamp*, *n.* [Imitative; comp. *clank*, *clink*.] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.—*v.t.* To tread heavily. [Thack.]

Clan, *klan*, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *clann*, family, tribe.] A race; a family; a tribe; the common descendants of a family; same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief; a clique, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.—*Clannish*, *klan'ish*, *a.* Imbued with the feelings, sentiments, and prejudices peculiar to clans; blindly devoted to those of one's own clan, set, or locality; and illiberal towards others.—*Clannishly*, *klan'ish-li*, *adv.* In a clannish manner.—*Clannishness*, *klan'ish-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.—*Clanship*, *klan'ship*, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.—*Clannishman*, *klan'sman*, *n.* A member of a clan.

Clandestine, *klan-des'tin*, *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, from *clamo*, in secret.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view; generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.—*Clandestinely*, *klan-des'tin-li*, *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; in secret.—*Clandestine-ness*, *clandestinity*; *klan-des'tin-ness*, *klan-des'tin'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine.

Clang, *klang*, *n.* [Imitative of sound, and akin to *clank*, *clink*, *clack*; G. *klängen*, to sound; Dan. Sw. G. *klang*, D. *klank*, a sound; L. *clangor*, Gr. *klange*.] A loud sound produced from solid bodies, especially that produced by the collision of metallic bodies; a clank; clangour.—*v.t.* To give out a clang; to clank; to resound.—*v.i.* To cause to sound with a clang.—*Clangorous*, *klang'ger-us*, *a.* Making a

clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.—*Clangorous*, *klang'ger-us*, *a.* [Directly from L. *clangor*.] A sharp, hard, ringing sound as of a trumpet.

Clank, *klank*, *n.* [CLANG.] The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies (as chains, iron armour, &c.); generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink*.—*v.t.* To cause to sound with a clank.—*v.i.* To sound with or give out a clank.

Clap, *klap*; *v.t.*—*clapped* or *clapt* (pret. & pp.), *clapping*. [Same as *clap*, and Sw. *klappa*, Dan. *klappe*, D. and L. G. *klappen*, to clap, to pat, &c.; perhaps imitative of sound.] To strike with a quick motion; to slap; to thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to* (to *clap* to the door); to place or put by a hasty or sudden motion (to *clap* the hand to the mouth, to *clap* spurs to a horse).—*To clap hands*, to strike the palms of the hands together, as a mark of applause or delight.—*To clap the wings*, to flap them, or to strike them together so as to make a noise.—*To clap hood of*, to seize roughly and suddenly.—*v.t.* To come together suddenly with noise; to clack; to strike the hands together in applause.—*a.* A collision of bodies with noise; a bang; a slap; a sudden act or motion (in phrase of a *clap*, that is at a blow, all at once); a burst or peal of thunder.—*Clapper*, *klap'er*, *n.* A person who claps or applauds by clapping; that which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell; a kind of small noisy windmill to scare birds.—*Clap-net*, *n.* A net for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string.—*Clap-stall*, *n.* The bottom part of the frame on which the lock-gates of docks, &c. shut.—*Clap-trap*, *n.* An artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; hence, any sentiment or other rhetorical device by which a person panders to an audience; haurum &c. Designing or designed merely to catch applause.

Claque, *klak*, *n.* [Fr. from *claque*, to clap the hands, to applaud.] A name applied collectively to a set of men who in theatres (as in those of Paris) are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors.—*Claqueur*, *klak'er*, *n.* [Fr.] A member of the claque, one hired to publicly applaud a theatrical piece.

Clarence, *klaren-s*, *n.* [After the Duke of Clarence, William IV.] A four-wheeled carriage, with inside seats for four.

Clarencieux, *klaren-sieu*, *n.* [Said to be from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the Garter.

Clare-obscure, *klair-ob'skür*, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] Point light and shade; chiaroscuro.

Claret, *klar'et*, *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*, clear; It. *claretto*.] The name given in England to the red wine of the Bordeaux district.—*a.* Having the colour of claret wine.—*Claret-cup*, *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and a slice or two of lemon or other flavouring ingredients.—*Claret-jug*, *n.* A fancy glass or silver decanter, with lip and handle, for holding claret.

Clarify, *klar'i-fi*, *v.t.*—*clarified*, *clarifying*. [Fr. *clarifier*, from L. *clarificare*—*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine (liquor).—*v.t.* To give or become clear or free from feculent matter; to become pure, as liquors.—*Clarifier*, *klar'i-fi-er*, *n.* One who or that which clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified.—*Clarification*, *klar'i-fi-ka'shon*, *n.* The act of clarifying; particularly the clearing or refining of liquid substances from all feculent matter.

Clarinet, *klar'i-net*, *klar'i-on-et*, *n.* [Fr. *clarinète*, L. *clarus*, clear.] A wind-instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe, having a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument.—*Clarion*, *klar'i-on*, *n.* [L. L. *claris*, *claris*

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; nose, not, move; tube, tub, hull; oil, pound; &c. &c. above—the Fr. u.

pan away or disappear from the sky; often followed by up, or, away, to exchange sheaves and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses; used to leave a part; often followed by out or outward.

Clearance, klé'ra-na, n. The act of clearing.—**Clearer, klé'v'er, n.** One who or that which clears.—**Clearing, klé'ring, n.** The act of one who clears; among farmers, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences; among railway, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.—**Clearing-house, n.** The place where the operation termed clearing in banks and railways is carried on.—**Clearly, klé'ri, adv.** In a clear manner; brightly; lamely; plainly; evidently.—**Clearness, klé'ri-nes, n.** The state or quality of being clear.—**Clear-headed, a.** Having a clear head or understanding; having acute discernment or keen intelligence.—**Clear-sighted, a.** Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious.—**Clear-sightedness, n.**—**Clear-starch, a.** To stiffen and dress with clear or colourless starch.—**Clear-starcher, n.** One who clear-starches.—**Clear-story, Clear-story, klé'ri-stó-ri, n.** [From its being clear of the roof of the aisle.] The upper story of a cathedral or other church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building.

Clear, klé't, n. [Allied to *G. klés, klé'te, a.* claw.] A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon; a piece of iron worn on a shoe; a piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position, or for strengthening.—*c.l.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

Cleave, klév, c.l.—*pret. cleave or cleaved; pp. cleaved; ppr. cleaving.* [A. Sax. *clifan, cleofan, pret. clifode, pp. clifod* (cleaved) is therefore historically the correct *pret. & pp.*; cog. D. and L. *kléven, Dan. klébe, G. klében, to adhere, to cleave. Clémb* is akin.] To stick; to adhere; to be attached physically, or by affection or other tie.

Cleave, klév, a.l.—*pret. cleave or cleave (the latter antiquated), also clef; pp. cleave, cleaf or cleaved; ppr. cleaving.* [A. Sax. *cléofan, pret. cléofde, pp. cléofde* (the historically correct conjugation) is therefore *cleave, cleave or cleave, cleofan*, to cleave or split; cog. D. *kléven, Isel. kléfa, Dan. klébe, G. klében.*] To part or divide by force; to split or river; to sever forcibly; to hew; to cut.—*s.l.* To divide; to split; to open.—**Cleaveable, klé'va-bl, a.** Capable of being cleaved or divided.—**Cleaveage, klé'vá, n.** The act of cleaving or splitting; the manner in which rocks or mineral substances regularly cleave or split according to their natural joints, or regular structure.—**Cleaver, klé'v'er, n.** One who or that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

Clef, klé'f, n. [Fr. *clef, L. claris, a.* key.] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole.

Cleft, klé'f, pret. & pp. of cleave, to divide.—*a.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a cleft.—**Cleft-footed, a.** Having cleft or cloven feet.—**Cleft-palate, a.** A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to form a longitudinal gap in the upper lip.—*a.* An accompaniment of harelip.

Cleg, klé'g, n. [Icel. *kléggi, Dan. klégg, a.* cleg.] A blood-sucking fly of a gray colour, troublesome to horses, cattle, and even man; a horse-fly or breeze.

Cleik, klé'k, n. [Akin to *cléw.*] An iron hook; a head of golf club.

Cleistogamite, Cleistogamous, klé'to-gam-ik, klé'to-ga-mus, n. [Gr. *kléid, to close or shut up, and gamos, marriage.*] Bot. Having minute, bud-like, self-fertilizing flowers as well as other flowers conspicuously coloured.

Cleithral, klé'th'ral, a. [Gr. *kléid, to shut*

in.] Having a roof that forms a complete covering; said of ancient Greek temples.

Clematis, klém'a-tis, n. [Gr. *klématis.*] The generic name of a woody climbing plant, the only British species of which, the common traveller's-joy, runs over hedges, walls, &c., in many parts of England, having clusters of white blossoms.

Clemency, klém'en-si, n. [L. *clemencia, from clemens, clemens, merciful.*] Mildness of temper as shown by a superior to an inferior; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; softness or mildness of the element.—**Clement, klém'en-t, n.** A mild temper and disposition; gentleness; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.—**Clemently, klém'en-t-li, adv.** With mildness of temper; mercifully.

Clench, klénch, v.t. [Softened form—*see clink, Dan. klénke, Sw. klénka, to clench, to rivet; akin clink.*] To secure or fasten, as a nail, by beating down the point when it is driven through anything; to rivet; to establish, settle, or confirm a denial, argument, &c.; to bring together and set firmly; to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands); to grasp firmly.—*a.* A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch; a clinch.—**Clencher, klém'sher, n.** That which clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; a clincher.

Clepe, klép, e.—*pp. clept.* [A. Sax. *clifan, clæpian.*] To call or name. [Shak.]

Clepydra, klép'si-dra, n. [Gr. *klépydra, klépe, to steal, to hide, and hydr, water.*] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

Cleptomaniac, klép-tó-má-ni-a, n. KLEPTOMANIA.

Cleric-story, klé'ri-stó-ri, n. Under **CLERAT.**

Clergy, klér'ji, n. [O. Fr. *clergie, from L. clericus, Gr. klérikos, clerical, from kléros, a lot, an allotment, the clergy. Akin clerical, clerik.*] The body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the service of God in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity;—*s.*, benefit of clergy.—**Benefit of clergy, law,** the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; in case of felony, an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read, though laymen could only *c.l.* in it once; abolished in 1827.—**Clergyable, klér'ji-a-bl, a.** Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy (clergyable offence).—**Clergyman, klér'ji-man, n.** A man in holy orders; the minister of a Christian church.

Clerical, klér'ik-al, a. [L. *clericus, Gr. klérikos, CLERAT, CLERAT.*] Relating or pertaining to the clergy; relating to a writer or copyist.—**Clerical error, an error in the text of a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber.**—**Cleric, klér'ik, n.** A clergyman or scholar.—**Clericalism, klér'ik-al-izm, n.** Clerical power or influence; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism.—**Clericity, klé'ri-ti, t.** The state of being a clergyman.—**Clerisy, klér'is-i, n.** A body of clerks or learned men; the literati; the clergy, as opposed to the laity.

Clerk, klark, n. [A. Sax. *clere, a* priest; O. Fr. *clere; from L. clericus, Gr. klérikos, CLERAT.*] A clergyman or ecclesiastic; man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England; formerly also any man of education; the layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Anglican Church; one who is employed in keeping records or accounts; an officer attached to courts, municipal and other corporations, associations, &c., whose duty generally is to keep records of proceedings, and transact business under direction of the court, body, &c., by whom he is employed; in America, an assistant in a shop; a shopman.—**St. Nicholas' clerk, a** thief. [Shak.]—**Clerks, klark'es, n.** A female clerk.—**Clerkly, klark'li, a.** Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship; scholarly.—*adv.* In a scholarly manner. [Shak.]—**Clerks, klark'ship, n.** The state of being a clerk; the office or business of a clerk or writer.

Clever, klév'er, a. [Connected with O. E. *cleof, a* claw, and with *cleave, to adhere.*] Performing or acting with skill or address; possessing ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; indicative of or exhibiting cleverness; dexterous; adroit; able.—**Cleverish, klév'er-ish, a.** Tolerably clever.—**Cleverly, klév'er-li, adv.** In a clever manner; dexterously; skillfully; ably.—**Cleverness, klév'er-nes, n.** The quality of being clever; dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; smartness.

Clew, a or *v.t.* **CLER.**

Cliche, klé-shé, n. [Fr. from *cliquer, to stereotype, from older *cliquer, to fasten, to make firm, from root of *clinch, clench* (omitting the nasal).*] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving.*

Click, klík, a.l. [An imitative word expressing a slight sound than *clerk*; comp. *clack, cluck, clink, clank; D. klikken, a* cliquer, to click.] To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking; to tick.—*e.l.* To move with a clicking sound.—*a.* A small sharp sound; the click of the natives of South Africa; the piece that enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a detent or ratchet; the latch of a door.

Client, klí'ent, n. [L. *cliens, clientela, a* client, from O. L. *clies, to hear.*] An ancient Roman citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence (his patron); one whose interests are represented by any professional man; especially one who applies to a lawyer, or commits his cause to his management.—**Clientage, klí'ent-aj, n.** The state or condition of a client.—**Clientage, klí'ent-aj, n.** The state or condition of being a client; a body of clients.—**Cliental, klí'ent-al, a.** Pertaining to a client or clients.—**Clientelary, klí'ent-'tel-er-i, a.** Pertaining to clients.—**Clientelous, klí'ent-'tel-ús, a.** Pertaining to clients or dependants; one's clients collectively.—**Clientship, klí'ent-shíp, n.** The condition of being a client.

Cliff, klíf, n. [A. Sax. *clif, a* rock, a cliff—*D. klif, Icel. klif, a* cliff; comp. also *Dan. klippe, Sw. klippa, G. klippe, a* crag.] A precipice; the steep and rugged face of a rocky mountain; a steep rock; a headland.—**Rocky, klíf'f, a.** Having cliffs; precipitous; craggy.

Climacteric, klím-ak'ter-ik, n. [Gr. *klímaktér, the* step of a ladder, from *klímaz, a* ladder or scale. **CLIMAX.**] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; the grand or great climacteric being the 66th year.—*a.* Pertaining to a climacteric.

Climatic, klím'at-ik, a. [L. *clima, Gr. klíma, klímata, a* slope, a zone of the earth, a climate, from *kléw, to bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole.*] The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c., especially as they affect the life of animals or man.—**Climatic, klím'at-ik, klím'at-ál, klím'at-'al, klím'at-'al, klím'at-'al, n.** Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate.—**Climatic, klím'at-ik, n.** [L. *clima, Gr. klíma, klímata, a* slope, a zone of the earth, a climate, from *kléw, to bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole.*] The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c., especially as they affect the life of animals or man.—**Climatic, klím'at-ik, klím'at-'al, klím'at-'al, klím'at-'al, n.** Pertaining to a climate or climates; limited by a climate.—**Climatic, klím'at-ik, n.** [L. *clima, Gr. klíma, klímata, a* slope, a zone of the earth, a climate, from *kléw, to bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole.*] The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c., especially as they affect the life of animals or man.—**Climatic, klím'at-ik, klím'at-'al, klím'at-'al, klím'at-'al, n.** Pertaining to a climate or climates; 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Closet, kloz'et, n. [O.Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clois*, an inclosure. *Cloaz*, n.] A small room or apartment for retirement; a study room for privacy; a small side-room or recess for storing utensils, furniture, provisions, &c.—*s.t.* To put in or admit into a closet, as for concealment or for private consultation; usually in pp. *closetted*.

Closure, n. Under *Cloaz*, *s.t.*

Clot, klot, n. [Older form of *clod*, and formerly used in same sense: A. Sax. *clot*, a mass; D. *klot*, a ball or globe; Sw. *klot*, a sphere, *klots*, a block; G. *klots*, a clod, a lump, *klots*, a block; akin *clod*.] A coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter, as of blood, cream, &c.—*s.t.*—*clotted*, *clotting*. To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick, inspissated mass.—*s.t.* To cause to coagulate; to make or form into *clots*.—*Clotty*, klot'ti, a. Full of clots; resembling a clot; coagulated.

Clotk, kloth, n. [A. Sax. *clith*—D. *clod*, Icel. *klott*, Dan. and Sw. *klods*, G. *klod*, *clod*.] A fabric of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving; frequently, a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material; a piece of linen for covering a table at meals, a table-cloth; a professional dress, especially that of a clergyman; hence, with the definite article or other defining word, the office of a clergyman; the members of the clerical profession.—*Clothes*, klōvā, *s.t.*—*clothed* or *clad*, *clothing*. To put garments on; to dress; to furnish or supply with clothes or raiment; *to*. To cover or spread over with anything; to invest; to put on or over.—*Clothes*, klōvās, a. pl. [A plural of *cloth*, though it cannot now be said to have a singular.] Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; rature; the covering of a bed; bed-clothes.—*Clothes-horse*, n. A frame to hang clothes on.—*Clothes-moth*, n. A name for several moths whose larvæ are destructive to woollen fabrics, furs, &c.—*Cloth-hall*, n. A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, where producers and buyers meet periodically.—*Clothier*, klōv'ī-ēr, n. A seller of cloth or of clothes.—*Clothing*, klōv'ing, n. Garments in general; clothes.—*Cloth-worker*, n. A maker of cloth.—*Cloth-yard*, n. A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard.—*Cloth-yard shaft*, an arrow a cloth-yard long.

Clodpoll, klof'pōl, n. Same as *Clodpoll*.

Clod, klozd, n. [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general; A. Sax. *clod*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*; so in O. D. *clot*, a clod, and *klots*, a clod.] A collection of visible vapour or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude; the principal forms being designated as the *cirrus*, the *cumulus*, and the *stratus* (see these words); something resembling a cloud, as a body of smoke or flying dust; a dark area of colour in a lighter material; that which obscures, darkens, sullies, threatens, or the like; a multitude; a collection; a mass.—*s.t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; hence, to obscure; to darken; to render gloomy or sullen; to darken in spots; to variegate with colours.—*s.t.* To grow cloudy; to become obscured with clouds.—*Clodberry*, klod'ber-ī, n. A plant of the hramble family, with large and white flowers and orange-red berries of an agreeable taste.—*Cloudy*, kloud'i, a. Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds, as the sky; consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; dark; not easily understood; having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues.—*Cloudily*, kloud'i-lī, *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly obscurely.—*Cloudiness*, kloud'i-nēs, n. The state of being cloudy.—*Cloudless*, kloud'les, a. Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright.—*Cloudlessly*, kloud'les-lī, *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.—*Cloudlet*, kloud'let, n. A small cloud.—*Cloud-built*, a. Built up of clouds; fanciful; imaginary; chimerical.—*Cloud-capped*, *Cloud-capt*, a. Capped with clouds; touching the

clouds; lofty. [Shak.]—*Cloud-kissing*, a. Touching the clouds; lofty. [S'ak.]

Clough, kluf, n. [A. Sax. *clufa*, a cleft, ravine, from *clod*, to cleave; comp. *Icel. kluf*, a cleft, *klufa*; to cleave; D. *klouf*, a ravine.] A cleft, ravine, or valley in a hillside; a kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in flooding fields.

Clout, klout, n. [A. Sax. *clout*, a clout, a patch; Dan. *klud*, Sw. *klud*, a clout; also V. clut, Ir. and Gael. *clud*, a clout; A patch or rag; a piece of cloth or of cloth, especially a worthless piece; *arabery*, the mark fixed in the centre of a target.—*s.t.* To mend by sewing on a clout or patch; to cover with a clout or piece of cloth; to join clumsily.

Clout, clout-nail, klout'nāl, n. [Fr. *clout*, a dim. of *clou*, a nail. A short, large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes; also, a nail for securing small patches of iron, and in axle-trees, &c.—*s.t.* To stud or fasten with nails.

Clove, klōv, pret. of *cleave*.

Glove, klōv, n. [Sp. *clavo*, a clove, a nail, from L. *clavus*, a nail, from its resemblance to a nail in shape.] The dried flower-bud of an evergreen tree of the myrtle tribe, a native of the Molucca Islands, such buds forming a very pungent aromatic spice; the tree yielding cloves.—*Glove-bark*, n. An aromatic pungent bark, the product of a kind of cinnamon, used in medicine.—*Glove-gillyflower*, *Glove-pink*, n. Names popularly given to the clove-scented, double-flowered, white-coloured varieties of the pink family of flowers.

Clove, klōv, n. [A. Sax. *clōve*, a bulb.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic; a denomination of weight; one of the divisions of a way of cheese, &c., being about 8 lbs.

Cloven, klōv'n, pp. of *cleave*. Divided; parted.—*Cloven-footed*, *Cloven-footed*, a. Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; *hircinate*.

Clover, klō'vēr, n. [A. Sax. *clafra*—D. *klaver*, L.G. *klaver*, Dan. *kløver*, Sw. *klöver*, perhaps from root of *cleave*, from its trifid leaves.] A herbaceous leguminous plant of numerous species bearing three-lobed leaves and roundish heads or oblong spikes of small flowers, several species being widely cultivated for fodder.—*To be or to live in clover*, to be in most enjoyable circumstances; to live luxuriously or in abundance.—*Clovered*, klō'vēr, a. Covered with clover.—*Clover-grass*, n. A clover.

Clova, klōvā, n. [Icel. *klōva*, a clover, boorish fellow; Fris. *klōvā*, a bumpkin; allied to Sw. *klōva*, a block.] An awkward country-fellow; a peasant; a rustic; a man of coarse manners; a person without refinement; a boor; a lout; a dunt; a jester, merryman, or buffoon, as in a theatre, circus, or other place of entertainment.—*s.t.* To act as a clown; to play the clown.—*Clovish*, klōv'ish, a. Of or pertaining to clovers or rustics; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly; abounding in clovers.—*Clovishly*, klōv'ish-lī, *adv.* In a clovish manner.—*Clovishness*, klōv'ish-nēs, n. Boorishness; rusticity.

Cloy, kloj, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cloyer*, to stop up, equivalent to *closer*, *cloer*, originally to fasten with a nail, O.Fr. *clo*, Fr. *clo*, from L. *clavus*, a nail.] To gratify to excess so as to cause loathing; to surfeit, satiate, or glut.—*Cloyless*, kloj'les, a. Not causing satiety. [Shak.]

Club, klub, n. [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *klubb*, *klumba*, Sw. *klubb*, Dan. *klub*, a club.] A stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, suitable for being wielded with the hand; a thick heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel; a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball in the game of golf, &c.; a care of the suit that is marked with trefoil; *s.t.* the suit so marked; a select number of persons in the habit of meeting for the promotion of some common object, as social intercourse, literature, science, politics; a club-house.—*s.t.*—*clubbed*, *clubbing*. To form a club or combination for a common purpose; to

combine to raise a sum of money; often with *for* before the object; to combine generally.—*s.t.* To beat with a club; to convert into a club; to use as a club by brandishing with the small end; to add together, each contributing a certain sum.—*Clubbable*, klub'ā-bl, a. Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club; social.—*Clubbable*, klub'ā-bl, n. One who belongs to a party, club, or association; one fond of clubs.—*Club-foot*, n. A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin.—*Club-footed*, a. Having a club-foot or club-foot.—*Club-house*, n. A house occupied by a club or in which a club assembles.—*Club-law*, n. Government by clubs or violence; anarchy.—*Club-moss*, n. A moss-like plant; a lycopod.

Click, klik, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *clōcken*—D. *klieken*, Dan. *klukke*, an imitative word like *click*, *cliek*, &c.] To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen.—*s.t.* A sound uttered by a hen; a similar sound, or click, characteristic of the languages of South Africa, especially the Kafir and Hottentots.

Cline, klōv, klōv, n. [A. Sax. *clīne*, *clīnen*, a ball of thread.—D. *kluisen*, a clue; *klū* to L. *clonus*, *clonus*, a mass.] A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; *to*, anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case (there being sundry stories of persons being guided in intricate mazes or labyrinths by a clue of thread); *navel*, the lower corner of a square sail.—*Cline-line*, n. *Navel*, a rope for hauling up the lower corner of a square sail.

Clump, klump, n. [Same as D. *klomp*, Dan. Sw. and G. *klump*, a lump; a clod; from same root as *clump*, *clod*, &c.] A shapeless mass; a lump; a cluster of trees or shrubs.—*Clumpy*, klump'i, a. Consisting of clumps; shapeless.

Clumsy, klum'ti, a. [From old *clumac*, *clomac*, to be numb or stupefy; allied to Sw. *klummac*, benumbed, Icel. *klummac*, lock'vay, D. *klommen*, to be benumbed; the root being same as in *clump*, &c.] Awkward; ungainly; without readiness, dexterity, or grace; ill-made; badly constructed; awkwardly done; unskillfully performed.—*Clumsily*, klum'ti-lī, *adv.* In a clumsy manner.—*Clumacness*, klum'ti-nēs, n. The quality of being clumsy.

Clung, klung, pret. & pp. of *clump*.

Clunias, klōn'ī-āk, n. One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from Cluny in France.

Cluster, klust'ēr, n. [A. Sax. *clustēr*; same root as Sw. and Dan. *klās*, Icel. *klást*, a cluster.] A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch; a number of individuals of any kind collected or gathered into a body; an assemblage; a group; a swarm; a crowd.—*s.t.* To grow or be assembled in clusters or groups.—*s.t.* To collect into a cluster or group; to produce in a cluster or clusters.—*Clustered columns*, arch. a column or pier which appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together.

Clutch, kluch, *v.t.* [O.E. *clucche*, *cluche*, from *cluck*, a cluck, a softened form of older *cluck*, a cluck, Sc. *cluck*, *cluck*, a cluck; allied to *claw*.] To seize, grasp, or grip with the hand; to close tightly; to clench.—*s.t.* A gripping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp; a paw, talon, or grasping meretricious hand; hence such phrases as, *to fall into a person's clutches*; *such a contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels*, so as that they may be disengaged at pleasure.

Clutter, klut'tēr, n. [A modification of *clutter*.] Confused noise; bustle; confusion; litter.—*s.t.* To put in a clutter; to crowd together in disorder.—*s.t.* To make a bustle or disturbance.

Clypeate, clypeat'ēr, klīp'ēt-klīp'ēt-form, a. [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] Shaped like a round buckler, shield-shaped; scutellate.

Clyster, klīst'ēr, n. [Gr. *κλύστηρ*, from *κλύω*, to wash or cleanse.] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines to purge or cleanse them, or to relieve from costiveness; an injection.

Coach, kōch, n. [Fr. *coche*, from *lung.* *coche* (pron. kō-oh), from *Kees*, in Hungary.] A vehicle drawn by horses, and intended to carry passengers; more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; a railway-carriage; a private tutor, often one employed to cram pupils for examinations (slang).—*s. t.* To carry in a coach; to prepare for an examination by private instruction (slang).—*v. i.* To ride or travel in a coach.—**Coach-box**, n. The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.—**Coach-dog**, n. A dog of Dalmatian breed, generally white spotted with black, kept to accompany carriages.—**Coachman**, kōch'man, n. The person who drives a coach.—**Coachmanship**, kōch'man-ship, n. Skill in driving coaches.—**Coach-master**, n. One who owns or lets carriages.—**Coach-office**, n. A booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.—**Coach-stand**, n. A place where coaches stand for hire.
Coact, kō-akt', v. i. [Prefix *co*, and *act*.] To act together.—**Coactive**, kō-akt'iv, a. Acting in concurrence; also forcing or compelling; compulsory (in this sense from *L. ego, coactum*, to compel).—**Coactively**, kō-akt'iv-ly, adv. In a coactive manner.
Coadjutor, kō-ad-jūt'or, n. [From *co-* + *adjuvare*, to help.] One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate; a fellow-worker; a colleague; the assistant of a bishop or other prelate.—**Coadjutorship**, kō-ad-jūt'er-ship, n. The state of being a coadjutor; assistance.—**Coadjutress**, kō-ad-jūt'ri-s, kō-ad-jūt'ri-s, n. A female assistant or fellow-helper.
Coagulate, kō-ad-u-nāt, a. [*L. coagulatus*—prefix *co*, ad, to, with, one.] United or joined together, especially used in bot. and applied to leaves united at the base.
Coagulating, kō-ag-u-lāt, v. t.—**Coagulated**, kō-ag-u-lāt, v. t.—**Coagulation**, kō-ag-u-lā-ti-ōn, n. The act of being coagulated; the state of being coagulated; the substance formed by coagulation.
Coagulative, kō-ag-u-lā-tiv, kō-ag-u-lā-tōr, a. Causing coagulation.—**Coagulator**, kō-ag-u-lā-tōr, n. That which causes coagulation.—**Coagulum**, kō-ag-u-lum, n. A coagulated mass, as curd, &c.; med. a blood-clot.
Coaita, kō-ī-ta, n. [Native name.] A South American monkey, about 18 inches in length.
Coal, kōl, n. [A Sax. *col*—*D. kool*, Dan. *kul*, Icel. and Sw. *kol*, G. *kohle*.] A piece of wood or other combustible substance burning or charred; charcoal; a cinder; now, usually, a solid black substance found in the earth, largely employed as fuel, and formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxurious growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history.—*s. t.* To supply with coal, as a steam-vessel or locomotive engine.—*v. i.* To take in coal.—*To haul* (take, &c.) over the coals, to call to a strict or severe account; to reprimand.—*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to take things where there are already plenty; to perform unnecessary labour.—**Coaly**, kō'li, a. Pertaining to resembling, or containing coal.—**Coal-bed**, n. A formation in which there are one or more strata of coals; the stratum or strata of coal themselves.—**Coal-black**, a. Black as a coal; very black.—**Coal-brass**, n. The iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, and employed in the manufacture of coppers, and in alkali works for the sulphur it contains.—**Coal-field**, n. An extensive deposit or bed of coal; a district where coal abounds.—**Coal-fish**, n. A species of cod, growing to the length of 3 feet or more, found on the northern coasts of F-tain, and so named from the colour of its

back.—**Coal-gas**, n. A variety of carbonated hydrogen which produces the ordinary gas-light. **GAS**—**Coal-heaver**, n. One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships.—**Coal-master**, n. The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce.—**Coal-measure**, a pl. *Geol.* The upper division of the carboniferous system, consisting of alternate layers of sandstone with thinly laminated beds of clay, between which the coal-seams occur.—**Coal-meter**, n. One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.—**Coal-mine**, n. A mine or pit in which coal is dug.—**Coal-pit**, n. A pit where coal is dug.—**Coal-plant**, n. Any of the plants which are found fossil in the coal-measures.—**Coal-tar**, n. A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal.—**Coal-tit**, n. One of the titmice; so called from its glossy black head and neck.—**Coal-trimmer**, n. One who is employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of the boilers of marine steam-engines.—**Coal-whipper**, n. One who raises coal from the hold of a ship.
Coalesce, kō-a-les', v. t.—**Coalesced**, **coalescing**, [*L. coalesco*—prefix *co*, and *alisco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.] To unite by growth into one body; to grow together physically; to combine or be collected into one body or mass; to join or unite into one body or society, or the like.—**Coalescence**, kō-a-les'ens, n. The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being united or combined.—**Coalescent**, kō-a-les'ent, a. Growing together; uniting.—**Coalition**, kō-a-lī'shon, n. Union in a body or mass; voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states for a common object or cause.—**Coalitionist**, kō-a-lī'shon-ist, n. One who favours or joins a coalition.
Coaming, kōm'ing, n. [For *combing*, from *comb*.] A raised border or edge round one board which keeps out water.
Coarse, kōrs, a. [The same word as *course*, a thing of course, or in course, being what is natural, ordinary, common.] Of ordinary or inferior quality; wanting in fineness of texture or structure, or in elegance of form; rude; rough; unrefined; gross; indelicate (*coars* language).—**Coarsely**, kōrs'ly, adv. In a coarse manner; rudely; uncivilly; without art or polish; grossly.—**Coarsen**, kōrs'an, v. t. To render coarse or wanting in refinement; to make vulgar.—**Coarseness**, kōrs'ness, n. The state or quality of being coarse.—**Coarse-grained**, a. Consisting of large particles or constituent elements; wanting in refinement or delicacy; vulgar.
Coast, kōst, n. [O. Fr. *coste*, Fr. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, from *L. costa*, a rib, side.] The exterior line, limit, or border of a country (O.T.); the edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.—*The coast is clear*, a phrase equivalent to danger is over; the enemies have gone.—*s. t.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land; to sail or trade from port to port in the same country.—*s. t.* To sail by or near to.—**Coaster**, kōst'or, n. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.—**Coastward**, kōst'wārd, adv. Toward the coast.—**Coastways**, **Coastwise**, kōst'wāz, kōst'wāz, adv. By way of or along the coast.—**Coast-guard**, n. A body of men in Britain originally designed to prevent smuggling merely, but now also available as a defensive force.—**Coast-line**, n. The outline of a shore or coast.
Coat, kōt, n. [O. Fr. *coste*, Fr. *coste*, a coat, from *L. L. cōta*, a coat, from O.G. *costa*, a coarse mantle, G. *rusta*, a cow; allied to *cot*.] An upper garment, in modern times generally applied to the outer garment worn by men on the upper part of the body; an external covering; a layer of one substance covering another; a coating.—**Coat of arms**, a representation of the armorial insignia which used to be depicted on a coat worn by knights over their armour; an escutcheon or shield of arms.—**Coat of mail**, armor worn on the upper part of the body, and consisting of a net-work of iron

or steel rings, or of small plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket.—*s. t.* To cover with a coat; to spread over with a coating or layer of any substance.—**Coat-armour**, n. A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.—**Coat-card**, n. A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave; now corrupted into *Court-card*.—**Coates**, kō-tēs, n. A close-fitting coat with short tails.—**Coating**, kōt'ing, n. Any substance spread over for cover or protection; a thin external layer, as of paint or varnish; cloth for coats.—**Coat-link**, n. A pair of buttons held together by a link, or a loop and button used for fastening a coat over the breast.
Coati, kō-ti, n. [A native name.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the bear family, but recalling in appearance the civets.
Coax, kōks, v. t. [From O.E. *coke*, a fool; to coax one being thus to make a *coke*, or fool, of him.] To soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to wheedle; to cajole.—**Coaxer**, kōks'er, n. One who coaxes; a wheedler.—**Coaxingly**, kōks'ing-ly, adv. In a coaxing manner.
Co-axial, kō-aks'i-al, a. Having a common axis.
Cob, kob, n. [Probably, in some of the meanings, from *W. cob*, a top, a tuft.] A roundish lump of anything; the receptacle on which the grains of maize grow in rows; a short-legged stout horse or pony; clay mixed with straw.—**Cob-coal**, n. A large round piece of coal.—**Cob-leaf**, n. A leaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty.—**Cob-stone**, n. *Coars*.
Cobalt, kōbalt, n. [G. *kobalt*, *hobolt*, the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines.] A mineral of a reddish-gray or grayish-white colour (specific gravity 8.7), very brittle, never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c.—**Cobaltic**, kōb'alt-ik, a. Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt or containing it.—**Cobalt-bisulphate**, n. A compound of alumina and oxide of cobalt, forming a beautiful pigment.—**Cobalt-green**, n. A permanent green pigment.
Cobbles, kōbl, n. [From *cob*, a lump.] A roundish stone; a stone rounded by the attrition of water; a boulder; a cobstone.
Cobbles, kōbl, v. t.—**cobbled**, **cobbling**, [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join or knit together, from *L. copulare*, to couple.] To make or mend coarsely (shoes); to patch; to make or do clumsily or unhandily.—*s. t.* To work as a cobbler; to do work badly.—**Cobbler**, kōbl'er, n. One who cobbles; a mender of boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice.
Co-belligerent, kō-bel-lī'er-ent, a. Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.—*s. t.* One that carries on war in connection with another.
Coble, C. **Cobbles**, kōbl, n. [W. *cobell*, a cobbie.] A flatfish-bottomed boat, clincher-built, with a square stern.
Cobra, **Cobra-de-Capello**, kōbra, kōbra-de-ka-pel'tō, n. [Fr., snake of the hood.] The hooded or spectacled snake, a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in different hot countries of the old continent, especially in India.
Cobrae, kōbr'es, n. [Sp.] A superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.
Coburg, **Coburg**, kōb'org, n. [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side.
Cobweb, kōb'web, n. [O.E., also *copweb*, A. Sax. *coppe*, a spider, seen in *ator-coppe*, a spider.] The net-work spun by a spider to catch its prey; something to entangle the weak or unwary; something flimsy and worthless; old rusty rubbish.—**Cobwebbed**, **Cobwebby**, kōb'webbd, kōb'web-bi, a. Covered with cobwebs; not covered with a thick interwoven substance.
Coca, kōka, n. [Native name.] The dried leaf of a South American plant which is chewed by the inhabitants of countries on

the Pacific side of South America, and is said to give them great power of enduring fatigue, as is the plant itself.

Coccoloba, kok'k'ol'ob-a, a. [L. *coccoloba*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.

Coccolite, kok'k'ol'it, a. [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of argillite or pyroxene.

Coccolus, kok'k'ol'us, a. [Dim. of L. *coccus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry.] A genus of Eastern plants.—**Coccolus Indicus** (in'di-kus), the berry-like fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, sometimes employed in medicine as a narcotic, and sometimes added to malt liquors to give bitterness and increase their stupefying qualities.

Coccyz, kok'k'iz, a. [Gr. *kokkys*.] An assemblage of small bones attached to the lower extremity of the backbone; the rump.—**Coccygal**, kok'k'ij'e-al, s. Of or belonging to the coccyz.

Cochin-China, kok'h'in-chi-ne, a. and a. A term applied to a large variety of the domestic fowl, which was imported from Cochin-China.

Cochineal, kok'h'in-el, a. [Fr. *cochenille*, from Sp. *cochinilla*, a wood-louse, cochineal, dim. of *cochina*, a sow.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal-fig tree.—**Cochineal-fig**, a. A tree-like cactaceous plant, a native of America, cultivated for the sake of the cochineal insect.

Cochlea, kok'h'e-a, n. [L., a small or small's shell.] A bony structure in the internal ear, so called from resembling a shell.

Cochlear, kok'h'e-an, a. Pertaining to the cochlea.—**Cochleariform**, kok'h'e-ri-form, a. [L. *cochlear*, a spoon for eating snails.] Shaped like a spoon.—**Cochleary**, kok'h'e-ri, a. Cochleate.—**Cochleate**, kok'h'e-ri-at-ed, a. Having a form like the spiral of a snail-shell; spiral. Also **Cochleous**, kok'h'e-us.

Cock, kok, a. [A. Sax. *coc*, *cock*; comp. O. Fr. *coq*, Fr. *coq*, a cock; probably like *cuculo*, a word of onomatopoeic origin.] The male of birds, particularly of the gallinaceous, domestic, or barn-door fowls; often used adjectively and occasionally to signify the male of certain animals other than birds (a cock lobster); a kind of faucet or turn-valve, for permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe; a prominent portion of the cock of a firearm, the hammer; the act of cocking or setting up, or the effect or form produced by such an act (a cock of the head, nose, &c.).—**Cock of the wood**, the capercaille.—**v.t.** [Probably from the strutting of the animal.] To set erect (the ears); to turn up with an air of pertness; to set or draw back the cock in order to fire (to cock a gun).—**v.t.** To hold up the head; to look big, pert, or menacing.—**Cockeral**, kok'er-el, a. A young cock.—**Cock-a-heap**, kok'-a-hup, a. [Fr. *coq d'aupe*, lit. cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock; triumphant.—**Cock-and-bull**, a. [From some old tale about a cock and a bull; comp. Fr. *coq-d'âne* (cock-and-ass), a cock-and-bull story.] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation, canards. [Colloq.]—**Cock-crew**, **Cock-crewing**, a. The time at which cocks grow; early morning.—**Cock-eyes**, a. A squinting eye.—**Cock-eyed**, a. Having a squinting eye.—**Cock-fight**, **Cock-fighting**, a. A fight between game-cocks; the practice of fighting game-cocks.—**Cock-horse**, a. A child's rocking-horse; now commonly used in the adverbial phrase, *a-cock-horse*, on horse-back in an elevated position; on the high horse.—**Cock-left**, a. [Lit. a left for cocks to roost in.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret immediately under the roof.—**Cock-pit**, a. A pit or area where game-cocks fight; an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war.—**Cockscomb**, kok's-kom, a. The caruncle or comb of a cock; an annual branching plant bearing loose spikes of flowers; a cockscomb.—**Cock's-foot**, **Cock's-foot Grass**, a. A perennial pasture grass of a coarse, harsh, wiry texture.

Cock, kok, a. [Dan. *kok*, a heap; a pile;

Yol. *køkk*, a lump.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain.—**v.t.** To put into cocks or piles.

Cock, kok, a. [O. Fr. *coque*, a kind of boat; Sp. *coca*, It. *cocca*, from L. *coccha*, a kind of shell, a vessel.] A small boat. [Shak.]

Cock, kok, a. [It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a notch.] The notch of an arrow or cross-bow.

Cockade, kok'k'ad, a. [Fr. *coquarde*, O. Fr. *coquards*, from *coq*, a cock, from its resemblance to the comb of the cock.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon worn in the hat; a rosette of leather worn on the hat by gentlemen's servants.—**Cockaded**, kok'k'ad-ed, a. Wearing a cockade.

Cockatoo, kok-a'too, a. [Malay *kakata*, from its cry.] A name common to numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, chiefly in the islands, having crests composed of a tuft of elegant feathers, which they can raise or depress at pleasure.

Cocatrice, kok'a'tris, a. [O. Fr. *cocatrice*, L.L. *cocatrix*, a crocodile, a cocatrice, a corrupted form of L. *crocodilus*, crocodile. In time the first syllable was thought-cock.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals; a basilisk.

Cockshafar, kok'ch'fer, a. [Cock is probably from *cock*, Prov. E. and Sc. for a beetle.] A lamellicorn beetle, the larvae or caterpillars of which feed on the roots of corn, &c., and the insects in their winged state do much injury to trees.

Cocker, kok'er, v.t. [Probably from W. *coer*, to fondle, *coer*, a coaxing.] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

Cocker, kok'er, a. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for raising woodcocks (whence probably the name) and snipes from their haunts.

Cocket, kok'et, a. [Supposed to be a corruption of *quo quatuor*, two words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] A document delivered by the custom-house officers to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

Cockle, kok'l, a. [A. Sax. *cocele*, tares; comp. Gael. *coagal*, Fr. *coquilles*, cockle.] A plant that grows among corn, the corn-cockle.

Cockle, kok'l, a. [Dim. from Fr. *coque*, a cockle, a shell, from L. *cochlea*, Gr. *kongelē*, a mussel or cockle.] A hard-shelled mollusc with wrinkled shells, common on the sandy shores of Britain, and much used as food.—**Cockled**, kok'l-d, a. Having a shell.—**Cockle-hat**, a. A hat bearing a shell, the badge of a pilgrim.

Cockney, kok'ni, a. [Usually connected with the old term *Cockstons*, land of abundance, perhaps from L. *coque*, to cook.] A native or resident of London; to cook slightly or by way of contempt.—**a.** Related to or like cockneys.—**Cockneyism**, kok'ni-dm, a. The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.—**Cockneyfy**, kok'ni-fi, v.t. To make like a cockney.—**Cockneyish**, kok'ni-ish, a. Relating to or like cockneys.—**Cockneyism**, kok'ni-izm, a. The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys; a peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Cockroach, kok'roch, a. [Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach.] An orthopteron insect, the so-called black-beetle, very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply to a great extent, infesting kitchens and pantries.

Cocksure, kok'shor, a. [Said to be derived from the *cock* of a musket, as being much more reliable than the match of the old matchlock.] Perfectly secure [Shak.]; confidently certain. [Colloq.]

Cockswain, kok'swin or kok'sm, a. [Cock, a boat, and *swain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Cocoa, kō'kō, a. [Fr. *coco*, from *coco*, a bugbear, a distorted mark, from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut.] A palm to be found in most tropical regions growing on coasts, and producing the cocoa-nut.

—**Cocoa-nut**, **Coco-nut**, a. The nut or fruit of the cocoa palm, twelve inches long and covered with a fibrous rind.—**Cocoa-nut oil**, **coco-nut oil**, an orange-coloured oil obtained from the nuts of the cocoa palm.—**Cocoplum**, a. The fruit of a small West Indian tree, about the size of a plum, with a sweet and pleasant pulp.

Coco, kō'kō, a. [Corruption of *cacao*.] The kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree prepared for making a beverage, or the beverage itself.

Cocoon, kō'kōn, a. [Fr. *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell, from L. *coccha*, a shell-fish.] The silky tinsse or envelope which the larvae of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state.—**Cocconary**, kō'kōn'er-i, a. A building or apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Coclean, kok'h'on, a. [L. *coctio*, from *coque*, to cook.] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor; *med.* that alteration in morbid matter for which fits it for elimination; digestion.—**Cocclean**, kok'h'on, a. Capable of being boiled or baked.—**Cocclean**, kok'h'on, a. Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Cocum-butter, **Cocum-oil**, kō'kōm, a. A greenish-yellow solid oil got from the seeds of trees that yield gamboge.

Cod, **Codfish**, kod, kod'fish, a. [D. *kodde*, a club, from its large club-shaped head.] A species of fish of great commercial importance, inhabiting northern seas; used as food either fresh, salted, or dried, and yielding cod-liver oil.—**Cod-fisher**, a. A person or vessel employed in the cod-fishery.—**Cod-fishery**, a. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—**Codling**, kod'ling, a. A young cod.—**Cod-liver Oil**, a. An important medical oil obtained from the liver of the common cod.

Cod, kod, a. [A. Sax. *cod*, *codd*, a small bag; Iscl. *kodd*, a pillow; Sw. *kudda*, a cushion.] Any huck, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.—**v.t.** To inclose in a cod.—**Codling**, kod'ling, a. A term applied to several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple.—**Codling-moth**, a. A small moth the larva of which feeds on the apple.

Coda, kō'da, n. [It., from L. *cauda*, a tail.] *Mus.* an adjunct to the close of a composition, for the purpose of enforcing the final character of the movement.

Coddle, kod'l, v.t.—**coddled**, **coddling**. [O. Fr. *codde*, to cocker, pamper, make much of, *codde*, an animal, cast, or born out of time, from L. *cauda*, to tail.] To make effeminate by pampering; to make much of; to treat tenderly like an invalid; to pamper to cocker.—**a.** An over-indulged, pampered being.

Coda, kō'd, a. [Fr. from L. *codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet, a book.] A systematic collection or digest of laws; any system or body of rules or laws relating to one subject; a system of signals or the like agreed upon.—**Codify**, kod'i-fi, v.t. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.—**Codification**, kod'i-fi-kā'shon, a. The act or process of codifying.—**Codifier**, **Codist**, kod'i-fi-er, kō'dist, a. One who codifies.—**Codex**, kō'dek, a. pl. **Codices**, kō'di-tes. A manuscript volume, as of a Greek or Latin classic, or of the Scriptures.

Codger, kō'jer, a. [Probably a form of *codger* (which see).] A mean miserly man; a curious old fellow; an odd fish; a character; a familiar term of address. [Slang.]

Codical, kod'i-kal, a. Relating to a codex or to a code.—**Codice**, kod'i-si, a. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or any revocation or explanation of what the will contains.—**Codicillary**, kod'i-si-lar-i, a. Of the nature of a codicil.

Codilla, kō-dil'la, a. [A. Nat. form from It. *coda*, L. *cauda*, a tail.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax, sorted out by itself.

Cocum, kō'kōm, a. *Cucur.*

Cocoonary, kō'kōn'er-i, a. *Joint efficacy.*

Cocoplum, kō'kōp'ul, a. *Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.—a.* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect; *alg.* a num-

pursuits.—**Collaboration**, kol-lab'ô-râ'shôn, n. The act of working together; united labour.

Collapse, kol-lap's, v.t.—*collapsed*, *collapsing*. [*L. collabor, collapsus*—*col* for *con*, and *labor, lapsus*, to slide or fall (whence *lapse*).] To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; hence, to come to nothing; to break down.—*a*. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers; a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a break-down.—**Collapsible**, kol-lap's-a-bl, a. Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.—**Collapsion**, kol-lap'shôn, n. A state of collapsing.

Collar, kol'êr, n. [*L. collar, Fr. collier*, a collar, from *L. collum*, the neck.] Something worn round the neck, whether for use or ornament or both, or it may be for restraint; the neckpiece or chain worn by knights, and having the badge of the order appended to it; part of the harness of an animal used for draught; an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck; something resembling a collar; something in the form of a ring, especially at or near the end of something else.—*To slip the collar*, to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self.—*v.t.* To seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of meat) for keeping for a time.—**Collar-beam**, n. A piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base.—**Collar-bone**, n. The clavicle; one of the two bones of the thorax in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder-bone and at the other to the breast-bone.—**Collaret**, kol'êr-êr, n. A small collar of linen, fur, or the like, worn by women.

Collate, kol-lat', v.t.—*collated*, *collating*. [*L. confero, collatum*, to bring together, compare, bestow—*col* for *con*, and *fero, latum*, to carry.] To bring together and compare; to examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement (manuscripts and books); to confer or bestow (a benefice) on (to *collate* a person to a church); to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.—**Collatable**, kol-lat'a-bl, a. Capable of being collated.—**Collation**, kol-lat'shôn, n. The act of collating; a comparison, especially the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who has the benefice in his own gift, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights; a light repast.—**Collationer**, kol-lat'shôn-êr, n. One who examines the sheets or pages of a book, after printing, to ascertain whether they are correctly printed, pagged, &c.—**Collative**, kol-lat'iv, a. Eccles. presented after collation; having the bishop as patron.—**Collator**, kol-lat'êr, n. One who collates.

Collateral, kol-lat'êr-al, a. [*L. collateralis*—*col* for *con*, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] At the side; belonging to the side or what is at the side; acting indirectly; acting through side channels; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary; descending from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line, as distinguished from *lineal*.—*n*. A collateral relation or kinsman.—**Collaterally**, kol-lat'êr-al-li, adv. In a collateral manner or relation; side by side; indirectly.—**Collateralness**, kol-lat'êr-al-nês, n.

Colleague, kol'leg, n. [*L. collega*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, and stem of *lego, legatus*, to send on a mission.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical; never used of partners in trade or manufactures.—**Collegiate**, kol'leg-ship, n. The state of being a colleague.

Collect, kol-lek't, v.t. [*L. colligo, collectum*—*col* for *con*, and *lego*, to gather, which appears also in *neglect, select, lecture*, &c., also *col, coll*.] To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; to gather; to infer or conclude (in this sense now rare).—*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted

state.—*v.t.* To run together; to accumulate.—*n*. (kol'lek't). A short comprehensive prayer; a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.—**Collectanea**, kol-lek'tâ-nê-a, n. pl. [*L. things collected*.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.—**Collected**, kol-lek'ted, p. and a. Gathered together; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared; self-possessed.—**Collectedly**, kol-lek'ted-li, adv. In one view; together; in a cool, firm, or self-possessed manner.—**Collectedness**, kol-lek'ted-nês, n. The state of being collected.—**Collectible**, kol-lek'ti-bl, a. Capable of being collected.—**Collection**, kol-lek'shôn, n. The act or practice of collecting or of gathering; that which is collected or gathered together (as pictures or objects of interest); that which is collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose; the jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship; the act of deducting from premises, or that which is deducted (*Md.*).—**Collective**, kol-lek'tiv, a. [*L. collectivus, Fr. collectif*] Formed by collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; *gram*, expressing a number or multitude united, though in the singular number (a *collective noun*).—**Collective note**, in diplomacy, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*n*. *Gram*, a noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals.—**Collectively**, kol-lek'tiv-li, adv. In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in the aggregate; unitedly.—**Collectivism**, kol-lek'tiv-izm, n. The socialistic doctrine that the land and means of production should belong to the people collectively. So also **Collectivist**.—**Collector**, kol-lek'têr, n. One who collects; especially one who collects objects of interest; an officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, &c., within a certain district.—**Collectorate**, kol-lek'têr-ât, n. The district of a collector; a collectorship.—**Collectorship**, kol-lek'têr-ship, n. The office or jurisdiction of a collector.

College, kol'ej, n. [*L. collegium*, a society, guild, or fraternity, from *collega*, a colleague. **COLLEAGUE**.] A society of men invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common pursuit; a guild; a corporation; especially, a society or institution for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches of knowledge; the edifices belonging to a college.—**Collegial**, kol-lej'al, a. Pertaining to a college; collegiate.—**Collegian**, kol-lej'an, a. A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; a student.—**Collegiate**, kol-lej'i-at, a. Pertaining to a college (*collegiate studies*); constituted after the manner of a college.—**Collegiate church**, a church that has no bishop's see, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends; in Scotland and the United States, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen.

Collemchyma, kol-len'ki-ma, n. [*Gr. kolle, gine, and enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* The cellular matter in which pollen is generated.

Collar, kol'êr, n. [*Fr. collet*, a collar or neckpiece, from *col, L. collum*, the neck.] A band or collar; among jewellers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, and the part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set; *bot.* the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes.—**Collar**, kol-êr'ik, a. [*Gr. kollitês, from kollô, glue*.] Having the property of gelling; agglutinant.—*n*. An agglutinant.—**Colletarium**, kol-let'êr-ri-um, n. An organ in the females of certain insects, containing a glutinous substance by which the ova are cemented together.—**Colleterial**, kol-let'êr-ri-al, a. Pertaining to the colletarium.

Collide, kol-lid', v.t.—*collided*, *colliding*. [*L. collido*—*col* for *con*, and *ledeo*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to meet in shock; to meet in opposition or antagonism.—**Collision**, kol-lid'shôn, n. [*L. collido*.] The act of striking or dashing to-

gether; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; opposition; antagonism; interference.—**Colliding**, kol-lid'iv, a. Causing collision; clashing.

Collie, Colly, kol'i, n. [*Origin doubtful*.] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed as a shepherd.

Collier, kol'yêr, n. [*From coal; comp. layer, sawyer*.] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine; a vessel employed in the coal trade.—**Collillery**, kol'yêr-ri, n. The place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or pit.

Colligate, kol-li-gât, v.t.—*colligated*, *colligating*. [*L. colligo*—*col* for *con*, and *ligo*, to bind.] To bind or fasten together; to connect by observing a certain relationship or similarity (to *colligate phenomena*).—**Colligation**, kol-li-gât'shôn, n. The act of colligating; that process by which many isolated facts are brought together under one general conception or observation.

Collimation, kol-li-mât'shôn, n. [*From a fancied L. verb collimare*, really a false reading for *collinare*—*col*, together, and *linea*, a line.] The act of levelling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.—**Line of collimation**, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the fine wires which are fixed in the focus.—**Error of collimation**, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the focus and centre of the object-glass, or from the proper position.—**Collimate**, kol-li-mât, v.t. To adjust the line of collimation in.—**Collimating**, kol-li-mât-ing, a. Pertaining to collimation; correcting the error of collimating.—**Collimator**, kol-li-mât'êr, n. A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation.

Collinear, kol-lin'êr, a. [*L. eol for con*, and *linea*, a line.] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line.—**Collineate**, kol-lin'ê-ât, v.t. and i. To aim or direct in a line corresponding with another.—**Collineation**, kol-lin'ê-ât'shôn, n. The act of collineating.

Collingual, kol-lin-gwal, a. [*L. col for con*, with, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Speaking the same language.

Colliguate, kol-li-kwat, v.t. or i. [*L. col for con*, and *liguo, ligatum*, to melt.] To melt; to dissolve; to change from solid to fluid; to make or become liquid.—**Colliguable**, kol-li-kwa-bl, a. Capable of being or liable to become liquid.—**Colliguate**, kol-li-kwant, a. Having the power of dissolving or melting.—**Colliguation**, kol-li-kwat'shôn, n. The act of melting; a melting or fusing together.—**Colliguate**, kol-li-kwa-tiv, a. Melting; dissolving; med. profuse or excessive, so as to cause exhaustion; said of discharges.—**Colliguation**, kol-li-kwa-fak'shôn, n. A melting together.

Collision. Under **COLLIDE**.

Collocate, kol-li-kât, v.t.—*collocated*, *collocating*. [*L. collocô*—*col* for *con*, together, and *loco*, to place, locus, a place.] To set or place; to set; to station.—**Collocation**, kol-li-kât'shôn, n. [*L. collocatio*.] The act of collocating, placing, disposing, or arranging along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement.

Collocation, kol-li-kât'shôn, n. [*L. collocatio*—*col* for *con*, together, and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; a colloquy; mutual discourse.—**Collocutor**, kol-li-kât'êr or kol-li-kât'êr, n. One of the speakers in a dialogue.—**Collocutory**, kol-li-kât'êr-ri, a. Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy; colloquial.

Colloidion, kol-li-dj'on, n. [*Gr. kollô, gine, and dios, resemblance*.] A substance prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, used as a substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds, and as the basis of a photographic process.—**Colloidion**, kol-li-dj'on-iz, v.t.—*colloidionized*, *colloidionizing*. To prepare (a plate) with collo-

dion; to treat with colloidion. — **Colloid**, kol'oid, *a.* Like glue or jelly; chem. applied to uncrystallizable liquids; *geol.* applied to partly amorphous minerals. — **Colloid**, *n.* The name given to a transparent, viscid, yellowish, structureless or slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine. **Cavallone**. — **Colloidal**, kol'oi-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloid. — **Colloidal**, kol'oi-dal'i-ti, *n.* Colloidal nature or character. — **Collopy**, kol'op, *n.* [Fr. *colope*, a piece of meat made tender by boiling; *Sw.* *kollops*, *G.* *kloppa*, meat that has been beaten; *D.* *klappen*, *G.* *klappen*, to beat; *E.* to clap.] A slice or lump of flesh. — **Colloquy**, kol'lo-kwi, *n.* [*L.* *colloquium* — *col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; a conference; a dialogue; a conversation. — **Colloquial**, kol'lo-kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to common conversation. — **Colloquialism**, kol'lo-kwi-al-izm, *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation. — **Colloquiality**, kol'lo-kwi-al-i-ti, *n.* The state of being colloquial. — **Colloquize**, kol'lo-kwi-al-iz, *v.t.* To make colloquial. — **Colloquially**, kol'lo-kwi-al-i, *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language. — **Colloquist**, kol'lo-kwi-et, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue. — **Colloquize**, kol'lo-kwi-et, *v.t.* To take part in a colloquy or conversation; to converse. — **Collude**, kol'lo-d, *v.t.* — **colluded**, *colluding*. [*L.* *colludo* — *col*, together, and *ludo*, to play, as in *allude*, *delude*.] To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to connive. — **Colluder**, kol'lo-d'er, *n.* One who colludes. — **Collusion**, kol'lo-shun, *n.* Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose. — **Collusive**, kol'lo-siv, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more. — **Collusively**, kol'lo-siv-li, *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion. — **Collusiveness**, kol'lo-siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being collusive. — **Collusory**, kol'lo-so-ri, *a.* Collusive. — **Colly**, kol'i, *v.t.* [*A. Sax.* *col*, coal.] To make foul; to blacken. [*Shak.*] — **Collyrium**, kol'li-ri-um, *n.* [*L.*] Eye-salve; eye-wash. — **Colocyth**, kol'lo-sinth, *n.* [*Gr.* *kolokythos*, a gourd or pumpkin.] A kind of cucumber, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties, being a purgative. — **Coloquintida**, kol'lo-kwin'ti-da, *n.* A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting. — **Cologne-water**, *n.* Eau de Cologne. — **Cololite**, kol'lo-lit, *n.* [*Gr.* *kolon*, the colon, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Geol.* The name given to what appears to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but which are more probably worm-casts. — **Colomba**, kol'lo-m'ba, kol'lo-m'ba, *n.* CALUMBA. — **Colombier**, kol'lo-m'bi-er, *n.* **Columbier**. — **Colomb**, kol'lon, *n.* [*Gr.* *kolon*, the colon, a member or limb, a clause.] The largest portion of the human intestine, forming the middle section of the large intestine, and terminating in the rectum; a punctuation mark formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period. — **Colonel**, ker'nel, *n.* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is an old French form, and has given the modern pronunciation; *Fr.* *colonel*, *O. Fr.* *colonel*, from *It.* *colonnello*, a colonel, a little column, dim. of *colonna*, *L.* *colonna*, a column; the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. — **Colonely**, kol'nel-ship, ker'nel-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel. — **Colonnade**, kol'on-nad', *n.* [*It.* *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column. *Colonna*] *Arch.* any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals from each other, such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed. — **Colony**, kol'o-ni, *n.* [*L.* *colonia*, from *colo*,

colatum, to till (hence *coltivate*, *culture*.)] A body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; a body of settlers or their descendants; the country planted or colonized; a number of auditors or plants living or growing together. — **Colonial**, kol'o-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a colony. — **Colonialism**, kol'o-ni-al-izm, *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony. — **Colonist**, kol'on-ist, *n.* An inhabitant of or settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition. — **Colonize**, kol'on-iz, *v.t.* — **colonized**, *colonizing*. To plant or establish a colony in; to send a colony to; to migrate and settle in. — **v.t. To remove and settle in a distant country. — **Colonization**, kol'on-iz-a'shon, *n.* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized. — **Colonizationist**, kol'on-iz-a'shou-ist, *n.* An advocate for colonization. — **Colonizer**, kol'on-iz'er, *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. — **Colophon**, kol'o-fon, *n.* [*Gr.* *kolophon*, a summit, top, finishing.] A device, or printer's name, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book. — **Colophonian**, kol'o-fon-i-an, *a.* Relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a book. — **Colophony**, kol'o-fon-i, kol'o-fan-i, *n.* [*Gr.* *kolophonia*, from *Colophon*, a city of Ionia, whence the Greeks obtained it.] Black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried. — **Colophonic**, kol'o-fon-ik, *a.* Pertaining to colophony. — **Colopentida**, kol'o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* The colocyth or bitter-apple. — **Color**, kul'er, *n.* An old and common American spelling of *Colour*. — **Colorate**, kul'er-at, *a.* [*L.* *coloratus*.] Coloured; dyed or tinged with some colour. — **Coloration**, kul'er-a'shon, *n.* Colouring; the state of being coloured; the tint of an object. — **Colorific**, kul'er-ifik, *a.* Having the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies. — **Colorimeter**, kol'lo-rim'et-er, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint. — **Colorado Beetle**, kol'lo-ra'do, *n.* A coleopterous insect of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops. — **Colossus**, kol'o-sus, *n.* pl. *Colossi*, kol'o-les, or rarely *Colossuses*, kol'o-sus-es, [*Gr.* *kolosos*, a colossal statue.] A statue of a gigantic size or of size much greater than the natural, such as the statue of Apollo which anciently stood at the entrance to the port of Rhodes. — **Colossal**, kol'o-sal, *a.* Like a colossus; much exceeding the size of nature; very large; huge; gigantic. — **Colostrum**, kol'o-strum, *n.* [*L.*] The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth. — **Colour**, kul'er, *n.* [*L.* *color*, colour.] That in respect of which bodies have a different appearance to the eye independently of their form; any tint or hue distinguished from white; that which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint; the blood-red hue of the face; redness; complexion; false show; pretence; guise; pl. a flag, ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet; a colour used as a badge. — **Complementary colours**, colours which together make white; thus, any of the three primary colours is complementary to the other two. — **Primary colours**, red, green, and violet (or blue); or in a looser sense the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism — viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. — **Persons of colour**, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c. — **v.t.** To impart colour to; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; *fig.* to clothe with an appearance different from the real; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible. — **v.t.** To blush. — **Colourable**, kul'er-a-bl, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice (pretence, grounds); intended to deceive (a colourable imitation of a trade-mark). — **Colourable**, having such an appearance as would not lead to the suspicion of anything underhand; specious,**

as in a fair outside show, and likely to mislead thereby; plausible, apparently reasonable or satisfactory, though not convincing; colourable, put forward as having a certain character but not really having it. — **Colourableness**, kul'er-a-bl-nes, *n.* Appearances. — **Colourably**, kul'er-a-bl, *adv.* In a colourable manner. — **Coloured**, kul'er-d, *a.* Having a colour; dyed, painted, or stained; having some other colour than white or black; having a specious appearance; a term applied to the darker varieties of mankind; *bot.* applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c., to express any colour except green. — **Colouring**, kul'er-ing, *n.* The act or art of applying colours; colour applied; tints or hues collectively, as in a picture; a specious appearance; show. — **Colourist**, kul'er-ist, *n.* One who colours; a painter whose works are remarkable for beauty of colour. — **Colourless**, kul'er-less, *a.* Destitute of colour. — **Colourman**, kul'er-man, *n.* One who prepares and sells colours. — **Colour-blind**, *a.* Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours; having an imperfect perception of colours. — **Colour-blindness**, *n.* Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colours, arising from some defect in the eye, though otherwise vision may be quite perfect. — **Colour-box**, *n.* A portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, &c. — **Colour-printing**, *n.* The art or process of printing in colour. — **Colour-sergeant**, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher than an ordinary sergeant, and who attends the colours in the field or near headquarters. — **Colporteur**, kol'por-ter, *n.* [*Fr.* — *col*, from *L.* *collum*, the neck, and *porteur*, a carrier, from *L.* *porto*, to carry.] A hawker of wares; a hawker of books and pamphlets, particularly a hawker of religious books and pamphlets. — **Colportage**, kol'por-taj, *n.* The system of distributing religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs. — **Colt-staff**, kol'staf, *n.* [*Fr.* *col*, the neck, and *E. staff*.] A staff for enabling two persons to carry a burden between them, each resting one end of the staff on his shoulder. — **Colt**, kol't, *n.* [*A. Sax.* *colt*, a young ass, a young camel; comp. *Sw.* *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.] A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus; commonly and distinctively applied to the male, *any* being the female; a young camel, or a young ass (O.T.); — **Coltish**, kol'tish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay. — **Coltishly**, kol'tish-li, *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly. — **Coltishness**, kol'tish-nes, *n.* Wantonness; friskiness. — **Colt's-foot**, *n.* The popular name of a composite plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine; tusilagio. — **Colubrines**, kol'u-brin, *a.* [*L.* *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent.] Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty. — **Columba**, kol'um'ba, *n.* CALUMBA. — **Columbian**, kol'um'bi-an, *a.* [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Christopher Columbus.] Pertaining to the United States or to America. — **Columbier**, kol'um'bi-er, *n.* A size of drawing-paper measuring 34 by 22 inches. — **Columbine**, kol'um-bin, *a.* [*L.* *columbina*, from *colomba*, a pigeon.] Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-colour; resembling the neck of a dove in colour. — *n.* [*L.* *columbina*.] A plant of the buttercup family, so called from the curved petals being in shape somewhat like pigeons, the wings forming the wings; the name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes. — **Columbium**, kol'um'bi-um, *n.* [From *Columbia*, America.] A rare metal; niobium. — **Columbite**, kol'um'bi-t, *n.* The ore of columbium. — **Columbo**, kol'um'bo, *n.* CALUMBA. — **Column**, kol'um, *n.* [*L.* *colonna*, a column, from root which appears in *colitis*, a hill, *calimes*, a summit.] A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; anything resembling a column in shape (a column of water, air, or

mercury; bot. the united stems and styles of plants when they form a solid central body, as in orchids; with a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear; *naut.*, a body of ships following each other; printing and writing, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space. — *Colamel*, *Columella*, kol'ō-mel, kol-ō-mel'la, n. [*L. columella*, dim. of *columen* or *columa*, a column.] *Bot.* the central column in the capsule of mosses, from which the spores separate; the axis round which the parts of a fruit are arranged; *coach*, the upright pillar in the centre of most of the annular shells. — *Colu-meliform*, kol-ō-mel'fōr-m, a. Shaped like a columella or little column. — *Columnar*, kol-ūm'nēr, a. Formed in columns: like the shaft of a column. — *Columnarity*, kol-ūm'nār'i-ti, n. The quality of being columnar. — *Columnated*, kol-ūm'nāt-ed, a. Ornamented with columns. — *Columned*, kol'ūnd, a. Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned by columns. — *Columniation*, kol-ūm'nī-ā'shon, n. *Arch.* the employment of columns in a design. — *Colure*, kol'ūr, s. [*Gr. kolouros*, dock-tailed (with *grammē*, a line, understood) — *kolos*, stunted, and *oura*, a tail, because a part is always beneath the horizon.] Either of the two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, the points where they intercept the ecliptic being called cardinal points. — *Colza*, kol'zā, s. [*Fr. colza*, O. *Fr. colsat*, from *D. koolzaad*, lit. cabbage-seed — *kool*, cabbage, and *zaad*, seed.] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil much employed for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes. — *Coma*, kō'mā, s. [*Gr. kōma*, lethargy.] A state of more or less complete insensibility and loss of power of thought or motion; lethargy. — *Comatose*, *Comatous*, kō'mā-tōs, kō'mā-tūs, a. Pertaining to coma; drowsy; lethargic. — *Coma*, kō'mā, s. [*L.*, the hair.] *Bot.* the empty leaf or bract terminating the flowering stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; also, the silky hairs at the end of some seeds; *astron.* the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet. — *Comate*, kō'māt, a. [*L. comatus*.] Hairy; furnished with a coma. — *Comb*, kōm, s. [*A. Sax. cumb*, a comb, a crest = *D. kam*, *Icel. kambur*, a comb, a crest; *Dan. kam*, a comb, a comb; *G. kamm*, a comb.] An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; also, an instrument used by women for keeping the hair in its place when dressed; the crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; the top or crest of a wave; *hobby-comb*. — *Comb*. To dress with a comb. — *Comb*. To roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam. — *Combed*, kōm'd, a. Having a comb or crest. — *Comber*, kōm'ēr, n. One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c. — *Combing*, kōm'ing, n. The act of using a comb; that which is removed by combing; in the latter sense, generally in the plural. — *Comb*, *Combe*, kōm, s. [*W. cwm*, a hollow; or *A. Sax. cumb*, *cumb*, a vessel, a valley. *Coomb*.] A valley between hills or mountains; specifically, that portion of a valley which forms its continuation above the most elevated spring. — *Combat*, kōm'bat or kum'bat, v. t. [*Fr. combattre* — *com*, and *battre*, to beat. *BATTEL*.] To fight; to struggle or contend. — *Comb*. To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against; to resist; now chiefly *fig.* (the combated their scruples). — *Comb*. A fight; a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle. — *Singls combat*, a fight between two individuals; a duel. — *Syn. under BATTLE*. — *Combustible*, kōm'bat-a-bl, a. Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed. — *Combustant*, kōm'bat-ant, a. Contending; disposed to combat or contend. — *Combustion*, kōm'bat-shon, n. A person who combats; any

person engaged in a live war; a person who contends with another in argument or controversy. — *Combative*, kōm'bat-iv, a. Disposed to combat; showing such a disposition; pugnacious. — *Combatively*, kōm'bat-iv-ly, adv. In a combative manner; pugnaciously. — *Combateness*, kōm'bat-iv-nēs, n. State of being combative; disposition to contend or fight. — *Comber*, kōm'ēr, n. A name given to a fish of the perch family, and also to a species of wrasse. — *Combina*, kōm-bin', s. t. — *Combined*, *combining*. [*Fr. combiner*, from the *L. L. combino* — *com*, and *L. binis*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join; to link closely together. — *Comb*. To unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together; to unite by affinity or chemical attraction. — *Combina-ble*, kōm-bin-a-bl, a. Capable of combining or of being combined. — *Combina-ble-ness*, kōm-bin-a-bl-ē-nēs, n. State of being combinable. — *Combination*, kōm-bin-a'shon, n. The act of combining; the act of joining, coming together, or uniting; union of particulars; concurrence; meeting; union or association of persons or things for effecting some object by joint operation; commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; chemical union; *math.* the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. — *Combinatory*, kōm-bin-a-tōr-i, kōm-bin-a-tōr-i, n. Tending to combine, uniting. — *Combined*, kōm-bin'd, p. and a. United associated; leagued; conjoined. — *Combina-ly*, kōm-bin'ed-ly, adv. In a combined manner; unitedly; jointly. — *Combiner*, kōm-bin'ēr, n. One who or that which combines. — *Combust*, kōm'ing, s. *COMBINE*. — *Combustible*, kōm-bur'ti-bl, a. [*Fr. combustible*, from *L. comburo*, *combustum*, to consume — *comb*, for *cum* or *com*, and *uro*, to burn; same root as *Gr. aurois*, to kindle; *skr. uśā*, to burn.] Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; *fig.* fiery or irascible; hot-tempered. — *Combustible*, *Combustibility*, *Combustibleness*, kōm-bur'ti-bl'i-ti, kōm-bur'ti-bl-ē-nēs, n. The state or quality of being combustible. — *Combustion*, kōm-bur'sh-yōn, n. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; burning; or, in chemical language, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen or some other supporter of combustion, attended with heat, and in most instances with light. — *Spontaneous combustion*, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame. — *Come*, kum, s. t. — *comes* (pret.), *come* (pp.); *coming*. [*A. Sax. cuman* or *cwiman* = *D. komen*, *Icel. koma*, *Dan. komme*, *Sw. komma*, *G. kommen*, *Goth. kuman*; also from same root, *L. ceno*, to come; *Gr. deino*, to go.] To move hitherward; to advance nearer in any manner and from any distance; to approach the person speaking or writing, or the person addressed; opposed to go; to arrive; to take place; to reach a certain stage or point of progress; to arrive at; followed by an infinitive (I now come to consider the next subject); to get into a certain state or condition; especially followed by *to be*; to happen or fall out; to betel (comes what will); to advance or move into view; to appear (colour comes into the face); to occur or result; to be formed (knowledge comes). Frequently with *of* (this comes of not taking heed). *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; or it expresses earnestness, or haste, impatience, remonstrance, &c. — *To come and go*, to alternate; to appear and disappear. — *To come about*, to happen; to fall out (how did these things come about?). — *To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain. — *To come away*, to leave; to germinate; to sprout. — *To come by*, to pass near; to obtain, gain, acquire. — *To come down*, to descend; to be humbled or abased. — *To come across*, to come to one's dwelling; to touch nearly; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. — *To come in*, to enter, as into an

inclosure or a port; to become fashionable; to be brought into use. — *To come in for*, to get a share of; to get; to obtain. — *To come into*, to acquire by inheritance or bequest. — *To come near or nigh*, to approach in place; to approach in quality; to arrive at nearly the same degree. — *To come off*, to escape; to get free; to emerge (to come off with honour); to happen; to take place. — *To come on*, to advance; to progress; to thrive. — *To come out*, to remove from within; to become public; to be introduced to general society; said of a young lady; to appear after being obscured by clouds (the sun has come out); to result from calculation. — *To come out of*, to issue forth; to get clear of (he has come out of that affair very well). — *To come out with*, to give publicity to; to let out or disclose. — *To come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another. — *To come round*, to recover; to revive; to regain one's former state of health. — *To come short*, to fail; not to reach; to be inadequate. — *To come to*, to fall or be allotted to; to amount to. — *To come to one's self*, to get back one's consciousness; to recover. — *To come to pass*, to happen. — *To come true*, to be verified. — *To come up*, to ascend; to rise; to spring; to shoot or rise above the earth. — *To come up to*, to attain to; to equal; to amount to. — *To come up with*, to overtake in following or pursuit. — *Come your ways*, come along; come hither. — *To come*, future; in future (time to come). — *Comestible*, kōm-est-a-bl, s. [*Come*, at, and suffix *-est*.] Capable of being eaten or drunk; capable of being reached or obtained. [*Colloq.*] — *Comer*, kum'ēr, n. One that comes; one who has arrived and is present. — *All comers*, any one that may come; everybody, without exclusion. — *Coming*, kum'ing, p. and a. Drawing nearer or nigh; approaching; moving toward; advancing; future; next in the future. — *Coming-in*, a. (*pl. Comings-in*). Entrance; arrival; introduction; income; revenue (*Bank*). — *Comedy*, kōm'e-dī, n. [*L. comœdia*, *Gr. komœdia*, a comedy, from *kōmos*, a revel or feast, and *ôid*, a song.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing class, its characters being represented as in the circumstances or meeting with the incidents of ordinary life. — *Comedian*, kō-mē'di-an, n. An actor or player in comedy; a player in general; a writer of comedy. — *Comedie*, kō-mē'dik, a. Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy. — *Comedietta*, kō-mē'di-ēt'zā, n. A dramatic composition of the comedy class, in one or at most two acts and not so much elaborated as a regular comedy. — *Comely*, kum'li, a. [*A. Sax. cymlic*, comely, from *cym*, suitable, from *cuman*, to come.] Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; well-proportioned; decent; suitable; proper; becoming. — *Comeliness*, kum'li-nēs, n. The quality of being comely. — *Comestible*, kō-mest-i-bl, a. [*Fr. comestible*, from *L. comedo*, *comestum* or *comestum*, to eat up — *com*, and *edo*, to eat.] An eatable; an article of solid food. — *Comet*, kōm'ēt, s. [*L. cometa*, from *Gr. kometēs*, long-haired, a comet, from *kōmē*, hair from the appearance of its tail.] The name given to certain celestial bodies consisting of a star-like nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope, called the *coma*, and usually accompanied with a tail or train of light, appearing at irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity. — *Cometary*, kō-mē't-ē-ri, a. Pertaining to a comet. — *Comet-inder*, a. A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets. — *Cometographer*, kōm-ē-tō-grā-fēr, n. One who writes about comets. — *Cometography*, kōm-ē-tō-grā-fī, n. A description of, or treatise on, comets. — *Cometology*, kōm-ē-tō-fō-jī, n. A discourse on comets; that branch of astronomy which investigates comets. — *Comfit*, kum'fīt, n. [*Fr. confit*, pp. of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, from *L. conficere* — *com*, together,

ch, chain; ch, So, look; g, go; j, job; ū, Fr. ton; ag, sing; vn, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wb, whig; sh, sure.

and *facto*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a bon-bon; a lollipop.

Comfort, *kum'fert*, *v.t.* [O.E. *comfort*, from O.Fr. *conforter*, to comfort, from L.L. *confortare*, to strengthen—*con*, intens., and L. *fortis*, brave.] To raise from depression; to soothe when in grief or trouble; to bring solace or consolation to; to console; to cheer; to hearten; to solace; to enliven.—*a.* Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; a state of quiet or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.—**Comfortable**, *kum'fert-a-bl*, *a.* Being in comfort or in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; affording help, ease, or consolation.—**Comfortableness**, *kum'fert-a-bl-nes*, *n.* The state of being comfortable.—**Comfortably**, *kum'fert-a-bl*, *adv.* In a comfortable manner; in a manner to give comfort or consolation.—**Comforter**, *kum'fert-er*, *n.* One who comforts; a knit woollen fabric for tying round the neck in cold weather.—**Comfortless**, *kum'fert-less*, *a.* Without comfort; without affording or without being attended by any comfort.—**Comfortlessly**, *kum'fert-less-ly*, *adv.*—**Comfortlessness**, *kum'fert-less-ness*, *n.*

Comfrey, *Com'fri*, *kum'fri*, *n.* [Fr. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, from *conferreo*, to heat, to grow together, from prefix *con*, and *ferreo*, to boil, from the plant's supposed healing power.] A name given to several species of rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one species of which, the common comfrey, found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary.

Comic, *kom'ik*, *a.* [L. *comicus*, Gr. *kōmikos*. COMEDY.] Relating or belonging to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; also comical.—*n.* A comic actor or singer.—**Comical**, *kom'ik-al*, *a.* Exciting mirth; ludicrous; laughable; diverting; sportive; droll.—**Comically**, *kom'ik-al-ly*, *adv.* The quality of being comical; ludicrousness; that which is comical or ludicrous.—**Comically**, *kom'ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.—**Comicalness**, *kom'ik-al-nes*, *n.* The quality of being comical; comicality.—**Comique**, *kom'ek*, *n.* [Fr.] A comic actor or singer.

Comitia, *kō-mish'i-a*, *n. pl.* [L.] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans.—**Comitial**, *kō-mish'i-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the comitia.

Comity, *kom'iti*, *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comis*, mild, affable.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.—**Comity of nations** (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and to some extent given effect to by the government of another within its territory.

Comma, *kom'ma*, *n.* [Gr. *komma*, a segment, from *kōpō*, to cut off.] A punctuation mark [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction; *mas*, an enharmonic interval, being the difference between a major and a minor tone.

Command, *kōm-mand'* or *kom-mānd'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *commander*, L. *commando*, to intrust, later to enjoin, to command—*com* for *com*, and *mando*, to commit to, to command.] To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to charge; to have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over; to have control over; to dominate through position, often specifically military position; to have within the range of the eye; to overlook; to exact or compel by moral influence; to challenge (to command respect); to have at one's disposal and service (to command assistance).—*v.i.* To act as or have the authority of a commander; to exercise influence or power.—*a.* The power of governing with chief authority; supreme power;

control; exercise of authority; a commandment; mandate; order; power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position; the power of overlooking from elevated position; a force under the command of a particular officer.—**Commandable**, *kom-man'da-bl*, *a.* Capable of being commanded.—**Commandant**, *kom-man-dant'*, *n.* [Fr.] A commander.—**Commander**, *kom-man'd-er*, *n.* One who commands; a chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it; a naval officer next in rank above lieutenant and under the captain; one on whom is bestowed a commandery.—**Commander-in-chief**, a supreme military commander; the highest staff appointment in the British army.—**Commandership**, *kom-man'd-er-ship*, *n.* The office of a commander.—**Commandery**, *kom-man'd-er-i*, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.] Among several orders of knights, and in certain religious orders, a district under the control of a member of the order called a commander or preceptor; the office of such a member; the official building of a commandery.—**Commanding**, *kom-man'ding*, *a.* Governing; leading; ruling; exercising supreme authority; controlling by influence, authority, or dignity (commanding eloquence); dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction (a commanding eminence).—**Commandingly**, *kom-man'ding-ly*, *adv.* In a commanding manner.—**Commandment**, *kom-man'd-ment*, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept; a precept of the decalogue; authority; power of commanding.—**Commando**, *kom-man'do*, *n.* [D. *commando*, lit. a command.] A body of armed men raised for military service among the Boers or other whites of South Africa; a military expedition undertaken by such a body of men.

Commensurate, *kom-mesh'ur*, *v.t.* To coincide with; to be co-extensive with.—**Commensurably**, *kom-mesh'ur-a-bl*, *a.* Commensurately; equal.

Commemorate, *kom-mem'or-at*, *v.t.*—**commemorate**, *commemorating*, [L. *commemoro*—*com*, and *memoro*, to mention. MEMOAR.] To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.—**Commemoration**, *kom-mem'or-a-shon*, *n.* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.—**Commemorable**, *kom-mem'or-a-bl*, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated.—**Commemorative**, *kom-mem'or-at-iv*, *n.* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of something.—**Commemorator**, *kom-mem'or-at-er*, *n.* One who commemorates.—**Commemoratory**, *kom-mem'or-a-tor-i*, *a.* Serving to commemorate.

Commence, *kom-mens'*, *v.i.*—**commenced**, *commencing*. [Fr. *commencer*, from a (hypothetical) L.L. *cominitiare*—L. prefix *com*, and *initiare*, to begin. INITIATE.] To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; to begin to be, as in a new state or character.—*v.t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of.—**Commencement**, *kom-mens'ment*, *n.* The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; in Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees; in American colleges a term used similarly.

Command, *kōm-mend'*, *v.t.* [L. *commando*, to commit, to command—*com*, and *mando*, to commit to; the same word as *command* with a different signification.] To commit, deliver, intrust, or give in charge (N.T.); to represent as worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend; with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention (this subject commends itself to our attention); to mention with approbation; to mention by way of keeping in memory; to send greeting or compliments from (Sak.).—*v.t.* To approve; to praise.—**Commendable**, *kom-men'da-bl*, *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended or praised; praiseworthy;

laudable.—**Commendableness**, *kom-men'da-bl-nes*, *n.* State of being commendable.—**Commendably**, *kom-men'da-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.—**Commendation**, *kom-men'da-shon*, *n.* [L.L.] An ecclesiastical benediction or living commendation to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided. When a benedicted person was made a bishop, and was empowered to retain his benefice, he was said to hold it in *commendam*.—**Commendatory**, *kom-men'da-tor-i*, *n.* Holding in *commendam*.—**Commendator**, *kom-men'da-tor*, *n.* One who holds a living in *commendam*.—**Commendator**, *kom-men'da-tor*, *n.* One who holds a benefice in *commendam*.—**Commendatory**, *kom-men'da-tor-i*, *a.* Serving to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; holding a benefice in *commendam*.—**Commendation**, *kom-men'da-shon*, *n.* [L. *commendatio*.] The act of commending; favourable representation in words; declaration of esteem; respects; greeting; message of love.—**Commander**, *kom-men'd-er*, *n.* One who commends or praises.

Commensal, *kom-men-sal*, *n.* [L. *com*, with, and *mensa*, table.] One that eats at the same table; one of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another without being parasitic.—**Commensal**, *kom-men'sal-izm*, *n.* The state of being commensal.

Commensurable, *kom-men'su-r-a-bl*, *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure.—**Commensurability**, *Commensurableness*, *kom-men'su-r-a-bl-i'ti*, *kom-mensu-r-a-bl-nes*, *n.* The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.—**Commensurably**, *kom-men'su-r-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.—**Commensurate**, *kom-men'su-rāt*, *a.* Reducible to a common measure; of equal size; having the same boundaries; corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate.—**Commensurately**, *kom-men'su-rāt-ly*, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.—**Commensurateness**, *kom-men'su-rāt-nes*, *n.* State or quality of being commensurate.—**Commensuration**, *kom-men'su-rā'shon*, *n.* Proportion; a state of being commensurate.

Comment, *kom-ment'*, *v.t.* [L. *commentor*, from *commentus*, pp. of *commentor*, to reflect on—*com*, with, together with, and *stem* *men*, seen in *memini*, to remember, and in E. *mind*.] To make remarks or observations, either on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to make annotations.—*n.* (kom'ment). A remark or observation; a note intended to illustrate a difficult passage in an author; annotation; exposition; talk; discourse.—**Commentary**, *kom'men-ta-ri*, *n.* A series of collection of comments or annotations; a historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions (the *Commentaries of Cæsar*).—**Commentate**, *kom-men'tat*, *v.t.* To make comments; to write a commentary or annotations. [Lomb.]—**Commentation**, *kom-men-tā'shon*, *n.* The act of one who comments; annotation.—**Commentator**, *kom-men-ta-tor*, *n.* Making or containing comments.—**Commentator**, *kom-men-ta-tor*, *n.* One who writes annotations; an annotator.—**Commentatorial**, *kom-men-ta-tō-ri-al*, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of commentators.—**Commenter**, *kom-men-t-er*, *n.* One who comments.

Commerce, *kom'mers*, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, together with, and *mercis*, mercis, merchandise.] An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries or communities; mercantile pursuits; trade; traffic; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse.—*v.t.* To carry on trade; to hold intercourse; to commune.—**Commercial**, *kom-mēr'shal*, *a.* Pertaining to commerce

or trade; dealing with or depending on commerce; carrying on commerce.—*Commercial room*, in hotels, a room set apart mainly for the accommodation of commercial travellers or business men.—*Commercially*, kom-mér-shal-li, adv. In a commercial view or manner.—*Commercialism*, kom-mér-shal-izm, n. The doctrines, tenets, or practices of commerce or of commercial men.

Commination, kom-mi-ná'shon, n. [L. *comminatio*—*com*, and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten. MEWAC.] A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent.—*Comminatory*, kom-mi-ná-tó-ri, a. Threatening; denouncing punishment.

Commingle, kom-ming-g'l, v. t. & i.—*commingled*, *commingling*. [Prefix *com*, and *mingl*.] To mix together; to mingle in one mass or intimately; to blend.

Commingle, kom-mi-nút, v. i.—*commingled*, *commingling*. [L. *commingulo*, *commingulo*, to make small—*com*, with, and *mingulo*, to lessen; root *min*, as in *minor*, less.] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.—*a*. Divided into very small parts or particles.—*Commingle*, kom-mi-nút-shon, n. The act of commingling or reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization.

Commiserate, kom-mis-ér-át, v. t.—*commiserated*, *commiserating*. [L. *commiseror*—*com*, and *misero*, to pity. MICKABLE.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, through sympathy; to compassionate; to pity.—*Commiseration*, kom-mis-ér-át-shon, n. The act of commiserating; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the afflictions or distresses of another; pity; compassion.—*Commiserative*, kom-mis-ér-át-ív, a. Compassionate.—*Commiseratively*, kom-mis-ér-át-ív-li, adv. In a compassionate manner; with compassion.—*Commiserator*, kom-mis-ér-át-ér, n. One who commiserates or pities.

Commissary, kom-mis-á-ri, n. [Fr. *commissaire*, L.L. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated; L. *commissio*, *commissum*, to commit.] In a general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior power; eccles., an officer of a bishop exercising spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or one intrusted with the performance of the duties in the bishop's absence; *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; *milít.* a name given to officers or officials of various kinds, especially to officers of the commissariat department.—*Commissariat*, kom-mis-á-ri-ál, n. Pertaining to a commissary.—*Commissariat*, kom-mis-á-ri-ál, n. The department of an army whose duties consist in supplying transports, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department; the office or employment of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends.—*Commissary-court*, n. A sheriff court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.—*Commissary-general*, n. The head of the commissariat.

Commit, kom-mish'on, n. [L. *committere*, *committere*.] The act of committing; the act of doing something wrong; the act of perpetrating (the commission of a crime); the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty; the thing committed, intrusted, or delivered; a duty, office, charge, or piece of work intrusted to any one; the warrant by which any trust is held, or any authority exercised (as that of an officer in an army); mandate; authority given; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; commissioners; the state of acting in the purchase and sale of goods for another; position or business of an agent; agency; the allowance made to an agent for transacting business.—*Commission of the peace*, a commission issuing under the great seal of England for the

appointment of justices of the peace.—*To put into commission*, to intrust (as an office of state) to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance.—*To put a ship into commission*, in the British navy, to equip and man it and send it out on service.—*v. t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by special commission; to send with a mandate or authority.—*Commission-agent*, *Commission-merchant*, n. One who buys or sells goods for another on commission.—*Commissionaire*, kom-mis-ýon-ár, n. [Fr.] A kind of messenger or light porter.—*Commissional*; *Commissionary*; kom-mish'on-ál, kom-mish'on-á-ri, a. Pertaining to a commission.—*Commissioned*, kom-mish'ond, p. and a. Furnished with a commission; holding a commission; empowered; authorized.—*Commissioner*, kom-mish'on-ér, n. One who commissions; a person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business; an officer having charge of some department of the public service, which is put into commission; a steward or agent who manages affairs on a large estate; one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland.—*Commissive*; *commissive*, a. Committing.

Commissure, kom-mis-sú-er, n. [Fr. *commissure*, from L. *commissura*, a joining together, joint, seam—*com*, together, and *mittere*, *mittere*, to send.] A joint or seam; the place where two parts of a body meet and unite; a juncture; a suture: used chiefly in anat.—*Commissural*, kom-mis-sú-er-ál, a. Belonging to a commissure.

Commit, kom-mit, v. i.—*committed*, *committing*. [L. *committo*, to make over in trust, to set to work, do wrong—*com*, together, and *mittere*, to send, whence also *admit*, *permit*, *dismiss*, *mission*, *missile*, &c.] To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; to intrust; to surrender, give up, consign; with *to*; *ref.* to bind to a certain line of conduct, or to expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; to compromise; to order or send into confinement; to imprison (the magistrate commits a guilty person); to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report; to do (generally something wrong); to perpetrate.—*To commit to memory*, to learn by heart.—*Committable*, *Committable*, kom-mit-á-bl, kom-mit-á-bl, a. Capable of being committed.—*Commitment*, *Committal*, kom-mit-á-mént, kom-mit-á-l, n. The act of committing; commission (but we do not say the *committal* or *commitment* of crimes, but the *commission*).—*Committee*, kom-mit-é, n. A body of persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, often a section of a larger body.—*Committees of the whole house*, an arrangement by which matters are discussed in a particular manner in parliament, the chair being occupied by the chairman of committee, and members being allowed to speak more than once on a question.—*Committee-man*, n. A member of a committee.—*Committee-room*, n. A room in which a committee holds its meetings.—*Committee*, kom-mit-ér, n. One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

Commix, kom-miks, v. t. or i. [L. *commiscere*, *commiscere*, together, and *miscere*, to mix. MIX.] To mix or mingle; to blend.—*Commixtion*, kom-miks'tyon, n. Mixture; a blending together.—*Commixture*, kom-miks'tur, n. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling; a compound.

Commode, kom-mód', n. [Fr., from L. *commodus*, convenient. *COMMODIOUS*.] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies; a chest of drawers, often with shelves and other conveniences added; a night-stool.

Commodious, kom-mód-i-us, a. [L.L. *commodus*, from L. *commodus*, useful—*com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode.] Roomy and convenient; spacious and suit-

able; servicable.—*Commodiously*, kom-mód-i-us-li, adv. So as to be commodious.—*Commodiousness*, kom-mód-i-us-ness, n. The state or quality of being commodious.—*Commodity*, kom-mód-i-ti, n. [Fr. *commoditas*, convenience, commodity; L. *commoditas*, fitness, convenience.] Suitableness or convenience; what is useful; specifically, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is bought and sold, as goods, wares, produce of land and manufacture.

Commodore, kom-mód-ór, n. [From Sp. *comandador*, a commander, or from Pg. *capitão mar*, superior captain.] An officer who commands a detachment of ships in the absence of an admiral; a title given by courtesy to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company, to the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels, and to the president of a yachting club; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Common, kom'on, a. [Fr. *communis*, L. *communis*—*com*, together, and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging.] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; general; universal; public; of frequent or usual occurrence; not extraordinary; frequent; usual; ordinary; habitual; not distinguished by rank or character; not of superior excellence; of low or mean rank or character; *gram.* applied to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, and to those that are the names of all the objects possessing the attributes denoted by the noun (river, &c.).—*Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.—*Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law.—*Common measure*, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.—*Common Pleas*, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels.—*Common seal*, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation.—*Common sense*, sound practical judgment; the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general.—*Common time*, musical time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar.—*Common*, n. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in all other senses pl.: the common people; the untitled; the vulgar; the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties; food provided at a common table, as at colleges; food or fare in general.—*Commonage*, kom'on-áj, n. The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others.—*Commonalty*, kom'on-ál-ti, n. The common people; all below the rank of nobility.—*Commoner*, kom'on-ér, n. A person under the degree of nobility; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support.—*Commonly*, kom'on-li, adv. In a common manner; usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.—*Commonness*, kom'on-ness, n. The state or fact of being common.—*Commonplace*, kom'on-plás, n. Not new or extraordinary; common; trite.—*a*. A memorandum of something that is likely to be frequently referred to; a well-known or customary remark; a trite saying; a platitude.—*Commonplace-book*, n. A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.—*Commonweal*, kom'on-wel, n. A commonwealth; the body politic; a state.—*Commonwealth*, kom'on-wel-th, n. [Here *weal* means strictly wellbeing.] The body politic; the public; a republican state; the form of government which ex-

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; g, go; f, job; h, Fr. tou; ng, sing; vr, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

lated in England from the death of Charles I. in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

Commotion, kom-mō'shon, n. [*L. commotio*, from *commovere*, *commutus* - *com*, with, and *moveo*, to move. *MOV.*] Agitation; tumult of people; disturbance; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement. - **Commovē**, kom-mōv', v.t. - *commovē*, *commoving*. [*L. commoveo*.] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle.

Commune, kom-mūn', v.t. - *communē*, *communing*. [*Fr. communier*; *L. communio*, to communicate, from *communis*, common. *COMMUN.*] To converse; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually; to interchange ideas or feelings. - *n.* (*kom mūn*). Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation (to hold *commune*, to be in *commune*).

Commune, kom mūn', n. [*Fr. commune*, communion.] A small territorial district in France and in some other countries, under the government of a mayor; the inhabitants of a commune; the members of a communal council. - *The commune of Paris*, a revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1793; also, a committee or body of communists who in 1871 for a brief period ruled over Paris after the evacuation of the German troops.

Communal, kom-mū-nal', a. Pertaining to a commune or to communalism.

Communalism, kom-mū-nal-izm', n. The theory of government by communes or other local self-governing bodies. - **Communist**, kom-mū-nis-tis', n. One who adheres to communalism. - **Communist**, kom-mū-nis-tis', n. Pertaining to communalism. - **Communist**, kom-mū-nis-tis', n. [*Fr. communisme*.] The system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest; the doctrine of a community of property. - **Communist**, kom-mū-nis-tis', n. One who holds the doctrines of communalism. - **Communist**, kom-mū-nis-tis', n. Relating to communists or communism; according to the principles of communalism. - **Communistically**, kom-mū-nis-tis-ti-kl', adv. In accordance with communalism; in a communistic way or form.

Communicate, kom-mū-ni-kāt', v.t. - *communicated*, *communicating*. [*L. communico*, from *communis*, common.] To impart to another or others; to bestow or confer for joint possession, generally or always something intangible, as intelligence, news, opinions, or disease; with *to* before the receiver. - *v.i.* To share; to participate; followed by *in*; to have a communication or passage from one to another (one *communicates with* another); to have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts; to partake of the Lord's supper or communion. - **Communicability**, kom-mū-ni-kā-bi-lē-ti', n. The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted. - **Communicable**, kom-mū-ni-kā-bl', a. Capable of being communicated or imparted from one to another; capable of being recounted; communicative; ready to impart information, news, &c. - **Communicableness**, kom-mū-ni-kā-bi-nes', n. - **Communicant**, kom-mū-ni-kānt', n. One who communicates or partakes of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper. - **Communication**, kom-mū-ni-kā'shon', n. The act of communicating; means of communicating; connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by word or writing; a document or message imparting information. - **Communicative**, kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv', a. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others; free in communicating; not reserved; open. - **Communicatively**, kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv-ly', adv. In a communicative manner; by communication. - **Communicativeness**, kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv-nes', n. The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve. - **Communicator**, kom-mū-ni-kā-ter', n. One who or that which

communicates. - **Communicatory**, kom-mū-ni-kā-tō-ri', a. Imparting knowledge.

Communion, kom-mū-ni-ōn', n. [*L. communio*, *communio*, participation.] Participation of something in common; fellowship; concord; bond or association; intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or acts; union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; union with a church; a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline; the act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper. - **Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. - **Communicable**, kom-mū-ni-ōn-ā-bl', a. Admissible to communion.

Communism, &c. Under **COMMUN.**

Community, kom-mū-ni-ti', n. [*L. communio*.] Common possession or enjoyment (a *community of goods*); a society of people having common rights and privileges; a society of individuals of any kind; the body of people in a state; the public or people in general; used in this sense always with the definite article; common character (individuals distinguished by *community of descent*).

Commute, kom-mūt', v.t. - *commuted*, *commuting*. [*L. commuto* - prefix *com*, and *mutō*, to change. *MUTABLE*, *MUTATOR*.] To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to exchange, as one penalty or punishment for one of less severity; to pay in a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments. - **Commutable**, kom-mūt-ā-bl', n. The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. - **Commutable**, kom-mūt-ā-bl', a. [*L. commutabilis*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable. - **Commutation**, kom-mūt-ā'shon', n. [*L. commutatio*.] The act of commuting; the act of substituting one thing for another; the change of a penalty or punishment for a greater to a less; the act of substituting one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of the performance of some sort of compulsory duty or labour. - **Commutative**, kom-mūt-ā-tiv', n. Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual. - **Commutatively**, kom-mūt-ā-tiv-ly', adv. By way of exchange.

Comose, kō-mō's', a. [*L. coma*, hair.] Hairy; comate.

Compact, kom-pakt', a. [*L. compactus*, pp. of *compingo*, *compactus*, to join or unite together - *com*, together, and *pango*, to fix.] Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles close; solid; dense; not diffuse; not verbose; concise; composed; made up; with of (*Shak.*) - *v.t.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; to unite or connect firmly, as in a system. - **Compactly**, kom-pakt-ly', adv. In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly. - **Compactness**, kom-pakt-nes', n. State of being compact.

Compact, kom-pakt', n. [*L. compactum*, a compact, from *compactior*, *compactus*, to make an agreement - *com*, together, and *pactior*, to fix, settle, covenant.] An agreement; a contract; covenant, bargain, or settlement between parties. - **Compacter**, kom-pakt-er', n. One who makes a compact.

Compages, & **Compagē**, kom-pā-jēs, kom-pāj', n. [*L. compages*, from *compingo*. *COMPACT*, *close*.] A system or structure of many parts united.

Companion, kom-pā-ni-ōn', n. [*O. Fr. compaignon*, companion; *Fr. compaignon* - *L. com*, together, and *pān*, bread; lit. a sharer of one's bread; a new-fellow.] One with whom a person freely and neatly associates and converses; a mate; a comrade; one who accompanies another; a person holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood (as of the Bath). - *a.* Accompanying; united with. - *v.t.* To be a companion to;

to accompany; to put on the same level (*Shak.*). - **Companionable**, kom-pā-ni-ōn-ā-bl', a. Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; social. - **Companionableness**, kom-pā-ni-ōn-ā-bl-nes', n. The quality of being companionable; sociableness. - **Companionably**, kom-pā-ni-ōn-ā-bl-ly', adv. In a companionable manner. - **Companionless**, kom-pā-ni-ōn-ā-les', a. Having no companion. - **Companionship**, kom-pā-ni-ōn-ā-ship', n. The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association. - **Companys**, kom-pā-ni-ōn-ā-zi', n. [*Fr. compaignie*; *O. Fr. also compaignie*.] The state of being along with; companionship; fellowship; society; any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense; guests at a person's house; a number of persons united for performing or carrying out anything jointly, as some commercial enterprise, the term being applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies; a firm (but this word usually implies fewer partners than *company*); the members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title of the firm; usually contracted when written (*Messrs. Smith & Co.*); a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion commanded by a captain; the crew of a ship, including the officers. - *To bear or keep (a person) company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with; to associate with. - *To do good company*, to be an entertaining companion. - *v.t.* and *i.t.* To associate or associate with; to frequent the company of.

Companions, kom-pā-ni-ōn', n. [*Comp. O. Sp. compaña*, an out-house.] *Naut.* the framing and sash-lights upon a quarter-deck, through which light passes to the cabins below; a raised cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel. - **Companion ladder**, the steps or ladder between the main-deck and the quarter-deck. - **Companion way**, the staircase at the entrance to the cabin of a vessel.

Compare, kom-pār', v.t. - *compared*, *comparing*. [*L. comparo*, to put together, unite, match, compare - *com*, together, and *par*, equal, whence *par*, *parity*, *PAIR*.] To set or bring together *in fact* or in contemplation, and examine the relations they bear to each other, especially with a view to ascertain agreement or disagreement, resemblances or differences (to *compare* one thing with another); to liken; to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration (to *compare* one thing to another); *gram.* to inflect by the degrees of comparison. - *v.i.* To hold or stand comparison; to contrast favourably. - *n.* Comparison; scope or room for comparison (rich beyond *compare*). - **Comparable**, kom-pār-ā-bl', a. [*L. comparabilis*.] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard. - **Comparableness**, kom-pār-ā-bl-nes', n. State of being comparable. - **Comparably**, kom-pār-ā-bl-ly', adv. By comparison; so as to be compared. - **Comparative**, kom-pār-ā-tiv', a. [*L. comparativus*.] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison, especially founded on the comparison of different things belonging to the same science or study (*comparative anatomy*, &c.); having the power of comparing different things (the *comparative faculty*); *gram.* expressing a greater degree; expressing more than the positive but less than the superlative; applied to forms of adjectives and adverbs. - *n.* *Gram.* the comparative degree. - **Comparatively**, kom-pār-ā-tiv-ly', adv. By comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself. - **Comparator**, kom-pār-ā-ter', n. One who compares. - **Comparison**, kom-pār-ā-ti-ōn', n. [*Fr. comparation*, *L. comparatio*.] The act of comparing; the act of examining in order to discover how one thing stands with regard to another; the state of being compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel; *gram.* the inflection of an ad-

Fate, fār, fat, fall; mō, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tubē, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, So. abate—the Fr. u.

ture or adverb to express degrees of the original quality.

Compartment, kom-pärt'men-t. [Fr. *compartment*, L.L. *compartmentum*; from, from L. *compartior*, to divide, share, from *partis*, a part.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like.

Compass, kum-pas, n. [Fr. *compas*, from L.L. *compasus*, a circuit—L. *com*, and *paso*, a step. PACE.] A passing round; a circular course; a circuit (to fetch a compass, that is, to make a circuit or round); limit or boundary; extent; range: applied to time, space, sound, &c.; moderate estimate; moderation; due limits (to keep within compass); an instrument consisting essentially of a magnet suspended so as to have as complete freedom of motion as possible, and used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian; a mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.; often with the plural designation *compasses*, or a pair of *compasses*.—*et.* To stretch round; to encompass; to include, encircle, surround; to go or walk about or round; to obtain; to attain to; to accomplish (to compass one's purposes); law; to plot; to contrive (a person's death).—**Compassable**, kum-pas-a-bl, a. Capable of being compassed.—**Compassless**, n. The magnetized needle of a compass.—**Compass-plant**, a. A composite plant, common on the prairies of North America; so called from being disposed to present the edges of its leaves north and south.—**Compass-saw**, n. A saw with a narrow blade, so that it may be made to cut round in a circle of moderate radius.—**Compass-window**, n. Arch a circular bay-window or oriel.

Compassion, kom-pa'shon, n. [Fr. *compassion*, L. *compassio*. PASSION.] A suffering with another; sympathy; pity; commiseration; an act of mercy (U. S.).—**Compassionable**, kom-pa'shon-a-bl, a. Deserving of pity.—**Compassionate**, kom-pa'shon-ät, a. Characterized by compassion; full of pity; tender-hearted.—*et.*—**Compassionated**, **compassionating**. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.—**Compassionately**, kom-pa'shon-ät-ly, adv. In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.—**Compassionateness**, kom-pa'shon-ät-nes, n. The quality of being compassionate.

Compatible, kom-pät-i-bl, a. [Fr. *compatible*, L.L. *compatibilis*—L. *com*, together, and *patior*, to suffer.] Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; not incongruous (things compatible with one another).—**Compatibility**, **compatibleness**, kom-pät-i-bl'i-tät, kom-pät-i-bl'i-nes, n. The quality of being compatible; consistency; suitability.—**Compatibly**, kom-pät-i-bl'i, adv. In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

Compatriot, kom-pä'tri-ot, n. [Fr. *compatriote*.] One of the same country.—*et.* Of the same country. **Compatriotic**, **Compatriotism**, kom-pä'tri-ot-izm, n. The state of being a compatriot.

Compare, kom-per, v. t. [L. *comparo*—*com*, and *parso*, to appear; comp. *appear*.] *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel.—**Compareance**, kom-per-äns, n. *Scots law*, the act of comparing.

Compeer, kom-per, n. [L. *com*, and *par*, equal. PEER.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.—*et.* To equal; to match. [SHAK.]

Compel, kom-pel, v. t.—**Compelled**, **compelling**. [L. *compello*, *compellum*, to drive together—*com*, and *pello*, to drive; hence *compulsion*, *compulsory*, &c.] To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate; to subject; to cause to submit; to take by force or violence (SHAK.).—**Compellable**, **compellable-bl**, a. Capable of being compelled or constrained.—**Compellably**, **compellably-bl**, adv. By compulsion.—**Compellatory**, **compellatory-bl**, a. Tending to compel;

compulsory.—**Compeller**, kom-pel'ter, n. One who compels or constrains.—**Compellingly**, kom-pel'ing-ly, adv. In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsively.

Compilation, kom-pel-i'shon, n. [L. *compellio*, the act of accounting, from *compello*, *compellere*, to address.] Style or manner of address; word of salutation.—**Compellative**, kom-pel-i-tiv, n. *Grammar*, a term sometimes given to the name by which a person is addressed.

Compendium, kom-pen'di-um, n. [L. *compendium*, a shortening, abbreviating—*com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads or general principles of a larger work or system; an abridgment; a summary.—**Compendious**, kom-pen-di-us, a. [L. *compendiosus*.] Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; succinct; concise.—**Compendiously**, kom-pen-di-us-ly, adv. In a compendious manner; summarily; concisely; in epitome.—**Compendiousness**, kom-pen-di-us-nes, n. The state of being compendious.

Compensate, kom-pen-sät or kom-pen-sät, v. t.—**Compensated**, **compensating**. [L. *compensare*, *compensatum*—*com*, together, and *penso*, from, of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh; lit. to weigh together, hence to balance, give an equivalent for.] To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent to (to compensate a labourer for his work); to make up for; to counterbalance; to make amends for (losses, defects, &c.).—*et.* To make amends; to supply or serve as an equivalent; followed by *for*.—**Compensation**, kom-pen-sä'shon, n. The act of compensating; that which is given or serves as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; indemnity; recompense; that which supplies the place of something else or makes good a deficiency.—**Compensation**, **compensation pendulum**, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation.—**Compensative**, kom-pen-sä-tiv, a. Making amends or compensation.—*et.* That which compensates; compensation.—**Compensator**, kom-pen-sät-er, n. One who or that which compensates.—**Compensatory**, kom-pen-sät-er-i, a. Serving for compensation; making amends.

Compepe, kom-per, v. t. [L. *compepeo*.] To hold in check; to restrain; to curb. (Obs.)

Compepe, kom-pet, v. t.—**Compeped**, **compeping**. [L. *compepeo*, to strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to enter on a contest or rivalry for a common object; to vie (to compepe with a person for a thing).—**Compepetition**, kom-pet-i'shon, n. [L. *compepetio*.] The act of competing; mutual contest or striving for the same object; rivalry; a trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—In a competition two persons strive to attain a common end, and may have the most friendly feelings towards each other; in rivalry there is rath the desire of one to supplant or get before another, and usually a certain hostility.—**Competitive**, kom-pet-i-tiv, a. Relating to competition; carried out by competition.—**Competitor**, kom-pet-i'ter, n. [L. *competitor* (is long).] One who competes; one who endeavours to outstrip in what another seeks; one who claims, at another's claims; a rival.—**Competitively**, kom-pet-i'ter-i, a. Acting in competition; rival.

Competent, kom-pet-ent, a. [Fr. *competent*, from *competer*, to be sufficient; L. *compepeo*, to be meet or suitable—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek.] Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or fit for the purpose; adequate; having legal capacity or power; rightfully or lawfully belonging.—**Competently**, kom-pet-ent-ly, adv. In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably.—**Competence**, **Competency**, kom-pet-ens, kom-pet-ens-i, n. State of being competent; fitness; suit-

ableness; adequateness; ability; sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient, especially, property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

Complot, kom-plöt, v. t.—**Complotting**. [L. *complotto*, to plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *plöto*, to pillage.] To draw up, write out, or compose by collecting materials from various sources; to collect or put together by utilizing the writings of others.—**Complotting**, kom-plöt-i'shon, n. The act of compiling or collecting from written or printed documents or books; that which is compiled; a book or treatise drawn up by compiling.—**Complotter**, kom-plöt-er, n. One who complots.

Complacent, kom-plä'sent, a. [L. *complacens*, *complacens*, pleasing, ppr. of *complaceo*, to please—*com*, and *placere*, to please (whence *placens*)] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment; displaying complacency; gratified; satisfied.—**Complacence**, **complacency**, kom-plä'sent-s, kom-plä'sent-s-i, n. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; complaisance or civility.—**Complacently**, kom-plä'sent-ly, adv. In a complacent manner.

Complain, kom-plän, v. t. [Fr. *complaigndre*, from L.L. *complangere*—L. *com*, together, and *plango*, to beat the breast in sorrow. PLAIN.] To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or the like; to lament; to murmur; to lay a person; to make a formal accusation against a person; to make a charge; now regularly followed by *of* or *before* the cause of grief or censure.—**Complainant**, kom-plän-änt, n. One who complains or makes a complaint; a complainer; law, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender; a plaintiff; a prosecutor.—**Complainer**, kom-plän-er, n. One who complains; one who laments; a murmurer.—**Complaining**, kom-plän'ing, n. The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury; a complaint.—*et.* Expressive of complaint.—**Complainingly**, kom-plän'ing-ly, adv. In a complaining manner; murmuringly.—**Complain**, kom-plän, n. [Fr. *complaint*.] Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault; the cause or subject of complaint or murmuring; a malady; an ailment; a disease; usually applied to disorders not violent; a charge; a representation of injuries suffered; accusation.

Complaisance, kom-plä'säns, n. [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, ppr. of *complaire*, to please—L. *complacere*. CONTRA-SARY.] A pleasing deportment; affability; civility; courtesy; desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.—**Complaisant**, kom-plä'sänt, a. Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; proceeding from an obliging disposition.—**Complaisantly**, kom-plä'sänt-ly, adv. In a complaisant manner.—**Complaisance**, kom-plä'sänt-nes, n. Complaisance.

Completed, kom-pläk'ted, a. [L. prefix *com*, and *placere*, to weave.] Woven together; interwoven.

Completion, kom-plä'ment, n. [L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, from *compleo*, to complete. COMPLETE.] Full quantity or number; full amount; what is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; difference; *math.* what is wanted in an arc or angle to make it up to 90°; outward show (SHAK.); courtesy or compliment (SHAK.).—**Complemental**, kom-plä'men-täl, a. Forming a complement; completing; complementary.—**Complementary**, kom-plä'men-täl-i, a. Completing; supplying a deficiency; complementary.—**Complementary colours**, **Complementary colours**, n. *Colour*.

Complete, kom-plet, a. [L. *completus*, ppr. of *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intent, and *plere*, to fill; same root as E. *All*.] Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; thorough; consummate; in every respect; finished; ended; concluded. . . Nothing is whole that has

of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals; a private meeting; a close assembly.—Conclavist, kon'k'lav'ist, n. An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope.

Conclude, kon-k'lud', v.t. [*L. concludo, concludo*]. [*L. concludo*—*con*, and *claudo*, to shut; whence also *clause*, *close*.] To shut up or inclose; to include or comprehend (N.T.); to infer or arrive at by reasoning; to deduce, as from premises; to judge; to end, finish, bring to a conclusion; to settle or arrange finally (to conclude an agreement, a peace).—*v.i.* To infer; to form a final judgment; to come to a decision; to resolve; to determine generally followed by an infinitive or a gerund; to end; to make a finish.—*Concluder*, kon-k'lud'ér, n. One who concludes.—*Concluding*, kon-k'lud'ing, a. Final; ending; closing.—*Conclusion*, kon-k'lud'ish'on, n. [*L. conclusio*]. The end, close, or termination; the last part: often in the phrase *in conclusion*—*finally*, *lastly*; determination; final decision; inference; *logic*, the inference of a syllogism as drawn from the premises; an experiment (obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*).—*Conclusively*, kon-k'lud'siv, a. Putting an end to debate or argument; leading to a conclusion or determination; decisive; bringing out or leading to a regular logical conclusion.—*Conclusively*, kon-k'lud'siv-ly, adv. In a conclusive manner.—*Conclusiveness*, kon-k'lud'siv-nes, n. The quality of being conclusive or decisive.

Concoct, kon-kok't, v.t. [*L. concoquo, concoquo*—*con*, and *coquo*, to cook. *Coq.*]. To digest by the stomach; to ripen or mature; to form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plot in a scheme, a conspiracy.—*Concocter*, kon-kok'tér, n. One who concocts.—*Concoction*, kon-kok'tsh'on, n. [*L. concoctio*]. Digestion; the act of concocting or devising.—*Concoctive*, kon-kok'tiv, a. Maturing; ripening.

Concomitant, kon-kom'tant, a. [*From L. com, together, and comitor, to accompany, from comes, a companion.*] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending; of things, circumstances, &c.—*n.* A thing that accompanies another; an accompaniment; an accessory.—*Concomitance*, kon-kom'tan-sis, n. The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another thing.—*Concomitantly*, kon-kom'tant-li, adv. So as to be concomitant; concurrently; unitedly.

Concord, kon'kord or kong'kord, n. [*Fr. concorde, L. com, and cor, cordis, the heart.* *Accoan.*] Agreement or union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; harmony; agreement between things; suitability; music, the pleasing combination of two or more sounds; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear; *gram.* agreement of words in construction.—*Concordance*, kon-kor'dans, n. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony; a book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakspeare, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, verse, act, scene, line, or other subdivision in which each word occurs are noted.—*Concordant*, kon-kor'dant, a. [*L. concordans, pp. of concordare, to agree.*] Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.—*Concordantly*, kon-kor'dant-li, adv. In a concordant manner.—*Concordat*, dat, Concordate, kon-kor'dat, n. [*Fr.*] An agreement; compact; convention; especially, a formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government.—*Concordist*, kon-kor'dist, n. The compiler of a concordance.

Concorporate, kon-kor'porat, v.t. and i.—*Concorporated, incorporating.* [*L. incorporo*—*con*, together, and *corpus, a body.*] To unite in one mass or body; to unite in any close union.—*n.* United in the same body.—*Concorporation*, kon-kor'poratsh'on, n. Union of things in one mass or

Concourse, kon'kors or kong'kors, n. [*Fr. concours, from L. concursus, from concurrere, to run together—con, and curro, to run.*] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; a meeting or coming together of people; the people assembled; a throng; a crowd; an assembling of things; agglomeration.

Concrete, kon-kret or kong'kret, v.t. and i.—*Concrete, creating.* [*Prefix con, and create.*] To create with or at the same time.

Concrete, kon-kret or kong'kret, a. [*L. concretus, from concreo, to grow together—con, and creceo, to grow; seen also in decrease, increase, crescent, &c.*] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass; united in a solid form; *logic*, a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion or name of such an object. *An. svaor.*—*n.* A mass formed by concretion of separate particles of matter in one body; a compound; *logic*, a concrete term; a compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, employed extensively in building, especially under water.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*concreted, concreting.* To congregate; to congeal; to thicken.—*Concretely*, kon-kret-ly, adv. In a concrete manner; not abstractly.—*Concreteness*, kon-kret-nes, n. A state of being concrete.—*Concretion*, kon-kretsh'on, n. The act of concreting or growing together so as to form one mass; the mass or solid matter formed by growing together; a clot; a lump; *geol.* a lump or nodule formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization.—*Morbid concretions*, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body.

Concretional, Concretionaly, kon-kretsh'on-ál, kon-kretsh'on-ál, a. Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; consisting of concretions.—*Concretive*, kon-kret'iv, a. Causing to concretize or become congealed or solid.—*Concretively*, kon-kret'iv-ly, adv. In a concretive manner.

Concubine, kong'ku-bin, n. [*L. concubina, from concubo, to lie together—con, and cubo or cubo, to lie down.*] A paramour, male or female; a woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress; a wife of inferior condition, such as were allowed in ancient Greece and Rome; the usual ceremonies.—*Concubinage*, kong'ku-bin-ij, n. The act or practice of having a concubine or concubines; the state of being a concubine; a living as man and wife without being married.—*Concubinary, Concubinal; Concubinarian*, kon-ku'bi-nar-í, kon-ku'bi-nal, kon-ku'bi-nar'ian, a. Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage.

Concupiscence, kon-ku'pish'ens, n. [*L. concupiscencia, from concupisco, to lust after—con, and cupio, to desire.*] Lustful feeling; lust; sinful desire.—*Concupiscence*, kon-ku'pish'ens, n. Desires of unlawful pleasure; libidinous; lustful.—*Concupiscible*, kon-ku'pish'ib-íl, a. Concupiscent; lustful.

Concur, kon-ker', v.t.—*concurrent, concurrer.* [*L. concurrere, to run together—con, and curro, to run; seen also in course, current, incur, recur, &c.*] To run or meet together; to agree, join, or unite, as in one action or opinion (to concur with a person in an opinion; to assent; with to meet together; to be combined; to meet together; to be combined; to unite in contributing to a common object (names that concur to an effect); to coincide or have points of agreement (Shak.).)—*Concurrent, Concurrency*, kon-kur'ens, kon-kur'ens-ál, a. The act of concurring; conjunction; combination of agents, circumstances, or events; agreement in opinion; union or consent as to a design to be carried out; approbation; consent with joint aid or contribution of power or influence.—*Concurrent, kon-kur'ent, a. Con-*

curring or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; conjoined; associate; concomitant; joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects (the concurrent jurisdiction of law courts).—*n.* One who concurs; one agreeing to or pursuing the same course of action; that which concurs; joint or contributory cause.—*Concurrently, concurrently*, kon-kur'ent-li, adv. So as to be concurrent; in union or combination; unitedly.—*Concurrentness*, kon-kur'ent-nes, n. The state of being concurrent.

Concuss, kon-kus', v.t. [*L. concutio, concussum, to shake, and as a law term to extorri—con, together, end quatio, quassum (in composition cutio, quassum), to shake. (Quass.)*] To shake or agitate; to force by threats to do something, especially to give up something of value; to intimidate into a desired course of action; to coerce.—*Concussive*, kon-kus'iv, a. Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating.—*Concussion*, kon-kush'on, n. [*L. concussio, concussus, a shock, extortion.*] The act of shaking, particularly by the shock or impulse of another body; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision; a shock; *surv.* applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other organs from falls, blows, &c.; the act of extorting by threats or force; extortion.—*Concussant*, kon-ku'sh'ent, a. Coming suddenly into collision; meeting together with violence.

Condemn, kon-dem', v.t. [*L. condemnare, con, terno, and damno, to condemn, whence damn.*] To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter a sentence against judicially; opposed to acquit or absolve; to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service, or to be forfeited.—*Condemned cell or ward, in prisons*, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.—*Condemnable*, kon-dem'na-bl, a. Worthy of being condemned.—*Condemnation*, kon-dem'nash'on, n. [*L. condemnatio*]. The act of condemning; the state of being condemned; the cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation (N.T.)—*Condemnatory*, kon-dem'na-tor-í, a. Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.—*Condemner*, kon-dem'ér, n. One who condemns.

Condense, kon-dens', v.t.—*condensed, condensing.* [*L. condensare—con, and denso, to make dense. Dens.*] To make more dense or compact; to reduce the volume or compass of; to bring into closer union or parts; to consolidate; to compress (to condense a substance, an argument, &c.); to reduce (a gas or vapour) to the condition of a liquid or solid.—*v.i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to change from the vaporous to the liquid state.—*Condensed, kon-dens't, a.* Made dense or close in texture or composition; compressed; compact (a condensed style of composition).—*Condenser, kondensér, n.* One who or that which condenses; a pneumatic instrument or syringe in which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness; a lens to gather and concentrate rays collected by a mirror and direct them upon an object; an instrument employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity.—*Condensability, Konden'abil'it-i, n.* Quality of being condensable.—*Condensable, Condensible*, kon-dens'abil, kon-dens'ibil, a. Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or made more compact.—*Condensate, kondensat', v.t. and i.—condensated, condensating.* To condense.—*Condensation, kondensash'on, n.* [*L. condensatio*]. The act of condensing or making more dense or compact; the act of bringing into smaller compass; consolidation; the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.—*Condensative, kondensat'iv, a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

Condescend, kon-dé-send', v.t. [Fr. *condescendre*—L. *con*, with, and *descendo*. *DESCEND*.] To descend voluntarily for a time to the level of an inferior; to stoop; to lower one's self intentionally; often followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*.—**Condescendence**, kon-dé-sen-dens, n. Condescension; *Scots law*, a distinct statement of facts and allegations brought forward by the pursuer in a case.—**Condescending**, kon-dé-sen-ding, a. Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.—**Condescendingly**, kon-dé-sen-ding-lí, adv. In a condescending manner.—**Condescension**, kon-dé-sen-shon, n. The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping to an equality with inferiors; affability on the part of a superior.

Condign, kon-din', a. [L. *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, and *divus*, worthy. *DIGNIFY*.] Well-deserved; merited; suitable; now always applied to punishment or something equivalent.—**Condignly**, kon-din-lí, adv. In a condign manner.—**Condignness**, kon-din-nes, n. The state or quality of being condign.

Condiment, kon-di-ment, n. [L. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle.] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; sauce; seasoning.

Condition, kon-dish'on, n. [L. *conditio*, *conditio* (also *conditio*), *declatio*, *dictio*, compact, &c.—*con*, and *dicō*, to declare. *DICTION*.] A particular mode of being; situation; predicament; case; state; state with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property; rank in society; that which is requisite to be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, taking effect, or happening; a clause in a contract embodying some stipulation, provision, or essential point.—*s.t.* To form the condition or essential accompaniment of; to regulate or determine; to stipulate; to arrange.—**Conditional**, kon-dish'on-al, a. Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; *gram* and *logic*, expressing or involving a condition.—**Conditionality**, kon-dish'on-al-í-ti, n. The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms.—**Conditionally**, kon-dish'on-al-í, adv. In a conditional manner; with certain limitations; on particular conditions, terms, or stipulations.—**Conditionate**, kon-dish'on-át, v.t. To put under conditions; to regulate.—**Conditioned**, kon-dish'on-d, a. Having a certain state or qualities, usually preceded by some qualifying term, as well *conditioned*, *ill condition'd*; *metaph.* placed or cognized under conditions or relations.

Condole, kon-dól', v.t.—*condoleo*, *condolens*. [L. *condoleo*—*con*, with, and *L. doleo*, to grieve, whence *dolful*, *dolour*.] To express pain or grief at the distress or misfortune of another; to express sympathy to one in grief or misfortune; followed by *with*.—*s.t.* To lament or grieve over.—**Condolatory**, kon-dól-la-tó-ri, a. Expressing condolence.—**Condolence**, kon-dól-lens, n. The act of condoling; expression of sympathy with another's grief.—**Condoler**, kon-dól-er, n. One who condoles.

Condominium, kon-dó-min-í-um, n. [L. *con* and *dominium*, rule.] Joint rule or control.

Condone, kon-dón', v.t.—*condono*, *condonans*. [L. *condonare*, to pardon—*con*, and *donare*, to present, from *donum*, a gift. *DONATION*.] To pardon; to forgive; to overlook an offence (never with a personal object); *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow.—**Condonation**, kon-dón-ash'on, n. [L. *condonatio*.] The act of condoning or pardoning a wrong act; *law*, an act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other, the party condoning being thus barred from a remedy for that offence.

Condor, kon-dór', n. [Sp., from *Peru*, *condor*.] A South American bird, one of the largest of the vulture tribe, found most commonly in the Andes at heights from

10,000 or 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Condottieri, kon-dót-tyá-ri, n. pl. **Condottieri**, kon-dót-tyá-ri, It. One of a class of mercenary Italian military adventurers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a free-lance.

Conduce, kon-dús', v.t.—*conduco*, *conducens*. [L. *conduco*, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, to lead; *conducit* is from the same verb.] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result; to lead or tend; to contribute; followed by *to*.—**Conducible**, kon-dús'-bl, a. [L. *conducibilis*.] Conducive.—**Conduciveness**, kon-dús'-bl-nes, n. **Conduciveness**—**Conducive**, kon-dús'-iv, a. Having the quality of conducting, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about; followed by *to*.—**Conduciveness**, kon-dús'-iv-nes, n. The quality of being conducive.

Conduct, kón-duk't, n. [L. *conductus*, L. *conductus*, pp. of *conduco*. *CORNER*, *DUKE*.] The act of guiding or commanding; mode of carrying on or conducting; mode of handling or wielding; management; management; personal management; department; applied indifferently to a good or bad course of action; the act of conveying or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection.—*s.t.* (kon-duk't). To accompany and show the way; to guide; to lead; to escort; to lead, as a commander; to direct; to command; to manage (affairs, &c.); *ref.* to behave; *physics*, to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c.—*s.t.* To carry or direct as musical conductor.—*s.t.* **Conduct**, transmit, or propagate heat, electricity, sound, &c.; to act as musical conductor.—**Conductibility**, kon-duk't-í-bl-í-ti, n. Capability of being conducted; conductivity.—**Conductible**, kon-duk't-í-bl, a. Capable of being conducted or conveyed.—**Conductor**, kon-duk'shon, n. *Physics*, transmission by means of a conductor.—**Conductive**, kon-duk'tiv, a. *Physics*, having the power or quality of conducting.—**Conductivity**, kon-duk'tiv-í-ti, n. *Physics*, &c.; the quality of being conductive.—**Conductor**, kon-duk'ter, n. One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a commander; one who leads an army; a director or manager; the director of a chorus or orchestra; the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a tramway car, or the like, as contradistinguished from the driver; *physics*, a body that receives and transmits or communicates heat, electricity, or force in any of its forms; hence, specifically, a lightning-rod.—**Conductory**, kon-duk'tó-ri, a. Having the property of conducting.

Conduit, kón-dít or kón-dít, n. [Fr. *conduit*, pp. of *conduire*, L. *conducere*, *conducere*, to conduct.] A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid; a built fountain to which water is brought by pipes.

Conduplicate, kon-dú-pli-kát, a. Doubled or folded over or together; *bot.* applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces.—**Conduplicate**, kon-dú-pli-kát'shon, n. A doubling; a duplication.

Condyle, kón-díl', n. [L. *condylus*, Gr. *κondylos*, a knuckle, a joint.] *Anat.* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone.—**Condylloid**, kón-dí-lóid, a. *Anat.* resembling or shaped like a condyle.

Cono, kón, n. [L. *conus*, Gr. *κωνος*, a cone, from root seen in *E. cone*, *Skr. cō*, to sharpen.] A solid figure rising from a circular base and regularly tapering to a point; anything shaped like, or approaching the shape, of a cone; one of the fruits of fir-trees, pines, &c.; a strobilus; the name of certain molluscous shells; the hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of ejected material; a form of storm signal.—**Cono-pulley**, n. A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone, that is, gradually

tapering from a thick to a thin end.—**Cono-shell**, n. One of a family of gasteropodous molluscs, characterized by a shell of a remarkably conical form.—**Conoid**, kón-í-d, a. [L. *conicus*, Gr. *κωνικός*.] Having the form of a cone; conical; pertaining to a cone.—**Conic sections**, the figures formed by the outlines of the cut surfaces when a cone is cut by a plane, more especially the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, the first of which is seen when the section is made parallel to the slope of the cone.—**Conic section**,—**Conical**, kón-í-k-al, a. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.—**Conically**, kón-í-k-al-í, adv. **Conicalness**, kón-í-k-al-nes, n. The state or quality of being conical.—**Conically**, kón-í-k-al-í, adv. In the form of a cone.—**Conicity**, kón-í-gít-í-ti, n. The property of being conical.—**Conies**, kón-í-ka, n. That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the several curved lines arising from the sections of it. **Conifer**, kón-í-fér', n. [L. *conifer*, and *fero*, to bear, *Bot.* a plant producing cones, or hard, dry, acaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, &c.—**Conifera**, kón-í-fér-á, n. pl. The conifers or cone-bearing trees, including the firs, pines, yew, cypress, &c.—**Coniferous**, kón-í-fér-us, a. Bearing cones; belonging or relating to the conifers.—**Coniform**, kón-í-form, a. In form of a cone; conical.—**Conoid**, kón-í-oid, a. *Geom.* a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; *anat.* the pineal gland.—**Conoid**, kón-í-oid, kón-í-oid, a. Approaching to a conical form; nearly conical.—**Conoidic**, kón-í-oid-í-kal, kón-í-oid-í-kal, a. Pertaining to a conoid.

Cony, n. *Conv.*

Confabulate, kon-fab'ú-lat, v.t. [L. *confabulari*—*con*, and *fabulari*, to talk. *FABLE*.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle. This word is sometimes shortened colloquially to **Confab**, kon-fab', **Confabulation**, kon-fab'ú-lá'shon, n. [L. *confabulatio*.] A talking together; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation. Often shortened to **Confab**, kon-fab'.—**Confabulator**, kon-fab'ú-lá-tér, n. One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.—**Confabulatory**, kon-fab'ú-lá-tó-ri, a. Belonging to familiar talk.

Confect, kón-fékt', v.t. [L. *confectio*, *confectum*, to prepare—*con*, and *facto*, to make. *CORRECT*.] To compose, mix, put together; to make into sweets.—*s.t.* (kón-fékt). A confection; a. Anything.—**Confession**, kón-fésh'on, n. Anything prepared or preserved with sugar, as fruit, a sweetmeat; a composition or mixture.—**Confessionary**, kón-fésh'on-á-ri, n. A confessor (U.T.).—*s.t.* Relating to confessions.—**Confessor**, kón-fésh'on-er, n. One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats or confessions.—**Confessionary**, kón-fésh'on-é-ri, a. Sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confessor; confessions.

Confederacy, kón-fed'ér-á-si, n. [L. *confederatio*—*con*, and *L. fedus*, a league. *FEDERAL*.] A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; a league; compact; alliance; the persons, states, or nations united by a league.—**Confederate**, kón-fed'ér-át, a. [L. *confederatus*.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy; pertaining to a confederacy.—*s.t.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally, an accomplice.—*s.t.*—**Confederated**, *confederating*. To unite in a league or confederacy.—**Confederation**, kón-fed'ér-á'shon, n. A confederacy; a league; alliance; the parties to a league; states united by a confederacy.—**Confederative**, kón-fed'ér-á-tiv, a. Of or belonging to a confederation.

Confer, kón-fér', v.t.—*confero*, *conferens*. [L. *confero*, to bring together, compare, bestow, consult, &c.—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.] To give or bestow; with *on* or *upon* before the recipient. *Confer* differs from *bestow*, inasmuch as it always implies a certain amount of condescension

moual; greatly; shamefully; odiously; detestably. [Colloq.]—**Confounder**, kon-fon-der, n. One who or that which confounds.
Confraternity, kon-fra-ter-ni-ti, n. A fraternity or brotherhood.

Confront, kon-frunt', v.t. [Fr. *confronter*—*fr.* *con*, together, and *frons*, fronts, the countenance or front.] To stand facing; to face; to stand in front of; to meet in hostility; to oppose; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of; followed by *with*.—**Confrontation**, † **Confrontment**, † kon-frun-tá'shou, kon-frunt'ment, n. The act of confronting.—**Confronter**, kon-frun-ter, n. One who confronts.

Confucian, **Confucianist**, kon-fú'shi-an, kon-fú'shi-an-ist, n. A folk-her of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.—**Confucianism**, kon-fú'shi-an-ism, n. The doctrine or system of morality taught by Confucius, which has been long adopted in China, and inculcates the practice of virtue but not the worship of any god.

Confuse, kon-fúz', v.t.—**confused**, **confusing**. [L. *confusus*, from *confundo*.] **CONFOUND**. To mix up without order or clearness; to throw together indiscriminately; to derange, disorder, jumble; to confound; to perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; to embarrass; to disconcert. S. Syn. under **AMAZE**.—**Confused**, kon-fúz', p. and a. Mixed up together without order or arrangement; judiciously mingled (a *confused* heap); disordered; perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.—**Confusedly**, kon-fúz'-ed-ly, adv. In a confused manner; in a mixed mass; without order; indiscriminately; with agitation of mind.—**Confusedness**, kon-fúz'-ed-nes, n. A state of being confused.—**Confusion**, kon-fú'shon, n. [L. *confusio*.] A state in which things are confused; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition; perturbation of mind; embarrassment; distraction; abashment; disconcertment; overthrow; defeat; ruin.—**Confusive**, kon-fú'siv, a. Having a tendency to confusion.

Confute, kon-fút', v.t.—**confuted**, **confuting**. [L. *confuto*, to cool down by cold water, to confute—*con*, together, and *futio*, a pitcher, from root of *fundo*, to pour.] To prove (an argument, statement, &c.) to be false, defective, or invalid; to disprove; to overthrow; to prove (a person) to be wrong; to convict of error by argument or proof.—**Confutable**, kon-fú'ta-bl, a. Capable of being confuted.—**Confutation**, kon-fú'tá'shon, n. The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid.—**Confutative**, kon-fú'ta-tiv, a. Adapted or designed to confute.—**Confuter**, kon-fú'ter, n. One who confutes.

Conge, kon-jé; Fr. pron. kón-shá, n. [Fr. *leave*, permission; from L. *concessus*, leave of absence, from *concesso*, *concessus*, to go or come—*con*, and *meo*, to go.] Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal; a ceremonious leave-taking; an act of civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.—**Congé d'honneur** (leave to the sovereign's license or permission to elect) and chapter to choose a bishop, the person to be chosen being recommended by the crown. The form **Congee** is also used, and sometimes as a verb; to take leave; to make a *congé* or bow.

Congeal, kon-jel', v.t. [L. *congelare*—*con*, together, and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, cold, whence also *gelid*, *jelly*.] To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or a loss of heat; to freeze; to congeal; to check the flow of; to make (the blood) run cold.—*v.i.* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to congealate.—**Congealable**, kon-jel'-a-bl, a. Capable of being congealed.—**Congealableness**, kon-jel'-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being congealable.—**Congealment**, kon-jel'ment, n. Congealation.—**Congealation**, kon-jel'-a-shon, n. [L. *congelatio*.] The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; what is congealed or solidified; a concretion.

Congee, **Conge**.
Congener, kon-jé-nér, n. [L.—*con*, together, and *genus*, *generis*, a kind or race.] A thing of the same kind or nearly allied;

a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.—**Congenetic**, **Congenetical**, kon-jé-ner'ik, kon-jé-ner'ik-al, a. Being of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus.—**Congenitively**, kon-jé-ner'ik-al, a. *Congeneric*; *anat.* applied to muscles which concur in the same action.

Congenital, kon-jé-ni'al, a. [L. *con*, and *genialis*, E. *genial*.] Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic; suited for each other.—**Congenitally**, **Congenitallyness**, kon-jé-ni'al'i-ti, kon-jé-ni'al-i-nes, n. The state of being congenial; natural affinity; suitability.—**Congenitallyness**, kon-jé-ni'al-i-ty, n. To make congenial.—**Congenitally**, kon-jé-ni'al-i, adv. In a congenial manner.
Congenital, kon-jé-ni'tal, a. [L. *congenitus*—*con*, and *genitus*, born, root *gen*, to produce.] Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth (a *congenital* deformity).

Conger, **Conger-eel**, kong-ér, n. [L. *conger*, a *conger-eel*.] The sea-eel, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lbs.
Congeries, kon-jé-ri, n. *alg.* and *pl.* [L., from *congero*, to amass—*con*, and *gero*, to bear.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an aggregate; a combination.

Congest, kon-jest', v.t. [L. *congero*, *congestum*—*con*, and *gero*, to bear.] To heap together; *med.* to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in.—**Congested**, **congested**, a. *Med.* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.—**Congestion**, kon-jest'shon, n. [L. *congestio*.] *Med.* an excessive accumulation of blood in an organ, the functions of which are thereby disordered.—**Congestive**, kon-jest'iv, a. Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Conglobate, kong-glob-at, a. [L. *conglobatus*—*con*, and *globus*, a ball, *Globo*.] Formed or gathered into a ball or small spherical body; combined into one mass.—*v.t.*—**conglobate**, **conglobating**. To collect or form into a ball; to combine into one mass.—*v.i.* To assume a round or globular form.—**Conglobately**, kong-glob-at-ly, adv. In a round or roundish form.—**Conglobation**, kong-glob-á'shon, n. The act of forming or gathering into a ball; a round body.—**Conglobe**, † kong-glob', v.t. and i.—**conglobed**, **conglobing**. To conglobate.

Conglomerate, kong-mér-at, a. [L. *conglomeratus*, *conglomeratum*—*con*, and *glomeris*, a ball, a clow.] Gathered into a ball or round body; crowded together; clustered.—*v.t.*—**conglomerated**, **conglomerating**. To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.—*v.i.* A kind of rock made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement; gravel solidified by cement into a rock; pudding-stone.—**Conglomeration**, kong-glob'er-á'shon, n. The act of conglomerating; collection; accumulation; what is conglomerated; a mixed mass; a mixture.

Conglutinate, kong-glú'ti-nát, v.t.—*con*, *lutinate*, **conglutinating**. [L. *conglutinatio*, *conglutinatio*, from *glutin*, glue, *GLUE*.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; to reunite; to cement.—*v.t.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance.—*a.* Glued together; dot, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united.—**Conglutinant**, kong-glú'ti-nant, a. Gluing; uniting.—**Conglutination**, kong-glú'ti-ná'shon, n. The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; union; coalescence.—**Conglutinative**, kong-glú'ti-ná-tiv, a. Having the power of uniting by agglutination.—**Conglutinator**, kong-glú'ti-ná-tér, n. That which has the power of uniting wounds.
Congee, kong-gé, n. (Chinese *kong-ji*, labour.) The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season.

Congratulate, kon-grat'ú-lát, v.t.—**congratulated**, **congratulating**. [L. *congratulor*—*con*, and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful,

pleasing, GRACE.] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on some piece of good fortune happening to the party addressed; to compliment upon an event deemed happy; to wish joy to; to congratulate; also *refl.* to have a lively sense of one's own good fortune; to consider one's self lucky.—**Congratulable**, kon-grat'ú-la-bl, a. Capable or worthy of being congratulated.—**Congratulant**, kon-grat'ú-lant, a. Congratulating; expressing pleasure in another's good fortune.—**Congratulation**, kon-grat'ú-la'shon, n. The act of congratulating; words used in congratulating; expression to a person of pleasure in his good fortune; felicitation.—**Congratulator**, kon-grat'ú-la-tér, n. One who congratulates.—**Congratulatory**, kon-grat'ú-la-to-ri, a. Containing or expressing congratulation.

Congregate, kong-gré-gát, v.t.—**congregated**, **congregating**. [L. *congrego*—*con*, and *gregis*, a herd, GRECARIOUS.] To collect into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place or into a crowd or united body.—*v.i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet in a crowd.—*a.* Collected; compact; close.—**Congregation**, kong-gré-gá'shon, n. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; a collection or assemblage of persons or things; an assembly, especially an assembly of persons met for the worship of God; a number of people organized as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common.—**Congregational**, kong-gré-gá'shon-al, a. Pertaining to a congregation; pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists, or to Congregationalism.—**Congregationalism**, kong-gré-gá'shon-al-izm, n. A system of administering church affairs by which each congregation has the right of regulating the details of its worship, discipline, and government.—**Congregationalist**, kong-gré-gá'shon-al-ist, n. One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; an Independent.

Congress, kong-gres, n. [L. *congressus*, a meeting, from *congregor*, *congressus*, to come together—*con*, and *gradior*, to go; *gradus*, a step, whence *grade*, *degre*, &c.] A meeting together of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs; the legislative assembly of the United States of America, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.—*v.t.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.—**Congressional**, kong-gresh'on-al, a. Pertaining to a congress or to the congress of the United States.—**Congressman**, n. A member of the United States Congress.
Congreve, kong-grév, n. A kind of lucifer match.—**Congreve rocket**, so called from the inventor, Sir William Congreve, an iron rocket for use in war.

Congrua, kon-grú, v.t. [L. *congruo*, to suit, to be congruous.] To be consistent; to agree. [Shak.]—**Congruence**, **Congruency**, kong-grú-ens, kong-grú-en-í, n. [L. *congruentia*.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.—**Congruent**, kong-grú-ent, a. Suitable; agreeing; corresponding.—**Congruently**, kong-grú-ent-ly, adv. In a congruent manner.
Congruity, **Congruityness**, kong-grú-ti, kong-grú-ti-nes, n. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; suitableness; pertinency; consistency; propriety.—**Congruously**, kong-grú-ús, a. [L. *congruus*.] Accordant; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit.—**Congruously**, kong-grú-ús-ly, adv. In a congruous manner; suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

Conic, **Conifer**, &c. Under **CONE**.
Coniotheca, kon-ió-thé-ka, n. pl. **Coniothecae**, kon-ió-thé-ka. [Gr. *konis*, *konis*, dust, and *théka*, a case.] Bot. An anther-cel.

Coniroster, kón-ni-rostér, n. [L. *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of the Conirostres (kón-ni-rostér), a section or sub-order of insectorial birds comprising those genera which have a strong bill, more or less conical, and without notches.

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—Conjugal, kon-ju-gal, a. Of or per-
taining to the conjurers.
Conjurer, kon-je-k'ur, a. [Fr. conjurateur,
L. conjuratus, a conjurer, lit. a throwing
of putting of things together, from con-
juro, to throw together—con, and juro, to
throw.] A guess or inference based on the
supposed possibility or probability of a
fact, or on slight evidence; an opinion
formed on insufficient or presumptive evi-
dence; surmise.—v.t.—conjured, conjur-
ing. To judge by guess or conjecture; to
guess.—v.i. To form conjectures.—Con-
jecturer, kon-je-k'ur-er, a. One who con-
jures; a guesser.—Conjecturable, kon-
je-k'ur-a-bl, a. Capable of being guessed
or conjectured.—Conjectural, kon-je-k'ur-
al, a. Depending on conjecture; implying
guess or conjecture.—Conjecturally, kon-
je-k'ur-al-ist, a. One who deals in conjec-
tures.—Conjecturally, kon-je-k'ur-al'i-
ti, n. The quality of being conjectural;
guesswork.—Conjecturally, kon-je-k'ur-
al-li, adv. In a conjectural manner; by
conjecture; . . . guess.
Conjoin, kon-jo, v. s. [Con and join; Fr.
conjoindre.] To join together or in one;
to unite; to associate or connect.—v.t. To
unite; to join; to league.—Conjoint, kon-
jo-int, a. United; connected; associated.
—Conjointly, kon-jo-int-li, adv. In a con-
joint manner; jointly; unitedly; in union;
together.
Conjugal, kon-ju-gal, a. [L. conjugalis—
con, together, and jugum, a yoke, from
jug, root of jungo, to join, seen also in E.
yoke. YOK.] Belonging to marriage or
married persons; matrimonial; connubial.
—Conjugal, kon-ju-gal-li, adv. Matrimo-
nially; connubially.
Conjugate, kon-ju-gat, v. t.—conjugated, con-
jugating. [L. conjugatus, conjugatus, to couple
—con, and jugo, to yoke. CONJUGAL.] Gram.
To inflect (a verb) through its several
voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and per-
sons, or so many of them.—a. United
in pairs; joined together; coupled; but
applied to a pinnate leaf which has only
one pair of leaflets; chem. containing
two or more radicals acting the part of
a single one; gram. applied to words
from the same root, and having the same
radical signification, but modified by the
affix added, or to words which have
the same form but are different parts of
speech; math. applied to two points, lines,
&c., when they are considered together,
with regard to any property, in such a
manner that they may be interchangeable
without altering the way of enunciating
the property.—n. What is conjugate; a
conjugate word.—Conjugation, kon-ju-
ga-shon, a. [L. conjugatio.] The inflection
of a verb in its different forms; a class
of verbs conjugated in the same way.—Con-
jugational, kon-ju-ga-shon-al, a. Of or
belonging to conjugation.
Conjunct, kon-je-jung't, a. [L. conjunctus,
from conjungo. Conjoin.] Conjoined;
united; concurrent.—Conjunctive, kon-
je-jung'tiv, a. [L. conjunctivus.] Union; con-
nection; association; astron. that position
of a planet in which it is in a line with
the earth or another planet and the sun;
gram. an indeclinable particle, serving to
unite words, sentences, or clauses of a
sentence, and indicating their relation to
one another.—Conjunctive, kon-je-jung't-
shon-al, a. Belonging or relating to a con-
junction.—Conjunctively, kon-je-jung't-
shon-al-li, adv. In a conjunctive man-
ner.—Conjunctive, kon-je-jung'ti-va, a.
Anat. the mucous membrane which lines
the inner surface of the eyelids, and is
continued over the fore-part of the globe
of the eye.—Conjunctive, kon-je-jung'ti-
va, [L. conjunctivus.] Uniting; serving to
unite.—Conjunctive mood, gram. the mood
which follows a conjunction or expresses
some condition or contingency; the sub-
junctive.—Conjunctively, kon-je-jung'ti-
v-li, adv. In a conjunctive manner.—Con-
junctly, kon-je-jung't-li, adv. In a conjunct
manner; in union; jointly; together.—
Conjuncture, kon-je-jung'tur, a. Combina-
tion of circumstances or affairs; especially,
a critical time, proceeding from an union
of circumstances; a crisis of affairs.

Conjure, v. t.—conjured, conjuring. [L. con-
juro, to swear together, to conspire—con,
with, and juro, to swear, whence also jury,
perjury.] With pron. kon-je-r, to call on
or summon by a sacred name or in a
solemn manner; to implore with solemn-
ity; to adjure; with pron. kon-je-r, to
affect or effect by magic or enchantment;
to bring about by practising the arts of
a conjurer.—To conjure (kon-je-r) up, to
call up or bring into existence by con-
juring or as if by conjuring.—v. i. (kon-
je-r). To practise the arts of a conjurer; to
use magic arts.—Conjuration, kon-je-rá-
shon, n. The act of conjuring or impor-
ing with solemnity; the act of binding
by an oath; adjuration; an incantation;
a spell.—Conjurement, kon-je-rment, n.
Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty.
—Conjurer, Conjuror, kon-je-r-er, n. An
enchanter; one who practices legerdemain;
a juggler.—Conjurer, kon-je-r-er, n. The act
or art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.
Connascent, Connascenty, kon-nas-ent,
kon-nas-ent-li, a. [L. con, and nasci,
natus, to be born.] The common birth of
two or more at the same time; the act of
growing together or at the same time.—
Connascent, kon-nas-ent, a. Produced
together or at the same time.—Connate,
kon-nat, a. [L. con, and natus, born.]
Belonging to from birth; implanted at
birth; applied chiefly in philoe. to ideas
or principles; bot. united in origin; grow-
ing from one base, or united at their bases
(a leaf, an anther, &c.), congenital.
Connature, kon-na-tur, n. Likeness in
nature; identity or similarity of character.
—Connatural, kon-na-tur-al, a. Connected
by nature; united in nature; belonging
by nature.—Connaturality, Connatu-
rality, kon-na-tur-al'i-ti, kon-na-tur-al-
i-ti, n. Participation of the same na-
ture; natural union.—Connaturally, kon-
na-tur-al-li, adv. In a connatural man-
ner; by the act of nature; originally.
Connect, kon-nekt, v. t. [L. connecto, con-
necto—con, andnecto, to bind.] To fasten
together; to join or unite; to conjoin; to
combine; to associate.—v. i. To join, unite,
or cohere.—Connectedly, kon-nekt-ed-li,
adv. By connection; in a connected man-
ner; conjointly.—Connection, Connexion,
kon-nekshon, n. [L. connexio.] The act
of connecting or state of being connected;
also that which connects; union by some-
thing physical or by relation of any kind;
relationship by blood or marriage; a person
connected with another by this relation-
ship; circle of persons with whom any
one is brought into contact.—In this
connection, in connection with what is now
under consideration.—Connective, kon-
nektiv, a. Having the power of connect-
ing; tending to connect; connecting.—a.
That which connects; gram. a word that
connects other words and sentences; a
conjunction.—Connectively, kon-nektiv-
li, adv. In a connective manner; jointly.
—Connector, kon-nek'ter, n. One who or
that which connects.
Connive, kon-niv, v. t.—connived, conniving.
[L. connivere, to wink, to connive at—con,
together, and nivo, to wink.] To wink
or close and open the eyelids rapidly; fig.
to close the eyes upon a fault or other act;
to pretend ignorance or blindness; to fore-
bear to see; to wink at or overlook a fault
or other act and suffer it to pass unnoticed;
followed by at.—Connivance, Connivancy,
Connivency, kon-niv-ans, kon-niv-ans-li,
kon-niv-ens, n. The act of conniving;
voluntary blindness to an act.—Connivent,
kon-niv-ent, a. Conniving; nat. Anat. hav-
ing a gradually inward direction; con-
verging.—Conniver, kon-niv-er, n. One
who connives.
Connote, Connotate, kon-no't, kon-no't-
at, v. t.—connoted, connoting; connotated, con-
notating. [L. con, and noto, notatum, to
mark. Nota.] To include in the mean-
ing; to comprise among the attributes ex-
pressed; to imply.—Connotes the qualities
are contrasted in logic. Thus the word
'horse' connotes the qualities that distin-
guish a horse from other animals, and
denotes the class of animals which are
characterized by having these qualities.
'Thames,' however, connotes nothing, be-
ing simply the name of the particular
river which it denotes.—v. i. To have a
meaning or signification in connect-
ion with another word.—Connotation, kon-
no'ta-shon, n. That which constitutes the
meaning of a word; the attributes ex-
pressed by a word.—Connotative, kon-no'-
ta-tiv, a. Connoting; significant.
Connubial, kon-nu'bi-al, a. [L. connubi-
alis, from connubium, marriage—con, and
nubo, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage;
nuptial; belonging to the state of husband
and wife.—Connubially, kon-nu'bi-al-li,
adv. The state of being connubial; anything
pertaining to the state of husband and
wife.—Connubially, kon-nu'bi-al-li, adv.
In a connubial manner; as man and wife.
Connumerate, kon-nu'mer-at, v. To reckon
or count in with anything else.—Connu-
meration, kon-nu'mer-a't-shon, n. A reck-
oning together.
Conocarp, kon-o'k-arp, n. [Gr. kónoc, a cone,
and karpos, fruit.] Bot. a fruit consisting
of a collection of carpels arranged upon a
conical center, as the strawberry.
Conoid, Conoidal, &c. Under Cono.
Conoscent, kon-on-sent, n. Same as Cog-
noscent.
Conquer, kong-ker, v. t. [O. Fr. conquerra,
conquerre, Mod. Fr. conquérir, from L.
conquirere, to seek for, procure—con, and
quero, to seek (whence quest and query).]
To overcome and bring to subjection in
war; to reduce by physical force till re-
sistance is no longer made; to vanquish;
to gain by force; to overcome or sur-
mount (obstacles, difficulties); to gain or
obtain by effort.—Conquerer, a wider and
more general than vanquisher, denoting
usually a succession of struggles or con-
flicts; while vanquisher refers more com-
monly to a single conflict, and has regu-
larly a personal object. Subdue implies a
continued process.—v. i. To overcome;
to gain the victory.—Conquerable, kong-
ker-a-bl, a. Capable of being conquered,
overcome, or subdued.—Conquerables, kong-
ker-a-bl-es, n.—Conquerer, kong-
ker-es, n. A female who conquers.—Con-
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an epithet applied to William I. of Eng-
land, as expressing his conquest of the
country.—Conquest, kong-ker-west, n. [O. Fr.
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quering; the act of overcoming or van-
quishing; opposition by force, physical or
moral; subjugation; that which is con-
quered; a possession gained by force.—The
Conquest, by pre-eminence the conquest
of England by William of Normandy.—
Conquistador, kong-kwis'ta-dor, n. [Sp.]
A term applied to the early Spanish lead-
ers who conquered Spanish America.
Conspicuity, kon-sang-win'ti, n. [L.
conspicuitas—prefix con, and conspicere,
conspicere, to look.] The relation of persons
by blood, the relation or connection of
persons descended from the same stock or
common ancestor, in distinction from
affinity or relation by marriage.—Conspic-
uousness, kon-sang-win'ti-us, a. [L. con-
spicuosus.] Of the same blood; related
by birth; descended from the same parent
or ancestor.
Conscience, kon-shen-sa, n. [L. conscientia,
from conscire, to know, to be privy to—
con, with, and scire, to know. Scire.] Private
or inward thoughts or real senti-
ments (Shak.); the faculty, power, or prin-
ciple within us, which decides on the
rightness or wrongness of our own actions
and affections; the sense of right and
wrong; the moral sense; morality; what
a good conscience would approve.—A bad
conscience, a reproving conscience.—A
good conscience, an approving conscience.

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ments (Shak.); the faculty, power, or prin-
ciple within us, which decides on the
rightness or wrongness of our own actions
and affections; the sense of right and
wrong; the moral sense; morality; what
a good conscience would approve.—A bad
conscience, a reproving conscience.—A
good conscience, an approving conscience.

—In all *conscience*, to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation; a form of asseveration.—*Conscience clause*, a clause or article in an act or law which specially relieves persons having conscientious scruples in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at school during the time of religious instruction or service.—*Conscientious*, kon-shi-en'shus, a. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong.—*Conscientiously*, kon-shi-en'shus-li, adv. In a conscientious manner; according to the direction of conscience.—*Conscientiousness*, kon-shi-en'shus-nes, n. The state or quality of being conscientious.—*Conscience-able*, kon-shi-en'shu-ib-l, a. [For *conscience-able*.] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.—*Conscience-ably*, kon-shi-en'shu-ib-l, adv. In a conscientious manner; reasonably; justly.

Conscious, kon'shus, a. [L. *consciūsus*—*con*, and *sciō*, to know. *CONSCIENCE*.] Knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; having direct knowledge of a thing; having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception; aware; sensible (*conscious of something*); having become the subject of consciousness; known to one's self (*conscious guilt*).—*Consciously*, kon'shus-li, adv. In a conscious manner; with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.—*Consciousness*, kon'shus-nes, n. The faculty of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; immediate knowledge, such as is given in sensation and perception; internal persuasion.

Conscript, kon'skrip't, a. [L. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enrol—*con*, with, and *scribo*, to write.] Enrolled.—*Conscript fathers*, a title of the senators of Rome.—*Conscript*, a. One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.—*Conscription*, kon'skrip'shon, n. [L. *conscriptio*.] A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service.—*Conscriptorial*, kon'skrip'shon-al, a. Pertaining to a conscription.

Consecrate, kon'se-kra't, v.t.—*consecrated*, *consecrating*. [L. *consecro*—*con*, with, and *secro*, to consecrate, from *secrus*, sacred. *SACRED*.] To make or declare to be sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to enrol among deities or saints; to canonize; to give episcopal rank to; to dedicate with solemnity; to render venerable; to make respected to hallow.—*Consecrate*, kon'se-kra't, a. Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. (Obs. or poet.)—*Consecration*, kon'se-kra't'shon, n. The act or ceremony of consecrating or separating from a common to a sacred use; dedication of a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities; dedication; the ceremony of elevating a priest to the dignity of a bishop; the giving of the bread and wine of the eucharist their sacred character in the mass or communion service.—*Consecrator*, kon'se-kra't-er, a. One who consecrates.

Consecutive, kon-sek'u-tiv'shon, a. [L. *consecutio*—*con*, and *secutus*, to follow (whence *sequence*); same root as *second*.] A following; a train or series; the state of being consecutive.—*Consecutive*, kon-sek'u-tiv, a. Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; following; succeeding.—*Consecutively*, kon-sek'u-tiv-li, adv. In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.—*Consecutiveness*, kon-sek'u-tiv-nes, n. State of being consecutive.

Consent, kon-sent', v.i. [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, sensum, to feel, perceive, think; akin *sense*, *sentiment*, &c.] To agree; to accord; to yield, as to persuasion or entreaty; to comply; to acquiesce or accede.—*Consent*, a. Voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence;

concurrency; compliance; accord of minds; agreement in opinion or sentiment; law, intelligent concurrence in the terms of a contract or agreement, of such a nature as to bind the party consenting.—*Consensual*, kon-sen'shu-al, a. Law, formed or existing by mere consent; *physiō*, excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition.—*Consensus*, kon-sen'sus, n. [L.] Unanimity; agreement; concord.—*Consentantly*, kon-sen'ta-nē'ti, n. Mutual agreement.—*Consentaneous*, kon-sen'ta-nē-us, a. [L. *consentaneus*.] Accordant; agreeing; consistent; suitable.—*Consentaneously*, kon-sen'ta-nē-us-li, adv. Agreeably; consistently; suitably.—*Consentaneousness*, kon-sen'ta-nē-us-nes, n. Agreement; accordant; consistency.—*Consenter*, kon-sen't-er, n. One who consents.—*Consentient*, kon-sen'shi-ent, a. Agreeing; accordant; unanimous.

Consequence, kon'se-kwens, a. [L. *consequētia*, from *consequor*. *CONSEQUENT*.] That which follows from any act, cause, principles, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; inference; deduction; conclusion from premises; importance (a matter of *consequence*, a man of great *consequence*).—*In consequence of*, as the effect of; by reason of; through.—*Consequent*, kon'se-kwent, a. [L. *consequens*.] Following as the natural effect; with to or on.—*Consequent*, a. That which follows; *logic*, that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion.—*Consequential*, kon-se-kwen'shal, a. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; affecting affairs of great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; pompous.—*Consequently*, kon-se-kwen'shal-li, adv. In consequence of; by reason of; through.—*Consequential manner*, with just deduction of consequences; with assumed importance; pompously.—*Consequentialness*, kon-se-kwen'shal-nes, n. The quality of being consequential.—*Consequently*, kon'se-kwent-li, adv. By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

Conservatoire, kon-sar-va-twar, n. [Fr. from *it. conservatorio*.] A name given to an establishment for promoting the study of any special branch, especially music.

Conserve, kon-serv', v.t.—*conserved*, *conserving*. [L. *conservo*—*con*, and *servo*, to preserve.] To keep in a safe or unimpaired state; to uphold and keep from decay, waste, or injury; to guard or defend from violation (institutions, customs, buildings, &c.); to preserve with sugar, &c., as fruits.—*Conserve*, a. (kū'serv). That which is conserved; a sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.—*Conserver*, kon-serv-er, n. One who conserves or preserves.—*Conservable*, kon-serv-er-ib-l, a. That may be conserved.—*Conservation*, kon-serv-er'shon, n. [L. *conservatio*.] The act of conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation.—*Conservation of energy*, the principle that energy or force is indestructible, the sum of all the energy in the universe being constant.—*Conservational*, kon-serv-er'shon-al, a. Tending to preserve; preservative.—*Conservatism*, kon-serv-er-tizm, n. The political principles and opinions maintained by conservatives.—*Conservative*, kon-serv-er-tiv, a. Tending to preserve; preservative; inclining to keep up old institutions, customs, and the like; having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of a country, both civil and ecclesiastical; opposed to radical changes or innovations; pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles.—*Conserve*, a. One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one of the political party the professed object of which is to support and preserve all that is good in the existing institutions of a country, and to oppose undesirable changes; a Tory.—*Conservator*, kon-serv-er-er, or kon-serv-er-er, n. One who conserves; one who preserves from injury or

violation; one appointed to conserve or watch over anything.—*Conservatory*, kon-serv-er-er-ri, a. Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.—*Conserve*, a. A large greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.

Consider, kon-sid'er, v.t. [L. *considero*, to view attentively, to consider; originally (like *contemplor*) an augural term—*con*, together, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation.] To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on; to observe and examine; to regard with pity or sympathy, and hence relieve (the poor); to have regard or respect for; to respect; to take into view or account, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate; to judge to be; to reckon (to *consider* a man wise).—*Consider*, v.i. To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect.—*Considerable*, kon-sid'er-er-er-ib-l, a. Wholly or in consideration on account of its amount; more than a little; moderately large; somewhat important; or valuable.—*Considerably*, kon-sid'er-er-er-ib-l, adv. In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.—*Considerate*, kon-sid'er-er-er-er, a. [L. *consideratus*.] Given to consideration or to sober reflection; circumspect; discreet; prudent; characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances and feelings; thoughtful or mindful of others.—*Considerately*, kon-sid'er-er-er-er-ib-l, adv. In a considerate manner.—*Considerateness*, kon-sid'er-er-er-er-er-nes, n. The state or quality of being considerate.—*Consideration*, kon-sid'er-er-er-er-er-er, n. [L. *consideratio*.] The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; mature thought; serious deliberation; thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or due regard or respect; contemplation; meditation; some degree of importance or claim to notice or regard; motive of action; ground of conduct; ground of concluding; reason; recompense or remuneration (colloq.).—*In consideration of*, in respect or regard of; in return for.—*Considering*, kon-sid'er-er-er-er, prep. Having regard to; taking into account; making allowance for.

Consign, kon-sin', v.t. [L. *consigno*, to seal or sign—*con*, and *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark. *SIGN*.] To give or hand over; to transfer or deliver over into the possession of another or into a different state (to *consign* a body to the grave); to deliver or transfer in charge or trust; to intrust (as goods to a factor for sale); to commit for permanent preservation (to *consign* to writing).—*Consignatory*, kon-sig'na-tor-ri, n. One to whom any trust or business is assigned.—*Consignment*, kon-sig'na-shon, n. The act of consigning.—*Consignment*, kon-sig'na-tur, n. Joint signing or stamping.—*Consignee*, kon-si-nē, n. The person to whom goods or other things are assigned for sale or superintendence; a factor.—*Consigner*, kon-sig'ner, n. One who consigns.—*Consignment*, kon-sin'ment, n. The act of consigning; the act of sending off goods to an agent for sale; goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.

Consilience, kon-sil'i-ens, n. [L. *con*, *sub*, to leap.] Coincidence; concurrence.—*Consilient*, kon-sil'i-ent, a. Concurring.

Constit, kon sist', v.t. [L. *constituo*—*con*, and *steto*, to stand.] To hold together or remain fixed; to be, exist, subsist; to stand or be; to be comprised or contained; followed by *in*; to be composed; to be made up; followed by *of*; to be compatible, congruent, or harmonious; to accord; followed by *with*.—*Constitute*, kon-sit'yu-t, n. A certain degree of density or viscosity; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity, agreement, or harmony.—*Constituent*, kon-sit'yu-ent, a. [L. *constituens*.] Having a certain substance or firmness; standing in agreement; compatible; congruous; not contradictory or opposed; not out of harmony with other acts or professions of the same person.—*Constitutively*, kon-sit'

Fate, fāt, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tnh, bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. abunē—the Fr. u.

ment, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; suitably or agreeably to one's other acts or professions.

Consistory, kon-sis'tor-ē, *n.* [*L. consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council. *Consist.*] A spiritual or ecclesiastical court; the court of a bishop for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese; an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome; a solemn assembly or council; in some Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.—*Consistorial*, kon-sis'tor-i-ah, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court.

Console, kon-sol', *v.t.*—*consoled, consoled.* [*L. consolari*, to console—*con*, and *solari*, to comfort; *solari*, to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to comfort; to soothe; to solace.—*Consolable*, kon-sol'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.—*Consolation*, kon-sol'-a-shon, *n.* [*L. consolatio*.] The act of consoling; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; a comparative degree of happiness in distress; or misfortune, springing from any circumstance that alleviates the evil or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like; comfort of the mind; that which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.—*Consolatory*, kon-sol'-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to console or give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.—*Consoler*, kon-sol'-er, *n.* One that consoles.—*Consoling*, kon-sol'-ing, *a.* Adapted to console or comfort.

Console, kon-sol', *n.* [*Fr.*, perhaps from *consolider*, to consolidate.] A variety of bracket, either useful or ornamental; an ornamental bracket projecting from a wall, employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like.—*Console-table*, *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or console at either end.

Consolidate, kon-sol'id-āt, *v.t.*—*consolidated, consolidating.* [*L. consolidare, consolidatum*—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] To make solid or compact; to harden or make dense and firm; to bring together into one close mass or body; to make firm or establish (power).—*vt.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.—*a.* Formed into a solid mass. [*Teut.*]—*Consolidant*, kon-sol'id-ānt, *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm.—*a.* A medicine to unite the parts of wounded flesh.—*Consolidated*, kon-sol'id-āt-ed, *adj.* *n.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.—*Consolidated funds*, certain British funds at one time dealt with separately but afterwards united into one.—*Consolidation*, kon-sol'id-ā-shon, *n.* The act of consolidating; making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body, or system.—*Consolidative*, kon-sol'id-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to consolidate.—*Consols*, kon-sol', *n. pl.* [*Contr.* for *consolidated annuities*.] A term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of Britain, more correctly known as the three per cent consolidated annuities.

Consonance, **Consonancy**, kon-sō-nans, kon-sō-nan-si, *n.* [*L. consonantia*, from *consonare*, to sound together—*con*, and *sono*, to sound. *Sonans*.] Accord or agreement of sounds; *mus.*—*accord* of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and octave; hence, agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; suitability.—*Consonant*, kon-sō-nant, *a.* Like in sound; agreeing generally; according; congruous; consistent; followed by *to* or *with*.—*n.* A letter that receives its proper sound only in connection with a vowel; one of the closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede or follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered.—*Consonantal*, **Consonant**, kon-sō-nant-ik, *a.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant.—*Consonantly*, kon-sō-nant-ly, *adv.* In a consonant manner; consistently; in agreement.

Consort, kon-sort, *n.* [*L. consortium*, and *sors*, a lot. *Sort.*] A partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or husband; *naut.* any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king,

as distinguished from a queen regnant, who rules alone, and a queen dowager, the widow of a king.—*vt.* (kon-sort'). To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with*.—*vt.* To marry; to unite in company; to accompany.—*Consortable*, kon-sort'-a-bl, *a.* Suitable.

Conspicuous, kon-spek'tus, *n.* [*L.*] A comprehensive view of a subject; an abstract or sketch.

Conspicuous, kon-spi-k'ū-us, *a.* [*L. conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see, and *specio*, to see. *Specius*.] Prominent to the eye; easy to be manifest; clearly or extensively perceived; or understood; eminently distinguished (*conspicuous* abilities)—*Conspicuously*, kon-spi-k'ū-us-ly, *adv.*—*Conspicuous manner*, in a manner to be clearly seen; prominently; eminently; remarkably.—*Conspicuousness*, kon-spi-k'ū-us-ness, *n.* The state of being conspicuous.

Conspire, kon-spi-ro, *v.t.*—*conspired, conspiring.* [*L. conspiro*, to plot—*con*, and *spiro*, to breathe; lit. to breathe together.] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime; to plot; to form a secret plot; to hatch treason; to agree, concur, or conduce to one end (circumstances conspired to defeat the plan).—*vt.* To plot; to plan; to devise; to contrive; to concur to produce.—*Conspiracy*, kon-spi-rā-si, *n.* [*L. conspiratio*, from *conspiro*.] A secret combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement or combination to commit some crime in concert; a plot; concerted treason.—*Conspirant*, kon-spi-rant, *a.* [*L. conspirans*.] Conspiring; plotting. [*Shak.*]—*Conspirator*, **Conspirer**, kon-spi-rā-tēr, kon-spi-rēr, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.—*Conspiring*, kon-spi-ring, *a.* Uniting or concurring to one end.

Constable, kun'stā-bl, *n.* [*O. Fr. constabla*, from *L. comes stabuli*, count of the stable.] An officer of high rank in several of the mediæval monarchies; the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron; now usually a peace officer; a police officer.—*Constabulary*, kun'stā-bl-ri, *n.* A body or jurisdiction of constables; a district in charge of a constable.—*Constableness*, kun'stā-bl-ship, *n.* The office of a constable.—*Constabulary*, kon-stā-bl-ā-ri, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.—*n.* The body of constables of a district, city, or country.

Constant, kon'stant, *a.* [*L. constans*, pp. of *consto*—*con*, and *sto*, to stand.] Not undergoing change; continuing the same; permanent; immutable; fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; firm or unchanging in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal.—*n.* That which is not subject to change; *math.* a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.—*Constantly*, kon'stant-ly, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.—*Constancy*, kon'stan-si, *n.* [*L. constantia*.] Fixedness; a standing firm; immutability; steady, unshaken determination; fixedness or firmness of mind under sufferings; steadiness in attachments; perseverance in enterprise.

Constellation, kon-stan'shi-ā, *n.* A kind of wine, both white and red, from the farms around *Constancia*, Cape of Good Hope.—*Constellation*, kon-stel-lā'shon, *n.* [*L. constellation*—*con*, together, and *stella*, a star.] A group of the fixed stars to which a definite name has been given; an assemblage of splendour or excellences (a *constellation* of poetic genius).

Constrastation, kon-strā-nā'shon, *n.* [*It. amstermatio*, from *constramo*—*con*, and *stramo*, to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and insensates a person for consultation and reaction; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

Constrastate, kon-strā-si-tāt, *v.t.*—*constrastated, constrastating.* [*L. constrastare, constrastatum*, to crowd together—*con*, together, and *strastare*, to crowd, to cram.] To stop up by filling

a passage; to make cative.—*Constipation*, kon-sti-pā-shon, *n.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

Constitute, kon-stit'ū-ent, *v.* [*L. constituere*, pp. of *constituo*—*con*, and *statuo*, to set. *Statuo, Statutus*.] Forming or existing as an essential component or ingredient; composing, or making up as an essential part; component, elementary (the constituent parts of water); having the power of constituting or appointing.—*n.* One who or that which establishes or determines; that which constitutes or composes as a part, or an essential part; an essential ingredient; one who elects or assists in electing another as his representative in a deliberative or administrative assembly; one who empowers another to transact business for another.—*Constitution*, kon-stit'ū-ēn-si, *n.* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment, especially to municipal or parliamentary offices.

Constitute, kon-sti-tūt, *v.t.*—*constituted, constituting.* [*L. constituere, constitutum*—*con*, and *statuo*, to set. *Statuo, Statutus*.] To settle, fix, or enact; to establish; to form or compose; to make up; to make a thing what it is; to appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower.—*Constituted*, kon-sti-tūt-ēr, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.—*Constitution*, kon-sti-tūt-shon, *n.* The act of constituting; enacting, establishing, or appointing; the peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body; natural condition of the human body as regards general health or strength; the established form of government in a state; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical.—*Constitutional*, kon-sti-tūt-shon-ā-l, *a.* Pertaining to a constitution; connected with the constitution, or natural condition of body or mind; consistent with the constitution of a state; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal; based on a settled constitution proceeding ultimately from the people.—*n.* A walk taken for health and exercise.—*Constitutionalism*, kon-sti-tūt-shon-ā-l-izm, *n.* The theory or principle of constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles; adherence to a constitution.—*Constitutionalist*, kon-sti-tūt-shon-ā-l-ist, *n.* An adherent to the constitution of government; an upholder of the constitution of his country.—*Constitutionality*, kon-sti-tūt-shon-ā-l-iti, *n.* The state of being constitutional.—*Constitutionalism*, kon-sti-tūt-shon-ā-l-izm, *n.* To take a walk for health and exercise. [*Colloq.*]—*Constitutionally*, kon-sti-tūt-shon-ā-l-ly, *adv.* In a constitutional manner; in consistency with a national constitution; in accordance with the constitution of mind or body; naturally.—*Constitutive*, kon-sti-tūt-iv, *a.* Forming, composing, enacting, or establishing; constituting; instituting.—*Constitutively*, kon-sti-tūt-iv-ly, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain, kon-strān, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. constraindre*, *Fr. contraindre*, from *L. constringo*, to bind together—*con*, and *stringo*, to bind. *Strain*.] To compel or force; to urge with a power sufficient to produce the effect; to drive; to necessitate; to confine by force; to restrain. check, repress, confine, bind.—*Constrainable*, kon-strā-nā-bl, *a.* Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint or to restraint.—*Constrained*, kon-strānd, *a.* With a certain constraint or want of freedom; with a feeling of something checking (to speak in a *constrained* tone).—*Constrainedly*, kon-strānd-ly, *adv.* In a constrained manner; with constraint; by compulsion.—*Constrainer*, kon-strān-ēr, *n.* One who constrains.—*Constrained*, kon-strān-ēn-si, *a.* A constraining, compelling, or restraining;

force; compulsion; restraint; confinement; feeling of reserve or being kept in check. **Constrict**, *kon-strik't*, v. t. [*L. constringo, constrictum.*] To draw together; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink; said of canals, &c., of the body. — **Constriction**, *kon-strik'shon*, n. The state of being constricted or drawn together as by some spasm, as distinguished from compression or the pressure of extraneous bodies. — **Constrictive**, *kon-strik'tiv*, a. Tending to contract or compress. — **Constrictor**, *kon-strik'ter*, n. That which draws together or contracts; a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; one of the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey in their folds. — **Constringing**, *kon-strin'jng*, v. t. [*L. constringo, constringitum.*] To strain in to a narrow compass; to constrict. — **Constringent**, *kon-strin'jent*, a. Having the quality of constringing. **Construct**, *kon-strukt*, v. t. [*L. construo, constructum—con, and struo, to pile up.*] To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; to build up; to erect; to form; to form by the mind. — **Constructor**, *kon-struk'ter*, n. One who constructs or frames. — **Construction**, *kon-struk'shon*, n. [*L. constructio.*] The act of building, devising or forming; fabrication; the form of building; the manner of putting together the parts; structure; conformation; the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; attributed sense or meaning to language; explanation; interpretation; the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry for the purpose of any demonstration. — **Constructive**, *kon-struk'tiv*, a. Pertaining to construction or interpretation. — **Constructively**, *kon-struk'tiv-ly*, adv. In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference. — **Constructiveness**, *kon-struk'tiv-nes*, n. State of being constructive; phrase a faculty supposed to produce constructive power. **Constructive**, *kon-struk'tiv*, v. t. [*L. construo, constructum.*] To arrange words so that their grammatical bearing and meaning are apprehended; to analyse grammatically; as applied to a foreign language, to translate; to interpret or draw a certain meaning from; to explain (to construe actions wrongly). **Consubstantial**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol*, a. [*L. consubstantialis—con and substantia. SUBSTANCE.*] Having the same substance or essence; coessential. — **Consubstantialism**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol-izm*, n. The doctrine of consubstantiation. — **Consubstantialist**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol-ist*, n. One who believes in consubstantiation. — **Consubstantiality**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol-iti*, n. The quality of being consubstantial; the existence of more than one in the same substance; participation of the same nature. — **Consubstantially**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol-ly*, adv. In a consubstantial manner. — **Consubstantiate**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol*, v. t. and i. — **consubstantiated, consubstantiating.** To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. — **Consubstantiation**, *kon-sub-stan'shi-ol'shon*, n. The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements; impanation. **Constitute**, *kon-swe-tid*, n. [*L. constituo, custom. CUSTOM.*] Custom; usage. — **Constitutive**, *kon-swe-tid-in-ari*, a. Customary. — **Constitutive law**, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from antiquity. **Consult**, *kon-sul*, v. t. [*L. consul—cum, together, and root seen also in consilio, consilium, to consult.*] The title of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, invested with legal authority for one year;

the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799; a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the interests especially the commercial interests of his own country. — **Consulage**, *kon-sul-aj*, n. A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce abroad. — **Consular**, *kon-sul-er*, a. Pertaining to a consul. — **Consulate**, *kon-sul-at*, n. [*L. consulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a consul; the official dwelling or residence of a consul; consular government. — **Consulship**, *kon-sul-ship*, n. The office of a consul, or the term of his office. — **Consul-general**, n. A chief consul having other consuls under him. **Consult**, *kon-sult*, v. t. [*L. consulto, intersum.*] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel together; to deliberate in common. — **Consultation**, *kon-sult-ashon*, n. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; to have recourse to for information or instruction; regard or have reference or respect to, in judging or acting (to consult one's safety, one's means, &c.). — **Consultative**, *kon-sult-ativ*, a. Having the privilege of consulting or deliberating; deliberative; often opposed to executive. — **Consultor**, *kon-sult-er*, n. One who consults. — **Consulting**, *kon-sult-ing*, a. In the practice of giving advice; making the giving of advice one's business (a consulting barrister); used for consultation (consulting room). — **Consultive**, *kon-sultiv*, a. Determined by consultation; deliberate. **Consume**, *kon-sum*, v. t. [*L. consumo, consumptus.*] To take wholly or completely—*con, intens.*, and *sumo*, to take, seen also in *consume, resume, &c.*] To destroy by separating the component parts and annihilating the form of the substance, as by fire or by eating; to destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to spend; to pass (time); to waste slowly; to bring to ruin.—*s. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted. — **Consumable**, *kon-sum-abil*, a. That may be consumed, destroyed, dissipated, or wasted. — **Consumer**, *kon-sum-er*, n. One who or that which consumes; *pol. econ.* one who uses commodities as distinguished from the producer of them. — **Consuming**, *kon-sum-ing*, n. and a. Burning; wasting; destroying. — **Consumingly**, *kon-sum-ing-ly*, adv. In a consuming manner. — **Consumption**, *kon-sum'shon*, n. [*L. consumptio.*] The act of consuming, or state of being consumed; a using up or wasting away; *med.* a wasting disease affecting the lungs, and attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.; a decline; *pol. econ.* the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of things having an exchangeable value. — **Consumptive**, *kon-sum'tiv*, a. Consuming, wasting, or exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating; affected with or having a tendency to the disease consumption. — **Consumptively**, *kon-sum'tiv-ly*, adv. In a consumptive manner. — **Consumptiveness**, *kon-sum'tiv-nes*, n. A state of being consumptive or a tendency to consumption. **Consumedly**, *kon-sum'd-ly*, adv. [*Consumed* formerly had sense of deuced, confounded.] Greatly; hugely; deedly. **Consummate**, *kon-sum-at*, v. t. [*L. consummato, consummatus.*] To finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; to make complete.—*a.* (kon-sum'at). Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; thorough. — **Consummately**, *kon-sum-at-ly*, adv. Completely; perfectly. — **Consummation**, *kon-sum-ashon*, n. [*L. consummatio.*] Completion; end; termination; perfection of a work, process, or scheme. — **Consummative**, *kon-sum-at-iv*, a. Per-

taining to consummation; consummating; final. **Contabescence**, *kon-ta-be'sens*, n. [*L. contabesco, to waste away gradually.*] Atrophy; consumption; a shrivelled up condition of the anthers of certain plants. — **Contabescent**, *kon-ta-be'sent*, a. Wasting away. **Contact**, *kon-takt*, n. [*L. contactus, from contingo, contactum, to touch—con, and tangere (root tag), to touch, whence also E. tact, tangent, &c.*] A touching; touch; state of being so near as to touch. — **Contactual**, *kon-takt'ul*, a. Pertaining to contact; implying contact. **Contaction**, *kon-tak'shon*, n. [*L. contagio—con, and root tap. CONTACT.*] The communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect; that excessive subtle matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; infection; that which propagates mischief (the contagion of vice); pestilential influence. — **Contagion**, *kon-tak'shon*, n. Affect^d by contagion. — **Contagium**, *kon-tak'shon*, n. That which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another. — **Contagious**, *kon-tak'shon*, a. Containing or generating contagion; communicated by contagion or contact; catching; containing contagion; containing mischief that may be propagated; spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others (contagious fear). — **Contagiously**, *kon-tak'shon-ly*, adv. By contagion. — **Contagiousness**, *kon-tak'shon-nes*, n. **Contain**, *kon-tan*, v. t. [*L. contino—con, and teno, to hold, seen also in attain, retain, tenant, tempo, &c.*] To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to include; to hold or be capable of holding; to comprise, as a writing; to have for contents.—*to contain one's self*, to restrain one's feelings or prevent them showing themselves. — **Containable**, *kon-tan-abil*, a. Capable of being contained or comprised. — **Containment**, *kon-tan-ment*, n. **Containment**, *kon-tan-ment*, n. One who, or that which, contains. **Contaminate**, *kon-tam'in-at*, v. t. [*L. contamino, contaminatum, from contamen, contact, contamination, contr. for contagiomen, from root of tangere, to touch. (CONTACTION, CONTACT.)*] To defile; to pollute; usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint. — **Contaminable**, *kon-tam'in-abil*, a. Capable of being contaminated. — **Contamination**, *kon-tam'in-ashon*, n. The act of contaminating; that contaminates; pollution; defilement; taint. — **Contaminative**, *kon-tam'in-at-iv*, a. Adapted to contaminate. **Contango**, *kon-tang'go*, n. In stock-exchange transactions, a sum of money paid to a seller for accommodating a buyer, by carrying the engagement to pay the price of shares bought over to the next account day. **Contaminator**. **Contaminate**, *kon-tam'in-at*, v. t. [*L. contamino, contaminatum, to despise (whence also contempt)—con, intens.*, and *teno*, to despise.] To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despisable; to scorn; to reject with disdain. — **Contemner**, *kon-tam'in-er*, n. One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner. **Contemplate**, *kon-tem'plat*, v. t. [*L. contemplan, contemplatum.*] To mark out a *templum*, to view attentively; to contemplate—*con, and templum, space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed. TEMPLE.*] To view or consider; to watch with continued attention; to study; to meditate on; to consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event; to intend.—*s. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate. — **Contemplant**, *kon-tem'plant*, a. Contemplative. — **Contemplation**, *kon-tem'plat'shon*, n. [*L. contemplatio.*] The act of contemplating; meditation; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject; a looking forward to the doing or happening of something; expectation. — **Contemplative**, *kon-tem'plat-iv*, a. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; thoughtful; meditative; having

the power of thought or meditation (the contemplative faculty).—Contemplatively, kou-tem'plät-iv-ly, adv. With contemplation; thoughtfully.—Contemplativeness, kou-tem'plät-iv-nes, n. State of being contemplative.—Contemplator, kou-tem'plät-er, n. One who contemplates.

Contemporary, Contemporarily, kou-tem'pö-ri, a. [L. con, and tempus, tempore, time.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; of persons and things.—a. One who lives at the same time with another. [Contemporary is the commoner spelling and the one that is in accordance with analogy.]—Contemporariness, kou-tem'pö-ri-nes, n. State of being contemporary.—Contemporaneity, kou-tem'pö-ri-né-ü-ti, n. State of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.—Contemporaneous, kou-tem'pö-ri-né-us, a. [L. contemporaneus.] Contemporary; most commonly of things.—Contemporaneousness, kou-tem'pö-ri-né-us-ness, n. Contemporaneity.

Contempt, kou-tem'p, a. [L. contemptus, from contempno, CONTAIN.] The feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean; the state of being despised; law, disobedience to the rules or orders of a court, or a disturbance of its proceedings.—Contemptibility, kou-tem'p-ä-bil-é-til, n. Quality of being contemptible.—Contemptible, kou-tem'p-ä-bil-é, a. [L. contemptibilis.] Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile; despised or neglected from insignificance; contemptible plant.—Contemptibly, adv. Deserving of being scorned or looked down upon from meanness or worthlessness; despicable, implies a stronger feeling, scorn, and loathing, often on moral grounds; petty or pitiful, too insignificant to waken any active feeling.—Contemptibleness, kou-tem'p-ä-bil-é-nes, n. The state of being contemptible.—Contemptibly, kou-tem'p-ä-bil-é, adv. In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—Contemptuous, kou-tem'p-ü-nes, a. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; haughty; insolent.—Contemptuously, kou-tem'p-ü-us-ly, adv. In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitely.—Contemptuousness, kou-tem'p-ü-nes-nes, n. Disposition to contempt; scornfulness; haughtiness.

Contend, kou-ten'd, v. t. [L. contendo, to strive, contend—con, intens., and tendo, stretch; whence E. tend, tent, attend, pretend; root also in tender.] To strive; to struggle in opposition; absolutely, or with *against* or *with* preceding an object; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve; with *for* before the object; to strive in debate; to wrangle.—Contender, kou-ten'd-er, n. One who contends; a combatant; a champion.—Contending, kou-ten'd-ing, p. and a. Striving; struggling in opposition; debating; quarrelling; clashing; opposing; rival (contending claims).—Contention, kou-ten'sh-ün, n. [L. contentio.] The act of contending; contest, struggle, or strife; strife in words; debate; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; person maintains, or the argument in support of it.—Contentious, kou-ten'sh-us, a. [Fr. contentieux.] Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention.—Contentiously, kou-ten'sh-us-ly, adv. In a contentious manner.—Contentiousness, kou-ten'sh-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being contentious; a disposition to contend.

Content, kou-ten't, a. [L. contentus, from contino, to contain—con, and teno, to hold. CONTAIN.] Having a mind at peace; satisfied, so as not to reprove, object, or oppose; not disturbed; contented; easy.—Content and non-content, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons.—*s. t.*

To make content; to quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify.—a. The state of being contented; contentment.—a. (kou-ten't' or kou-ten't-é). That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; *room*, the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. [Usually in the pl.]—*Table of contents*, a summary or index of all the matters treated in a book.—Contented, kou-ten't-é, a. Satisfied with what one has or with one's circumstances; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.—Contentedly, kou-ten't-é-ly, adv. In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.—Contentedness, kou-ten't-é-nes, n. State of being contented.—Contentment, kou-ten't-ment, n. [Fr. contentement.] The state or feeling of being contented; content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet or craving for something else; acquiescence in one's own circumstances.—Contentment is passive, satisfaction is active. The former implies the absence of fretting or craving, the latter an active feeling of pleasure.

Contention, &c. Under CONTEND.

Contentious, kou-ten'sh-us, a. [L. contentiosus—con, and terminus, a border.] Terminating at a common point; having common boundaries or limits; touching at the boundary. Also *Contentious, kou-ten'sh-us*.

Contest, kou-tes't, v. t. [Fr. contester, from L. contestari, to call to witness, to call witnesses—con, together, and testis, a witness. DRYDEN.] To make a subject of contention or dispute; to enter into a struggle for; to struggle to defend; to controvert; to oppose; to call in question; to dispute (statements).—*s. t.* To strive; to contend; followed by *with*.—a. (kou-tes't). A struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms; dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument.—Contestable, kou-tes't-ä-ble, a. Capable of being disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.—Contestableness, kou-tes't-ä-ble-nes, n.—Contestant, kou-tes't-änt, n. One who contests.—Contested, kou-tes't-é-d, p. and a. Disputed; fought; litigated.

Context, kou-tek'st, n. [L. contextus, connection, from con, con, and texo, to weave.] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence quoted.—Contextural, kou-tek'st-ur-äl, a. Pertaining to contexture.—Contexture, kou-tek'st-ür, n. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; constitution.—Contextured, kou-tek'st-ür-d, a. Woven; formed into texture.

Content, kou't-ent, a. [L. contentus, contentus, ppr. of contino—con, together, and teno, to be silent.] Silent; hushed; quiet; said of a number of persons.

Contiguous, kou-tig'ü-us, a. [L. contiguus—con, and tangere, to touch.] Situated so as to touch; meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining.—Contiguity, kou-tig'ü-é-til, n. The state of being contiguous; closeness of situation or place; a linking together, as of a series of objects.—Contiguously, kou-tig'ü-us-ly, adv. In a contiguous manner; without intervening space.—Contiguously, kou-tig'ü-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

Continence, kou-tin-ens, kou'ti-nens, kou'ti-nen-s, a. [L. continencia, from contino, to hold or withhold. CONTAIN.] The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; forbearance of lewd pleasures; chastity.—Continence, kou'ti-nens, n. [L. continencia.] Restraint from sexual commerce; chastity; also moderate or temperate in general.—Continently, kou'ti-nen-s-ly, adv. In a continent manner; chastely.

Continental, kou-tin-en't-äl, a. [L. continens, from contino, to hold or withhold. CONTAIN.] The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; forbearance of lewd pleasures; chastity.—Continental, kou'ti-nen't-äl, n. [L. continencia.] Restraint from sexual commerce; chastity; also moderate or temperate in general.—Continently, kou'ti-nen't-äl-ly, adv. In a continental manner; chastely.

together—con, and teno, CONTAIN.] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent; one of the great divisions of the land on the globe.—Continental, kou-tin-en't-äl, a. Pertaining or relating to a continent; of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from Britain.—a. Native or inhabitant of a continent. Also *Continentalist, kou-tin-en't-äl-ist*.

Contingency, kou-tin-jen-s, a. [L. contingens, ppr. of contingo—to fall or happen to—con, and tango, to touch. CONTACT.] The quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness; something that may happen; a possible occurrence; a fortuitous event, or one which may occur. Also *Contingence, kou-tin-jen-s*.—Contingent, kou-tin-jen't, a. Possibly occurring; liable to occur; not determinable by any certain rule; accidental; casual; dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown; dependent upon the happening of something else.—Contingent, kou-tin-jen't, n. A contingency; a quota or suitable proportion, as of troops furnished for some joint enterprise.—Contingently, kou-tin-jen't-ly, adv. In a contingent manner.—Contingentness, kou-tin-jen't-nes, n. The state of being contingent.

Continuing, kou-tin'ü, v. t.—*continued, continuing.* [L. continuo, to carry on, to keep on, continue, from continuo, unbroken, continuous—con, together, and teneo, to hold. CONTAIN.] To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to last; to endure; to be permanent; to persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.—*s. t.* To protract or lengthen out; not to cease from or to terminate; to extend; to make longer; to persevere in; not to cease to do or use; to suffer or cause to remain as before.—Continuable, kou-tin'ü-ä-ble, a. Capable of being continued.—Continual, kou-tin'ü-äl, a. [Fr. continuel; L. continuus.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; of frequent recurrence; often repeated; incessant. Syn. under CONTINUOUS.—Continually, kou-tin'ü-äl-ly, adv. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; very often; in repeated succession; from time to time. Syn. under CONTINUOUSLY.—Continuance, kou-tin'ü-äns, n. The state of continuing or remaining in a particular state or course; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; constancy; perseverance; duration; the act of continuing; continuation. Syn. under CONTINUATION.—Continuation, kou-tin'ü-ä-sh-ün, n. [L. continuatio.] The act of continuing or prolonging; extension or carrying on to a further point; the portion continued or extended; a prolongation or extension.—Continuation is the act of continuing (also the part prolonged), continuance the state of continuing.—Continuative, kou-tin'ü-ät-iv, a. Tending to continue, extend, prolong, or persevere.—*s.* What is continuative.—Continuator, kou-tin'ü-ät-ör, n. One who or that which continues; one who carries forward anything that had been begun by another.—Continued, kou-tin'ü-d, p. and a. Protracted or extended; proceeding without cessation; unceasing.—Continued fraction, one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction; a later fraction has for its denominator an integer with a fraction, and so on.—Continuing, kou-tin'ü-ting, p. and a. Abiding; lasting; enduring; permanent.—Continuity, kou-tin'ü-é-til, n. [L. continuus.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.—Continuous, kou-tin'ü-us, a. [L. continuus.] Joined without intervening space or time; proceeding from something else without interruption or without apparent interruption; uninterrupted; unbroken.—Continuous means unbroken, uninterrupted; continual does not imply unceasing continuity, but the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, &c. *Perpetual* is continuous with the idea of lasting.—Continuously, kou-tin'ü-us-ly, adv. In a continuous manner; in continuation; without interruption. : *Cont-*

ch, chain; ch, so, loch; u, so; j, job; ä, Fr. too; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

tinuously, like its adjective, denotes unbroken continually, *continually* close succession. *Continuoussness*, kon-tin' d-u-nee, *n.* State or quality of being continuous.

Contort, kon-tort', *v.t.* [*L. contorsio, contortum, to twist—con, intrans., and torreo, torrum, to twist, whence also torrens, torment, extort, &c.*] To twist together, to bend or curve in irregular forms; to writhe.—*Contortion*, kon-torshon, *n.* [*L. contorsio.*] The act of contorting, or state of being contorted; a twist or twisting; a writhing, especially spasmodic writhing; a wry motion or position; med. a twisting or twisting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation.—*Contortionist*, kon-torshon-ist, *n.* An acrobat who practices contortions of the body.—*Contortious*, kon-torshus, *a.* Affected by contortions.

Contour, kon-tor', *n.* [*Fr. contour—con, and tour, a turn, revolution, turner's lathe, from L. torus, Gr. toros, a lathe; hence also Fr. tourner, E. turn.*] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds a solid body; the periphery considered as distinct from the object.—*v.t.* To delineate or draw by the contour.

Contraband, kon-tra-band', *n.* [*Fr. contrabando—It. contrar, against, and bando, a proclamation, a ban. BAN.*] Prohibited or excluded by proclamation—law, or treaty.—*Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties.—*a.* Illegal or prohibited traffic; articles prohibited to be imported or exported.—*Contrabandism*, kon-tra-band-izm, *n.* Trafficking in contraband goods; smuggling.—*Contrabandist*, kon-tra-band-ist, *n.* One who deals in contraband goods.

Contrabasso, kon-tra-has'so, *n.* [*It.*] The largest of the violin species of instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass: usually called the double-bass.

Contract, kon-trakt', *v.t.* [*Fr. contracter, L. contrahere, contractum—con, and traho, to draw, whence also tract, treat, trace, train, &c.*] To draw together or closer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to stridge, narrow, lessen; to wrinkle; to betroth or affianc; to bring on, incur, acquire (vicious habits, debts); to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable.—*v.i.* To be drawn together; to become shorter or narrower; to shrink; to bargain; to make a mutual agreement as between two or more persons.—*n.* (Kon-trakt.) An agreement or mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed each to the other; the writing which contains the agreement of parties.—*Contracted*, kon-trakt'ed, *a.* Narrow in scope or ideas; limited; mean (contracted views).—*Contractedly*, kon-trakt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contracted manner.—*Contractedness*, kon-trakt'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.—*Contractibility*, *Contractibleness*, kon-trakt'i-bil'i-ti, kon-trakt'i-bil-ness, *n.* Quality of being contractible.—*Contractible*, kon-trakt'i-bil, *a.* Capable of contraction; contractile; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions.—*Contractility*, kon-trakt'i-bil-i-ti, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract; *physiol.* that vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting.—*Contraction*, kon-trakt'shon, *n.* [*L. contractio.*] The act of contracting, drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening dimensions by causing the parts to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted; an abbreviation employed with the view of saving labour in writing, as need, for *necessary*; the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.—*Contractive*, kon-trakt'iv, *a.* Tending to contract.—*Contractor*, kon-trakt'er, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bar-

gain; one who covenants to do anything for another; one who contracts to perform any work or service, or to furnish supplies, at a certain price or rate.

Contradict, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* [*L. contradico, contradictum—contra, and dico, to speak, whence dictum, &c.*] To assert not to be so, or to assert to be the contrary to what has been asserted; to meet (a person, an assertion) with a statement quite different or opposite; to deny; to be directly contrary to.—*Contradictable*, kon-tra-dik'ta-bil, *a.* Capable of being contradicted; deniable; disputable.—*Contradictor*, kon-tra-dik'ter, *n.* One who contradicts or denies.—*Contradiction*, kon-tra-dik'shon, *n.* [*L. contradictio.*] The act of contradicting; an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration; direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or opposition; the person who, or thing that, contradicts or is inconsistent with himself, her, or its self.—*Contradictory*, kon-tra-dik'tor-ee, *a.* Contradictory; given to contradict.—*Contradictive*, kon-tra-dik'tiv, *a.* Contradictory; inconsistent.—*Contradictorily*, kon-tra-dik'tor-ee-ly, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself.—*Contradictoriness*, kon-tra-dik'tor-ee-ness, *n.* The state or character of being contradictory; contrariety in assertion or effect.—*Contradictory*, kon-tra-dik'tor-ee, *a.* Contradicting; given to contradict; affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent with one another; directly opposite.—*a.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms.

Contradistinction, kon-tra-distink'shon, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities or characteristics; a setting or bringing (terms, notions) into contrast or opposition.—*Contradistinctive*, kon-tra-dis'tink'tiv, *a.* Having the quality of, or characterized by, contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—*a.* A mark of contradistinction.—*Contradistinguish*, kon-tra-distink'wish, *v.t.* To distinguish or set distinctly forward, not merely by different but by opposite qualities; used of ideas, terms, &c.

Contradictate, kon-tra-ind'kat, *v.t.* or *i.* *contradictate, contradictating.* To indicate, suggest, or point to something contrary or opposite.—*Contradictant*, kon-tra-ind'kant, *n.* What contradicts or opposes another. *n.* What contradicts.

Contrajerva, kon-tra-ye'r'va, *n.* CONTRA-YEVA.
Contraite, kon-tral'te, *n.* [*It.*] *Mus.* the lowest voice of a woman or boy, called also the *Alto*; generally a female voice below the mezzo soprano and soprano; also the counter-tenor; the person who sings with this voice.—*a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, *contralto*.

Contraposition, kon'tra-po-zish'on, *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.
Contrapuntal, kon-tra-punt'al, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.—*Contrapuntist*, kon-tra-punt'ist, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

Contrary, kon'tra-ri, *a.* [*L. contrarius, from contra, against; Fr. contraire.*] Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction (*contrary winds*); contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant; perverse or froward (colloq.). [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an affirmation referring to a sentence or my expectations.]—*a.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite quality; a proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—*On the contrary*, on the other hand; quite oppositely.—*On the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact.—*Contrariety*, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.* [*L. contrarietas.*] The state or quality of being contrary; opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle; repugnance; inconsistency; opposite position destructive of its opposite.—*Contrarily*, kon'tra-ri-ly, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; on the

other hand; in opposite ways.—*Contrarieness*, kon'tra-ri-ness, *n.* *Contrariety*, opposition.—*Contrariwise*, kon'tra-ri-wis, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; at the other hand (N.T.).

Contrast, kon'trast', *v.t.* [*Fr. contraster, from L. contra, opposite, and stare, to stand.*] To set in opposition so as to show the difference between, and to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other; to compare so as to point out dissimilarity.—*a.* To stand in contrast or opposition to something else; followed by *with*—*a.* (Kon'trast.) The viewing or comparing of things together in order to render any difference between them more vividly marked; comparison by contrariety of qualities; opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities.

Contratena, *Contratenors*, kon'tra-ten'er, kon'tra-ten'or's, *n.* *Mus.* a middle part between the tenor and treble; *contralto*; *counter-tenor*.

Contrate wheel, kon'trat'whel, *n.* [*L. contra, against, contrary.*] A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel.

Contravallation, *Contravallation*, kon'tra-val'ish'on, kon'ter-val'ish'on, *n.* [*Fr. contravallation—L. contra, against, and vallum, rampart.*] Fort. a chain of redoubts and breast-works raised by the besiegers about a fortress to prevent sorties of the garrison.

Contravene, kon-tra-ven', *v.t.*—*contravened, contravening.* [*L. contravenire—contra, against, and venire, to come, as in convene, &c.*] To come or be in conflict with; to obstruct in operation; to act so as to violate; to transgress.—*Contravenor*, kon-tra-ven'er, *n.* One who contravenes.—*Contravention*, kon-tra-ven'shon, *n.* The act of contravening, violating, or transgressing; violation; opposition.

Contrayerva, kon-tra-ye'r'va, *n.* [*Sp. contrayerva—contra, and yerba, an herb (L. herba); It. a counter herb, an antidote.*] An aromatic bitterish root which is imported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic.

Conte-temps, kōd-tr-tān, *n.* [*Fr.*] An unexpected and untoward accident; an embarrassing conjuncture; a hitch.

Contribute, kon'trib'ut, *v.t.*—*contributed, contributing.* [*L. contribuere—con, and tribuo, to grant, assign, or impart. TARS. TAIBUTE.*] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay as a share.—*v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect; with *to*.—*Contributable*, kon'trib'ut-a-bil, *a.* Capable of being contributed.—*Contributory*, kon'trib'ut-er-ee, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or object.—*Contribution*, kon'trib'ush'on, *n.* The act of contributing; the payment of a share along with others; that which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many; the sum or thing contributed.—*Contributive*, kon'trib'ut-iv, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing.—*Contributor*, kon'trib'ut'er, *n.* One who contributes, one who gives or pays money to a common fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose.—*Contributory*, kon'trib'ut-er-ee, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.—*a.* A contributor.

Contribute, kon'trib'ut, *v.t.* [*L. contribuere, from contero, to break or bruise—con, and tero, to bruise. TARS.*] Broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for sin; humble; penitent.—*a.* A contrite person; a penitent.—*Contritely*, kon'trib'ut-iv-ly, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.—*Contriteness*, *Contrition*, kon'trib'ut-iv-ness, kon'trish'on, *n.* [*L. contritio.*] Grief of heart for sin; sincere penitence.

Contraite, kon'tra-ite, *v.t.*—*contraited, contraiting.* [*O.Fr. contraiter—con, and trasser, to find.*] To invent; to devise; to plan.—*v.i.* To form schemes or designs; to plan; to scheme.—*Contrivable*, kon'tri'va-bil, *a.* Capable of being contrived, planned, in-

vented, or devised. — **Contrivance**, kon-tri'vans, n. The act of contriving; inventing, devising, or planning; the thing contrived; an artifice; scheme; invention. — **Contriver**, kon-tri'ver, n. One who contrives, plans, or devises.

Control, kon-tröl', n. [Fr. *contrôle*, lit. counter-roll, from *contre*, against, and *rolé*, a roll, list. **ROLL**.] Restraining power or influence; check; restraint; power; authority; government; command. — *s.t.* — **controlled**, **controlling**. To exercise control over; to hold in restraint or check; to subject to authority; to regulate; to govern; to subordinate. — **Controllable**, kon-tröl'ə-bl, a. Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command. — **Controller**, kon-tröl'ə-r, n. One who controls; one that has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates; an officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; a comptroller. — **Controlship**, kon-tröl'ə-ship, n. The office of a controller; control.

Controversial, kon-trö'ver-shəl, a. The power or act of controlling; control; restraint.

Controversy, kon-trö'ver-ti, n. [L. *contra*, against, and *versio*, versum, to turn.] To dispute, to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute. — **Controversialist**, kon-trö'ver-shəl-ist, n. One who carries on a controversy; a disputant. — **Controversially**, kon-trö'ver-shəl-ly, adv. In a controversial manner. — **Controversy**, kon-trö'ver-shəl, n. [L. *contra*, against, and *versio*, versum, to turn.] Debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing; a litigation. — **Controverser**, **Controverserist**, kon-trö'ver-ter, kon-trö'ver-tist, n. One who controverts; a controversial writer. — **Controvertible**, kon-trö'ver-ti-bl, a. Capable of being controverted or disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion. — **Controvertibly**, kon-trö'ver-ti-bl, adv. In a controvertible manner.

Contumacious, kon-tü-mä'shüs, a. [L. *contumax*, *contumacia* — *con*, and *sumo*, to swell, seen also in *sumid*, *sumid*, *contumely*.] Resisting legitimate authority; disobedient; forward or perverse; law, willfully disobedient to the orders of a court. — **Contumaciously**, kon-tü-mä'shüs-ly, adv. In a contumacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly; in disobedience of orders. — **Contumaciousness**, kon-tü-mä'shüs-ness, n. State of being contumacious; obstinacy; perverseness; contumacy. — **Contumaciousness**, kon-tü-mä'shüs-ness, n. [L. *contumacia*.] Contumacious conduct; character or state of being contumacious; wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority; unyielding obstinacy; stubborn perverseness; law, wilful disregard of the orders of a court.

Contumely, kon-tü-me-li, a. [L. *contumelia*, from *contumelo* — *con*, and *sumo*, to swell.] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour; contemptuous or insulting language; haughty insolence. — **Contumelious**, kon-tü-me-li-us, a. [L. *contumeliosus*.] Indicating or expressive of contumely; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; disposed to utter reproach or insult; insolent; proudly rude. — **Contumeliously**, kon-tü-me-li-us-ly, adv. In a contumelious manner; rudely; insolently. — **Contumeliousness**, kon-tü-me-li-us-ness, n. State of being contumelious.

Contuse, kon-tüs, v.t. — *contused*, *contusing*. [L. *contuso*, *contusum* — *con*, and *fundio*, to beat, same root as *Skr. tūd*, to beat.] To wound or injure by bruising; to injure without breaking the flesh. — **Contusion**, kon-tü'shün, n. [L. *contusio*.] A severe bruise on the body; a hurt or injury as to the flesh or some part of the body without breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

Conundrum, kö-nün'drum, n. [Origin uncertain.] A sort of riddle, in which some

old resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun.

Convalescence, kon-va-les'ens, n. [L. *convalesco*, to grow stronger — *con*, and *valere*, to get strength, *valis*, to be strong. **VALIS**, **AVAIL**.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a person renewing his vigour after sickness or weakness. — **Convalescent**, kon-va-les'ent, v.t. — *convalesced*, *convalescing*. To grow better after sickness; to recover health. — **Convalescent**, kon-va-les'ent, n. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility. — *s.* One who is recovering his health after sickness. — **Convalescently**, kon-va-les'ent-ly, adv. In a convalescent manner.

Convection, kon-vek'shün, n. [L. *convectio*, from *convecto*, to convey.] The act of carrying or conveying; a process of transmission, as of heat or electricity by means of particles of matter affected by them. — **Convective**, kon-vek'tiv, a. Resulting from or caused by convection. — **Convectively**, kon-vek'tiv-ly, adv. In a convective manner; by means of convection.

Convene, kon-ven', v.t. — *convened*, *convening*. [L. *convenio* — *con*, and *venio*, to come; seen also in *invenio*, to discover, *evenio*, to come together, to meet; to meet in the same place; to assemble; rarely said of things. — *s.t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke; to summon judicially to meet or appear. — **Convenable**, kon-ven'ə-bl, a. Capable of being convened or assembled. — **Convenes**, kon-ven'ə-s, n. One convened or summoned with others. — **Convenor**, kon-ven'er, n. One who convenes or meets with others; one who convenes or calls a meeting.

Convenience, kon-ven'ens, n. [L. *convenientia*, from *convenio*, to convene; lit. a coming together.] The state or quality of being convenient; freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease; comfort; that which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to want; opportune conjunction of affairs; opportunity. — **Convenient**, kon-ven'ent, a. Suitable or proper; giving certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; opportune; at hand or readily available (colloq.). — **Conveniently**, kon-ven'ent-ly, adv. In a convenient manner or situation; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect; with ease; without trouble or difficulty.

Convent, kon'vent, n. [O. Fr. *convent*, from L. *conventus*, a meeting — *con*, together, and *venio*, *venire*, to come. **CONVENI**.] A community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns; a house for persons devoted to religion and celibacy; an abbey, monastery, or nunnery. — **Conventual**, kon-ven'tü-al, a. Of or belonging to a convent; monastic. — **Conventual**, kon-ven'tü-al, n. One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun.

Conventicle, kon-ven'ti-kl, n. [L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting. **CONVENI**.] An assembly or gathering, especially a secret assembly; a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship; a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters. — **Conventicler**, kon-ven'ti-kl-er, n. One who supports or frequents conventicles.

Convention, kon-ven'shün, n. [L. *conventio*, **CONVENI**.] The act of coming together; a meeting; an assembly; an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty; conventionality. — **Conventional**, kon-ven'shün-al, a. [L. *conventionalis*.] Formed by agreement; tacitly understood; arising out of custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by or depending on general concurrence and not on any principle; resting on mere usage. — **Conventionally**, kon-ven'shün-al-ly, n. That which is conventional; something received

or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony; anything depending on conventional rules and precepts. — **Conventionalist**, kon-ven'shün-al-ist, n. One who adheres to a convention or agreement. — **Conventionality**, kon-ven'shün-al-iti, n. The character of being conventional; what is conventional; a speaking, as opposed to what is natural. — **Conventionalize**, kon-ven'shün-al-iz, v.t. — *conventionalized*, *conventionalizing*. To render conventional; to bring under the influence of conventional rules; to render observant of the conventional rules of society. — **Conventionally**, kon-ven'shün-al-ly, adv. In a conventional manner. — **Conventuary**, kon-ven'shün-ä-ri, a. Acting under contract; settled by stipulation. — **Conventuoner**, kon-ven'shün-er, n. One who enters into a convention.

Convergent, Under **CONVERT**.

Converge, kon-vert', v.t. — *converged*, *converging*. [L. *con*, together, and *vergo*, to incline. **VERGO**.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together in position; to approach in character. — **Convergence**, **Convergency**, kon-vert'shen-s, kon-vert'shen-si, n. The quality of converging; tendency to one point. — **Convergent**, kon-vert'shen-s, a. Converging; tending to one point; approaching each other.

Converse, kon-vert', v.t. — *conversed*, *conversing*. [Fr. *converser*; L. *conversor*, to associate with — *con*, and *versor*, to be engaged in anything, from *verio*, *versum*, to turn; seen also in *convert*, *reverse*, *verser*, *version*, &c. **VERSE**.] To associate, hold intercourse or communion; to talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to chat; to discourse. — **Conversant**, kon-vert'shen-s, n. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; intercourse; communion; familiarity; free interchange of thoughts or opinions. — **Conversant**, kon-vert'shen-si, a. [Fr. *conversable*.] Disposed to conversation; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse. — **Conversableness**, kon-vert'shen-si-ness, n. The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability. — **Conversably**, kon-vert'shen-si-ly, adv. In a conversable manner. — **Conversancy**, **Conversancy**, kon-vert'shen-si-ness, n. The state of being conversant. — **Conversant**, kon-vert'shen-sant, n. Keeping company; having frequent intercourse; intimately associating; followed by with or among; but the common meaning now is, acquainted by familiar use or study; having an intimate or thorough knowledge of things; followed generally by with. — **Conversantly**, kon-vert'shen-sant-ly, adv. In a conversant or familiar manner. — **Conversative**, kon-vert'shen-sant, n. [Fr. *conversatio*, L. *conversatio*, intercourse.] Manner, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals; familiar discourse; general interchange of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference (now the usual meaning); also sexual intercourse. — **Conversational**, kon-vert'shen-sant-ly, a. Pertaining to conversation. — **Conversationalist**, **Conversationalist**, kon-vert'shen-sant-ly-ist, kon-vert'shen-sant-ly-ist, n. One who excels in conversation. — **Conversations**, kon-vert'shen-sant-ly-ness, n. [It.] A meeting of a number of people for conversation or discussion, particularly on literary, scientific, antiquarian, or artistic subjects.

Converse, kon-vert's, a. [L. *conversus*, turned round, *converso*, *conversurus*, to turn round — *con*, and *verio*, *versum*, to turn. **CONVENI**, *s.t.*] Turned so as to be transposed or inverted, put the opposite, reverse, or contrary way (*converse* statement, proposition, way). — *s.* Something forming a counterpart; what is contrary or opposite; a statement or proposition produced by inversion or interchange of terms; thus the *converse* of religion is true wisdom, its true wisdom is religion. — **Conversely**, kon-vert's-ly, adv. In a converse manner; with inversion of order; put the converse way. — **Con-**

ch, chain; cä, Sa, loak; g, go; j, job; s Fr. ton; ng, ning, va, ven; th, thin; w, wig, wh, whig; zh, azure

verisib. kon-ve'ri-bl, a. Capable of being made (emphatic). **Conversion**, kon-ve'r-shon, a. [L. *conversio*.] The act of turning or changing from one state to another; the state of being so turned or changed; transmutation; the act of changing or state of being changed in opinions or conduct; a change of heart or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life; a change from heathenism or from irreligion to Christianity. — **Convert**, kon-vert, v.t. [L. *convertio*.] To change or turn into another substance or form; to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion to another; or from one party or sect to another; to change from a heathenism to Christianity; to turn from a bad life to a good, religious, and holy one; to turn from one use or destination to another; to interchange conversely. — a. To turn or be changed; to undergo a change. — a. (kon-vert). A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another; one who is turned from sin to holiness. — A *convert* is one who changes opinions, and thus goes over to another side, party, or religion; a *proselyte* is one who changes his religion; but *proselytism* does not, like *conversion*, necessarily imply conviction. — **Converter**, kon-vert'er, a. One who converts; one who makes converts; that which converts, especially an iron retort used in the Bessemer process of steel-making. — **Convertibility**, kon-vert-i-bil-i-ty, a. The quality of being convertible; the capability of being converted. — **Convertible**, kon-vert-i-bl, a. Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable; capable of being used in one way for the other, as terms of similar signification; interchangeable. — **Convertibly**, kon-vert-i-bl, adv. In a convertible manner; with interchange of terms. **Convex**, kon-veks, a. [L. *convexus*, carried round, rounded—*con*, together, and *veho*, to carry; whence also *vehicle*.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form on the exterior surface; opposed to *concave*. — a. A convex part. — **Convexed**, kon-vekt, a. Made convex. — **Convexity**, kon-vek-si-ty, a. The quality of being convex; the exterior surface of a convex body; roundness. — **Convexness**, **Convexedness**, kon-vek-si-nes, kon-vek-sed-nes, a. Convexity. — **Convexo-concave**, a. Convex on one side and concave on the other; said of a lens. — **Convexo-convex**, a. Convex on both sides; said of a lens. **Convey**, kon-va, v.t. [O. Fr. *convoier*, *convoyer*, L. L. *convoyare*, to convey; to convoy — L. *con*, with, and *via*, a way; whence also *convays*, *devious*, *deviate*, *obvious*, &c.] To carry, bear, or transport; to transmit, hand over, or transfer from one person to another (rights, landed estate); to transmit or carry by any medium (air *convoyed* sound, words *convey* meaning). — **Conveyable**, kon-va'a-bl, a. Capable of being conveyed or transferred. — **Conveyance**, kon-va'ans, a. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting; transmission; transference; the transmitting or transferring of property from one person to another; the document by which property is transferred; the means by which anything is conveyed, especially a vehicle or carriage of some kind. — **Conveyancer**, kon-va'ans-er, a. One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c. — **Conveyancing**, kon-va'ans-ing, a. &c. — **Conveyancing**, drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another. — **Conveyer**, kon-va'er, a. One who or that which conveys. **Convict**, kon-vikt, v.t. [L. *convincere*, *convictum*—*con*, and *vincere*, to vanquish. *Convict*,] To determine the truth of a charge against; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty; with of before the crime. — a. (kon-vikt). A person convicted or found guilty

of a crime; a person undergoing penal servitude. — **Conviction**, kon-vik'shon, a. The act of convicting or the state of being convicted; the act of a legal tribunal adjudging, finding, or determining a person to be guilty of an offence charged against him; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence; settled persuasion. — **Conviction** is assent founded on satisfactory proofs which appeal to the reason; *persuasion* is assent founded on what appeals to the feelings and imagination. — **Convictive**, kon-vikt'iv, a. Having the power to convince or convict. **Convince**, kon-vas, v.t. — *convincere*, *convincens*. [L. *convincere*, *convictum*—*con*, and *vincere*, to vanquish, whence *victor*, *vanguard*, *evince*.] To persuade or satisfy by evidence; to bring to full belief or acquiescence by satisfactory proofs or arguments; to compel to yield assent; to convict or prove guilty (N.T.); to overpower (*Shak.*). — **Convincible**, kon-vin'si-bl, a. Capable of conviction. — **Convincingly**, kon-vin'sing-ly, adv. In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent. — **Convincingness**, kon-vin'sing-nes, a. The power of convincing. **Convivial**, kon-viv'i-al, a. [L. *convivium*, *gustus*—*con*, and *vivo*, *victum*, to live, whence *vivatus*, *vital*, *vivid*, &c.] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; social; jovial. — **Conviviality**, kon-viv'i-al-i-ty, a. A person of convivial habits. — **Conviviality**, kon-viv'i-al'it-i, a. The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment; a convivial spirit or disposition. — **Convivially**, kon-viv'i-al-ly, adv. In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively. **Convolve**, kon-voik, v.t. — *convolutus*, *convolutio*. [L. *convolvere*, to convolve—*con*, and *volvo*, to call. *Volve*, *Vocal*.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons. — **Convocation**, kon-vo-ka'shon, a. The act of convoking or assembling by summons; an assembly; a convention; a congress; a council; in England, an assembly of the clergy; by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs—a sort of ecclesiastical parliament. — **Convocational**, kon-vo-ka'shon-al, a. Relating to a convocation. **Convolve**, kon-voik, v.t. — *convolutus*, *convolutio*. [L. *convolvere*—*con*, and *volvo*, to roll. *Wolve*, *roll*.] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another; to coil up. — **Convolute**, **Convolute**, kon-vo-lut, kon-vo-lut-ed, a. Rolled together, or one part on another; presenting convolutions. — **Convolution**, kon-vo-lu'shon, a. [L. *convolutio*, *convolutio*.] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; winding motion; the state of being rolled round upon itself or rolled or wound together; a turn or winding; a twisted or tortuous part of something. — **Convolute**, kon-vo-lu'tiv, a. *Bot.* convolute. **Convolvulus**, kon-vo-lu'vuls, a. [L. from *convolvere*, to revolve, in reference to their twining habit.] Bindweed, a genus of plants consisting of slender twining herbs, with milky juice, and somewhat bell-shaped flowers, many of them beautiful. — **Convolvulaceous**, kon-vo-lu'vul-a'shus, a. Relating to the convolvulus or allied plants. **Convoy**, kon-voi, v.t. [Fr. *convoyer*. *Convoy*—*convoy*. *Convay*.] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; to escort, as a guard against enemies. — a. (kon-voi). A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land; that which is conducted by such force. **Convuls**, kon-vuls, v.t. [L. *convulso*, *convulsio*—*con*, and *vellere*, to pull or pluck.] To draw together or contract spasmodically, as the muscular parts of an animal feet by violent irregular action; to agitate violently. — **Convulsible**, kon-vul'si-bl, a. Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. — **Convulsion**, kon-vul'shon, a. [L. *convulsio*.] A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations; violent and irregular motion; a violent

and far-reaching disturbance in nature or among peoples; (impol.) a violent commotion. — **Convulsional**, **Convulsional**, kon-vul'shon-al, kon-vul'shon-er-i, a. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of convulsion. — **Convulsive**, kon-ven'siv, a. Producing or tending to produce convulsion, attended with, or characterized by, convulsion or spasms. — **Convulsively**, kon-vul'siv-ly, adv. In a convulsive manner with convulsion. **Coey**, Coey, ko'i, a. [O. E. *coeing*, *coeing*, perhaps from O. Fr. *coed*, *coia*, from L. *concedere*, a rabbit; comp. W. *coeing*, Gael. *coimean*, Fr. *coime*, Manx *coimee*, rabbit.] A rabbit; a rabbit-like animal found in Syria and Palestine; the daman (M.T.); a simpton; — **Coey**, wool, a. The fur of rabbits, used in the hat manufacture. **Coey**, ko, v.t. [Imitative of the noise of doves; comp. D. *borren*, *loel*, *kurra*, Fr. *roucouler*, to coo like a dove.] To cry or make the characteristic sound uttered by pigeons or doves; to act in a loving manner. — **Coeying**, ko'ing-ly, adv. In a cooing manner. **Coey**, Coey, ko'i, a. [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines. — a. To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia. **Cook**, kuk, v.t. [A. Sax. *ec*, a cook, borrowed, like Dan. *koqs*, G. *kochen*, D. *kooken*, to boil, to cook, from L. *coquo*, to cook, *coquus*, a cook.] To prepare for the table by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.; to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating; to dress up or give a color to for some special purpose, especially to tamper with accounts so as to give them a more favourable aspect than they ought to have; to garble; to falsify. — One whose occupation is to cook or prepare victuals for the table. — **Cookery**, kuk'er-i, a. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table. — **Cook-house**, a. An erection on a ship's deck for containing the cooking apparatus; the galley. **Cool**, kol, a. [A. Sax. *col* = G. *kühl*, cool; Icel. *kuil*, D. *koel*, a cold blast; same root as in *chill*, *cold*, L. *calid*, frost, *gelidus*.] Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; indifferent; apathetic; chillingly frigid; disinterested; quietly impudent and selfish; of persons and sets (cooling). — a. A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold (the cool of the day). — v.t. To make cool; to reduce the temperature of; to moderate or allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate, as desire, zeal, or ardour; to render indifferent. — v.t. To become less hot; to lose heat; to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to become less ardent, zealous, or affectionate. — **Cooler**, kol'er, a. That which cools; a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. — **Cool-headed**, a. Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion. — **Cooling**, kol'ing, a. Adapted to cool and refresh. — **Coolish**, kol'ish, a. Somewhat cool. — **Coolly**, kol'ly, adv. Without heat or sharp cold; in a cool or indifferent manner; without passion or ardour; without haste; calmly; deliberately. — **Coolness**, kol'nes, a. The state or quality of being cool; a moderate degree of cold; a moderate degree or a want of passion; want of ardour or zeal; indifference; want of affection. **Coolie**, kol'i, a. An East Indian porter or carrier; an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries. **Coon**, koon, a. [Perhaps from Fr. *couve*, *foem*, *dress*.] Boot; dirty refuse matter; the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels; coal-dust. **Coomb**, Coomb, koom, a. [A. Sax. *coomb*, a liquid measure, a valley—Dan. and G. *kuem*, a bowl, a basin; D. *kuem*, a trough, a chest.] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter; a valley between hills (see *Cow*). **Coon**, koon, a. An American abbreviation of *Raccoon*. **Coop**, kop, a. [From L. *coepa*, a caak or

Fate, far, fat, fall; mō, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tūb, hūll; oil, pouand; a, Sc. abans—the Fr. a

- stance secreted by marine coelenterate polyps for their common support and habitation, exhibiting a great variety of forms and colours; a toy or plaything for an infant made of coral; the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red colour.—*a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.—*Corallaceae*, kor-a-lis'shu, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.—*Coralled*, kor'alid, *a.* Furnished with coral; covered with coral.—*Coralliferous*, *Coralligerous*, kor-a-lif'er-us, *a.* Containing or consisting of coral; producing coral.—*Coralliform*, kor'al-i-form, *a.* Resembling coral.—*Coralligenous*, kor-a-lif'e-nus, *a.* Producing coral.—*Coralline*, kor'al-in, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.—*a.* One of the coral polyps or other zoophytes; a sea-weed with calcareous fronds; an orange-red colour.—*Corallite*, kor'al-it, *a.* A mineral substance or petrification in the form of coral; the calcareous substance secreted by a single polyp.—*Coralloid*, *Coralloidal*, kor'al-oid, kor'al-oid-al, *a.* Having the form of coral; branching like coral.—*Coral-reef*, *a. Geol.* A term for the highest member of the middle eolitic series—a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.—*Coral-reef*, *Coral-land*, *a.* One of those reefs or islands of coral which are produced by the operation of species of polyps.—*Coral-trees*, *a.* A genus of leguminous plants, of several species, natives of Africa and America, with trifoliate leaves and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.—*Coral-wood*, *a.* A hard cabinet wood, susceptible of a fine polish, and of a beautiful red or coral colour.
- Corb**, kor'b, *n.* [*l.* *corbis*, a basket.] A basket used for carrying minerals in mines; a corf; a corve; arch. a corbel.
- Corban**, kor'ban, *n.* [*Heb.* *corban*, an offering, sacrifice.] Jewish antiq. a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services, or possessions; an alms-basket; a treasury of the church.
- Corbell**, kor'bel, *n.* [*Fr.* *corbelle*, from *L.* *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.] *Port.* A basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet to shelter men; arch. a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.—**Corbel**, kor'bel, *n.* [*L.* *corbella*, a dim. from *L.* *corbis*, a basket.] *Arch.* A piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object.—*s. l.* *Corbelled*, *Corbelling*. *Arch.* To support on a corbel or corbels; to provide with corbels.—**Corbel-steps**, *n.* Steps in which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken.—**Corbel-table**, *n.* An architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.
- Corcale**, Corcale, kor'kal, kor'k, *n.* [*L.* *corculum*, a dim. of *cor*, the heart.] *Bot.* The heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons.
- Corc**, korc, *n.* [*Fr.* *corde*, from *L.* *chorda*, *Gr.* *chorde*, a string or gut, the string of a lyre.] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together; a quantity of wood, originally measured with a cord or line, containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, a feet high, and 4 feet broad; *fig.* what binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise in moral effects resembles a cord; corded cloth; corduroy.—*s. l.* To bind with a cord or rope; to pile up for measurement and sale by the cord.—**Cordage**, kor'daj, *n.* Ropes or cords collectively; the ropes in the rigging of a ship.—**Corded**, kor'ded, *p. and a.* Fastened with cords; made of cords (*Shak.*); striped or furrowed, as by cords (*corded cloth*).
- Cordate**, *Coradate*, kor'dat, kor'dat-ed, *a.* [*L.* *cor*, cordis, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped.—**Cordately**, kor'dat-li, *adv.* In a cordate form.—**Cordiform**, kor'di-form, *a.* Heart-shaped.
- Cordiller**, kor'de-ler, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.] A Franciscan friar under the strictest rules and wearing a girdle of knotted cord.
- Cordial**, kor'di-al, *a.* [*Fr.* *cordial*, from *L.* *cor*, cordis, the heart; same root as *El.* *Asert.*] Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; reviving the spirits; refreshing; invigorating (a *cordial liquor*).—*a.* Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates; an exhilarating liquor; an aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.—**Cordiality**, *Cordialness*, kor'di-al-i-ty, kor'di-al-ness, *n.* The state of being cordial; sincere affection and kindness; genial sincerity; hearty warmth of heart; heartiness.—**Cordially**, kor'di-al-li-ade, *adv.* In a cordial manner; heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.
- Cordiform**. Under **CORDATE**.
- Cordillera**, kor-del-yara, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *L.* *chorda*, a string. *Coan.*] A ridge or chain of mountains; specifically, the mountain range of the Andes in South America.
- Cordon**, kor'don, *n.* [*Fr.* and *Sp.* *cordón*, *Coan.*] A line or series of military posts inclosing or guarding any particular place; a line of posts on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication; a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order.
- Cordovan**, *Cordwain*, kor'do-van, kor'do-van, *n.* [*O.* *Fr.* *cordovan*, *Sp.* *cordoban*, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it is largely manufactured.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.—**Cordwainer**, kor'dwan-er, *n.* A worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoemaker.
- Corduroy**, kor-du-roi, *n.* [*Fr.* *corde du roif*, the king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.
- Core**, kor, *n.* [*O.* *Fr.* *cor*, from *L.* *cor*, the heart, whence *cordioid*.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; a centre or central part, as the iron bar of an electro-magnet round which is wound a coil of insulated wire, the conducting wires of a submarine telegraph cable, the interior part of a column, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metal; *fig.* the heart or deepest and most essential part of anything (the *core* of a question)—*s. l.* To remove the core of.—**Coreless**, kor'les, *a.* Wanting a core; without pith; weak.
- Co-relative**. **CORELATIVE**.
- Co-respondent**, ko-re-spon'dent, *n.* *Law.* A joint-respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a party to a suit with adultery, and made a party to a charge for dissolution of marriage.
- Corf**, korf, *n.* *Coan.*
- Coriaceous**, kor-i-shus, *a.* [*L.* *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather or resembling leather; tough and leathery.
- Coriander**, kor-i-an'der, *n.* [*L.* *coriandrum*, from *Gr.* *korianon*, coriander, from *koris*, a bug, from the smell of its leaves.] An annual plant of the carrot family, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and are stomachic and carminative, being used in sweetmeats, in certain liqueurs, and also in cookery.
- Corinthian**, kor-in'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece.—**Corinthian order**, an architectural order distinguished by fluted columns and capitals adorned with acanthus leaves.—*a.* An inhabitant of Corinth; a gay, fast, or spirit-fellow; *pl.* two epistles written by St. Paul to the church of Corinth.
- Corium**, kor-i-um, *n.* [*L.* *leather*.] Leather or body-armour worn by the Roman soldiers; the innermost layer of the skin in mammals; the true skin.
- Cork**, kor'k, *n.* [*G.* *Dan.* and *Sw.* *kor*, *Sp.* *corcho*, from *L.* *correx*, *coriis*, bark.] The outer bark of a kind of oak (the cork-oak or cork-tree) growing in Spain and elsewhere, stripped off and made into such articles as stopples for bottles and casks; a stopple for a bottle or cask cut out of cork.—*s. l.* To stop or fit with cork; to confine or make fast with a cork.—**Cork-cut**, *n.* One whose trade is to make corks.—**Corked**, kor'k, *p.* and *a.* Stopped or fitted with cork or a cork; having acquired the taste of cork (corked wine).—**Corking**, *pl.* *a.* A pin of a large size formerly used
- Cork-jacket**, *n.* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim.—**Cork-leg**, *n.* An artificial leg, in the formation of which cork is used.—**Cork-screw**, kor'k'stro, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.—*s. l.* To direct or work along in a spiral; to wriggle forward.—**Corky**, kor'ki, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.
- Coron**, kor'm, *n.* [*Gr.* *koros*, a stem.] *Bot.* A bulb-like part of a plant consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus; a solid bulb.
- Coromant**, kor-mo-rant, *n.* [*Fr.* *cormorant*, from *L.* *corvus marinus*, sea raven.] A web-footed sea-bird of the pelican family, of several species, catching fish by swimming and diving, and extremely voracious; *fig.* a greedy fellow; a glutton.
- Coron**, kor'n, *n.* [*A.* *Sax.* *coron*, a word found throughout the Teutonic languages, of same root as *L.* *granum*, a grain. *Akin kernel, grain.*] A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants; a grain; in this sense it has a plural (three barley-corns make an inch); the seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain; especially in England, wheat, in America, maize; in this sense no plural; also, in collective sense, the plants which produce corn (and from which the grain is not yet separated and season (of corn)).—*s. l.* To preserve and season with salt in grain; to sprinkle with salt (to *season beef*).—**Coron-beef**, *Corned-beef*, *n.* *Beef* preserved and seasoned with salt in grain; beef cured by salting.—**Coron-beetle**, *n.* A minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries.—**Coron-cockle**, *n.* The common name of a British plant with purple flowers—a frequent weed among grain crops.—**Coron-crake**, *n.* The crane or land-rail, which frequents corn-fields and is noted for its strange cry.—**Coron-excelsors**, *n.* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined.—**Coron-factor**, *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent.—**Coron-field**, *n.* A field in which corn is growing.—**Coron-flag**, *n.* A popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*.—**Coron-flour**, *n.* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn.—**Coron-law**, *n. pl.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain.—**Coron-margold**, *n.* A kind of Chrysanthemum common in corn-fields.—**Coron-parale**, *n.* An unbelliferous plant found in moist places and hedge banks.—**Coron-poppy**, *Coron-rose*, *n.* The common red poppy, a troublesome weed in corn-fields.—**Coron-violet**, *n.* A species of Campanian, a plant found in corn-fields.—**Coronry**, kor'ni, *a.* Of the nature of, or furnished with, grains of corn; producing corn; containing corn; produced from corn; tasting of corn or malt.
- Coron**, kor'n, *n.* [*L.* *cornu*, a horn.] A hard excrescence or induration of the sku on the toes or some other part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes.—**Coron-plaster**, *n.* A plaster to cure corns.
- Corneous**, kor-ne-us, *a.* [*L.* *cornuus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn; hard.—**Corneulate**, kor-ni-ku-lat, *a.* Horned; having horns; bot. producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.—**Corneal**, kor-ni-ik, *a.* Producing horns.—**Cornealicia**, kor-ni-ik-shon, *a.* The growth or formation of horn.—**Corneiform**, kor-ni-form, *a.* Horn-shaped.—**Corneigerous**, kor-ni-je-us, *a.* Horned; having horns.—**Corneate**, *Corneated*, kor-ni-ted, *a.* Furnished with horns; horned; bot. horn-shaped.
- Cornea**, kor-ne-a, *n.* [*L.* *cornuus*, horny, *coruus*, a horn.] The horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass.—**Corneal**, kor-ne-al, *a.* A term applied to the minute transparent segments of which the compound eyes of insects are composed.
- Cornel**, *Cornel-tree*, kor-nel, *n.* [*L.* *cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn, from the hardness of the wood.] A species of dogwood, found

in Europe and Northern Asia, which produces a small, red, acid, cherry-like fruit, used in preserves and confectionery. Sometimes called *Cornelian-tree*. — *Cornelian-cherry*, *a.* The edible fruit of the cornelian.

Cornelian, kor-nel'i-an, *a.* Same as *Cornelian*.

Corner, kor'ner, *a.* [Fr. *coinère*, from *L. cornu*, a horn, projection.] The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet, or the space between; an angle; a secret or retired place; a nook or out-of-the-way place; any part (every corner of the forest) — *v.t.* To drive into a corner, or into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender. [Colloq.] — **Cornered**, kor'nerd, *a.* Having corners. — **Corner-stone**, *a.* The stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of the greatest importance; that on which any system is founded.

Cornet, kor'net, *a.* [Fr. dim. of *corne*, *L. cornu*, a horn.] A kind of brass wind-instrument; a cornet-piston; a stop of horse; said to be so called because each company had a cornet player; formerly the title of the officer who carried the ensign or colours in a troop of horse in the British army. — **Cornet-a-pistons**, kor'net-a-plis'tonz, *a.* [Fr. *cornet with pistons*.] A brass or silver wind-instrument, capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished. — **Cornetcy**, kor'net-si, *a.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cornice, kor'is, *a.* [O. Fr. *cornice*, It. *cornice*, from Gr. *korinthe*, a summit, from *korinthe*, a crown. *Crown*.] Arch. A moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze. — **Corniced**, kor'nist, *a.* Having a cornice.

Corniculate, **Cornicæ**, **Corniform**, &c. **Cornu**.

Cornish, kor'nish, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England. — **Cornish engine**, a single-acting steam-engine used for pumping water. — *a.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic.

Cornopsea, kor-nô'pse-an, *a.* A kind of horn; the cornet-a-pistons (which see).

Cornucopia, kor-nû-kô'pi-a, *a.* [L. *cornu-copia*, the horn of plenty.] A wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with richest fruit, flowers, and grain, used in sculpture, &c., as a symbol of plenty, peace, and concord.

Corolla, kor'ô'la, *a.* [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.] Bot. the part of a flower inside the calyx, surrounding the parts of fructification, and composed of one or more petals, generally to be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colours. — **Corollaceous**, kor-ô'la-shûs, *a.* Pertaining to a corolla, inclosing and protecting like a wreath. — **Corollate**, **Corollated**, kor'ô'lat, kor'ô'lat-ed, *a.* Bot. like a corolla; having corollas. — **Corollat**, kor'ô'let, *a.* Bot. one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower. — **Corolline**, kor'ô'lin, *a.* Bot. of or belonging to a corolla.

Corollary, kor'ô'lar-i, *a.* [Fr. *corollaire*, from *L. corolla*, a little crown, from *cor* it were crowning what it refers to.] That which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a mathematical proposition; any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one; an inference; a conclusion; a surplus (*Shak.*).

Coromandel-wood, kor-ô-man'del, *a.* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel.

Corona, kor-ô'na, *a.* [L. a crown. *Crown*.] A technical term for various things supposed to have some resemblance to a crown; *astron.* a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; a luminous appearance observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere; *arch.* the lower member or drip of a classical cornice having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; *bot.* the circumference of margin of a radiated

composite flower; also an appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb. — **Coronal**, kor'ô'nal, *a.* Pertaining to a corona; belonging to the crown or top of the head; in this sense pron. kor'ô-nal, — *a.* (kor'ô-nal). A crown; wreath; garland. — **Coronamen**, kor-ô-nâ'men, *a.* The superior margin of an animal's hoof. — **Coronary**, kor'ô-na-ri, *a.* Relating to a crown; resembling a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown; *anat.* resembling a crown or circlet. — *a.* A small bone in the foot of a horse. — **Coronate**, kor'ô-nât, *a.* [L. *coronatus*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. — **Coronation**, kor-ô-nâ'shon, *a.* The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign or investing him with the insignia of royalty; the pomp attending on a coronation. — **Coronar**, kor'ô-ner, *a.* [L.L. *coronator*, originally a crown officer of extensive powers, from *L. corona*, a crown.] An officer appointed to hold inquests on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death. — **Coronate**, kor'ô-net, *a.* [Fr. dim. of *corne*, *L. cornu*.] An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen, bearing crosses, fleurs-de-lis, strawberry leaves, pearls; the lower part of the pattern of a horse. — *v.t.* To adorn with a coronet or something similar. — **Coroneted**, kor'ô-net-ed, *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet. — **Coroniform**, kor'ô-ni-form, *a.* Having the form of a crown. — **Coronule**, kor'ô-nûl, *a.* [Dim. from *L. corona*.] Bot. a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

Coronach, kor'ô-nach, *a.* [Gael. and Ir.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead among the Highlanders and Irish.

Coronoid, kor'ô-noïd, *a.* [Gr. *korônê*, a crown, and *oidos*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow; applied in *anat.* to one or two processes or projecting parts.

Corozo-nut, kor'ô-zô, *a.* The seed of a tropical American palm, whose hardened albumen, under the name of vegetable ivory, is used for small articles of turnery.

Corporal, kor'po-ral, *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *corporal*, It. *corporale*, from *capo*, *L. caput*, the head.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant; in *ships-of-war*, a petty officer who attends to police matters.

Corporal, kor'po-ral, *a.* [L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] Belonging or relating to the body; bodily; also material or not spiritual. — *Syn.* under *Body*. — **Corporality**, kor'po-ral'i-ti, *a.* The state of being corporal; corporation; confraternity.

Corporally, kor'po-ral-i, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body (*corporally* present).

Corporate, kor'po-rat, *a.* [L. *corporatus*.] United in a body, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; united; collectively one (*Shak.*); belonging to a corporation. — **Corporately**, kor'po-rat-i, *adv.* In a corporate capacity. — **Corporateness**, kor'po-rat-nes, *a.* The state of a body corporate. — **Corporation**, kor'po-râ'shon, *a.* A body corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual; the body or bodily frame of a man (*colloq.*). — **Corporal**, kor'pô'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a body; having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to spiritual or immaterial. — *Syn.* under *Body*. — **Corporalism**, kor'pô'ral-izm, *a.* The principles of a corporalist; materialism. — **Corporalist**, kor'pô'ral-ist, *a.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. — **Corporality**, kor'pô'ral'i-ti, *a.* The state of being corporal. — **Corporally**, kor'pô'ral-i, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner. — **Corporosity**, kor'pô'ral'i-ti, *a.* The state of having a body or of being embodied; materiality.

Corposant, kor'pô-sant, *a.* [It. *corpo santo*, holy body.] A name given to a ball of electric light often observed in dark tempestuous nights about the rigging; *St. Elmo's light*.

Corps, kôr, *a.* pi. **Corps**, kôrz. [Fr., from *L. corpus*, body.] A body of troops; any division of an army. — **Corps d'armes**, a large division of an army. — **Corps, corps, a. The dead body of a human being. — **Corps-candle**, *a.* A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment; a local name for the will-o'-the-wisp. — **Corps-gate**, *a.* A covered gateway at the entrance to church-yards, a lich-gate.**

Corpulence, **Corpulency**, kor'pû-lens, kor'pû-len-si, *a.* [L. *corpulentia*, from *corpulentus*, corpulent, *corpus*, a body.] Fleshiness or stoutness of body; excessive fatness. — **Corpulent**, kor'pû-lent, *a.* Having a great bulk of body; stout; fat; obese.

Corpus Christi, kor'pus khris'ti, *a.* [L., body of Christ.] *R. Cath.* the feast or eucharist; an annual festival in the honor of Christ. — **Corpuscle**, kor'pus-sul, *a.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] A minute particle, molecule, or atom; a minute animal cell generally including granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus. — **Corpuscular**, **Corpuscular**, kor'pus-kû-lér, kor'pus-kû-lus, *a.* Relating to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. — **Corpuscular theory**, a theory which supposes light to consist of minute particles emitted by luminous bodies, and travelling through space with immense rapidity till they reach the eye.

Corral, kor-râl, *a.* [Sp., from *corro*, a circle; Pg. *corral*, a cattle-pen.] A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle, and also an inclosure formed of wagons employed by emigrants as a means of defence (Amer.); a strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon. — *v.t.* — **Corralled**, **Corralling**. To form into a corral; to form a corral or inclosure by means of.

Correct, ko-rekt', *a.* [L. *correctus*, from *corripo* — *cor*, and *rego*, to set right. *R. Cath.* *Rectus*.] Set right or made straight; in accordance with a certain standard; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error. — *v.t.* To make correct or right; to bring into accordance with a certain standard; to remove error or defect from; to amend or amend; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; to counteract or obviate, as by adding some new ingredient. — **Correctable**, **Correctible**, ko-rekt'a-bl, ko-rekt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being corrected. — **Correction**, ko-rekt'shon, *a.* [L. *correctio*.] The act of correcting; the removal of faults or errors; something written to point out an error, or substituted in the place of what is wrong; punishment; discipline; chastisement; critical notice; animadversion; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects. — **House of correction**, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell. — **Correctional**, ko-rekt'shon-al, *a.* Tending to correction. — **Corrective**, ko-rekt'iv, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious. — *a.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious. — **Correctly**, ko-rekt'li, *adv.* In a correct manner; according to a standard; in conformity with a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error. — **Correctness**, ko-rekt'nes, *a.* The state of being correct; conformity to a standard of rule; exactness; accuracy. — **Corrector**, ko-rekt'ér, *a.* One who corrects; one who amends faults; one who punishes for correction; that which corrects. — **Correctory**, ko-rekt'ô-ri, *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective. — *a.* A corrector.

Corregidor, kor-ri'idô-r, *a.* [Sp., a corrector, from *corregir*, to correct.] A magistrate in Spain and Portugal.

Corri, kor-ri, *a.* The hollow side of a hill; a corrie.

Correlate, kor'el-ât, *a.* [L. *cor* for *com*, and *relatus*, *RELATE*.] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son. — *v.t.* — **Correlated**, **Correlating**. To have a reciprocal

relation; to be reciprocally related, as father and son.—*v. t.* To place in reciprocal relation; to determine the relations between, as between several objects or phenomena which bear a resemblance to one another.—**Correlatable**, *kor-é-lá-tá-bl*, *a.* Capable of being correlated; assignable to correlation.—**Correlation**, *kor-é-lá-shon*, *a.* Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law.—**Correlative**, *ko-relá-tív*, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; reciprocal.—*a.* That which is correlative; that of which the existence implies the existence of something else; one of two terms either of which calls up the notion of the other, as *husband* and *wife*; *gram*, the antecedent to a pronoun.—**Correlatively**, *ko-relá-tív-lí*, *adv.* In a correlative relation.—**Correlativeness**, *ko-relá-tív-nes*, *a.* The state of being correlative.

Correspond, *kor-é-spond*, *v. t.* [*Cor* for *con*, and *respond*.] To be adapted or suitable; to have a due relation; to be adequate or proportionate; to accord; to agree; to answer; to fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*; to communicate or hold intercourse with a person by letters sent and received.—**Correspondence**, *kor-é-spond-ens*, *a.* The state of corresponding or being correspondent; mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another; intercourse between persons by means of letters sent and received; the letters collectively which pass between correspondents; friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities.—**Correspondency**, *kor-é-spond-ent-í*, *a.* Correspondence, in sense of relation, congruity, adaptation, friendly intercourse.—**Correspondent**, *kor-é-spond-ent*, *a.* Corresponding; suitable; duly related; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.—*a.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance.—**Correspondently**, *kor-é-spond-ent-lí*, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.—**Corresponding**, *kor-é-spond-ing*, *a.* Answering; agreeing; suiting; correspondent.—**Correspondingly**, *kor-é-spond-ing-lí*, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.—**Correspondive**, *kor-é-spond-ív*, *a.* Answerable; adapted. [*Sbak.*]

Corridor, *kor-lá-tí*, *a.* [*L. corridore*, from *corrore*, *L. currere*, to run. *COVENANT.*] Arch. a passage in a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other; *fort.* the covered way round the fortifications of a place.

Corrie, *kor-l*, *a.* [*Gael.*] A steep hollow in a hill.

Corrigendum, *kor-l-jen-dám*, *a. pl.* **Corrigenda**, *kor-l-jen-dá*, [*L.*] A thing or word to be corrected or altered.

Corrigible, *kor-l-jí-bl*, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. corrigo*, to correct. *COACT.*] Capable of being corrected, amended, or reformed; deserving punishment or correction; punishable.—**Corrigibleness**, *kor-l-jí-bl-nes*, *a.*—**Corrigibility**, *kor-l-jí-bl-í-tí*, *a.*

Corroborate, *ko-roh-é-rát*, *v. t.*—**corroborated**, *corroborating*. [*L. corroboro*, *corroboratum*—*con*, and *roboro*, to strengthen, from *robur*, strength.] To strengthen or give additional strength to; to confirm; to make more certain; to add assurance to; to corroborate testimony, news.—**Corroborant**, *ko-roh-é-ránt*, *a.* Strengthening the body; having the power or quality of giving strength.—*a.* A medicine that strengthens the body when weak; a tonic.—**Corroborator**, *ko-roh-é-rá-shon*, *a.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates.—**Corroborative**, *ko-roh-é-rá-tív*, *a.* Having the power of corroborating or confirming.—*a.* A medicine that strengthens; corroborant.—**Corroboratory**, *ko-roh-é-rá-to-ri*, *a.* Corroborative.

Corrode, *ko-ró-d*, *v. t.*—**corroded**, *corroding*. [*L. corrodo*—*cor* for *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence also *rodent*, *erode*.] To eat away by degrees, to wear away or diminish by gradually separating small particles (nitric acid corrodes copper); *Ag.* to gnaw or prey

upon; to consume by slow degrees; to envenom or embitter; to poison, blight, canker.—**Corroded**, *ko-ró-d-ent*, *a.* Having the power of corroding.—*a.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.—**Corrodibility**, *ko-ró-d-í-bl-í-tí*, *a.* The quality of being corroded.—**Corrodible**, *ko-ró-d-í-bl*, *a.* That may be corroded.—**Corrosibility**, *ko-ró-s-í-bl-í-tí*, *a.*—**Corrosibility**, *ko-ró-s-í-bl*, *a.* Liable to corrosion; corroding.—**Corrosiveness**, *ko-ró-s-í-bl-nes*, *a.*—**Corrosion**, *ko-ró-shon*, *a.* The action of corroding, eating, or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals; *Ag.* the act of cankering, fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting.—**Corrosive**, *ko-ró-s-ív*, *a.* Having the power of corroding, or eating into a substance; having the quality of fretting, envenoming, blighting.—**Corrosive substance**, a compound of chlorine and mercury, forming a white crystalline solid, an acrid poison of great violence, and a powerful antiseptic.—*a.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually; anything which irritates, preys upon one, or frets.—**Corrosively**, *ko-ró-s-ív-lí*, *adv.* In a corrosive manner.—**Corrosiveness**, *ko-ró-s-ív-nes*, *a.* The quality of being corrosive.

Corrugate, *kor-ú-gát*, *v. t.*—**corrugated**, *corrugating*. [*L. corrugo*, *corrugatum*—*cor* for *con*, and *ruo*, to wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds.—*a.* Wrinkled; showing wrinkles or furrows.—**Corrugated**, *kor-ú-gát-ed*, *p.* and *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed or ridged.—**Corrugated iron**, common sheet-iron or galvanized iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges by being passed between powerful rollers. Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron, each groove representing a half tube; it is used for roofing, &c.—**Corrugant**, *kor-ú-gánt*, *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.—**Corrugation**, *kor-ú-gá-shon*, *a.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.—**Corrugator**, *kor-ú-gá-tér*, *a.* *Anat.* the small muscle situated on each side of the forehead, which knits the brows.

Corrupt, *ko-rúpt*, *v. t.* [*L. corrumpo*, *corrumpo*—*con*, and *ruo*, to break, to break; whence also *rupture*, *disrupt*, *disruptum*, &c.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to cause to rot; *Ag.* to deprave; to pervert; to impair; to debase; to defile, taint, pollute, or infect; to bribe; to debase or render impure by alterations or innovations (language); to falsify in text.—*v. i.* To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot; to become vitiated; to lose purity.—*a.* Changed from a sound to a putrid state; changed from the state of being correct, pure, or true to a worse state; vitiated; perverted; debased; impure; ready to be influenced by a bribe; infected with errors or mistakes (a corrupt text).—**Corrupter**, *ko-rúpt-ér*, *a.* One who or that which corrupts.—**Corruptibility**, *ko-rúpt-í-bl-í-tí*, *a.* The possibility of being corrupted.—**Corruptible**, *ko-rúpt-í-bl*, *a.* Capable of being made corrupt, putrid, or rotten; subject to decay and destruction, debasement, depravation, &c.—**Corruptibleness**, *ko-rúpt-í-bl-nes*, *a.*—**Corruptibly**, *ko-rúpt-í-bl-lí*, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.—**Corruption**, *ko-rúpt-shon*, *a.* [*L. corruptio*.] The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt, putrid, or rotten; putrid matter; pus; depravity; wickedness; loss of purity or integrity; debasement; impurity; depravation; pollution; defilement; vitiating influence; more specifically, bribery; law, an immediate consequence of stained from which a person was formerly disabled from holding, inheriting, or transmitting lands.—**Corruptive**, *ko-rúpt-ív*, *a.* Having the power of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.—**Corruptless**, *ko-rúpt-í-les*, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay.—**Corruptly**, *ko-rúpt-lí*, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; impurely; by bribery.—**Corruptness**, *ko-rúpt-í-nes*, *a.* Corrupt quality or state, putrid state.

Corse, *kor-sá*, *a.* [*Fr.*] A bodice.
Corsear, *kor-sár*, *a.* [*Fr. corsaire*, *It. corsare*, from *coras*, a course, a cruise, from *L.*

corras, a course. **Corseaz**.] A pirate; a sea robber; a rover; a piratical vessel.

Corse, *kor-sá*, [*It.*] Same as *corpes*, *Fr. corpe*; *L. corpus*, a body.] A corpse; a poetical word.—**Corselet**, *kor-sé-lét*, *a.* [*Fr.*, a dim. of *O. Fr. cora*, *L. corpus*, the body.] A small cuirass, or armour to cover and protect the body; that part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached; the thorax.—**Corset**, *kor-sét*, *a.* [*Dim.* of *O. Fr. corce*.] A pair of stays; a bodice.

Corsead, *kor-sé-ad*, *a.* [*Sax.* *corsead*—*cor*, from root of *choose*, and *A. Sax. enead*, a mouthful, a bit.] Anciently, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence; if the person were guilty the bread would produce convulsions and find no passage; if he were innocent it would cause no harm.

Corsego, *kor-tázh*, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *It. corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

Cortes, *kor-tás*, *a. pl.* [*Sp.*, *pl.* of *corte*, court.] The Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly, answering to the parliament of Great Britain.

Cortez, *kor-téks*, [*L. cortex*, *corticis*, bark; whence *corc.*] Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering; *anat.* a membrane forming a covering or envelope for any part of the body.—**Cortical**, *kor-tí-kál*, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering.—**Corticaceous**, *kor-tí-ká-té*, *a.* [*L. corticeus*.] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree.—**Corticiferous**, *kor-tí-sif-é-rus*, *a.* Producing bark, or that which resembles it.—**Corticiform**, *kor-tí-sif-orm*, *a.* Resembling bark.—**Corticose**, *kor-tí-sé*, *a.* Resembling bark.—**Corticous**, *kor-tí-kós*, *a.* Barky; full of bark.

Corundum, *kor-run-dum*, *a.* [*Hind. korund*.] A mineral, next in hardness to the diamond, and consisting of nearly pure anhydrous alumina; the emethyst, ruby, sapphire, topaz, and emery are considered as varieties.

Coruscate, *kor-us-kát*, *v. t.*—**coruscated**, *coruscating*. [*L. corusco*, *coruscatum*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to gleam; to glitter.—**Coruscation**, *kor-us-ká-shon*, *a.* [*L. coruscatio*.] A sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a flash; glitter; a blaze.

Corve, *kor-v*, *a.* Same as *Corb*.

Corvette, *kor-ve-t*, *a.* [*Fr. corvette*, from *L. corveta*, a ship of burden, from *corveta*, a basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

Corvine, *kor-vín*, *a.* [*L. corvus*, a crow.] Pertaining to the crow, or the crow family of birds.

Corybant, *kor-l-bánt*, *a. pl.* **Corybants** or **Corybantes**, *kor-l-bánt-és*. [*L. corybas*, *corybantia*, *Gr. korymbas*.] A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances to the sound of drum and cymbal.—**Corybantia**, *kor-l-bánt-í-tí*, *a.* Madly agitated like the Corybantes.

Corymb, *kó-rím-b*, *a.* [*L. corymbus*, *Gr. korymbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers.] *Bot.* an inflorescence in which the flowers or blossoms are so arranged as to form a mass of flowers with a convex or level top, as in the hawthorn, candytuft, &c.—**Corymbiferous**, *kó-rím-bí-fé-rus*, *a.* *Bot.* producing corymb; bearing fruit in clusters.—**Corymbous**, *kó-rím-bús*, *a.* *Bot.* relating to or like a corymb.—**Corymbus**, *kó-rím-bus*, *a.* Corymbous.

Corypheus, *Coryphaeus*, *kor-l-fé-us*, *a.* [*L. coryphaeus*, *Gr. koryphaos*, from *koryphé*, the head.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.—**Coryphee**, *ko-rí-fá*, *a.* [*Fr.*] A ballet-dancer.

Coryza, *ko-rí-zá*, *a.* [*Gr.*] *Med.* a cold in the head.

Cosacant, *ko-sé-kánt*, *a.* [*From complete and account.*] *Geom.* the secant of an arc or angle which is the complement of another arc or angle, that is, when added to it makes up 90°.

Cosage, *Cosage*, *COAREN*, *COSENAGE*.

Cosy, *ko-sí*, *a.* [*Akin to Norse kossig*, *coy*, *koss sig*, to enjoy one's ease.] Well sheltered; snug; comfortable; social. *Writ-*

ten also *Cosie, Cosie, Cozy*. [Colloq.]—*a*. A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.—*Cosily, kō'si-lī, adv.* In a cozy, snug, or comfortable manner.
Cosher, kō'sher, v.t. [Fr. *cosier, v. faust.*] To levy exactions in the shape of fees and lodgings, as formerly Irish landlords, with their trains did on their tenants.—*s.t.* To treat with dainties or delicacies; to fondle; to pet. [Colloq.]—**Cosherer, kō'sher-er, n.** One who coshers.
Cosignatory, kō-sig-ni-ta-ri, n. One who signs a treaty or other agreement along with another or others. Also used as an adj.
Cosine, kō'sin, n. [Complement and sine.] *Geom.* the sine of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°.
Cosmetic, kos-met'ik, a. [Gr. *kosmetikos*, from *kosmos*, order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion.—*a*. Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion.
Cosmic, Cosmical, kos'mik, kos'mi-kal, a. [Gr. *kosmos*, from *kosmos*, the universe.] Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained; hence, harmonious, as the universe; orderly; astron. rising or setting with the sun; the opposite of *acronychal*.—*Cosmically, kos'mi-kal-lī, adv.* In a cosmic manner; with the sun at rising or setting; said of a star.
Cosmogony, kos-mog'o-nī, n. [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, world, and *gōnē*, to bring forth.] The origin or creation of the world or universe; the doctrine of the origin or formation of the universe.—*Cosmogonal, Cosmogoneal, Cosmogoneal, kos-mog'o-nal, kos-mo-gōn'ik, kos-mo-gōn'ik-al, a.* Belonging to cosmogony.—*Cosmogonist, kos-mog'o-nist, n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe; one versed in cosmogony.
Cosmography, kos-mog'ra-fī, n. [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the construction of the universe.—*Cosmographer, kos-mog'ra-fer, n.* One who describes the world or universe; one versed in cosmography.—*Cosmographical, kos-mo-graf'ik, kos-mo-graf'ik-al, a.* Relating to cosmography.—*Cosmographically, kos-mo-graf'ik-al-lī, adv.* In a manner relating to cosmography.
Cosmology, kos-mol'o-jī, n. [Gr. *kosmologia*—*kosmos*, the universe, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a theory relating to the structure of the universe and the laws which underlie it; cosmogony.—*Cosmological, kos-mol'o-jī-kal, a.* Pertaining to cosmology.—*Cosmologist, kos-mol'o-jist, n.* One who describes the universe; one versed in cosmology.
Cosmopolitan, Cosmopolite, kos-mo-pō-lit-an, kos-mop'o-lit, n. [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *politēs*, a citizen.] A person who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.—*s.* Free from local, provincial, or national prejudices or attachments; *s.* one who is at home all over the world; common to all the world.
Cosmopolitanism, Cosmopolitism, kos-mop'o-lit-an-izm, kos-mop'o-lit-izm, n. The state of being a cosmopolitan; disregard of local or national prejudices, attachments, or peculiarities.
Cosorama, kos-mo-rā'mā, n. [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, *Arwawa*, a view.] A view or series of views of the world; an exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings, landscapes, &c., with suitable arrangements for illumination.—*Cosoramae, kos-mo-rā'mā, a.* Relating to a cosorama.
Cosmos, kos'mos, n. [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe.—*Cosmophere, kos-mo-sfer, n.* An apparatus

for showing the position of the earth at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars.
Cosack, kō'sak, n. [Rus. *kozak*, Turk. *kozak*, a robber.] One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c.
Cosset, kō'set, n. [Comp. old *cos*, Icel. *kos*, a kiss.] A pet; a pet-lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.
Cost, kōst, n. [O.Fr. *cost*, from *coster, coster* (Mod. Fr. *coster*), to cost, from L. *costare*, to cost—*con*, and *star*, to stand. *STAR*.] The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; expense; law, the sum to be paid by the party losing in favour of the party prevailing, &c.; outlay, expense, or loss of any kind, as of time, labour, trouble, or the like; detriment; pain; suffering (he learned that to his cost).—*s.t.*—pret. and pp. *cost*. To require to be given or expended in order to purchase; to be bought for; to require to be undergone, borne, or suffered; often with two objects (to cost a person money or labour).—*Costless, kōst'les, a.* Without cost; costing nothing.—*Costly, kōst'li, a.* Of a high price; costing much; expensive; dear.—*Costliness, kōst'li-nes, n.* The state or quality of being costly, high in price, or expensive.
Costal, kōst'al, a. [L. *costa*, a rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.—*Costated, Costate, kōst'a-ted, kōst'at, a.* Ribbed; marked with elevated lines.
Costard, kōst'ard, n. [Lit. a ribbed apple, O.Fr. *costa*, L. *costa*, a rib.] An apple; hence, humorous for the head. [Slang].—*Costard-monger, n.* A coster-monger.
Cotidian, kōt'i-dān, n. [Omn. *cotidies*, dropped, and *stem*, tin.] In mining, to seek for a lode by sinking small pits.
Cotter, Cottermonger, kōt'er, kōt'er-mung-ger, n. [Originally *costard-monger*, a seller of apples.] A hawker who sells fruit or vegetables.
Costive, kōst'iv, a. [Contr. from It. *costivo*, from L. *costipio*, to cram, to stuff.] Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the bowels bound; constipated.—*Costively, kōst'iv-lī, adv.* With costiveness.—*Costiveness, kōst'iv-nes, n.* The state of being costive; constipation.
Cotswary, kōt'swā-ri, n. [L. *costus*, Gr. *kosos*, an aromatic plant, and *Mery* (the Virgin).] A perennial composite plant, a native of the south of Europe, cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves.
Cotterel, kōt'er-el, n. [Fr. *cotterel*, what is consumed.] A small vessel, generally with ears so as to be suspended, used by labourers in harvest time; a vessel for holding wine.
Cotswold, kōt'swōld, n. [Fr. *cotswold*, *cotswold*, *Currow*.] An established mode of dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people or nation, to a particular period, or a particular class of people; *s.t.* *a*. Wearing a costume; dressed.—*Cotswold, kōt'swōld, n.* One who prepares costumes, as for theatres, fancy balls, &c.; one who deals in costumes.
Coty, kō'tī, a. Same as *Coddy*.
Cot, kōt, n. [A. Sax. *cōt*, *cōt*, a cot, chamber; Icel. and D. *kōt*, a cot, G. *kōt*, *kote*, a hut; *sole* is the same word. From this comes *cottage*.] A small house; a hut or cottage; a small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; next a sort of bed-frame suspended from the beams.
Co-tangent, kō-tan'jent, n. [Complement and tangent.] The tangent of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°.
Cote, kōt, n. [Cor.] A shelter or habitation for animals, as a dove-cote; a sheep-fold (*M.D.*); a cottage or hut.
Cotemporaneous, Cotemporary, kō-tem'po-rā-ne-us, kō-tem'po-rā-nī, kō-tem'po-rā-nī, n. [Omn. *cotemporānī*, *cō-temānī*, *kō-tem'ant*, *n.* A tenant in common.

Coterie, kō'tē-ri, n. [Fr., from L. *coteria*, an association of villagers, *cōd*, a cottage. *Cor.*] A set or circle of friends who are in the habit of meeting for social or literary intercourse or other purpose; a clique.
Cotermineous, kō-tēr'mi-nūs, a. Cotermineous.
Cothurnus, Cothura, kō-thēr'nus, kō'thēr'n, n. [L. *cothurnus*.] A buskin; a kind of high laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors; hence, *fig.* tragedy.—*Cothurnate, kō-thēr'nāt, a.* Buskined; tragical; solemn and elevated.
Cotidal, kō-tī-dal, a. Marking an equality of tides.
Cotillon, Cotillion, kō-ti'l'yōn, n. [Fr. *cotillon*.] A kind of brisk dance; a tune which regulates the dance.
Cotillion, kōt'vī-l'yōn, n. A man who bustles himself with the affairs which properly belong to women. [Slang].
Cotrustee, kōt'ru-st'ē, n. A joint trustee.
Cotswold, kōt'swōld, n. A sheep of a breed belonging to the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire.
Cottage, kōt'aj, n. [From *cot*.] A cot or small dwelling-house; a small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.—*Cottaged, kōt'aj-d, a.* Set or covered with cottages.—*Cottager, kōt'aj-er, n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.—*Cottage-piano, n.* A small upright piano.—*Cottager, kōt'er, kōt'er, n.* A cottager; one who inhabits a cot or cottage, dependent upon a farm, having sometimes a piece of land. Written also *Cotter*.—*Cotterism, kōt'er-izm, n.* The system of holding a cottage with a small portion of land directly from a proprietor, the tenancy being annual. Called also *Cotter Tenure*.
Cotton, kōt'ōn, n. [Fr. *coton*, from Ar. *qōṭān*.] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the pods or seed-vessels of certain plants, being the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture; cloth made of cotton.—*a*. Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton.—*s.t.* To fraternize; to agree or get on with. [Colloq.]—*Cottony, kōt'ōn-lī, a.* Downy or soft like cotton; pertaining to or resembling cotton.—*Cotton-gin, n.* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton.—*Cotton-grass, n.* A name of plants of the sedge family with white cottony spikes.—*Cotton-plant, n.* A malvaceous tropical perennial shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New World, with a three or five called capsule, which contains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton.—*Cotton-press, n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.—*Cotton-wood, n.* A tree of the poplar genus, a native of North America.—*Cotton-wool, n.* A name sometimes given to raw cotton.
Cotyly, Cotyla, kōt'i-lī, kōt'i-lī, n. [Gr. *kytyle*, a hollow.] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation; one of the articular cups or sockets of the arms of a cattle-fish.
Cotylydon, kōt'i-lē-dōn, n. [Gr. *kōtylydon*, from *kytyle*, a hollow.] Bot. the seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves of the embryo plant, forming, together with the radicle and plumule, the embryo, which exists in every seed capable of germination; *anat.* a part of the embryo adhering to the chorion of some animals.—*Cotylydonal, kōt'i-lē-dō-nal, a.* Belonging to a cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.—*Cotylydonary, kōt'i-lē-dō-nā-ri, a.* *Anat.* having the tuft called cotyledon (*cotylydonary* placenta).—*Cotylydenous, kōt'i-lē-dō-nūs, a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having cotyledons.—*Cotylyform, kōt'i-lī-form, n.* Having the form of a cotyle; cup-shaped.—*Cotyloid, kōt'i-lōid, a.* Cup-shaped; cotyliform.
Couch, kōuch, v.t. [Fr. *coucher*, O.Fr. *colcher*, Fr. *colier*, *col*, *colaire*, from L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—*col* for *ova*, and *locare*, to place.] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to recline; to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast; to stoop; to bend the body or back (O.T.); to lie or be outspread (O.T.).—*s.t.* To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor (to couch mat); to express in obscure terms that

imply what is to be understood: with under; to fix a spear in the rest in the posture of attack; *swrg*, to cure of cateract in the eye by depressing the crystalline lens.—*n.* A bed; a seat for repose; or on which one may lie down undressed; any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast, &c.; a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt.—*Conchaat*, *konch'ant*, *a.* Lying down; squatting. [*Tenn.*]—*Coucher*, *kouch'er*, *n.* One who couches.
Couch-grass, *kouch'gras*, *n.* [A corruption of *quick-grass*, *knock-grass*.] A species of grass which infests arable land, spreading over a field with great rapidity, being propagated both by seed and by its creeping root-stock.
Cougar, *ku'gar*, *n.* [Native name modified.] A quadruped of the cat kind, 7 or 8 feet in length, one of the most destructive of all the animals of America, particularly in the warmer parts. Called also *Puma* and *Red Tiger*.
Cough, *kof*, *n.* [Imitative of the sound; like *D. kuck*, a cough; *G. & shen*, *kuuchen*, to pant, cough.] A deep inspiration of air followed by a spasmodic and sonorous expiration, excited by the sensation of the presence of some irritating cause in the air-passages.—*v. i.* To give a cough; to expel the air from the lungs suddenly with noise.—*v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate; with *up* (to *cough up* phlegm).—To *cough down*, to put down an unpopular or too loudly speaker by simulated coughs.—*Cougher*, *kof'er*, *n.* One that coughs.
Could, *kud*, *v.* pret. of *can*. [*O. E. coude*, *A. Sax. culthe*, pret. of *canan*, to be able. See *CAN*. *L* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should*.] Was able, capable, or susceptible.
Coulee, *ku-lé*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *couler*, to flow.] *Geol.* a stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated.
Coullise, *ku-lés*, *n.* [*Fr.*] One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes.
Coultér, *köl'ter*, *n.* [*L. culter*, a knife, a coultér.] An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plough for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow-slices by the ploughshare.
Coumarine, *ku'ma-rén*, *n.* [From *coumaron*, a tree of Guiana, a vegetable principle obtained from the Tonka-bean, used in medicine and to give flavour to the Swiss cheese called *cahiergiger*.]
Council, *koun'sil*, *n.* [*Fr. concile*, from *L. concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cai*, to summon; akin *conciliate*, *reconcile*. This word is often improperly confounded with *counsel*.] An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice (a common *council*), an ecclesiastical *council*, the privy *council*; act of deliberation; consultation, as of a council.—*Council of war*, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with the commander-in-chief of an army or admiral of a fleet on matters of supreme importance.—*Councilor*, *koun'sil'er*, *n.* The member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the privy council.—*Council-board*, *n.* The board or table round which a council holds consultation; the council itself in deliberation or session.—*Council-man*, *n.* A member of a city common council.
Counsel, *koun'sel*, *n.* [*Fr. conseil*, from *L. concilium*, advice, from *consulo*, to consult, deliberate. Akin *consult*.] Opinion or advice, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes (to keep one's *counsel*); intent or purpose; one who gives counsel; in matters of law, any counsellor or advocate engaged in a cause in court, or the counsellors, barristers, or sergeants united in the management of a case collectively.—*Queen's* (*king's*) *counsel*, barristers appointed counsel to the crown

on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers.—*v. t.*—*concoiled*, *counseling*. To give advice or deliberate opinion to, for the government of conduct; to advise, exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct; to recommend or give an opinion in favour of.—*Counsellor*, *koun'sel'er*, *n.* Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients; a barrister.—*Counsellorship*, *koun'sel'er-ship*, the office of a counsellor.
Count, *kount*, *v. t.* [*Fr. compter*, *compter* from *L. computare*, to compute. *COMPTUR*.] To tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, in order to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection; to reckon; to number; to compute; to esteem, account, think, judge, or consider.—To *count out*, to bring (a meeting) to a close by numbering the members and finding a quorum not present, as in the House of Commons, where this is done by the speaker.—*v. i.* To be added or reckoned in with others; to reckon; to rely; in this sense with *on* or *upon* (to *count on* assistance).—*n.* The act of numbering; reckoning; number; *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.—*Countable*, *koun'ta-b'l*, *a.* Capable of being counted or numbered.—*Counter*, *koun'ter*, *n.* One who counts, numbers, or reckons; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games, such as a small plate of metal, ivory, wood, &c.; a counterfoil or imitation of a coin; a registering apparatus or tell-tale; a table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop over which sales are made, and on which goods are exposed for sale.—*Countless*, *koun'tis*, *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.—*Counting-house*, *n.* A house or room appropriated by mercantile men to the business of keeping their books, accounts, &c.
Count, *kount*, *n.* [*Fr. comite*, from *L. comes*, *comitis*, a companion, a companion of the emperor or a king—*com* for *em*, with, and stem of *eo*, *sum*, to go, seen also in *ambition*, *exit*, *transit*, *perish*, &c.] A title of foreign nobility equivalent to the English *earl*, and whose domain is a *county*.—*Countess*, *koun'tis*, *n.* The wife of an earl or count, or a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right.
Countenance, *koun'te-nans*, *n.* [*Fr. comenance*, *demeanour*, way of acting or holding one's self, from *comentis*, to contain. *CONTAIN*.] The whole form of the face; the features considered as a whole; the visage; the face; appearance or expression of the face; favour expressed towards a person; good-will; support.—*In countenance*, in favour or estimation; free from shame or dismay.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; not bold or assured.—*v. t.*—*countenanced*, *countenancing*. To favour; to encourage; to aid; to support; to abet.—*Countenancer*, *koun'te-nan-ser*, *n.* One who countenances, favours, or supports.
Counter, *koun'ter*, *adv.* [*Fr. contre*, from *L. contra*—*con*, and *tra*, denoting direction, as in *infra*, *extra*, *ultra*.] In an opposite direction; in opposition; contrarywise; in the wrong way (to run *counter* to wishes).—*a.* Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonistic.—*n.* *Music*, formerly an under part serving for contrast to a principal part, now equivalent to *counter-tenor*, that part of a horse which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.
Counteract, *koun'ter-akt*, *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency; to oppose, withstand, contravene, or resist.—*Counteraction*, *koun'ter-ak-shon*, *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.—*Counteractive*, *koun'ter-ak-tiv*, *a.* Tending to counteract.—*n.* One who or that which counteracts.—*Counter-agent*, *n.* Anything which counteracts or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.
Counter-approach, *koun'ter-ap-próch*, *n.* *Fort.* works thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers.
Counter-attraction, *koun'ter-at-trak'shon*,

n. Opposite attraction.—*Counter-attraction*, *koun'ter-at-trak'tiv*, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way.
Counterbalance, *koun'ter-bal'ans*, *v. t.* To serve as a balance to; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect.—*n.* Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything; counterpoise.
Counterchange, *koun'ter-chán*, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation. [*Shak.*]—*v. t.* To give and receive; to cause to make alternate changes; to alternate. [*Tenn.*]
Countercharge, *koun'ter-chárj*, *n.* An opposite charge.
Countercharm, *koun'ter-chárm*, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.—*v. t.* To destroy the effect of a charm.
Countercheck, *koun'ter-chek*, *v. t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.—*n.* Check; stop; rebuke; a censure to check a reprobator.
Countercurrent, *koun'ter-knr-ent*, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.
Counterdraw, *koun'ter-dra*, *v. t.* To copy, as a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, or coated paper, or other transparent substance through which the strokes appear and are traced with a pencil.
Counter-evidence, *koun'ter-ev-i-dens*, *n.* Evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.
Counterfeit, *koun'ter-fit*, *a.* [*Fr. contrefait*, made to correspond—*contre*, against, *faits*, to make.] Made in imitation of something else, with a view to pass the false copy for genuine; or original; forged; not genuine; base; assuming the appearance of something; false; spurious; hypocritical.—*n.* One who pretends to be what he is not; an impostor; a cheat; that which is made in imitation of something with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true.—*v. t.* To copy or imitate with a view to pass off as original or genuine; to make a likeness or resemblance of with a view to defraud; to forge; to imitate or copy generally; to sham or pretend.—*v. i.* To feign; to dissimulate; to carry on a fiction or deception.—*Counterfeiter*, *koun'ter-fit'er*, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger; one who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretences.
Counterfoil, *koun'ter-foil*, *n.* [*Counter*, and *foil*, from *L. folium*, a leaf.] A portion of a document, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving the other part, and on which is noted the main particulars contained in the principal document.
Counterforce, *koun'ter-fors*, *n.* An opposing or counteracting force.
Counter-irritant, *koun'ter-ir-ri-tant*, *n.* *Med.* an irritant substance employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation, as mustard, croton-oil, Spanish-flies.—*Counter-irritation*, *koun'ter-ir-ri-ta'shon*, *n.* *Med.* the production of an artificial irritation.
Countermand, *koun'ter-mand*, *v. t.* [*Fr. contremander*—*contre*, and *mander*, *L. mando*, to command.] To revoke, as a former command; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given, thereby annulling it.—*n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command by a subsequent order.
Countermark, *koun'ter-márch*, *v. t.* To march back.—*n.* A marching back; a retreating; a change of measures.
Countermark, *koun'ter-márk*, *n.* An additional mark made for greater security or more sure identification; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company; to show the metal to be standard; a mark on a coin already stamped indicating a change of value, or that it had been taken from an enemy; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age.—*v. t.* To add a countermark to.
Countermine, *koun'ter-min*, *n.* *Milit.* a mine sunk in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect; *Ag.* a stratagem or project to frustrate an enemy's contrivance; an opposing scheme or plot.—*v. t.* To mine so as to discover or destroy an enemy's mine; *Ag.* to frustrate by secret

and opposite measure. — *v. t.* To make a counter-motion; to counterplot.

Counter-motion, koun'tér-mó-shon, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another. — **Countermove**, Counter-movement, koun'tér-móv, koun'tér-móv-mént, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

Counterpane, koun'tér-pán, *n.* [From older *counterpoint*, *O. Fr. contrepoint*, corruptly derived from *L. L. exstita pancia*, lit. stitched quilt. *Quint. Poiss.*] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt.

Counterpart, koun'tér-párt, *n.* A part that answers to or resembles another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a thing or person exactly resembling another; a copy; a duplicate; the thing that supplements another thing or completes it; a complement.

Counterplot, koun'tér-plót, *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem. — *n.* A plot or artifice set afoot in order to oppose another.

Counterpoint, koun'tér-póint, *n.* The art of writing music in several distinct parts or themes proceeding simultaneously, as distinguished from harmony, which depends more for its effect on the composition and progression of whole chords than on the melody of each separate part; so called because the points which formerly represented musical notes were written under or against each other on the lines; often used, but improperly, as equivalent to *harmony*.

Counterpoise, koun'tér-póiz, *v. t.* To weigh against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to counterbalance; to act against with equal power or effect; to balance. — *n.* A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight; equal power or force acting in opposite state of being; in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force.

Counterpoison, koun'tér-póiz-m, *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote.

Counterpressure, koun'tér-présh-ú-r, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

Counterproof, koun'tér-prój-ekt, *n.* A proof brought forward in opposition to another.

Counterproof, koun'tér-prúf, *n.* An impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off.

Counter-revolution, koun'tér-rév-ú-shon, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

Counterscarp, koun'tér-skárp, *n.* Fort. The slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp; the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered-way.

Countersign, koun'tér-sín, *v. t.* To sign (a document) formally or officially in proof of its genuineness; to attest or witness by signature. — *n.* A private signal, word, or phrase given to a guard with orders to let no man pass unless he first give that sign; a watchword; also, the signature of a subordinate to a writing signed by his superior, to attest its authenticity. — **Countersignature**, koun'tér-sígn-á-tú-r, *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing. — **Countersign**, koun'tér-sígn-al, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.

Counter-sink, koun'tér-síngk, *v. t.* To form a cavity in timber or other materials so as to receive the head of a bolt, screw, &c., and make it flush with the surface; to sink below or even with a surface, as the head of a screw, bolt, &c., by making a depression for it in the material. — *n.* A drill or brace-bit for countersinking; the cavity made by countersinking.

Counter-tenor, koun'tér-ten-ér, *n.* *Mus.* The highest male adult voice, having about the same compass as the alto, with which term this is sometimes confounded; a singer with this voice.

Counter-tail, koun'tér-táil, *v. t.* [*Fr. contrevaloir*. *Avail.*] To act with equivalent force or effect against anything; to balance; to compensate; to equal. — *n.* Equal

weight, strength, or value; compensation; requital.

Countervallation, *n.* **CONTRAVALLATION**.

Counter-view, koun'tér-vú, *n.* An opposite or opposing view; a posture in which two persons front each other; opposition; contrast.

Counterweigh, koun'tér-wá, *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance. — **Counterweight**, koun'tér-wát, *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

Counter-wheel, koun'tér-whéil, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

Counter-work, koun'tér-wérk, *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. — *n.* A work in opposition or in answer to another.

Country, koun'trí, *n.* [*Fr. contrée*, from *L. L. contrata*, country, from *L. contrā*, against, opposite; country being thus literally the land opposite or before us. Akin *counter*, *adv. over-against*.] A tract of land; a region; the land occupied by a particular race of people; a state; a person's native or adopted land. — *The country*, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns; the inhabitants of a region; the people; the public; the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituencies of a state, collectively. — *a.* Pertaining to the country or to a district at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. — **Country-fid**, koun'trí-fid, *n.* Having the air or manner of a rustic.

Countryman, koun'trí-man, *n.* One born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country as opposed to the town; a rustic; an inhabitant or native of a region. — **Countrywoman**, koun'trí-wú-man, *n.* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town; a woman born in the same country; a female inhabitant or native of a region. — **Country-dance**, *n.* [*Country and dance*; not from *Fr. contré-dance*, which is a kind of quadrille.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

County, koun'tí, *n.* [*L. L. comitatus*, from *comes*, comite, a count. *Cour.*] Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl; now, a district or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice; a shire [which see]; a count; an earl or lord]. — *a.* Pertaining to a county. — **County town**, the chief town of a county; that town where the various courts of a county are held.

Coup, kú, *n.* A French term for stroke or blow, and used in various connections, to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence. — **Coup d'état** (kú-dá-tá), a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, a daring or forcible alteration of the constitution of a country without the consent or concurrence of the people. — **Coup de grace** (kú-dá-grás), a sudden attack or enterprise. — **Coup d'œil** (kú-dé-yé), glance of the eye; a comprehensive or rapid view. — **Coup de soleil** (kú-dé-sólé), sunstroke.

Coupe, kú-pá, *n.* [*Fr.*] The front or end compartment of a diligence; the front or end compartment of a railway carriage seated on one side; a four-wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with driver's seat.

Couple, kúp'l, *n.* [*Fr. couple*, from *L. copula*, a band; bond, connection.] Two of the same class or kind, connected or considered together; a brace; a pair; a male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied; each, two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions; *elect.* one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltic couple*; *corp.* one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet. — *v. t.* **couple**, *couple*. To link, chain, or otherwise connect; to fasten together; to unite, as husband and wife; to marry. — *v. t.* To copulate. — **Coupler**, kúp'lér, *n.* One who or that which couples; specifically, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together. —

Couplet, kúp'lét, *n.* Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together; a pair of rhymes. — **Coupling**, kúp'líng, *n.* The act of one who couples; that which couples or connects; a coupler; a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another; the chains or rods connecting the carriages, &c., of a train. — **Coupling-bar**, *n.* The box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently coupled.

Coupee, kú-pé, *n.* [*Fr.* from *couper*, to cut.] An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, and so called because it is cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made; hence, generally one of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received.

Couppure, kú-púr, *n.* [*Fr.* from *couper*, to cut.] Fort. An intrenchment made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to protect the defence; also a passage cut to facilitate sallies.

Courage, kúr'j, *n.* [*Fr. courage*, from *L. cor*, the heart, whence also *cordial*, &c.] That quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; bravery; intrepidity; valour; boldness; resolution; disposition or frame of mind (*Shak.*). — **Courageous**, kúr'j-us, *n.* Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; bold; daring; intrepid. — **Courageously**, kúr'j-us-lí, *adv.* In a courageous manner. — **Courageousness**, kúr'j-us-nes, *n.*

Courier, kúr'ér, *n.* [*Fr. courrier*, from *courr.*, *L. curro*, to run.] A messenger sent express with letters or despatches; an attendant on a party travelling abroad whose special duty it is to make all arrangements at hotels and on the journey.

Course, kórs, *n.* [*Fr. cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way, &c.; from *L. curvus*, *L. L.* also *cursum*, from *curro*, *cursum*, to run (whence *curved*, *lancer*, *recur*, &c.)] A running, race, fight, career, a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance; the direction of motion; the line in which a body moves; the ground or path marked out for a race; continuous or gradual advance; progress; order of succession; stated or orderly method of proceeding; customary or established sequence; series of successive and methodical proceedings; illustration or order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction (*course of studies*, &c.); way of life or conduct; line of behaviour (to follow evil courses); the part of a meal served at one time; *sea*, a continued range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the tops or faces of a building; *navy*, one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards; *pl.* the menstrual flux; *catamenia*. — *v. t.* **course**, *course*. To hunt; to pursue; to chase; to hunt (hares) with greyhounds; to drive with speed; to run through or over. — *v. t.* To move with speed; to run or move about. — *Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; naturally; without special direction or provision. — **Course**, kúr'sér, *n.* One who courses; a swift horse; a war-horse; used chiefly in poetry; a swift-footed cream-colored bird of the plover tribe; any bird of the curatorial order, or runner.

Course, kúr'sér, *n.* [*Fr. court*, *court* (*Fr. cour*), from *L. curra*, *corria*, contracta, from *co-*, *hinc*, *co-*, *hinc*, a yard, a court, or for *co-*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, also in *garden*, *parth.*] An inclosed uncovered area, whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard; an alley, lane, close, or narrow street; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign; a hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered; the persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, as distinguished from the counsel or jury; any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

trial; the sitting of a judicial assembly; attention directed to a person in power to gain favour; civility; flattery; address to gain favour (to pay court to a person).—*v.t.* To endeavour to gain the favour of or win over by attention and address; to flatter; to seek the affection or love of; to woo; to solicit for marriage; to attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek (to court applause); to hold out inducements to; to invite.—*v.t.* To pay one's addresses; to woo.—*Courteous*, *kôrt'e-us*, *a.* Having courtly, refined, or elegant manners; characterized by courtesy; affable; condescending; polite.—*Courteously*, *kôrt'e-us-ly*, *adv.* In a courteous manner.—*Courteousness*, *kôrt'e-us-ness*, *n.*—*Courtes*, *kôrt'er*, *n.* One who courts or endeavours to gain favour; one who woos; a wooer.—*Courtesan*, *Courtesan*, *kôrt'e-zan*, *n.* A prostitute.—*Courtesanship*, *Courtesanship*, *kôrt'e-zan-ship*, *n.* The character or practice of a courtesan.—*Courtesy*, *kôrt'e-si*, *n.* Politeness of manners, combined with kindness; polished manners or liberality shown in behaviour towards others; an act of civility or respect; a movement of reverence, civility, or respect by a woman by a slight inclination of the body and bending of the knees; a courtesy (in this sense pronounced *kôrt'sil*); favour or indulgence, as contradistinguished from right.—*Courtesy title*, a title assumed or popularly accorded and to which the individual has no valid claim, as the title marquis to the eldest son of a duke, viscount to the eldest son of an earl, &c.—*Courtier*, *kôrt'i-er*, *n.* One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign; one who courts or flatters another with a view to obtain favour, &c.—*Courtly*, *kôrt'li*, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a prince's court; refined and dignified; elegant; polite; courteous.—*Courtliness*, *kôrt'li-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being courtly.—*Courtslip*, *kôrt'ship*, *n.* The act of courting or soliciting favour; wooing.—*Court-card*, *a.* A corruption of *court-card* (which see).—*Court-day*, *a.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.—*Court-dress*, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.—*Court-hand*, *n.* The old manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.—*Court-house*, *n.* A house in which established courts are held.—*Court-martial*, *n. pl.* Courts-martial. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences.—*Court-party*, *n.* A political party attached to the court, as opposed to the nation at large.—*Court-plaster*, *a.* A fine kind of sticking-plaster.—*Court-roll*, *n. pl.* The records of a court.—*Court-sword*, *a.* A slight dress sword worn at levee.—*Courtyard*, *a.* A court or inclosure round a house or adjacent to it.

Cousin, *kuz'n*, *n.* [Fr. *cousin*, from *L.L. cōsivus*, from *L. cōsōbrivus*, a cousin—*cōs*, and *sōbrivus*, akin to *soror*, a sister.] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; in a wider and now less usual sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman; a blood-relation; a title given by a monarch to a nobleman.—*Cousinhood*, *kuz'n-hud*, *n.* The state of being cousins; the individuals connected with a family regarded collectively.—*Cousinly*, *kuz'n-li*, *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.—*Cousinship*, *kuz'n-ship*, *n.* The state of being cousins; cousinhood.—*Cousin-german*, *a.* A first or full cousin.

Cove, *kôv*, *n.* [A. Sax. *côfa*, a chamber, a cave; allied to *Icel. kôf*, *Sw. kôf*, *a hut*.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a sheltered recess in the sea-shore; *cove*, any kind of concave moulding; the concavity of a vault.—*v.t.*—*coved*, *coving*. To arch over.

Covenant, *kuv'e-nant*, *n.* [O.Fr. *cōvenant*, for *consentant*, from *L. cōvenire*, to agree—*cōs*, and *venire*, to come. *CONVENE*.] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; a compact; a bargain; arrangement, or stipulation; a writing containing the terms of agreement, or contract between parties.—*v.t.* To enter into a formal agreement; to contract; to

bind one's self by contract.—*v.t.* To grant or promise by covenant. [O.Fr.]—**Covenant**, *kuv'e-nan-té*, *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.—**Covenantor**, *kuv'e-nan-tér*, *n.* One who makes a covenant; a term specially applied to those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, and in particular those who resisted the government of Charles II., and fought and suffered for adherence to their own form of worship.—**Covenantor**, *kuv'e-nan-tor*, *n.* *Law*, the person who makes a covenant and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach.

Cover, *kuv'er*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *covrir*, Fr. *couvrir*, from *L. cooperire*—*cōs*, intens., and *operire*, to cover.] To overspread the surface of with another substance; to lay or set over; to overspread so as to conceal; to envelop; to wrap up; to clothe; to shelter; to protect; to defend; to cloak; to screen; to invest with; to brood over; to be sufficient for; to include; to comprehend; to be equal to; to be co-extensive with.—*n.* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance; shelter; defence; protection; concealment and protection; shrubbery, woods, undergrowth, &c., which shelter and conceal game; the articles laid at table for the use of a person—plate, spoon, knife and fork, &c.—**Covered-way**, *n.* *Fort*, the level space or ground between the top of the counterscarp or outer slope of the main ditch and the glacis.—**Coverer**, *kuv'er-er*, *n.* One who or that which covers.—**Covering**, *kuv'er-ing*, *n.* That which covers; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security, protection, shelter, or concealment; clothing; dress; wrapper; envelope.—**Coverlet**, *kuv'er-let*, *n.* [O.Fr. *couvert*, *lit.*, a bed-cover—*covrir*, to cover, and *lit.*, lectus, a bed.] The upper covering of a bed.—**Coverlid**, *kuv'er-ild*, *n.* A coverlet. [*TEAN*.]

Covert, *kuv'ert*, *a.* [O.Fr. *covert*, part of *covrir*, to cover.] Kept secret or concealed; not open (*covert* fraud or emity); *law*, under cover, authority, or protection.—*n.* A place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence; a thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; *pl.* feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings or tail of birds.—**Covertly**, *kuv'ert-ly*, *adv.* Secretly; in private; insidiously.—**Covertness**, *kuv'ert-ness*, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.—**Coverture**, *kuv'er-tur*, *n.* Covering; shelter; defence; *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the cover or power of her husband.—**Covert-way**. Same as **Covered-way**; see under **Cove**.

Coveit, *kuv'et*, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *coveitler* (*Fr. covider*), from *capitius*, desirous, cupid, to desire.] To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly, to obtain or possess; to desire inordinately; to desire with a greedy or envious longing; to long for; to hanker after.—*v.t.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.—**Covetable**, *kuv'e-tabl*, *a.* That may be coveted.—**Coveter**, *kuv'e-tér*, *n.* One who covets.—**Covetingly**, *kuv'e-ting-ly*, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.—**Covetous**, *kuv'e-tus*, *a.* Very desirous; eager to obtain; inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.—**Covetously**, *kuv'e-tus-ly*, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire; eagerly; avariciously.—**Covetousness**, *kuv'e-tus-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being covetous; avarice; cupidity; greediness; craving.

Covey, *kuv'i*, *n.* [O.Fr. *cove*, Fr. *cōvée*, a brood, from *cover*, *cover*, to sit on or brood, *L. cubare*, to lie; seen also in *incubate*.] A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young; a small flock; usually confined to partridges.

Covia, *Covine*, *kuv'in*, *n.* [O.Fr. *covine*, from *L. cōvenire*. *COVENANT*.] *Law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.—**Covinous**, *kuv'i-nus*, *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

Cow, *kou*, *n. pl.* *Cows*, *kons*, old *pl. Kins*, *kin*. [A. Sax. *cu*, *pl. ef*; G. *kuh*, D. and Dan. *ko*, *Icel. kú*; the same root appears in *Skr. go*, nom. *gavus*, a cow, an ox. *Kine*

is a double plural, the *es* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form.] The general term applied to the females of the bovine genus or ox, the most valuable to man of all the ruminating animals, on account of her milk, flesh, hide, &c.—**Cow-bane**, *n.* A kind of hemlock, water-hemlock, highly poisonous, being sometimes fatal to cattle who eat its leaves.—**Cow-berry**, *n.* Red whortleberry.—**Cow-bunting**, *Cow-troop*, *hal*, *n.* An American bird belonging to the starling tribe, remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds to be hatched.—**Cow-catcher**, *n.* A strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails.—**Cow-cherry**, *Cow-parley*. Popular names of several perennial herbs of the carrot family, said to be eaten by cattle.—**Cow-feeder**, *Cow-keeper*, *n.* One whose business it is to feed or keep cows; a dairyman.—**Cow-grass**, *Cow-poa*, *n.* A kind of clover having bright red flowers.—**Cow-hide**, *n.* The hide or skin of a cow, made or to be made into leather; a strong whip made of such leather.—*To thrash or whip with a lash of cow-hide*.—**Cow-parasol**. A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used in England for fattening hogs.—**Cow-pox**, *n.* A disease which appears on the teats of the cow in the form of vesicles or blisters, the fluid or virus contained in which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject, and of forming, in the great majority of instances, security against small-pox.—**Cowslip**, *kou'zli*, *n.* [*A. Sax. cu-stippe*, *cu-stippe*, the latter part of the name apparently meaning dung.] A perennial herb of the primrose family, growing in moist places in Britain.—**Cowslip wine**, a beverage made by fermenting cowslips with sugar, and used as a domestic soporific.—**Cow-tress**, *n.* A name given to various species of South American trees, which on incision yield a rich milky nutritious juice in such abundance as to render it an important article of food.

Cow, *kou*, *v.t.* [*Dan. kve*, *Icel. kvega*, to depress, subdue, keep under.] To sink the spirits or courage of; to daunt, dishearten, intimidate, overawe.

Coward, *kou'erd*, *n.* [*Fr. coward*, *It. codardo*, from *L. cauda*, a tail, the name being originally applied to the timid hare from its short tail.] A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard; a faint-hearted, timid, or pusillanimous man.—*a.* Destitute of courage; timid; of proceeding from, or expressive of fear or timidity.—**Cowardslice**, *kou'er-dis*, *a.* [*Fr. cowardise*.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.—**Cowardly**, *kou'erd-ly*, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; mean; base; proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward.—*adv.* In the manner of a coward.—**Cowardliness**, *kou'erd-li-ness*, *n.* Cowardice.

Cowdise-pine. Same as **Cowslip-pine**.

Cover, *kou'er*, *v.t.* [Same word as *Sc. cur*, to squat; *Icel. kúra*, *Dan. kure*, *Sw. kure*, to dose, to rest; G. *kuern*, to cover.] To squat; to stoop or sink downward, as from terror, discomfort, &c.

Cowhage, *Cow-itch*, *kou'aj*, *kou'ich*, *n.* [*Hind. kusouch*, cowhage.] The short, brittle hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, which easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching; they are administered in honey or treacle as a vermifuge.

Cowl, *koul*, *n.* [*A. Sax. cugla*, *Icel. kuf*, *kof*, a cowl; comp. also O.Fr. *cōule*, from *L. cucullus*, a cowl.] A hood, especially a monk's hood; a cowl-shaped covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind; a wire cap or cage on the top of an engine funnel.—**Cowled**, *kould*, *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl (cowl'd leaf).

Cowl, *koul*, *n.* [O.Fr. *cōvel*, dim. of *cove*, *s. tub*, from *L. cupa*, *Cyp.*] A vessel to be carried on a pole between two persons, for the conveyance of water.—**Cowl-staff**, *n.* Same as **Colstaff**.

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a. Sc. abate—the Fr. u

Co-work, kō-wérk', v.t. To work jointly; to co-operate. — **Co-worker, kō-wér'kér, n.** One that works with another; a co-operator.

Cowrie-pine, Kaari-pine, kou'ri, n. [Native name.] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-dammar, dammar-resin, or kavri-gum, and having a tall straight stem, rising to the height of 150 to 200 feet, yielding valuable timber.

Cowry, kou'ri, n. [Hind. *kawri*.] A small univalve shell used for coin on the coast of Guinea, and in many parts of Southern Asia.

Coxa, kok'sa, n. [L.] Anat. the hip, haunch, or hip-joint; *coxae*, the joint of an insect's limb which is next the body.

Coxcomb, kok'kóm, n. [Cock's comb.] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their cap; hence used often for the cap itself; the top of the head, or the head itself; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop; a dandy. — **Coxcombical, Coxcombical, kok-kóm'kal, a.** Like or indicating a coxcomb; coxcomboid; foppish. — **Coxcombically, Coxcombically, kok-kóm'kal-li, adv.** After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly. — **Coxcombry, kok-kóm'ri, n.** The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness. — **Coxcombicality, kok-kóm'kal-i'ti, n.** Coxcombry.

Coxswain, n. Same as *Cookswain*.

Coy, kol, a. [O. Fr. *coi*, *coy*, *coit*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. *QUIET*.] Shrinkling from familiarity; shy; modest; reserved; distant; backward; bashful. — **Coyish, koi'sh, koi'ii, adv.** In a coy manner; with disinclination to familiarity. — **Coyness, koi'nes, n.** The quality of being coy; bashfulness; shyness; reserve; modesty.

Coyote, kol-ot', kol-ot'a, n. [Sp. *coyote*, Mex. *coyotl*.] The American prairie-wolf.

Coypon, Coypa, kol'pó, n. The native name of a South American rodent, beaver-like, semi-aquatic mammal, valued for its fur.

Coystril, Coysiril, koi'stril, koi'iril, n. A mean, cowardly, paltry fellow. [Shak.]

Cosener, kuz'n, v.t. [A form of *cosine*; Fr. *cosiner*, to sponge upon people (under pretext of relationship), from *cosens*, a cousin.] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive; to beguile. — **v.t.** To cheat; to act deceitfully. — **Cosenger, kuz'n-ér, n.** Trickery; fraud; deceit. — **Cosener, kuz'n-ér, n.** One who cosens.

Cosy, Cozily, n. Same as *Cosens, Cozily*.

Crab, krah, n. [A. Sax. *cræba* — D. *krab*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, G. *krabbe*, a crab; all perhaps from L. *crabes*, Gr. *krabros*, a kind of crab.] A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed, crustaceans, having their tail folded under the body, the two fore-feet not used for locomotion, but furnished with strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food; Cancer, a sign in the zodiac; a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c.

Crab, krah, n. [Sw. *krabapple*, a crab-apple, perhaps from *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice.] A small, wild, very sour apple; the tree producing the fruit; a sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. — **Crab-apple, n.** A wild apple. — **Crabbed, krah'ed, a.** Rough or harsh as regards temper or disposition; sour; peevish; morose; difficult; perplexing; uninviting (a crabbed author). — **Crabbedly, krah'ed-li, adv.** In a crabbed manner; peevishly; morosely. — **Crabbedness, krah'ed-nes, n.** The state or quality of being crabbed. — **Crab-faced, a.** Having a sour, peevish face. — **Crab-footed, a.** A walking-stick made of the wood of the crab-tree. — **Crab-tree, n.** The tree that bears crabs; the wild apple-tree.

Crab-oil, n. Carap-oil. — **Crab-wood, n.** The tree that yields crab-oil or carap-oil.

Crack, krah, v.t. [An imitative word; A. Sax. *cracian*, to crack; G. *krachen*, to crack; D. *krak*, a crack; Gael. *krac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] To rend, break, or burst; to break partially; to break without an entire severance of the parts; to throw

out or utter with smartness (to crack a joke); to snap; to cause to make a sharp sudden noise (a whip). — **v.t.** To break with a sharp sound; to burst; to open in chinks; to be fractured without quite separating into different parts; to give out a loud or sharp sudden sound; to chink or brag; with of (*Shak.*); — **n.** A chink or fissure; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; a burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly; a violent report; injury or impairment of the intellect or to the character; flaw; blemish; an instant; a trice. — **a.** Having qualities to be proud of; first-rate; excellent (a crack regiment, a crack horse). — **Cracked, krah't, p. and a.** Burst or split; rent; broken; impaired; crazy, as regards the mind. — **Cracker, krah'ér, n.** One who or that which cracks; a noisy, boasting fellow (*Shak.*); a small kind of fireworks filled with powder, which explodes with a sharp crack or with a series of sharp cracks; a small hard biscuit. — **Crackie, krah'í, v.t.** — **Cracked, cracking, Dim. of crack.** To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decapitate. — **Crackling, krah'ing, n.** A noise made up of small cracks or reports frequently repeated; the browned skin of roast pig; a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting. — **Cracknel, krah'nel, n.** A hard brittle cake or biscuit. — **Crack-brained, a.** Having a disordered intellect; insane; lunatic; mad.

Cracoviense, krah-kó've-en', n. The favourite dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow; the music for the dance, written in 3 time.

Cradle, krah'dl, n. [A. Sax. *cradel*, *cradol*; perhaps of Celtic origin.] A small bed, crib, or cot in which an infant is rocked; hence, the place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence; something resembling a cradle in construction or use, as a case in which a broken limb is placed after being set; a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c.; containing it; a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers, &c. — **v.t.** — **cradled, cradling.** To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet by rocking; to nurse in infancy. — **v.t.** To lie or lodge as in a cradle. [Shak.]

Craft, krah't, n. [A. Sax. *cræft*, craft, cunning, a bar; a craft — G. Sw. Icel. and Dan. *kræft*, D. *kracht*, power, faculty; from root of which *cramp* is a nasalized form, akin to Skr. *krabā*, to grasp.] Cunning; art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade; the members of a trade collectively; *navy*; a vessel; often used in a collective sense for vessels of any kind. — **Craftless, krah'tles, a.** Free from craft, guile, or cunning. — **Craftsman, krah'ts-man, n.** An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation. — **Craftsmanship, krah'ts-man-ship, n.** The skilled work of a craftsman. — **Craftsman, krah'ts-man, n.** One skilled in his craft or trade. — **Crafty, krah'ti, a.** Characterized by, having, or using craft; cunning; wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; dexterous; skilful. — **Craftily, krah'ti-li, adv.** In a crafty manner; cunningly; slyly; deceitfully; skilfully; dexterously. — **Craftiness, krah'ti-nes, n.** The state or quality of being crafty.

Crag, krah, n. [Jael. *crag*, Ir. *crag*, W. *caeg*, a rock, stone.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock; a cliff; *geol.* shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period. — **Craged, krah'ed, a.** Full of crags or broken rocks; craggy. — **Cragedness, krah'ed-nes, n.** — **Craggy, krah'gi, a.** Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock. — **Cragginess, krah'gi-nes, n.** The state of being craggy. — **Cragsman, krah'gi, n.** One who is dex-

terous in climbing or descending rocks; one who takes sea-fowls or their eggs from crags.

Crake, krahk, n. [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *crack, crack*; comp. L. *crax*, Gr. *krax*, a landrail; Icel. *krakka*, to crack, &c.] A grallatorial bird of various species belonging to the family of the rails, the best known species being the corncrake or landrail.

Cramp, kram, v.t. — **cramped, cramming** [A. Sax. *cræmian*, to cram; Dan. *kræmme*, to crush; Sw. *kræma*, to press; akin *cramp*.] To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff to crowd; to fill to superfluity; to fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff; *fig.* to endeavour to qualify for an examination, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with only such knowledge as is likely to serve the occasion; to coach. — **v.t.** To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff; to prepare for an examination by rapidly storing the memory with crude facts. — **n.** Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose. — **Crammer, kram'ér, n.** One who crams or stuffs; one who crams in study.

Cramp-bam, kram'b5, n. [Origin doubtful.] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a word-rhyme with another rhyme.

Cramp, kram, n. [Same as D. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, Sw. *kramp*, *krampa*, G. *krampf*, *krampe*, *cramp*, a cramp-iron; from root seen in *crum*, *crimp*, *crumple*.] The contraction of a limb or some muscle of the body, attended with pain; spasms; a feeling of restraint; a piece of iron bent at the end, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron; a portable kind of iron screw press for closely compressing the joints of a timber framework. — **v.t.** To pain or effect with spasms or cramp; to confine, restrain, or hinder from action or expansion; to fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron. — **a.** Difficult; knotty. — **Cramp-bone, n.** The patella of a sheep, so named because considered a charm against cramp.

Cramp-iron, n. A piece of iron, bent at each end, and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone, when their perpendicular faces are joined together. — **Cramp-iron, kram'p'on, n.** [Fr. *crampion*.] Bot. an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support in climbing, as in the ivy. — **Crampoon, kram'p'on, n.** An iron fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart; an apparatus used in raising timber or stones for building, consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together.

Crane, kran, n. [Gael. *crann*.] In Scotland, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net, which contains on a rough average about 750 herrings. — **Craneberry, kran'ber-i, n.** [That is *crane-berry*, perhaps because the berries are eaten by cranes.] The globose, dark red berry, about the size of a currant, produced by several species of small shrubs growing in peat-bogs or swampy land in Europe and North America; the shrub producing this berry. Called also *Moss-berry* and *Moor-berry*.

Cranch, kranch, n. *CRANCH*.

Crane, kran, n. [A. Sax. *cræn*; cog. D. *kræn*, G. *kranch*, Icel. *krani*, Dan. *kræn* (with tr for kr), W. *garan*, Gr. *peranos*, L. *grus*, the bird, also the lifting apparatus; from a root *gr*, seen in L. *perrio*, Gr. *perpe*, to call.] A large migratory grallatorial bird of several species, having long slender legs, a long neck, and powerful wings; a machine for raising great weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place, the most common form consisting of a vertical shaft, with projecting arm or jib, at the outer end of which is a fixed pulley, carrying the rope or chain to receive the weight, which is raised by coiling the rope or chain round a cylinder; a movable iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fire-place for supporting a pot or kettle; a siphon or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask. — **v.t.** — **craned, craning.**

To stretch out one's neck like a crane; hence, *awaring*, to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.—*Cranaige*, *krá'naí*, *n.* The right of using a crane at a wharf, &c.; the sum paid for the use of a crane.—*Crane-fly*, *n.* A dipterous insect having very long legs, and lanceolate spreading wings; the daddy-long-legs is a well-known species.—*Crane's-bill*, *n.* The popular name given to the species of Geranium, from the long slender beak of their fruit.

Cranium, *krá'ni-um*, *pl.* *Crania*, *krá'ni-a*, *n.* [L. *cranium*, from *Gr. kranion*, a skull.] In the bones which inclose the brain; the skull.—*Crani-al*, *krá'ni-al*, *a.* Relating to the cranium.—*Crani-facial*, *krá'ni-fá-shal*, *a.* Pertaining to the cranium and face.—*Crani-ology*, *krá'ni-ol-ó-jí*, *n.* The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls; phrenology.—*Crani-ological*, *krá'ni-ol-ó-jí-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.—*Craniologist*, *krá'ni-ol-ó-jí-st*, *n.* One who treats of or is versed in craniology.—*Craniometer*, *krá'ni-om-é-tér*, *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.—*Craniometrical*, *krá'ni-om-é-trí-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.—*Craniometry*, *krá'ni-om-é-trí*, *n.* The art of measuring skulls.—*Craniocopy*, *krá'ni-ó-kó-pí*, *n.* An examination of the skull with the view of discovering its distinctive characters; phrenology.—*Craniocopist*, *krá'ni-ó-kó-pí-st*, *n.* One skilled in craniocopy; a phrenologist.

Crank, *krá'ngk*, *n.* [Allied to *cringe*, *crinkle*; *D. kranken*, to bend.] A curve, *kránken*, to bend.] An iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion (as in a grindstone), for changing circular motion into motion backwards and forwards or the reverse (steam-engine), or for merely changing the direction of motion (as in bell-hanging); any bend, turn, winding, or involuption; a twisting or turning course; to bend, wind, and turn.

Crank, *krá'ngk*, *v.t.* [A Sax. *cranc*, weak, sick; *D. and G. krank*, I feel, *kránker*, sick, ill.] Liable to be overset, as a ship when she has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail; in a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.—*Cranksness*, *krá'ngk-ness*, *n.* The condition or property of being crank.—*Cranky*, *krá'ngk-i*, *a.* Liable to overset; full of crochets or whims; not to be depended on; unsteady; crazy.

Crannog, *krá'ngg*, *n.* [Fr. *crann*, Gael. *crann*, a tree, a pile.] The name given in Ireland and Scotland to the fortified islands in lakes, or to platforms supported by piles, which were in use as dwelling places and places of refuge among the old Celts; a lake-dwelling.

Cranny, *krá'ni*, *n.* [Fr. *crane*, a notch, from *L. crana*, a notch; comp. *G. kranne*, a rent.] A small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.—*p.t.* To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts, to enter by crannies [Shak].—*Crannied*, *krá'ni-d*, *p. or a.* Having chinks, fissures, or crannies.

Crape, *kráp*, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, O.Fr. *crêpe*, from *L. crispus*, curled. *Caisr.*] A thin transparent stuff like gauze made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning; light shawls, the dress of the clergy, &c.—*v.t.*—*Crapped*, *kráp-p*, *v.t.* To frizzle or curl; to form into ringlets.—*Crappy*, *krá'p-i*, *a.* Like crape.

Crapsulence, *kráp'ú-lens*, *n.* [L. *crapsula*, intoxication.] Drunkenness; the sickness occasioned by intemperance.—*Crapsulent*, *kráp'ú-lent*, *kráp'ú-lus*, *a.* Drunk; sick by intemperance; connected or associated with drunkenness.

Crash, *krásh*, *v.t.* [Imitative. Comp. *crack*, *clash*, *crush*, &c.] To break to pieces violently; to dash with tumult and violence.—*v.t.* To make the loud multifarious sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; or to make any similar noise.—*v.t.* The loud sound of a thing or things falling and

breaking; a sound made by dashing; the collapse of a commercial undertaking; bankruptcy; failure.

Crash, *krásh*, *n.* [L. *crassus*, thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

Crass, *krá'sia*, *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, a mixing.] *Med.* the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution; gross; a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong; called also *Synacresis*.

Crass, *krás*, *a.* [L. *crassus*.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine; applied to fluids and solids; *Ag.* gross; dense; stupid; obtuse.—*Crassament*, *krá'sa-ment*, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*.] The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.—*Crassitude*, *krá'si-tú-d*, *n.* Crassness; coarseness; thickness.—*Crassness*, *krá'si-ness*, *n.* Crassness.

Crate, *krát*, *n.* [L. *crates*, wicker-work.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares.

Crater, *krá'tér*, *n.* [L. *crater*, from *Gr. kratér*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *kratérion*, to mix.] The orifice or mouth of a volcano, often a circular cup-like hollow at the top of a volcanic cone.—*Crateriform*, *krá'tér-i-form*, *a.* Having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet.—*Craterous*, *krá'tér-us*, *a.* Belonging to or like a crater. [Browning]

Cravech, *kráush*, *v.t.* [Imitative, same as *crunch*, *scrunch*.] To crush with the teeth; to crunch.

Cravat, *krá-vat'*, *n.* [Fr. *cravate*, a Croat, and hence a cravat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A neckcloth; an article of muslin, silk, woolen, or other material worn by men about the neck.—*Cravatted*, *krá-vat-ed*, *a.* Wearing a cravat.

Crave, *kráv*, *v.t.*—*craved*, *craving*. [A Sax. *cræfan* to ask—Icel. *kræfa*, Sw. *kræfa*, Dan. *kræve*, to crave, to ask.] To ask for with earnestness or importunity; to ask (a thing) with submission or humility; to beg, entreat, implore, solicit; to call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite.—*v.t.* To beg, ask, beseech, or implore; to long or hanker eagerly; with *for*.—*Craver*, *krá-vér*, *n.* One who craves.—*Craving*, *krá-ving*, *n.* Vehement or inordinate desire; a longing.—*a.* Ardently or inordinately desirous or longing.—*Cravingly*, *krá-ving-ly*, *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

Cravee, *krá'v*, *n.* [O.Fr. *cravante*, to overthrow, from a L.L. *crepantere*, from *L. crepare*, to break; akin *crevice*, *creptile*.] Formerly one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror; hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.—*a.* Cowardly; base.

Craw, *krá*, *n.* [Of same origin as *Dan. kro*, *G. kragen*, the throat, *craw*.] The crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach, in a general sense.

Crawfish, *n.* The crayfish; also the spiny lobster, a marine crustacean.

Crawl, *král*, *v.t.* [Of same origin as *Sw. krala*, also *kräja*, Icel. *kráfa*, Dan. *kræbe*, *G. krabben*, to crawl.] To move slowly by thrusting or dragging the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep; to move or walk weakly, slowly; or timorously; to advance slowly and sily; to insinuate one's self; to behave meanly or despatchly.—*n.* The act of crawling; slow creeping motion.—*Crawler*, *krá-lér*, *n.* One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile; a mean, cringing fellow.—*Crawlingly*, *krá'ling-ly*, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

Crayfish, *krá'fish*, *krá'fish*, *n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin; formerly *crævis*, *cræveys*, from O.Fr. *crævis*, O.H.G. *kræbis*, *G. kræbe*—*crab*. *CRAB*.] The river lobster, a ten-footed crustacean found in streams, and resembling the lobster, but smaller, used as food; also the spiny lobster.

Crayon, *krá'on*, *n.* [Fr. *crayon*, from *crava*, L. *crava*, chalk, whence *cravatose*.] A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper; a composition, pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—*v.t.* To sketch with a crayon; hence, to sketch roughly.

Crave, *krás*, *v.t.*—*craved*, *craving*. [Same as *Sw. kræva*, to crush, break; *Dan. kræve*, to crackle; from sound of crushing. *Akin crush*, *crash*, &c.] To break in pieces, grind or crush; to put out of order; to impair the natural force or energy of; to derange the intellect of; to render insane.—*v.t.* To become crazy or insane; to become shattered; to break down.—*n.* Craviness; an inordinate desire or longing; a passion; a wild fancy or notion.—*Craved*, *krá-s*, *a.* Broken down; impaired; decrepit; crazy.—*Crazy*, *krá'zi*, *a.* Decrepit; feeble; shattered; unsound; of the body or any structure; disordered, deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind.—*Cravily*, *krá'zi-ly*, *adv.* In a crazy manner.—*Craviness*, *krá'zi-ness*, *n.* The state of being crazy; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

Crack, *krék*, *v.t.* [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*; comp. Fr. *criquer*, to crack; *W. creak*, to scream.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.—*v.t.* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise.—*n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound.

Crème, *krém*, *n.* [Fr. *crème*, from L.L. *crema*, from *crema*, a word suggested by *L. cretor*, thick juice or broth; *It. Sp. and Pg. crema*, cream.] Any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface; more particularly, the richer and butyraceous part of milk, which rises and forms a scum on the surface, as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor; the best part of a thing; the choice part; a sweetmeat prepared from cream (as, *ice cream*); *cream of tartar*, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; a salt obtained from the tartar or argol that forms on the inside of wine casks, frequently employed in medicine.—*v.t.* To skim; to take the cream off by skimming; to take off the best part of.—*v.t.* To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface; to flower or mantle. [Shak].—*Creamy*, *krém-i*, *a.* Full of cream; having the nature of or resembling cream.—*Créminous*, *krém'i-nous*, *a.* The state of being creamy.—*Créme-cake*, *n.* A cake filled with custard made of eggs, cream, &c.—*Créme-chocolate*, *n.* Cheese made with milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added.—*Créme-coloured*, *a.* Having the colour of cream.—*Crémerie*, *krém-er-i*, *n.* An establishment to which farmers send their milk to be made into butter and cheese.—*Créme-facé*, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. [Shak].—*Créme-laid*, *a.* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour.—*Créme-sut*, *n.* The *Brazil-sut*.—*Créme-pot*, *n.* A vessel for holding cream at table.—*Créme-wave*, *a.* Applied to wove paper of a cream colour.

Créme, *krés*, *n.* [Of Celt. origin; same as *Armor. kré*, a wrinkle, a plait.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; hence, a similar mark, however produced; specifically, the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket.—*v.t.*—*Crémeed*, *kré-méed*, *v.t.* To make a *créme* or mark in, as by folding or doubling.—*Créamy*, *krém-i*, *a.* Full of *crémes*; characterised by *crémes*. [Tenn.]

Créme, *krés*, *n.* [Malay.] A Malay dagger. **Crémeets**, *kré-sét*, *kré'sét*, *n.* [Gr. *kréas*, flesh, and *éster*, preserver.] An oily, heavy colourless liquid obtained from wood-tar; it has a sweetish burning taste and a strong smell of peat-smoke, is a powerful antiseptic, and is used in surgery and medicine.

Créme, *kré-sét*, *v.t.*—*crémed*, *crémeing*. [L. *creo*, *creatus*, to create; same root as *skr. krti*, to make.] To produce from nothing; to bring into being; to cause to exist; to

make or form, by investing with a new character; to constitute; to appoint (to create a peer); to be the occasion of; to bring about; to cause; to produce (create a disturbance).—**Creatable**, *kré-tá-bl, a.* Capable of being created.—**Creation**, *kré-tá-shon, n.* The act of creating, producing, or causing to exist; especially, the act of bringing this world into existence; the act of investing with a new character; appointment; formation; the things created; that which is produced or caused to exist; the world; the universe.—**Creational**, *kré-tá-shon-al, a.* Pertaining to creation.—**Creative**, *kré-tá-tiv, a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.—**Creator**, *kré-tá-ter, n.* [L.] One who, or that which, creates, produces, causes, or constitutes; distinctively, the almighty Maker of all things.—**Credership**, *kré-tá-ter-ship, n.* The state or condition of a creator.—**Creator**, *kré-tá-ter, n.* She who creates, produces, or constitutes.—**Creature**, *kré-tár, n.* [O.Fr. *creatura*, L. *L. creatura*.] Anything created; a thing; a created being; any living being; a human being, in contempt or endearment; a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is entirely subject to the will or influence of another; a mere tool.—**a.** Of or belonging to the body (creatures common).—**Creatarily**, *kré-tá-ri-ly, a.* Of or pertaining to the creature.—**Creatorship**, *kré-tá-ter-ship, n.* The state of a creature.

Creatic, *kré-tá-ik, a.* [Gr. *kreos, kreos*, flesh.] Relating to flesh or animal food.—**Creatin**, *kré-tín, a.*—**Creatin**, *kré-tá-in-lín, n.* Substances obtained from animal flesh by chemical processes.

Creche, *kré-sh, n.* [Fr.] An institution or establishment where, for a small payment, children are fed and taken care of during the day, in cases where the mothers daily go from home to work.

Credeans, *kré-dens, n.* [L. *credentia*, belief, from *L. credens, credentis*, pp. of *credo*, to believe, Cæsar.] Reliance on evidence derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others; belief or credit (to give a story *credend*); the small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated; called also *Credeance-table*.—**Credeand**, *kré-den-dm, n. pl.* **Credeanda**, *kré-den-da, n.* [L.] A thing to be believed; an article of faith.—**Credeant**, *kré-dent, a.* Believing; giving credit; easy of belief; having credit; not to be questioned. [**Sansk.**]—**Credeantial**, *kré-den-shal, n.* That which gives a title or claim to confidence; pl. testimonials or documents given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers, such as the documents given to an ambassador when sent to a foreign court.

Credible, *kré-d'hl, a.* [L. *credibilis*.] Capable of being believed; such as one may believe; worthy of credit, reliance, or confidence as to truth and correctness; applied to persons and things.—**Credibility**, *kré-d'hl-ty, n.* The state or quality of being credible.—**Credibly**, *kré-d'hl-ly, adv.* In a credible manner; so as to command belief (to be *credibly* informed).

Credit, *kré-dít, n.* [Fr. *credit*; L. *credimus*, Cæsar.] Reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue; reputation derived from the confidences of others; esteem; honour; what brings some honour or estimation; reputation for commercial stability or solvency; the selling of goods or lending of money in confidence of future payment; trust; book-keeping, the side of an account in which payment or other item lessening the claim against a debtor is entered; opposed to *debit*; the time given for payment for goods sold on *trust*.—**a.** To believe; to confide in the truth of; to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment; to trust; to enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.—**Letter of credit**, an order given by bankers or others at one

place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place.—**Creditable**, *kré-d'it-á-bl, a.* Accompanied with reputation or esteem; the cause of credit or honour; honourable; estimable.—**Creditability**, *kré-d'it-á-bl-ty, n.* The quality of being creditable.—**Creditably**, *kré-d'it-á-bl-ly, adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.—**Creditor**, *kré-d'it-er, n.* [L.] One who gives goods or money on credit; one to whom money is due; one having a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor*.

Credulous, *kré-d'u-lus, n.* [L. *credulus*, from *credo*, to believe.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.—**Credulously**, *kré-d'u-lus-ly, adv.* With credulity.—**Credulousness**, *kré-d'u-lus-ty, n.* The state or quality of being credulous; disposition or readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, *kré-d, n.* [A. Sax. *creda*, from L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed, whence also *credence*, *credit*, *credible*, also *grant*, *recreant*.] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith; hence, a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief; a system of principles of any kind which are believed or professed.

Creek, *kré-k, n.* [O.E. *creke, cryke*, a creek, a bay; D. *crak*, Icel. *krikt*, a crack, a cove; *crak*, a crack; *crak*, a small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the mouth of a river; a small river; a brook (in this sense chiefly American).—**Creeky**, *kré-ki, a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks.

Creele, *kré-l, n.* [Gael. *creidillog*; same root as *credis*.] An eider basket or pannier; specifically, a large deep fish-basket for carrying on the back.

Creep, *krép, pt. pret. & pp. crept*. [A. Sax. *creapan*, D. *creepen*, Icel. *krýpa*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to creep or crawl; akin *cripple, crows*.] To move with the belly on the ground or any surface, as a reptile, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl; to move along a surface in growth (as a vine) to move slowly, feebly, or timorously; to move slowly and insensibly, as time; to move secretly or insidiously; to move or behave with extreme servility or humility; to creep; to sawn; to have a sensation such as might be caused by worms or insects as might be caused by worms or insects creeping on the skin.—**Creeping**, *kré-p'ing, n.* One who or that which creeps; a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbour; a popular name of birds which resemble the woodpeckers in their habits of creeping on the stems of trees in quest of insect prey.—**a.** The act of creeping, or moving slowly and insensibly.—**Creep-hole**, *kré-p'hl, n.* A hole for hiding in; a subterfuge; an excuse.—**Creepingly**, *kré-p'ing-ly, adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

Cress, *kré-s, n.* A cress or Malay dagger.

Cremate, *kré-mát, v. t.*—**cremated**, *cremated*. [L. *cremo, crematum*, to burn.] To burn; to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring.—**Cremation**, *kré-má-shon, n.* The act or custom of cremating; the burning of a dead body instead of burial.—**Crematist**, *kré-má-tist, n.* One who favours the practice of cremation.—**Crematory**, *kré-má-to-ri, n.* Connected with or employed in cremation.—**a.** A place for cremation.

Cremona, *kré-món-a, n.* A general name given to the unrivalled violins made at Cremona in North Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Cremor, *kré-mór, n.* [L.] A creamy liquor, or substance resembling cream.

Crenate, *kré-nát, kré-nát-ed, a.* [L. *crenatus*, notched, *crena*, a notch.] Notched; indented; scalloped; bot. applied to a leaf having its margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops.—**Crenature**, *kré-má-túr, n.* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is *crenate*.

Crenelle, *kré-nel, n.* [O.Fr. *crenel*, from

L. crenis, a notch.] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breastwork to fire through; an indentation; a notch.—**Crenellate**, *kré-nel-lát, v. t.* To furnish with crenelles or similar openings; to embattle.—**Crenellation**, *kré-nel-lát-shon, n.* The act of crenellating; a crenello or indentation.—**Crenulate**, *kré-nú-lát, kré-nú-lát-ed, a.* Having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf or a shell.

Cresce, *kré-s, n.* [Fr. *crois*, Sp. *criollo*; said to be of Negro origin.] A native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood; sometimes restricted to descendants of Europeans.—**Crescean**, *kré-si-an, n.* Pertaining to or resembling Creole.

Crescent, *kré-s'ent, a.* **CRESCENT.**

Crescentate, *kré-p'itát, v. t.*—**crested**, *creptating*. [L. *creptio, creptivum*, frog, from *crepo*, to crackle (whence *crevice*).] To burst with a small sharp abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire or during excitement to crackle; to man.—**Crested**, *kré-p'itát, a.* Relating to the sound of the lungs in pneumonia; crackling.—**Crestation**, *kré-p'itát-shon, n.* A sharp crackling sound or rattle, as of dried twigs or salt thrown on the fire, or such as is produced by the lungs in pneumonia.

Crest, *krépt, pret. & pp. crept*.

Crestular, *kré-pus-kú-lér, a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain insects.

Crescendo, *kré-shen-dó, [It.] Mus.* a term signifying that the notes of the passage are to be gradually swelled; usually written *Cresc.*, and marked thus <.

Crescent, *kré-s'ent, n.* [L. *crepuscus, crescentis*, from *crepus*, to grow, seen also in *decrease, decrease, accresce, concrete*, &c.] Increasing; growing; waxing; [**Math.**]—**a.** The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns; anything shaped like a new moon, as a range of buildings whose fronts form a concave curve; the figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power.—**Crescented**, *kré-s'ent-ed, a.* Adorned with a crescent; shaped like a crescent.—**Crescent**, *kré-s'ent-ik, n.* Crescent-shaped.

Cress, *kré-s, n.* [A. Sax. *cræss*, *cræss* = D. *kras*, G. *krasse*, Sw. *kras*.] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in general use as a salad, such as water-cress, common in streams, and having a pungent taste; garden cress, a dwarf cultivated species; Indian cress, a showy garden annual whose fruits are made into pickles.—**Greasy**, *kré-s, a.* Abounding in cresson. [**Yewa**.]

Cresselle, *kré-sel, n.* [Fr. *crécille*.] A wooden rattle used in some Roman Catholic countries during Passion Week instead of bells.

Crestet, *kré-s'et, n.* [O.Fr. *crucet, crucet*; akin to E. *crust*, G. *krus*, a jar.] A term most commonly applied to a lamp or fire-pan suspended on pivots and carried on a pole, or to a beacon light in a kind of iron basket; also a large lamp formerly hung in churches, &c.

Crest, *kré-s, n.* [O.Fr. *creste*, L. *erista*; a crest; the burning of a dead body upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, &c.; anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest, as the plume or tuft of feathers, or the like, affixed to the top of the helmet; *Aer.* a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance above both helmet and shield; the foamy, feather-like top of a wave; the highest part or summit of a hill, ridge, slope, or the like; the rising part of a horse's neck; [**Shak.**]—**a.** To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for; to adorn as with a plume or crest.—**Crested**, *kré-s'ed, a.* Furnished with a crest or *cresta*.—**Crestless**, *kré-s'et-les, a.* Without a crest; without a family crest, and hence of low birth

turning-point of a disease; pertaining to any crisis; decisive; important, as regards consequences in a critical time or juncture; spontaneous; attended with danger or risk; dangerous; hazardous in a critical understanding.—Critically, krit'ik-ah-lee, *adv.* In a critical manner; with nice discernment or scrutiny; at the crisis; at the exact time; in a critical situation, place, or condition.—Criticalness, krit'ik-ah-ness, *n.* The state of being critical.—Criticeater, krit'ik-ah-ter, *n.* A small or inferior critic.—Criticele, krit'ik-eh-lee, *v.t.*—criticeled, *criticeled*. To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects; to pick out faults; to utter censure.—*v.t.* To examine or judge critically; to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; to admire or vent upon. Also written Criticele.—Criticeleable, krit'ik-ah-lee-ah, *a.* Capable of being criticized.—Criticeleer, krit'ik-ah-ler, *n.* One who criticises; a critic.—Criticism, krit'ik-ah-ism, *n.* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance or of any production in the fine arts; the art of judging on the merit of any performance; a critical judgment; a detailed critical examination; a criticism.—Critique, krit'ik-ah, *n.* [Fr.] A written estimate of the merits of a performance, especially of a literary or artistic performance; a criticism.

Crizel, Crizale, kris'l, n. A roughness on the surface of glass which dulls its transparency; any roughness on a surface.

Croak, kruk, v.t. [Purely imitative, like *U. H. G. krochen, U. krochen, Fr. croasser, L. croare, croatere, Gr. krotos, to croak.*] To make a low, harsh noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or crow; to produce any low harsh sound; to speak with a low, hollow voice; to forebode evil; to complain; to grumble.—*v.t.* To utter in a low hollow voice; to murmur out; to announce or herald by croaking.—*n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.—**Croaker, kruk'er, n.** One that croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a depending view of everything; an alarmist.—**Croaking, Croaky, kruk'ing, kruk'ki, n.** Having or uttering a low harsh sound; hoarse; grumbling.

Crochet, krov'ah, n. [Fr. *dim. of croc, a hook.*] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being worsted, cotton, or silk.—*v.t.* To knit in this style.

Crook, kruk, n. [A. Sax. *croccus* = *D. kruk, Icel. krukka, Dan. krukka, G. kruk, an earthen vessel, pitcher, a water vessel; a pot or pitcher; the seat or snout from pots, kettles, &c.*—**Crochery, kruk'er-i, n.** Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

Crocket, kruk'et, n. [Akin to *crochet* or *crook*.] An architectural ornament, usually in imitation of curved and bent foliage, &c., placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, &c.; one of the terminal snags on a stag's horn.

Crocodile, kruk'oh-dill, n. [L. *crocodilus, Gr. krobodilos.*] A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind, sometimes reaching the length of 30 feet, and having a long and powerful tail flattened at the sides, the body covered with square bony plates, the jaws long, and the gape of enormous width; the best known species haunt the Nile.—*v.t.* Of pertaining to or like a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears, false or spotted tears;** in allusion to the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over their victims.—**Crocodilian, Crocodillian, kruk'oh-dill'ee-an, kruk'oh-dill'ee-an, n.** Relating to the crocodile.—**Crocodillian, n.** A reptile of the order (Crocodilia) which includes the true crocodile, the alligator, the gavia, &c.

Crocus, kruk'us, n. [L. *crocus, Fr. crocus, saffron, also the crocus.*] A beautiful genus of European plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are vernal and others autumnal, and are well known in gardens, the flowers appearing before the grass-like leaves; saffron, the long orange-reddish stigmas of an autumnal

species dried; the commercial name of a red or deep yellow polishing powder made with oxide of iron.

Croft, krot, n. [A. Sax. *croft, a field; D. krot, a hillock, O. D. krot, a field.*] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; a very small farm.—**Crofter, krot'er, n.** One who cultivates a croft.

Cromlech, krom'lek, n. [W. *cromlech* = *crum, bent, concave, and lech, a flat stone.*] An ancient structure (probably a sepulchral monument) consisting of two or more large unhewn stones fixed upright in the ground supporting a large flat stone in a horizontal position.

Crown, krun, n. [Formerly *crow, from D. krouwen, a busy, a sick, lit. a carriage, CAARON.*] A contemptuous term for an old woman.—**Crown, krun, n.** A crown; an intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

Crook, kruk, n. [Same as *Icel. kruk, Sw. kruk, Dan. kruk, a hook or crook; D. kruk, a crutch; comp. W. crog, Gael. croca, a crook, a hook. Akin crosk, croak.*] Any bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure; any bent or curved instrument; especially, a shepherd's staff, curving at the end, or the staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock; a pastoral staff; a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key; an artifice; a trick.—*v.t.* To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.—*v.t.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a straight line; to curve; to wind.—**Crooked, kruk'ed, a.** Deviating from a straight line; bent; curved; or winding; wry or deformed; deviating from the path of rectitude; perverse, deceitful, devious, or froward.—**Crookedly, kruk'ed-lee, adv.** In a crooked, curved, or perverse manner.—**Crookedness, kruk'ed-ness, n.** The state or quality of being crooked.

Croon, krun, v.t. & a. [Imitative of sound; *D. krouwen, to croon, to lament.*] To sing in a low humming tone; to hum; to utter a low, continued, plaintive sound.

Crop, krop, n. [A. Sax. *crop, top, bunch, a crop of a bird; D. krop, G. krop, a bird's crop; Icel. kropur, a kump, bunch.*] The first stomach of a fowl; the crop; that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field; the quantity of a particular kind of grain, fruit, &c., obtained from a single field or in a single season; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest; corn and other cultivated plants while growing; the act of cutting or clipping off, as *his neck and crop*; *to crop*; together, bag and baggage.—*v.t.*—**Cropped, krop'ed, v.t.** To cut off the ends of; to eat off or browse; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; to cause to bear a crop; to raise crops on.—*v.t.* To yield harvest. [Slang].—**To crop out, to appear on the surface; to appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light.**—**Cropper, krop'er, n.** A breed of pigeons with a large crop; a fall as from horseback.—**Croppy, krop'i, n.** A person who wears his hair closely cropped; especially, an Irish rebel.—**Cropper, n.** Having the ears cropped.—**Crop-sick, a sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach.**—**Crop-sickness, n.** Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

Croquet, kruk'et, n. [Fr. *croquet, to croak.*] An open-air game played by two or more persons with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches, the object of each party being to drive their balls through the hoops and against the posts in a certain order before their opponents.

Crore, kror, n. In the East Indies, ten millions (a crore of rupees).

Crozier, n. A CROZIER.

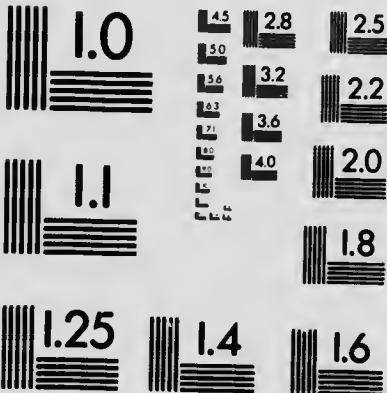
Cross, kros, n. [Prov. *croc, Fr. croix, from L. crux, crucis, a cross used as a gibbet, from same root as that of W. crog, a cross, crop, a hook; Fr. croquis, to hang; Gael. cros, a hook.*] An instrument on which malefactors were anciently put to death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form

of I, T, or X, variously modified, such as that on which Christ suffered; hence, the symbol of the Christian religion; and hence, the religion itself; an ornament in the form of a cross; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; any figure, mark, or sign in the form of a cross or formed by two lines crossing each other, such as the mark made instead of a signature by those who cannot write; anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance, vexation, misfortune, or opposition; a mixing of breeds; a hybrid.—*a.* Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart; adverse; thwarting; untoward; perverse; intractable; peevish; fretful; ill-humoured; contrary; contradictory; perplexing; made or produced by the opposite party, as an *cross question* or examination.—*v.t.* To draw or run a line or lay a body across another to erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross upon; to pass from side to side of; to pass or move over; to thwart, obstruct, hinder, embarrass; to contradict; to counteract; to clash with; to be inconsistent with; to cause to interfere; to mix the breed of.—*v.t.* To lie or be athwart; to move or pass across.—**To cross one's path, to thwart or oppose one's interest, purpose, designs, &c.; to stand in one's way.**—**Crossed, kros'ed, v.t.** In banking, a cheque crossed with two lines, between which may be written the name of a banking firm or the words 'and Co.', such marks being made as an additional security that the sum shall be paid to the proper party.—**Crossing, kros'ing, n.** The act of one who crosses; an intersection; a place especially set apart or adapted for passing across as on a street or line of rails.—**Crosted, kros'ed, n.** A little cross.—**Crossty, kros'ti, adv.** In a cross manner; athwart; transversely; *so adversely; in opposition; unfortunately; peevishly; fretfully.*—**Crossness, kros'ness, n.** The state or quality of being cross; peevishness; ill-humour; fretfulness; perverseness.—**Crosswise, kros'wis, adv.** In the form of a cross; across.—**Cross-action, n.** Law, a case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff arising out of the same transaction.—**Cross-bill, n.** A bird of several species belonging to the finch family, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other at the points.—**Cross-bones, n. pl.** A symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones placed crosswise, generally in conjunction with a skull.—**Cross-bow, n.** An ancient missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.—**Cross-breed, n.** A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds.—**Cross-breed, n.** A breed produced from parents of different breeds.—**Cross-breeding, n.** The system of breeding animals, such as horses, cattle, dogs, and sheep, from individuals of two different strains or varieties.—**Cross-cut, v.t.** To cut across.—**Cross-saw, n.** A saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain.—**Cross-examine, v.t.** To examine a witness of one party by the opposite party in the suit or his counsel.—**Cross-examination, n.** The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.—**Cross-eye, n.** That sort of squint by which the eyes turn towards the nose.—**Cross-fertilization, n. Bot.** The fertilization of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another; the fecundation of a pistilliferous plant by a stamiferous one, which is effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c.—**Cross-fire, n. Milit.** A term used to denote that the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another.—**Cross-garter, v.t.** To cross the garters on the leg. [Slang].—**Cross-grained, a.** Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular, as timber; *so, perverse; intractable; crabbed.*—**Cross-hatching, n.** Engraved lines which cross each other regularly to increase or modify the depth of shadow.—**Cross-head, n.** A beam or rod stretching across the end



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of the piston of a steam-engine and moving between parallel guides.—*Cross-multiplication*, n. DUOOCIMAL.—*Cross-pollination*, n. Same as *Cross-fertilisation*.—*Cross-purpose*, n. A contrary purpose; a misunderstanding; an inconsistency; pl. a sort of conversational game consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers.—To be of *cross-purposes*, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending it.—*Cross-question*, v.t. To cross-examine.—*Cross-reference*, n. A reference from one part of a book to another where additional information on the subject is to be had.—*Cross-road*, n. A road that crosses another, or the place where one road intersects another; a by-road.—*Cross-see*, n. A well in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the opposing effect of winds and currents.—*Cross-staff*, n. A surveying instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants: used for taking offsets.—*Cross-stone*, n. A grayish-white or milk-white mineral of the scapolite family: so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals.—*Cross-trees*, n. pl. *Naval*. Undermost pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to sustain the frame of the tops and extend the shrouds.

Crotch, *krōch*, n. [Same as *Carron*.] A fork or forking; the parting of two branches.

Crotchet, *krōchet*, n. [Fr. *crochet*, dim from *croc*, a hook. *Crocera*, *Croco*.] A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit; *print*, a bracket; *music*, a black-faced note with a stem.—**Crotchetter**, *krōch-ē-ter*, n. One given to some favourite theory, whim, hobby, project, or crotchet.—**Crotchetty**, *krōch-ē-ti*, a. Full of crotchets; whimsical; fanciful; odd.—**Crotchetiness**, *krōch-ē-ti-ness*, n. The state of being crotchetty.

Croton, *krōton*, n. [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick, from the appearance of the seeds.] A genus of East Indian shrubs from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of active and dangerous purgative properties, and which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative.

Crouch, *krōuch*, v. [A softened form of *crook*, with modification of meaning.] To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.—v.t. To bend or cause to bend lowly.

Croup, *krōp*, n. [Fr. *croupe*, the rump, group. Same origin as *crop*.] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

Croup, **Croop**, *krōp*, n. [Sc. *croup*, *roup*, hoarseness; allied to Goth. *Arōppan*, to croak, to call; A. Sax. *Arōppan*, to call.] A dangerous disease, mostly attacking children, and consisting of inflammatory affection of the windpipe, accompanied with a short barking cough and difficult respiration, generally brought on by exposure to cold.

Croupier, *krōp-ē-er*, n. [Fr. *croupier*, from *croupe*, the rump or hinder part.] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table; one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant-chairman.

Crow, *krō*, n. [A. Sax. *crōwe*, a crow, *crōwean*, to crow or croak, from the cry; like G. *Krōde*, a crow, *Krōdem*, to crow; Goth. *krak*, a croaking; L. *croco*, Gr. *krōso*, to croak. Comp. *craks*, *croak*.] The general name of such conirostral birds as the raven, ruck, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow &c.; usually of a black colour, and having the voice harsh and croaking; the cry of the cock; a crowbar (which see).—As the *crow flies*, in a direction straight forward, resembling the flight of the crow.—To *have a crow to pluck with one*, to have something demanding explanation from one; to have some fault to find with one; to have a disagreeable matter to settle.—v.t. *crowed* or *crōw*; pp. *crowed*. [A. Sax. *crōwean*.] To cry or make a noise as a

cock in joy, gaily, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger; to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.—**Crowbar**, *krō-bar*, n. A bar of iron with a bent end and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights.—**Crow-berry**, n. The jet-black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England.—**Crow-foot**, n. *Naval*. A complication of small cords spreading out from a long block, used to suspend the awnings, &c.; a popular name for the species of buttercups, from the leaf being supposed to have the shape of the foot of a crow.—**Crow-quill**, n. A crow's feather made into a pen and used where very fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, &c.—**Crow's-bill**, n. A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.—**Crow's-feet**, n. pl. The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes.—**Crow's-foot**, n. A catnip (which see).—**Crow's-nest**, n. A barrel or box fitted up on the main-topmast cross-trees of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the lookout man.

Crowd, **kroud**, n. [A. Sax. *crōddan*, to press; O.D. *crōden*, to press, to push; L.G. *krōden*, to oppress.] A number of persons or things collected or closely pressed together; a number of persons congregated without order; a throng; the lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar; the mob.—v.t. To press into a crowd; to drive together; to fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; to throng about; to press upon; to encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.—v.t. To press forward; to swarm; to press or urge forward.

Crowd, **kroud**, n. The *crwth* (which see).

Crowder, *krōuder*, n. A siddler.

Crown, **kroun**, n. [O.Fr. *corone*, Fr. *couronne*, L. *corona*—*crowm*; Gr. *krōnōs*, anything curved, a crown; akin W. *crwn*, II. *crwn*, round.] An ornament for the head, in the form of a wreath or garland, worn as a symbol of honour, victory, joy, &c.; a rich head-covering of gold, gems, &c., worn by monarchs on state occasions as a badge of sovereignty; hence, regal power; royalty; kingly government or executive authority; the wearer of a crown; the sovereign, as head of the state; honorary distinction; reward; honour; completion; accomplishment; highest or most perfect state; acme; the top part of anything, as of the head, or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object; the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum; the end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5s.), paper of a particular size (15 by 20 inches), so called from formerly having the watermark of a crown.—v.t. To cover, decorate, or invest with, or as if with, a crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power; to honour; to reward; to dignify; to form the topmost or finishing part of; to terminate or finish; to complete; to consummate; to perfect.—a. Relating to, pertaining to, or perfect.—a. Relating to the crown or government.—**Crown** or **demeans lands**, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign.—**Crowning**, *krōning*, a. Forming the crown or summit; completing; perfecting; final.—**Crown-glass**, n. The finest sort of common window-glass.—**Crownless**, *krōnless*, a. Destitute of a crown.—**Crown-let**, *krōn-let*, n. A small crown.—**Crown-prince**, n. The prince royal who is apparently successor to the crown.—**Crown-saw**, n. A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeon's trepan.—**Crown-wheel**, n. A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches.—**Crown-work**, n. *Fort*. An outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremities, and an entire bastion in the

Crowth, **krowth**, n. *Cawth*.

Crozier, **crozier**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. [O.E. *crozier*, *crozier*, from Fr. *crois*, a cross. *Croos*.] A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by an ornamental cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions; also (and more properly) a bishop's pastoral staff terminating in a rook.—**Croziered**, **Croziered**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, a. Bearing a crozier.

Crucial, *krō-sh-ē-er*, a. [Fr. *crucial*, from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, *crucis*.] Relating to or like a cross; having the shape of a cross; transverse; intersecting; trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive (a crucial experiment).—**Cruciate**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, v.t. [L. *crucio*, *cruciatum*, to torture.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress.—a. Tortured; *dot*. having four parts arranged like the arms of a cross; cruciform.—**Crucifer**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. [L. *crux*, and *fero*, to bear.] A plant belonging to a very extensive order, the members of which have flowers with six stamens, two of which are shot, and four sepals and petals, the spreading limbs of which.—**Cruciform**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, a. Of or pertaining to the cruciform.—**Cruciform**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, a. Cruciform; disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucible, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. [L. *crucibulum*, from the root seen in G. *kruse*, E. *cruse*, D. *kruse*, pitcher; akin *crucet*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot, made of earth, black-lead, or platinum, &c., and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing; *fig*. a severe or searching test.

Crucify, *krō-sh-ē-er*, v.t.—**Crucified**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, v.t. To nail to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently by fastening a criminal to a cross with cords; the flesh.—**Crucifix**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. One who crucifies.—**Crucifix**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. One who crucifies.—**Crucifixion**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. The act of crucifying.—**Crucifixion**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, n. The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; death upon a cross, especially the death of Christ.—**Crucigerous**, *krō-sh-ē-er*, a. Bearing the cross.

Crude, *krōd*, a. [L. *crudus*, raw, unripe; akin *crudus*, cruel; from same root as E. *raw*, *raw*.] Raw; not cooked; in its natural state; not digested in the stomach; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process (*crude salt* or *alum*); unripe; not having reached the mature or perfect state; not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect (notions, plan, theory).—**Crudely**, *krōd-ly*, adv. In a crude manner; without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.—**Crudeness**, *krōd-ness*, n. The state or quality of being crude; rawness; unripeness; a state of being unformed or undigested; immaturity.—**Crudity**, *krōd-i-ty*, n. [L. *cruditas*.] Crudeness; that which is crude.

Cruel, *krō-el*, a. [Fr. *cruel*, from L. *crudelis*, cruel. *CAUDE*.] Disposed to give pain to others in body or mind; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; applied to persons; exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty; causing pain, grief, or distress; inhuman; tormenting, manner, act, words, &c.).—**Cruelly**, *krō-el-ly*, adv. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously; painfully; with severe pain or torture; extremely (colloq.).—**Cruelly**, *krō-el-ly*, a. [O.Fr. *crudelis*, L. *crudelitas*.] The state or character of being cruel; savage or barbarous disposition; any act which inflicts unnecessary pain; a wrong; an act of great injustice or oppression.

Cruet, *krō-et*, n. [Contr. from Fr. *crucetella*, dim. of *crucis*, a pitcher. *Akin cruet*, *crucis*.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.—**Cruet-stand**, n. A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets.

Cruise, *krōs*, v.t.—**crused**, *krōsing*. [D.

act or process of becoming crystallized, so that crystals are produced with a determinate and regular form, according to the nature of the substance; a body formed by the process of crystallizing.—*Water of crystallization*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the process of crystallizing.—*Crystalline*, *kris-tal-lin*, *s.t.*—*crystallized*, *kris-tal-lin*, *s.t.*—*crystallizing*, *kris-tal-lin*, *s.t.*—*crystallize*, *kris-tal-lin*, *s.t.* To be converted into a crystal; to become solidified, as the separate particles of a substance into a determinate and regular shape.—*Crystallogeny*, *kris-tal-og'e-ni*, *s.* The origin of crystals.—*Crystallographer*, *kris-tal-og-ra-fer*, *s.* One who treats of crystallography, crystals, or the manner of their formation.—*Crystallography*, *Crystallographia*, *kris-tal-og'ra-fi*, *k.* Pertaining to crystallography.—*Crystallographically*, *kris-tal-og'ra-fi-kal-i*, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.—*Crystallography*, *kris-tal-og'ra-fi*, *s.* The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.—*Crystalloid*, *kris-tal-oid*, *a.* Resembling a crystal.—*s.* The name given to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes, as parchment-paper, easily; opposed to *colloids*, which have not this power.—*Crystallomancy*, *kris-tal-og-man-si*, *s.* (Gr. *manteia*, divination.) A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, &c.—*Crystalometry*, *kris-tal-om'e-tri*, *s.* The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.
Ctenoid, *ten'oid*, *a.* (Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidōs*, form.) Comb-shaped; pectinated; having the posterior edge with teeth; said of the scales of certain fishes, those of the perch and flounder being of this kind; having scales of this kind.—*s.* A fish having ctenoid scales; one of an order of fishes, mostly fossil, having scales jagged or pectinated like the teeth of a comb.—*Ctenoidian*, *ten-oid'i-an*, *n.* and *a.* One of, or pertaining to, the ctenoids.
Cub, *kub*, *s.* (Etymology unknown.) The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the lion, bear, or fox; a whelp; a young boy or girl; in contempt.—*s.t.*—*cubbed*, *cubbing*. To bring forth a cub or cubs.
Cubation, *kū-b'ā-shon*, *s.* (L. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.) The act of lying down; a reclining.—*Cubatory*, *kū-b'a-to-ri*, *a.* Lying down; reclining; acumbent.
Cube, *kūb*, *s.* (Fr. *cube*, from L. *cubus*, Gr. *kybos*, a cube, a cubical die.) A solid body that is exactly square; a regular solid body with six equal sides, all squares, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into itself, the same number (4x4=16, and 16x4=64, the cube of 4).—*Cube root*, the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64).—*s.t.*—*cubed*, *cubing*. To raise to the cube or third power by multiplying into itself twice.—*Cubature*, *kū-b'a-tūr*, *s.* The finding of the solid or cubic contents of a body.—*Cubic*, *kū-b'ik*, *kū-b'i-kal*, *a.* (L. *cubicus*.) Having the form or properties of a cube; pertaining to the measure of solids (a *cubic foot*, *cubic contents*).—*Cubically*, *kū-b'i-kal-i*, *adv.* In a cubical method.—*Cubicism*, *kū-b'i-kal-iz-əm*, *s.* The state or quality of being cubical.—*Cubiform*, *kū-b'i-form*, *a.* Having the form of a cube.—*Cuboid*, *Cuboidal*, *kū-b'oid*, *kū-b'oid-al*, *a.* Having the form of a cube or differing little from it.—*Cube-ore*, *s.* A carbonate of iron, a mineral of a greenish colour.—*Cube-spar*, *s.* An anhydrous sulphate of lime.
Cubeb, *kū'beh*, *s.* (Ar. *kubban*.) The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles.
Cubicular, *kū-b'ik-u-lar*, *a.* (L. *cubiculum*, a sleeping-room.) Belonging to a bed-chamber.—*Cubiculary*, *kū-b'ik-u-lar-i*, *a.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.—*Cubicular*, *kū-b'ik-kul*, *a.* A bed-chamber; a chamber.
Cubit, *kū'bit*, *s.* (L. *cubitus*, *cubitum*, the

elbow, an ell or cubit, from root of L. *cubo*, to lie or recline.) *Acrot*, the fore-arm; the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; a linear measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; usually taken at 18 inches.—*Cubital*, *kū'bi-tal*, *a.* Of the length of a cubit; pertaining to the cubit or ulna.
Cucking-stool, *kuk'ing-stol*, *s.* (Icel. *kúka*, to ease one's self, *kúkr*, dung.) A chair in which an offender was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooded at or pecked by the mob; or it might be used for ducking its occupant.
Cuckold, *kuk'old*, *n.* (Lit. one who is cuckolded, from O. Fr. *cocus*, L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; from the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds.) A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.—*s.t.* To make a cuckold of.—*Cuckoldize*, *kuk'old-iz*, *s.t.* To cuckold.—*Cuckoldly*, *kuk'old-i*, *s.t.* Having the qualities of a cuckold. (Shak.)
Cuckoldom, *kuk'old-um*, *s.* The state of a cuckold.—*Cuckoldry*, *kuk'old-ri*, *s.* The debauching of other men's wives; the state of being made a cuckold.
Cuckoo, *Cuckow*, *kū'ko*, *kū'kō*, *s.* (Fr. *coccyz*, from L. *cuculus*, like O. Fr. *kukuk*, D. *kookok*, Gr. *kokkuz*, Skr. *kōkita*, names derived from its cry.) A migratory bird, remarkable for its striking call-note and its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds; also the name of many allied birds in various parts of the world.—*Cuckoo-spit*, *Cuckoo-spittle*, *s.* A froth found on plants in summer, being a secretion formed by the larva of a small insect.
Cucullate, *Cucullated*, *kū-kul'at*, *kū-kul'-at-ed*, *a.* (L. *cucullatus*, from *cucullus*, a hood or cowl.) Hooded; cowl'd; covered as with a hood; having the shape or resemblance of a hood.
Cucumber, *kū'kum-ber*, *s.* (Fr. *cucumbr*, from L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*, a cucumber.) An annual plant of the gourd family, extensively cultivated and prized as an esculent; in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins.—*Cucumber-tree*, *s.* A beautiful American tree, a species of Magnolia, abounding in the Alleghanias.—*Cucumifera*, *kū-kū'mi-fer-a*, *s.* Shaped like a cucumber.
Cucurbit, *Cucurbite*, *kū-kér'bit*, *kū-kér'bit*, *s.* (Fr. *cucurbita*, L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.) A chemical vessel originally in the shape of a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation.—*Cucurbitaceous*, *kū-kér'bit-ā-shūs*, *a.* Resembling a gourd.—*Cucurbital*, *kū-kér'bit-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gourd or cucumber family of plants.
Cud, *kud*, *s.* (A. Sax. *cud*, the cud, what is chewed, from *ceosan*, to chew.) The food which going into the first stomach of ruminating animals is afterwards brought up and chewed at leisure; a portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed; a quid.—*To chew the cud* (fig.), to ponder; to reflect; to ruminate.
Cudbear, *kud'bar*, *s.* (After Dr. Cudbert Gordon, who first brought it into notice.) A purple or violet-coloured powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens.
Cuddle, *kud'el*, *s.t.*—*cuddled*, *cuddling*. (Origin doubtful; perhaps same as *codille*.) To lie close or snug; to squat; to join in an embrace; to fondle.—*s.t.* To hug; to fondle; to press close, so as to keep warm.—*s.* A hug; an embrace.
Cuddy, *kud'i*, *s.* [Probably a word of East Indian origin.] *Nawā*, a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck; also a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, &c.
Cuddy, *kud'i*, *s.* [An abbrev. of *Cudbert*, like *seddy*, also a name for the ass.] An ass; a donkey.
Cudgel, *kū'jel*, *s.* (W. *cozel*, a cudgel, from *cop*, a short piece of wood.) A short thick stick; a club.—*To take up the cudgel*, to stand boldly forth in defence.—*s.t.*—*cudgelled*, *cudgelling*. To beat with a cudgel or thick stick; to beat in general.—*To cudgel one's brains*, to reflect deeply and

laboriously.—*Cudgeller*, *kū'jal-er*, *n.* One who cudgels.
Cue, *kū*, *s.* (Fr. *queue*, L. *cauda*, the tail; or partly from *Q*, the first letter of L. *quando*, when, which was marked on the actors' copies of the plays, to show when they were to enter and speak.) The end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair; a queue; the last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint on which to act; the part which any man is to play in his turn; turn or temper of mind; the straight tapering rod used in playing billiards.
Cuff, *kuf*, *s.* (Akin to Sw. *kuffa*, Hamburg dialect *kuffen*, to cuff.) A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.—*s.t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; to buffet.—*s.t.* To fight; to scuffle.
Cuff, *kuf*, *s.* [Perhaps from Fr. *coiffe*, It. *cuffa*, a coil, hence a covering for the hand.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; anything occupying the place of such a fold, as a loose band worn over the wristband of a shirt.
Cuif, *kū'fik*, *a.* (From *Cuifa*, near Bagdad.) Applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written; *Kufic*.
Cuirass, *kwi-ras'*, *s.* (Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuire*, L. *corium*, leather.) The cuirass was originally made of leather. A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle.—*Cuirassier*, *kwi-ras-er*, *s.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate.
Cuir-bouilli, *Cuir-bouilli*, *kwer-bō-ili*, *kwer-bō-ē-lye*, *a.* (Fr.) Leather softened by boiling, then impressed with ornaments.
Culch, *Cuisse, *kwis*, *a.* (Fr. *cuisse*, from L. *coxa*, the hip.) Defensive armour for the thigh.
Cuisine, *kwe-sen'*, *s.* (Fr., from L. *coquina*, art of cooking, a kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook. Cook.) A kitchen; the cooking department; manner or style of cooking; cookery.
Culdee, *kul-dē*, *n.* (Gael. *calla*, servant, and *De*, God.) One of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and are supposed to have been originated in the sixth century by St. Columba.
Cul-de-sac, *kū'de-sak*, *s.* (Fr., lit. the bottom of a bag.) A place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley; any natural cavity, bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end.
Cullawana, *kū-lil'-wan*, *a.* The name of a valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the produce of a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhoea, &c.
Cullinary, *kū'li-nar-i*, *a.* (L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen.) Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cooking; used in kitchens.—*Cullinary*, *kū'li-nar-i-li*, *adv.* In a cullinary manner.
Cull, *kul*, *s.t.* (Fr. *cueillir*, from L. *colligere*, to collect—*col*, and *legere*, to gather. COLLECT, COLL.) To pick out; to select one or more things from others; to select from many; to pick up; to collect.—*Culler*, *kul'er*, *s.* One who picks or chooses from many.—*Culling*, *kul'ing*, *s.* Anything selected or separated from a mass.
Cullender, *kul'en-der*, *a.* A colander.
Culler, *kul'er*, *s.* Broken glass for melting up with fresh materials.
Cullibility, *kū-lil'i-bi-li*, *s.* (From *cullis*.) Credulity; easiness of belief.—*Cullible*, *kū-lil-i*, *a.* Easily caught or cheated.
Cullion, *kū'lyun*, *s.* (O. Fr. *cullion*, It. *cogliano*, a testicle, from L. *colera*, the scrotum.) A mean wretch; a base fellow; a poutroon or dastard (Shak.).
Cullis, *kū'lis*, *a.* (Fr. *culliasse*, a groove, from *couler*, to run.) AArch a gutter in a roof.
Cully, *kū'l-i*, *s.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] A person who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on.—*s.t.*—*cullied*, *culling*. To deceive; to trick, cajole, or impose on; to lit.—*Cullyism*, *kū'l-i-izm*, *s.* The state of being a cully.*

Fate, far, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, môve; tûbe, tab, hull; oil, pound; a. Sc. abame—the Fr. u.

Culm, *kulm*, *n.* [*L. culmus*, a stalk.] *Bot.* The jointed stem of grasses, which is herbaceous in most, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo.—**Culmiferous**, *kul-mif-er-us*, *a.* Bearing culms.

Culma, *kulm*, *a.* [Perhaps another spelling of *oom*; or akin to *coal*.] Anthracite shale, an impure shaly kind of coal.—**Culmiferous**, *kul-mif-er-us*, *a.* Abounding in culm.

Culmen, *kul'men*, *a.* [*L.*] Top; summit; highest ridge.—**Culminant**, *kul'mi-nant*, *a.* Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; hence, predominating.—**Culminate**, *kul'mi-nat*, *v.t.*—**culminated**, *culminating*. To come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet; to reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.—**Culminating**, *kul'mi-nat-ing*, *p. or a.* Being at the meridian; being at its highest point, as of rank, power, size, &c.—**Culmination**, *kul'mi-nat-shun*, *n.* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day; *fig.* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress.

Culpable, *kul'pa-bl*, *a.* [*L. culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy; immoral; said of persons or their conduct.—**Culpability**, *Culpableness*, *kul'pa-bil-i-ty*, *kul'pa-bl-ness*, *a.* State of being culpable; blamableness; guilt.—**Culpably**, *kul'pa-bl*, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably; in a faulty manner.—**Culpatory**, *kul'pa-to-ri*, *a.* Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Culprit, *kul'prit*, *a.* [Probably for *culpat*, from old law Latin *culpatos*, one accused, from *L. culpa*, to blame, accuse.] A person arraigned in court for a crime; a criminal; a malefactor.

Cult, *kult*, *n.* [*Fr. culte*, *L. cultus*, worship, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till, worship.] Homage; worship; a system of religious belief and worship; the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

Cultch, *kuleb*, *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Cultivator, *kul'ti-va-tor*, *a.* [*L.*] A coultur.

Cultivate, *kul'ti-va-t*, *v.t.*—**cultivated**, *cultivating*. [*L. L. cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from *L. cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to raise or produce by tillage; to improve by labour; or study; to refine and improve; to cherish; to foster (to cultivate a taste for poetry); to devote study, labour, or care to; to study (to cultivate literature); to study to conciliate or gain over; to labour to make better; to civilize.—**Cultivable**, *Cultivatableness*, *kul'ti-va-bl*, *kul'ti-va-ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being tilled or cultivated.—**Cultivation**, *kul'ti-va-shun*, *n.* The act or practice of cultivating; husbandry; study, care, and practice directed to improvement or progress; the state of being cultivated or refined; culture; refinement.—**Cultivator**, *kul'ti-va-tor*, *n.* One who cultivates; especially a farmer or agriculturist; an agricultural implement used for the purpose of loosening the earth about the roots of growing crops.

Cultrate, **Cultrated**, **Cultriform**, *kul'trat*, *kul'trat-ed*, *kul'tri-form*, *a.* [*L. cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare or pruning knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; coultur-shaped.—**Cultriform**, *kul'tri-form*, *a.* [*L. culter*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a bill shaped like a coultur; said of such birds as cranes, herons, storks, &c.

Culture, *kul'tur*, *n.* [*L. cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] Tillage; cultivation; training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is elevated; the result of such training; enlightenment; civilization; refinement.—**Culturable**, *kul'tu-ra-bl*, *a.* Capable of being cultured or refined.—**Cultural**, *kul'tu-ral*, *a.* Pertaining to culture; educational.—**Cultured**, *kul'tur-d*, *a.* Cultivated; tilled; having culture; refined.—**Cultureless**, *kul'tu-les*, *a.* Having no culture.—**Cultus**, *kul'tus*, *n.* [*L.*] Cult or religious system.

Culverin, *kul'ver-in*, *a.* [*Fr. coulverine*,

from *L. coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

Culver, *kul'ver*, *n.* [*A. Sax. cul'ver*.] A pigeon; a dove.—**Culver-house**, *n.* A dove-cote.—**Culvertail**, *kul'ver-tal*, *n.* A dove-tail joint.

Culvert, *kul'vert*, *n.* [*O. Fr. culvert*; *Fr. couvert*, a covered walk, from *couvrir*, to cover. *Covert*.] An arched drain of brick-work or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

Cumarin, *ku'ma-rin*, *n.* Same as *Coumarin*.

Cumas, *ku'mas*, *n.* Quamash (which see).

Cumber, *kum'ber*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. combere*, from *L. L. combus*, *combustus*, a mass, from *L. cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. *number*) and change of *t* to *r*.] To overload; to overhurry; to check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct; to perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as by anything useless.—**Cumber**, *kum'ber*, *n.* Hindrance; burdensome; embarrassment.—**Cumberless**, *kum'ber-less*, *a.* Free from care, distress, or encumbrance.—**Cumber-some**, *kum'ber-sum*, *c.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed.—**Cumber-somely**, *kum'ber-sum-ly*, *adv.*—**Cumber-someness**, *kum'ber-sum-ness*, *n.*—**Cumbrance**, *kum'brans*, *n.* That which cumber or encumber; an encumbrance.—**Cumbrous**, *kum'brus*, *a.* Scarcely to cumber or encumber; burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; unwieldy.—**Cumbrously**, *kum'brus-ly*, *adv.* In a cumberous manner.—**Cumbrousness**, *kum'brus-ness*, *n.*

Cumberland, *kum'ber-land*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumberland; geol. applied to the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Cumfrey, *kum'fri*, *n.* Comfrey.

Cumin, *ku'min*, *n.* [*L. cuminum*, from *Gr. kymison*, Heb. *kesum*, cumin.] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated for the sake of its agreeable aromatic seeds, which possess well-known stimulating and carminative properties.

Cummer-band, **Kamar-band**, *kum'er-band*, *n.* [Hind. *kumar*, the waist, and *bandana*, to tie.] A girde or waist-band worn in Hindustan.

Cumshaw, *kum'sha*, *n.* [Chinese *kom-shai*.] In the East, a present or bonus.

Cumulate, *ku'mu-lat*, *v.t.*—**cumulated**, *cumulating*. [*L. cumulo*, *cumulatum*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap, seen also in *accumulate*; akin *cumber*.] To form a heap of; to heap together; to accumulate.—**Cumulation**, *ku'mu-lat-shun*, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap.—**Cumulative**, *ku'mu-lat-iv*, *a.* Forming a mass; aggregated; increasing in force, weight, or effect by successive additions (arguments, evidence).—**Cumulative system**, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases.—**Cumulese**, *ku'mu-lis*, *a.* Full of heaps.—**Cumule-cirro-stratus**, *ku'mu-lis-ir'o-stratus*, *n.* A form of cloud which produces rain; a rain cloud; a nimbus.—**Cumulo-stratus**, *ku'mu-lis-stratus*, *n.* A species of cloud in which the cumulus at the top, mixed with cirri, overhangs a flatish stratus or base.—**Cumuluz**, *ku'mu-lus*, *a.* A species of cloud which assumes the form of one convex or conical heaps, resting on a flatish base.

Cuneeal, *ku'ue-al*, *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge, whence also *cune*.] Having the form of a wedge.—**Cuneate**, **Cuneated**, *ku'ue-at*, *ku'ne-at-ed*, *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.—**Cuneiform**, *Cuneform*, *ku'ne-i-form*, *ku'ni-form*, *a.* Having the shape or form of a wedge; wedge-shaped; the epithet applied to the arrow-headed inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge.

Cunning, *kun'ing*, *a.* [*O. E. cunnead*, from *A. Sax. cunnan*, *Icei. cunna*, *Goth. kunnan*, to know; *kin can*, *ken*, *know*.] Having skill or dexterity; skilful; wrought with skill; ingenious; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; subtle.—*n.* Knowledge; skill; artifice; artfulness; craft; deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.—**Cunningly**, *kun'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a cunning manner; artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance; skilfully; artlessly.—**Cunningness**, *kun'ing-ness*, *n.* Cunning.

Cup, *kup*, *n.* [*A. Sax. cuppa*, from *L. cupa*, a tub, a cask, in later times a cup.] A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from; a chalice; the contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; anything formed like a cup (the cup of an acorn, of a flower).—*In his cups*, intoxicated; tipsy.—*v.t.*—**cupped**, **cupping**. To perform the operation of cupping upon.—**Cup-bearer**, *n.* An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—**Cup-board**, *kup'berd*, *n.* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on; now, a case or inclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.—**Cupful**, *kup'ful*, *n.* As much as a cup holds.—**Cup-moss**, *n.* A species of lichen so called from the cup-like shape of its erect frond.—**Cup-valve**, *n.* A valve, the seat of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.—**Cupping**, *kup'ing*, *n.* *Surg.* A species of blood-letting performed by a scarificator and a glass called a cupping-glass from which the air has been exhausted.—**Cupping-glass**, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping.

Cupel, *ku'pel*, *n.* [*L. cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub.] A small, shallow, porous, cup-like vessel; generally made of the residue of burned bones rammed into a mould, and used in refining metals.—**Cupellation**, *ku'pel-la-shun*, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel.

Cupido, *ku'pid*, *n.* [*L. Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire, from *cupio*, to desire.] The god of love, and *fig.* love.

Cupidity, *ku'pid-i-ty*, *n.* [*L. cupiditas*, from *cupido*, desirous, from *cupio*, to desire; akin *covet*.] An eager desire to possess something; inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power; avarice; covetousness.

Cupola, *ku'po-la*, *n.* [*It. cupola*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a cup. *Cur.*] A small, spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome; the round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the furnace itself.—**Cupola-furnace**, *n.* A furnace for melting iron, so called from the cupola or dome leading to the chimney.

Cupress, *ku'pre-us*, *a.* [*L. cupress*, from *cupress*, *cuper*.] Copper; consisting of copper; resembling copper or partaking of its qualities.—**Cupric**, *Cuprous*, *ku'pri-k*, *ku'pri-us*, *a.* Of or belonging to copper.—**Cuprifera**, *ku'pri-fer-us*, *a.* Producing or affording copper.—**Cuprite**, *ku'pri-t*, *n.* The red oxide of copper; red copper ore.

Cupula, *ku'pu-la*, *ku'pu-l*, *n.* [*From L. cupa*, *Cur.*] *Bot.* A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of bracts covering by their bases, and forming a kind of cup.—**Cupuliferous**, *ku'pu-lif-er-us*, *a.* In bot. bearing cupules.

Cur, *ker*, *n.* [*Sw. kurra*, *D. korre*, a dog, from root of *Icei. kurra*, to grumble or mutter.] A degenerate dog; a worthless or contemptible man; a hound.—**Cur-ish**, *ker'ish*, *a.* Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; mappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome; malignant.—**Curiously**, *ker'ish-ly*, *adv.* In a curious manner.—**Curiousness**, *ker'ish-ness*, *n.* The quality of being curious; mappishness; churlishness.

Curable, *ku'ra-bl*, *a.* Under *Curax*.

Curacao, *ku-ra-oo*, *n.* A liquor or cordial flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace; so named from the island of *Curooco*, where it was first made.

Curate, **Curatship**. Under *CURATE*.

Curari, *Curara*, *ku'ra-ri*, *ku'ra-ri*, *n.* A

brown-black resinous substance obtained from a small tree of the *Nux-vomica* family, and forming a deadly poison; used by the South American Indians for poisoning arrows, especially for hunting, the animals killed by it being quite wholesome. — **Curarine**, kú'rá-rin, n. An alkaloid extracted from curari, and more poisonous than the curari which yields it. — **Curassow**, kú-rá-só, n. The name given to several species of gallinaceous birds found in the warmer parts of America, about the size of turkeys, and easily domesticated and reared. — **Curate**, kú'rát, n. [L.L. *curatus*, one intrusted with the cure of souls, from L. *cura*, care.] One who has the cure of souls; a clergyman in Episcopal churches who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar. — **Curacy**, **Curateship**, kú'rá-si, kú'rát-shíp, n. The office or employment of a curate. — **Curator**, kú-rá'tér, n. [L., from *curro*, *cursum*, to take care of.] One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as a public library, museum, fine art collection, or the like; *Scots law*, a guardian. — **Curatorship**, kú-rá'tér-shíp, n. The office of a curator. — **Curatrix**, kú-rá'tríks, n. A female superintendent or guardian. — **Cure**, kú-rá, n. [Fr.] A curate; a parson. — **Curative**, kú'rá-tív, a. Under **Cure**. — **Curb**, kúr, v.t. [Fr. *courber*, to bend or crook, from L. *curvus*, to curve, from *curvus*, curved; same root as L. *circus*, a circle, Gr. *kurtos*, crooked.] To bend to one's will; to check, restrain, hold back; to keep in subjection; to restrain (a horse) with a curb; to guide and manage by the reins; to strengthen by a curb-stone. — **Curb**, kúr, n. What checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; hindrance; a chain or strap attached to a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, against which it is made to press tightly when the rein is pulled; the curb-stone of a side walk or pavement; a curb-stone. — **Curbable**, kúr-bá-bl, a. Capable of being curbed or restrained. — **Curbless**, kúr-bl'és, a. Having no curb or restraint. — **Curb-roof**, n. A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set being less inclined to the horizon than the upper; a mansard roof. — **Curb-stone**, n. A stone placed against earth or stonework to hold the work together; the outer edge of a foot pavement. — **Curd**, kúr, n. [Probably connected with W. *crud*, a round lump, and perhaps with *crud*] The coagulated or thickened part of milk; the coagulated part of any liquid. — **Curd**, v.t. To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd; to curdle; to congeal. — **Curd**, v.i. To become curdled or coagulated. — **Curd**, n. Curd. — **Curdiness**, kúr-dí-nés, n. State of being curdy. — **Curdle**, kúr-dl, a.t. **Curdled**, **curdling**. To coagulate or congeal; to thicken or change into curd; to run slow with terror; to freeze; to congeal. — **Curd**, v.t. To change into curd; to coagulate; to congeal or make run slow. — **Curdy**, kúr-dí, a. Like curd; full of curd; coagulated. — **Cure**, kúr, n. [O.Fr. *cura*, L. *cura*, care.] Care; a spiritual charge; care of the spiritual welfare of people; curacy; remedial office of a curate; curacy; remedial treatment of disease; method of medical treatment; remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals; a healing; restoration to health from disease and to soundness from a wound. — **Cured**, **curved**. To restore to health or to a sound state; to heal; to remove or put an end to by remedial means; to heal, as a disease; to remedy; to prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c. — **Cure**, v.t. To effect a cure. — **Curability**, kúr-á-bil'it-i, n. The quality of being curable. — **Curable**, kúr-á-bl, a. Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy. — **Curableness**, kúr-á-bl-nés, n. Possibility of being cured. — **Curative**, kúr-á-tív, a. Relating to the cure of disease; tending to cure. — **Curless**, kúr-l'és, a. Incurable; not admitting of a remedy. — **Curer**, kúr-ér, n. One who or that which cures or heals; a physician; one who preserves provisions, as beef, fish,

and the like, from speedy putrefaction by means of salt, or in any other manner. — **Curry**, kúr'í, n. Under **Curraway**. — **Curry**, kúr'í, n. [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, from L. *coopertus*, to cover, and *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] A bell formerly rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to take up their fires and retire to rest. — **Curia**, kúr'i-a, n. [L. the senate-house, the senate.] The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c. — **Curious**, kúr'i-ús, n. [L. *curiosus*, from *curare*, attention. **Cure**.] Seriously desirous to discover what is novel or unknown; solicitous to see or to know things interesting; inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; wrought with care and art or with nice finish; singular; exciting surprise; awakening curiosity; odd or strange. — **Curiously**, kúr'i-ús'it-i, n. [L. *curiositas*.] The state or feeling of being curious; a strong desire to see something novel or to discover something unknown; a desire to see what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness; a curious or singular object. — **Curio**, kúr'i-ó, n. A curiosity; a small interesting article or object. — **Curioso**, kúr'i-ó's, n. [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso. — **Curiously**, kúr'i-ús'it-i, adv. In a curious manner; inquisitively; attentively; in a singular manner; unusually. — **Curiosness**, kúr'i-ús-nés, n. — **Curly**, kúr'i, n. [Akin to D. *krullen*, Dan. *krulle*, to curl.] To bend or twist circularly; to bend or form into ringlets; to crisp (the hair); to writhe; to twist; to coil; to curve; to raise in breaking waves or undulations. — **Curly**, v.t. To bend or twist in curls or ringlets; to move in or form curves or spirals; to rise in waves; to writhe; to twist; to play at the game called curling. — **Curly**, n. A ringlet of hair or anything of a like form; something curled or bent round; a waving; sinuosity; figure. — **Curled**, kúr'ld, a. Having the hair curled. — **Curlier**, kúr'ér, n. One who or that which curls; one who engages in the amusement of curling. — **Curliness**, kúr'í-l'nés, n. State of being curly. — **Curling**, kúr'íng, n. A winter amusement on the ice (especially in Scotland), in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the tee. — **Curling-iron**, **Curling-tongs**, n. An instrument for curling the hair. — **Curling-stone**, n. A stone shaped somewhat like a cheese with a handle in the upper side, used in the game of curling. — **Curly**, kúr'li, a. Having or forming curls; tending to curl. — **Curly-headed**, **Curly-pated**, a. Having curling hair. — **Curlew**, kúr'í, n. [O.Fr. *corlieu*; imitative of the cry of the bird; Fr. *corvie*.] A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock, with a long, slender, curved bill, longish legs, and a short tail, frequenting moors and also — **Curmudgeon**, kúr-mú'j-on, n. [Said to be from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—corn-dealers being reckoned, in old times, the most flinty-hearted and avaricious of men.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl. — **Curmudgeonly**, kúr-mú'j-on-í, a. Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish. — **Currant**, kúr-ánt, n. [From *Corinth*, whence it was probably first brought.] A small kind of dried grape, brought in large quantities from Greece; the name of several species of shrubs belonging to the gooseberry family, and of their fruits, as the black currant, the white currant, and the black currant. — **Currant-jelly**, n. Jelly made of the juice of currants. — **Currant-wine**, n. Wine made from the juice of currants. — **Current**, kúr-ént, a. [L. *currere*, *currentis*, ppr. of *curro*, to run, seen also in *concurrent*, *occur*, *coarse*, *curvise*, &c.] Running; passing from person to person, or from hand to hand (report, coin); circulating; common, general, or fashionable; generally received, adopted, or approved (opinions, beliefs, theories); popular; established by common estimation (the current value of coin); fitted for general accep-

tion or circulation (*Shak*); now passing, or at present in its course (the current month; often in abbreviated use, such as 30th *curr.*). — **Current coin**, coin in general circulation. — **Current**, n. A flowing or passing in a stream; a body of water or air moving in a certain direction; course; progressive motion or movement; connected series; successive course (the current of events); general or main course (the current of opinion). — **Electric current**, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other. — **Cursey**, kúr-én-sí, n. The state of being current; a passing from person to person; a passing from mouth to mouth among the public; a continuous passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; that which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property; circulating medium (the currency of a country). — **Metallic cursey**, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation in any country. — **Paper cursey**, bank-notes or other documents serving as a substitute for money or a representative of it. — **Curse**, kúr's, n. Commonly; generally; popularly; with general acceptance. — **Cursefulness**, kúr-én't-nés, n. The state of being current; currency. — **Curricul**, kúr'i-kl, n. **Curriculum**, from *curro*, to run.] A chase or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses, or an apparatus, kú-rik'ú-l'm, n. [L.] A specified fixed course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like. — **Curry**, kúr'i, n. Under **Cure**. — **Curry**, kúr'i, v.t. **Curried**, **currying**. [Fr. *curroyer*, *corroyer*, originally to prepare, put right, or make ready in general, from the prefix *cor*, ready, and the Germanic stem to which belong *Er*, ready, *ray* in *array*.] To dress leather after it is tanned by scraping, clearing, beating, and colouring; to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; to beat, drub, or thrash (colleg.). — **To curry favour**, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery, caresses, and the like: the phrase being corrupted from 'to curry fave', from *fave*, an old name for a horse-chestnut. — **Currier**, kúr'í-ér, n. A man who curries leather or a horse. — **Currier**, kúr'í-ér, n. The trade of a currier or the place where the trade is carried on. — **Curry-comb**, n. An iron instrument or comb with very short teeth, for combing and cleaning horses. — **Curry-comb**, v.t. To rub down or comb with a curry-comb. — **Curry**, **Currie**, kúr'i, n. [Per. *Khar*, flavour, relish.] A kind of sauce much used in India, containing cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices; a dish of fish, fowl, &c., cooked with curry. — **Curried**, **currying**. To flavour with curry. — **Curry-powder**, n. A condiment used for making curv. — **Curse**, kúr's, v.t. **Curse**, **curse**. [A Sax. *curi*, from *cura*, a curse — a word of doubtful connections.] To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate; to bring evil to or upon; to blast; to hight; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities. — **Curse**, n. To utter imprecations; to use blasphemous or profane language; to swear. — **Curse**, n. A malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation upon; evil solemnly or in passion invoked upon one; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; great vexation; condemnation or sentence of divine vengeance on a sinner. — **Curse**, kúr's, a. Blasted by a curse; deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked; vexatious; troublesome. — **Curse**, kúr's, n. **Curse**, kúr's, n. In a cursed manner; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. — **Cursefulness**, kúr-sé-ness, n. The state of being cursed. — **Curst**, kúr'st, n. One who curses. — **Curst**, kúr'st, a. **Curst**, having a violent temper; snarling; peevish; froward. — **Curstly**, kúr'st-ly, adv. In a curst or ill-tempered manner. — **Curstness**, kúr'st-nés, n. The character of being curst. — **Curvative**, kúr-ív, a. [L.L. *curvatus*, L. *curvus*, a running. **Curvate**, **curvate**.] Running; flowing; said of hand-writing. — **Cur-**

Fate, fát, fat, fall; má, met, her; pine, pin; nóte, not, móve; tub, tub, bll; oil, pound; a, Sc. abuse—the Fr. u.

sively, *ker'v-il, adv.* In a cursive manner. — *Cursive ker'v, n.* [*L. cursive.*] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part. — *Cursive, ker'v-s, n. pl.* The runners, or orders of birds, such as the ostrich and some others, so named from their remarkable velocity in running. — *Cursorial, ker'v-r'i-al, n.* Adapted for running; of or pertaining to the Cursive. — *Cursively, ker'v-r'i-il, adv.* In a cursive or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention. — *Cursiveness, ker'v-r'i-ness, n.* The state of being cursive. — *Cursory, ker'v-r'i, a.* [*L. cursorius.*] Rapid or hurried, as if running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising close attention (a *cursory* view, a *cursory* observer).
Curst, a. Under **CUAST**.
Curst, k'ert, a. [*L. curvus, short, docked.*] Short; concise; brief and abrupt; short and sharp. — *Curstly, k'ert-il, adv.* In a curt manner; briefly. — *Curtness, k'ert'nos, n.* Shortness; conciseness; abruptness, as of manner.
Curtil, ker'tal', vt. [*O. Fr. curtail, Mod. Fr. courtaier, from cur; L. curvus, short.*] To cut off the end or part of; to make shorter; to dock; hence, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish. — *C' taller, ker'tal'er, n.* One who curtails. — *Curtailment, ker'tal'ment, n.* The act of curtailing.
Curtain, ker'tin, a. [*Fr. couraine, L. L. cortina, a little court, a curtail, from L. cora, cortis, an inclosure, a court.* **COVAR.**] A hanging cloth or screen before a window, round a bed, or elsewhere, that may be moved at pleasure so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or show anything; the movable screen in a theatre or like place serving to conceal the curtain; *fort.* stuffed or edged of a billiard-table. — *v. t.* To furnish or fit with a curtain or cushions. — *Curtain-capital, n.* *Arch.* a capital having the shape of a cube rounded off at its lower extremities. — *Cushiony, kush'on-i, a.* Having the appearance of a cushion; cushion-shaped and soft.
Cusp, kusp, a. [*L. cuspa, a point, a spear.*] A sharp projecting point; the point or horn of the crescent moon or other similar point; a prominence on a molar tooth; a projecting point formed by the meeting of curves, as in heads of Gothic windows and panels, &c. — **Cusped, kusp't, a.** Furnished with a cusp or cusps; cusp-shaped. — **Cuspidate, Cuspidated, kusp'i-dal, kur'pi-dal, kusp'i-dal-ter, a.** Cuspidated or having cusps; terminating in a cusp or spine (as leaves).
Custard, kus'terd, a. [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised crust.] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food. — **Custard-apple, n.** [From the yellowish fruit of a West Indian tree, now cultivated in all tropical countries.]
Custody, kus-to-di, n. [*L. custodia, from curto, custodis, a watchman, a keeper.*] A keeping; a guarding; guardianship; care; watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment. — **Custodial, kus-t'v-di-al, a.** Relating to custody or guardianship. — **Custodian, kus-t'v-di-an, a.** One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building, &c. — **Custodianship, kus-t'v-di-an-ship, n.** The office or duty of a custodian. — **Custodier, kus-t'v-di-er, n.** A keeper; a guardian; one who has the care or custody of anything.
Custom, kus'tam, n. [*O. Fr. costume, from L. consuetudo, consuetudinis, custom, with, and cuso, custom, to be wont or accustomed.* *Costume* is the same word.] Frequent or common use or practice; established manner; habitual practice; a practice or usage; an established and general mode of action, which obtains in a community; practice of frequenting a shop, manufactory, &c., and purchasing or giving orders; tribute, toll, or

tax; *pl.* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. *Custom* is the frequent repetition of the same act, *habit* being a custom continued so long as to develop a tendency or inclination to perform the customary act. — **Customable, kus'tam-a-bl, a.** Subject to the payment of the duties called customs. — **Customarily, kus'tam-a-r'i-il, adv.** Habitually; commonly. — **Customary, kus'tam-a-r'i-us, n.** State of being customary; frequency; commonness. — **Customary, kus'tam-a-r'i, n.** According to custom or to established or common usage; wonted; usual; habitual; in common practice. — *v. t.* A book containing an account of the customs and municipal rights of a city, province, &c. — **Custom-er, kus'tam-er, n.** A purchaser; a buyer; a dealer; one that a person has to deal with, or one that comes across a person; a fellow (colloq.). — **Custom-house, n.** A house where the customs on merchandise are paid or secured to be paid; the whole establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulation enforced. — **Custom-duty, n.** The tax levied on goods and produce brought for consumption from foreign countries, or on export.
Custom-keeper, kus'tos, n. [*L.*] A keeper. — **Custom-roller, kus'tos-rol, n.** The chief civil officer of an English county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session.
Cut, kut, vt. -cut (pret. *& pp.*), **cutting.** [*Of Celtic origin; comp. Fr. cuit, a short piece, cutois, to curtail; It. cut, a short tail; cutback, bob-tailed.*] To separate or divide the parts of by an edged instrument, or as an edged instrument does; to make an incision in; to sever; to sever and cause to fall for the purpose of removing; to fell, as wood; to mow or reap, as corn; to sever and remove, as the nails or hair; to fashion by, or as by, cutting or carving; to hew out; to carve; to wound the sensibilities of; to affect deeply; to intersect; to cross (one line cuts another); to have no longer anything to do with; to quit (colloq.); to shun the acquaintance of (colloq.). — *To cut down, to cause to fall by severing; to reduce as by cutting; to retract; to curtail (expenditure).* — *To cut off, to sever from the other parts; to bring to an untimely end; to separate; to interrupt; to stop (communication); to intercept; to hinder from return or union.* — *To cut out, to remove by cutting or carving; to shape or form by, or as by, cutting; to fashion; to take the preference or precedence of; to seize and carry off, as a vessel from a harbour or from under the guns of the enemy.* — *To cut short, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption; to shorten; to abridge.* — *To cut up, to cut in pieces; to criticize severely; to censure; to wound the feelings deeply; to affect greatly.* — *To cut and run, to cut the cable and set sail immediately; to go off; to be gone.* — *To cut off with a shilling, to bequeath one's natural heir a shilling; a practice adopted by a person disinherited with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect.* — *To cut capers, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to frisk about.* — *To cut a dash or flourish, to make a display.* — *To cut a job, to joke; to crack a jest.* — *To cut a knot, to take short measures with anything; in allusion to the well-known story of Alexander the Great and the Gordian knot.* — *To cut a pack of cards, to divide it into portions before beginning to deal or for other purposes.* — *To cut one's stick, to move off; to be off at once.* [*Slang.*] — *To cut the teeth, to have the teeth pierce the gums.* — *v. i.* To do the work of an edge-tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; to admit of incision or severance; to use a knife or edge-tool; to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose; to move off rapidly (colloq.). — *To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way (colloq.).* — *To cut in, to join in suddenly and unceremoniously (colloq.).* — *p. and a.* Gashed; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected. — *Cut and dry, or cut and dried, prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn*

ch, chain; ch, Sa. lock; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. tea; ng, sing; va, than; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

timber.—*Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing.—*Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a rolled plate of iron by machinery.—*a.* The opening made by an edged instrument; a gash; a notch; a wound; a stroke or blow as with an edged instrument; a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip; anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy; a part cut off from the rest; a near passage, by which an angle is cut off; the block on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the impression from such a block; the act of dividing a pack of cards; manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; the act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognized by him.—*To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c., cut of unequal lengths.—*Cutter*, *cut'er*, *n.* One who or that which cuts; one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measurements; *naut.* a small boat used by ships of war; a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit.—*Cutter-bar*, *n.* The bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed.—*Cutting*, *cut'ing*, *a.* Penetrating or dividing; *kn't'ing*, piercing; penetrating or dividing; *kn't'ing*, piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; *sarcasm*; *criticism*; *severe*.—*a.* The act or operation of one who cuts; a piece cut off; a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated; an excavation made through a hill or rising ground in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c.—*Cuttingly*, *cut'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a cutting manner.—*Cut-purse*, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents; one who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.—*Cut-away*, *n.* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away; used also adjectively.—*Cut-off*, *n.* That which cuts off or shortens; that which is cut off; *steam-engine*, a contrivance for economising steam.—*Cut-throat*, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.—*a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.—*Cut-water*, *a.* The fore part of a ship's prow which cuts the water; the lower portion of the pier of a bridge formed with an angle or edge directed up stream.

Cutaneous, Under **Cortex**.

Cutch, *kuch*, *n.* Catechu.

Cutch, *kuch*, *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Cutch, *kuch*, *n.* In Hindustan, an inferior kind of lime used in poor or temporary buildings; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary, makeshift, inferior. **Puck**.

Cutehry, *kuch'ri*, *n.* In the East Indies, a court of justice or public office.

Cute, *kut*, *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp. [Collog.]—**Cuteness**, *kut'n-ness*, *n.* The quality or character of being cute. [Collog.]

Cuticle, *kut'ikl*, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] Anat. the outermost thin transparent skin which covers the surface of the body; the epidermis or scarf-skin; *bot.* the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer pellicle of the epidermis.—**Cutaneous**, *ku-ta'ne-us*, *a.* Belonging to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.—**Cuticular**, *ku-tik'u-lar*, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.—**Cuticularize**, *ku-tik'u-lar-iz*, *v.t.* To render cuticular.—**Cutin**, *ku'tin*, *n.* A peculiar modification of cellulose, contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits.—**Cutis**, *ku'tis*, *n.* [L.] Anat. the dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle; the dermis or true skin.

Cutlass, *ku'tlas*, *n.* [Fr. *coustias*, from O. Fr. *couste* (Fr. *coûteux*), a knife; from L. *cutellus*, dim. of *cuter*, a knife.] A broad curved sword used by cavalry, seamen, &c.

Cutler, *ku'tler*, *n.* [Fr. *coustelier*, from L. *cutellus*, a knife. **CUTLASS**.] One whose occupation is to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments; one who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—**Cutlery**, *ku'tler-i*, *n.* The business of a cutler; edged or cutting instruments

Outlet, *ku'tlet*, *n.* [Fr. *écoulette*, lit. a little side or rib, from *écou*, side. **COARR**.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut for cooking; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cuttle, *ku'ttl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *cutela*, a cuttle-fish; G. *Kuttel-fisch*.] A two-gilled cephalopodous mollusc, having a body inclosed in a sac, eight arms or feet covered with suckers, used in locomotion and for seizing prey, a calcareous internal shell, and a bag or sac from which the animal has the power of ejecting a black ink-like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit.—**Cuttle-bone**, *n.* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish, used for polishing wood, as also for pounce and tooth-powder.

Cusco-bark, *ku'sk'o-bark*, *n.* **CUSCO-BARRA**.

Cyanic, *si-an'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue. Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure; *chem.* containing cyanogen (cyanic acid, cyanic ether).—**Cyanide**, *si-an'id*, *n.* A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.—**Cyanide of potassium**, a poisonous substance used in photography and electrotyping.—**Cyanin**, *si-an-in*, *a.* The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as of the corn-flower and violet; a fugitive blue dye used in calico-printing.—**Cyanogen**, *si-an'o-jen*, *a.* A gas of a strong and peculiar odour, which under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres becomes liquid, and is highly poisonous and inflammable.—**Cyanometer**, *si-an-om'e-t'r*, *n.* A meteorological instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness of the sky.—**Cyanosis**, *si-an-osis*, *a.* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint, arising from the mingling of the venous and the arterial blood through defect in the heart.

Cyathiform, *si-at'h'i-form*, *a.* [L. *cyathus*, Gr. *kyathos*, a cup.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top; used chiefly in bot.

Cycad, *si'kad*, *n.* [Gr. *kykas*, a kind of plant.] One of the net order of gymnospermous plants, resembling palms in their general appearance, inhabiting India, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America.—**Cycadaceae**, *si-ka-da'zhu-s*, *a.* Belonging to the cycads.—**Cycadiform**, *si-ka'd'i-form*, *a.* Resembling in form the cycads.

Cyclopaean, *si'klo-pa'an*, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, referring to the round-shaped root-stock.] A European genus of low growing herbaceous plants, with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers, several of them being favourite spring-flowering greenhouse plants.

Cycle, *si'kl*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or cycle.] A circle or orbit in the heavens; a circle or round of years, or a period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed; a long period of years; an age; the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character (as the siege of Troy or King Arthur); *bot.* a complete turn of leaves, &c., arranged spirally.—**Cycle of the moon**, or golden number, a period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—**Cycle of the sun is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place according to the Julian calendar.—*a.*—**Cycled**, *si'klid*, *a.* To recur in cycles.—**Cyclic**, *si'klik*, *a.* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; connected with a cycle in the sense it has in literature.—**Cyclic poets**, Greek poets who wrote on matters and personages connected with the Trojan war.—**Cyclical**, *si'klikal*, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; *cyclic*.—**Cycloid**, *si'klold*, *a.* A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane, that is, such a line as a nail in the circumference of a carriage-wheel describes in the air while the wheel runs.—*a.* Having a circular form; belonging to the Cycloids.—**Cycloidal**, *si'kloldal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycloid.—**Cycloidian**, *si'kloldi-an*, *n.* One of an order of fishes**

having smooth, round or oval scales, without spines or enamel, as the salmon and herring; used also adjectively.—**Cyclobranchiate**, *si-kl'o-bran'ki-at*, *a.* Having the branchia arranged circularly round the body, as in the limpets.

Cyclogen, *si'kl'o-jen*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *root gen*, to produce.] A diacytledon with concentric woody circles; *n exogen*.

Cyclolith, *si'kl'o-lith*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *lithos*, a stone.] **Archæol.** a circle formed by standing stones, popularly called a **Druidical Circle**.

Cyclometry, *si-klom'e-tri*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone, *si'klon*, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, revolving at an enormous rate round a calm centre, and at the same time revolving at a rate varying from 3 to 10 miles an hour. In the northern hemisphere they rotate from right to left, or from the southern from left to right.—**Cyclonic**, *si-klon'ik*, *a.* Relating to a cyclone.—**Cyclonism**, *si'klon-izm*, *n.* The condition of cyclones; a state of being used or subject to cyclones.

Cyclopaedia, *si-kl'o-pa'ed-i-a*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *paideia*, discipline.] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning; an encyclopaedia.—**Cyclopaedic**, *si-kl'o-pa'ed-i-k*, *a.* Belonging to a cyclopaedia.—**Cyclopaedist**, *si-kl'o-pa'ed-i-st*, *n.* A writer in a cyclopaedia; a compiler of a cyclopaedia.

Cyclops, *si'klops*, *n. sing. and pl.* [Gr. *kyklops*, a Cyclops, pl. *kyklopes*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ops*, an eye.] **Class. myth.** a race of giants who had one circular eye in the middle of the forehead.—**Cyclopean**, *si-kl'o-pa'an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; *arch.* a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building distinct and the absence of any cement.—**Cyclopeic**, *si-kl'o-p'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

Cyclostome, *si'kl'o-stom*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] One of a family of cartilaginous fishes which have circular mouths, as the lamprey.—**Cyclostomous**, *si-kl'o-sto-mus*, *a.* Having a circular mouth or aperture.

Cyclostylar, *si-kl'o-stil'ar*, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stylos*, a pillar.] **Arch.** composed of a circular range of columns without an interior "aulis."

Cyatology, *si'ni-ol'o-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] **Physiol.** the branch of science which concerns itself with gestation.

Cygnac, *si'gnak*, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, from L. *cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

Cylinder, *sil'in-d'r*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, from *kyklos*, to roll.] A body shaped like a roller; an elongated, round, solid body, of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel; that chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston; in certain printing-machines, a roller by which the impression is made, and on which stereotype plates may be secured.—**Cylindric**, *sil'in-dri-k*, *sil'in-dri-kal*, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical**, *sil'in-dri-kal-iz*, *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.—**Cylindricity**, *sil'in-dri-si-ti*, *n.* The condition of possessing a cylindrical form.—**Cylindrical**, *sil'in-dri-kal*, *n.* A small cylinder.—**Cylindroid**, *sil'in-droi-d*, *n.* Having the form of a cylinder.—**Cylindroid**, *sil'in-droi-d*, *a.* A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the bases elliptical.

Cyma, *si'ma*, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout, from *kyo*, to swell.] **Arch.** a moulding of a cornice, the profile of which is a double curve, concave joined to convex; an ogee moulding; *bot.* a cyme.

Cymbal, *sim'bal*, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow.] A musical instrument, circular and hol-

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, nôve; tâte, tah, bull; oil, pound; a, So. above—the Fr. n.

low like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.—*Cymbalis*, *sim'be-lis*, *n.* One who plays the cymbala.

Cymbiform, *sim'bi-form*, *a.* [*L. cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a boat; applied to the seeds and leaves of plants, and also to a bone of the foot.

Cyma, *sim*, *a.* [*Gr. kyma*, a wave, a sprout. *Cyma*.] Bot. an inflorescence of the definite or determinate class, in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first.—*Cymiferus*, *si-mif'er-us*, *a.* Bot. producing cymae.—*Cymoid*, *si-moid*, *a.* Having the form of a cymo.—*Cymose*, *Cymos*, *si-mo*, *si-mus*, *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

Cymophane, *si-mo-fan*, *a.* [*Gr. kyma*, a wave, and *phaino*, to show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as chrysoberyl.—*Cymophanus*, *si-mo-fan-us*, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

Cymric, *kim'rik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry (Ireland), the name given to themselves by the Welsh; Welsh; pertaining to the ancient race to which the Welsh belong.—*a.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

Cynanche, *si-nang'ke*, *n.* [*Gr. kyanakhe*, a kind of sore throat, and *anra*—*kyon*, *kyon*, a dog, and *anekhe*, to suffocate.] A disease of the throat or windpipe of several kinds, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing; quinsy; tonsillitis.

Cynanthropy, *si-nan'thro-pi*, *a.* [*Gr. kyon*, *kyon*, a dog, and *anthropos*, man.] A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynegetic, *si-ne-jet'iks*, *n.* [*Gr. kyanegestis*—*kyon*, *kyon*, a dog, and *hegema*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs.

Cyrie, *si'ri*, *a.* [*L. cyrius*, *Gr. kyrios*, from *Gr. kyon*, *kyon*, a dog.] One of an ancient sect of Greek philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements; a man of a curish temper; a surly or snarling man; a sneering fault-finder; a misanthrope.—*Cyriac*, *si-ri-ak*, *a.* A name given to the sect of philosophers; surly; sneering; captious;—*si-ri-ak-li*, *adv.* In a captious, or morose manner.—*Cyriacness*, *si-ri-ak-ness*, *n.* The character of being *cyriac*.—*Cyriacism*, *si-ri-ak-izm*, *n.* The practice of a

superficial meddling.—*Dabblingly*, *dab-ling-ly*, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dabchick, *da'bchik*, *n.* [*Dab*, equivalent to dip, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family.

Da capo, *da ka'po*, [*It.*] *Mus.* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

Dace, *das*, *n.* [*O.Fr. dace*, a dace, a dart; comp. also *Fr. sandace*, the dace.] A small river fish resembling the roach, chiefly inhabiting the deep and clear waters of quiet streams.

Dacot, *Dacotty*. **DAROTT**, **DAROTT**.

Dactyl, *Dactylic*, *da'ktil*, *a.* [*Gr. daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl, which, like a finger, consists of one long and two short members.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented, the others not, as in happily.—*Dactylic*, *da'ktil-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—*a.* A dactylic verse.—*Dactyloglyph*, *da'ktil-og-lyf*, *n.* [*Gr. daktylos*, a finger-ring, *glyphe*, to engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings, &c.; the artist's name on a finger-ring or gem.—*Dactyloglyphy*, *da'ktil-og-lyf-iz*, *n.* The engraving of precious stones for rings, &c.—*Dactylography*, *da'ktil-og-raf-iz*, *n.* The art of gem engraving; a description of engraved finger-rings and precious stones.—*Dactylology*, *da'ktil-og-ly-iz*, *n.* Knowledge relating to the history and qualities of finger-rings.—*Dactylology*, *da'ktil-og-ly-iz*, *n.* The art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

Dactylorhiza, *da'ktil-oh-ri-zan*, *a.* [*Gr. daktylos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root.] A disease of the bulbs of turnips, which divide and become hard and useless, believed to be due to the nature of the soil; finger-and-toe.

Dad, **Daddy**, **dad**, **dad's**, *n.* [*Comp. W. tad*, *Skr. tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, *L. tata*, *Gr. tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father.] A childish or pet name for father.—*Daddy*, long-legs, *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly.

Daddle, *dadli*, *v.t.* [*Origin doubtful.*] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man.—*Dade*, *dad*, *v.t.* and *t.* To hold up by leading-strings.—*v.t.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly.

Dado, *da'do*, *n.* [*It.*] *a.* A die, a dado, name word as die, *n.* That part of a pedestal which

and styles, a pillar.] Arch. a circular portico projecting from the front of a building.

Cyst, *si-st*, *n.* [*Gr. kystis*, a bladder.] A close sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature; a bladder-like body; a hollow organ with thin walls (as the urinary bladder); a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes dissolved matter; animal bodies.—*Cysted*, *si-st'ed*, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.—*Cystic*, *si-st'ik*, *si-st'ik*, *si-st'os*, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; having cysts; formed in, or shaped like a cyst.—*Cysticis*, *si-st'ik-iz*, *n.* A small cyst.—*Cystiform*, *si-st'ik-form*, *a.* In the form of a cyst.—*Cystirrhoea*, *si-st'ir-roe*, *a.* [*Gr. rhes*, to flow.] Discharge of mucus from the bladder.—*Cystitis*, *si-st'it-is*, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.—*Cystocele*, *si-st'o-sel*, *n.* [*Gr. kelle*, a tumour.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.—*Cystolith*, *si-st'olith*, *n.* *Med.* relating to stone in the blad. *r.*—*Cystotomy*, *si-st'o-tom*, *n.* [*Gr. kome*, cutting.] *Surg.* an instrument for cutting into the bladder.—*Cystotomy*, *si-st'o-tom-iz*, *n.* The act or practice of opening encysted tumours; the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

Cytherea, *si-th-e-re-an*, *a.* [*From Cythera*, now Cerigo, where Venus was specially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

Cytoblast, *si-t'o-blast*, *n.* [*Gr. kystos*, a cavity, and *blastos*, to sprout.] *Biol.* the nucleus, cell, or centre from which the organic cell is developed.—*Cytoblastema*, *si-t'o-blast'ema*, *n.* The substance of which animal and vegetable cells are formed; protoplasm.—*Cytode*, *si-t'o-d*, *n.* [*Gr. kystos*, cavity.] *Biol.* a cell containing protoplasm but with no nucleus.

Cytogenesis, *Cytogeny*, *si-t'o-jen'esis*, *si-t'o-jen-iz*, *n.* [*Gr. kystos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin.] *Biol.* the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.—*Cytogenetic*, *si-t'o-jen'et-ik*, *a.* *Biol.* relating or pertaining to cell formation.—*Cytology*, *si-t'o-ly-iz*, *n.* The biological doctrine of cells.

Csar, *sar* or *tsar*, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *L. Caesar*.] A title of the Emperor of Russia.—*Csarovna*, *sa-re-vna*, *n.* The wife of the czarowitz.—*Csarina*, *sa-re-na*, *n.* A title of the Empress of Russia.—*Csarowitz*, *Csarowitz*, *ts. sa-t's-rits*, *si-t's-ritch*, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

Czech, *chek*, *n.* A Bohemian; one of the Slavonic inhabitants of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs or Bohemians.

D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound; as a numeral equivalent to 400; *mus*, the second note of the natural scale, answering to the French and Italian *re*.

Dab, *da'b*, *v.t.*—*dabbed*, *dabbing*. [*Allied to O.D. dabba*, to dabble, probably also to *da'b*.] To strike quickly but lightly with the hand or with some soft or moist substance.—*a.* A gentle blow with the hand; or some soft substance; a quick but light blow; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist; a name common to many species of the flat-fishes, but especially to a kind of flounder which is common in many parts of the British coast.—*Dabber*, *da'b'er*, *n.* One who or that which dabs or is used to dab.

Dabble, *da'b'l*, *v.t.*—*dabbled*, *dabbling*. [*A dim. and freq. from dab*.] To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle.—*v.t.* To play in water, as with the hands; to splash in mud or water; to do or engage in anything in a slight or superficial manner; to occupy one's self with slightly; to dip into; to meddle.—*Dabbling*, *da'b-ling*, *n.* One who dabbles in water or mud; one who meddles without going thoroughly into a pursuit;

a superficial meddler.—*Dabblingly*, *dab-ling-ly*, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dabchick, *da'bchik*, *n.* [*Dab*, equivalent to dip, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family.

Da capo, *da ka'po*, [*It.*] *Mus.* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

Dace, *das*, *n.* [*O.Fr. dace*, a dace, a dart; comp. also *Fr. sandace*, the dace.] A small river fish resembling the roach, chiefly inhabiting the deep and clear waters of quiet streams.

Dacot, *Dacotty*. **DAROTT**, **DAROTT**.

Dactyl, *Dactylic*, *da'ktil*, *a.* [*Gr. daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl, which, like a finger, consists of one long and two short members.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented, the others not, as in happily.—*Dactylic*, *da'ktil-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—*a.* A dactylic verse.—*Dactyloglyph*, *da'ktil-og-lyf*, *n.* [*Gr. daktylos*, a finger-ring, *glyphe*, to engrave.] An engraver of gems for rings, &c.; the artist's name on a finger-ring or gem.—*Dactyloglyphy*, *da'ktil-og-lyf-iz*, *n.* The

engraving of precious stones for rings, &c.—*Dactylography*, *da'ktil-og-raf-iz*, *n.* The art of gem engraving; a description of engraved finger-rings and precious stones.—*Dactylology*, *da'ktil-og-ly-iz*, *n.* Knowledge relating to the history and qualities of finger-rings.—*Dactylology*, *da'ktil-og-ly-iz*, *n.* The art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers; the language of the deaf and dumb.

Dactylorhiza, *da'ktil-oh-ri-zan*, *a.* [*Gr. daktylos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root.] A disease of the bulbs of turnips, which divide and become hard and useless, believed to be due to the nature of the soil; finger-and-toe.

Dad, **Daddy**, **dad**, **dad's**, *n.* [*Comp. W. tad*, *Skr. tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, *L. tata*, *Gr. tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father.] A childish or pet name for father.—*Daddy*, long-legs, *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly.

Daddle, *dadli*, *v.t.* [*Origin doubtful.*] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man.—*Dade*, *dad*, *v.t.* and *t.* To hold up by leading-strings.—*v.t.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly.

Dado, *da'do*, *n.* [*It.*] *a.* A die, a dado, name word as die, *n.* That part of a pedestal which

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. tou; ng, sing; vx, stem; th, thin; w, wlg; wh, whig; zh, assure.

is between the base and the cornice; the finishing of the lower part of the walls in forms, made somewhat to represent a continuous pedestal, and frequently formed by a lining of wood, by painting, or by a special wall-paper.

Dadal, Dædalus, dæ'dal, dæ-da'll-an, a. [*L. Dædalus, Gr. Dædalos, an ingenious artist.*] Formed with art; showing artistic skill; ingenious; many; intricate. — *Dædalosa, dæ-da-lua, a.* Having a margin with various windings; of a beautiful and delicate texture: said of the leaves of plants.

Dæmon, dæ'mon. Name as *Dæmon*. **Dæf, dæf, s.t.** [*A form of daf.*] To toss aside; to put off. [*Shak.*]

Dæf, dæf, s.t. [*O.E. afodilla, O.Fr. asphodille, Gr. asphodelos, ARNODIEL.*] The popular name of a British plant of the amaryllid family with large bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, growing in gardens, woods, and meadows; called also *Dæf-downy*, *dæf-dilly*, *Dæf-dilly*.

Dag, dag, n. [*Fr. dagger, akin dagger.*] A kind of old pistol or hand-gun.

Dag, dag, n. [Probably from same root as *dagger*.] A loose end, as of a lock of wool.

Dagger, dagger, n. [*W. dagr, Ir. datparr, Armor. dagger, dag, a dagger or poniard; Gael. daga, a dagger, a pistol; Fr. dague, a dagger.*] A weapon resembling a short sword, with usually a two-edged, sometimes a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters; *princing*, a mark of reverence in the form of a dagger, thus; — *At daggers drawn*, on hostile terms; at war. — *To look or speak daggers*, to look or speak fiercely, savagely. — *s.t.* To stab with a dagger.

Daggle, dag, v.t. — *daggled, daggling.* [*A freq. form of the obsolete verb dag, to bedew, from Icel. dagg, Sw. dagg, dew.*] To make limp by passing through water; to trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to draggle. — *s.t.* To run through mud and water. — *Daggie-tail.* A slattern.

Dagoba, da-gō-ba, n. An oriental structure, circular in form, and sometimes rising to a great height, built to contain relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

Dagon, dā-gōn, n. [*Heb. dag, a fish.*] The national god of the Philistines, represented with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish.

Daguerrotype, da-ger'ō-tip, n. [*From Daguerre of Paris, the inventor.*] A photographic process by which the picture is fixed on a chemically coated metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays; a picture produced by the process.

Dahabieh, da-ha-bē'a, n. [*Egyptian name.*] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for the conveyance of travellers, and having one or two masts with a long yard supporting a triangular sail.

Dahlia, dal'i-a, n. [*From Dahl, a Swedish botanist.*] A genus of American composite plants, consisting of tuberos-rooted herbs, putting forth solitary terminal flowers, well known from the varieties of one species being florists' plants.

Daily, dal'i, a. adv. and n. See under *DAY*.

Daimio, dai'mi-o, n. [*Japanese.*] The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan, the greater number of whom, previous to 1871, exercised the authority of petty princes in their domains.

Dainty, dān'ti, a. [*From O.Fr. daintie, dainté, pleasantness, an agreeable thing, same word as dignity, or from W. dant-aid, dantaid, a dainty, what is toothsome, from dant, a tooth.*] Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious, as food; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; delicate; scrupulous; affectedly fine; nice; ceremonious; elegant; pretty and slight; tender; effeminately beautiful. — *a.* Something delicate to the taste; that which is delicious; a delicacy. — *Daintily, dān'ti-il, adv.* In a dainty manner. — *Daintiness, dān'ti-nes, n.* The state or quality of being dainty.

Dairy, dai'ri, n. [*From O.E. dey, a dairymaid—Sw. deya, a dairymaid, Icel. deyfa,*

a maidservant, a dairymaid; akin -dy in lady.] The place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese; a shop where milk, butter, &c. are sold; also used as an adj. — *Dairy-farm, n.* A farm devoted to the keeping of cows and the sale of dairy produce. — *Dairying, dai'ring, n.* The business of conducting a dairy. — *Dairymaid, dai'ri-maid, n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy. — *Dairyman, dai'ri-man, n.* One who keeps a dairy-farm or a dairy.

Dais, dai'sa, n. [*O.Fr. dais, dais, a dining-table, from L. daisus, a dish, a quilt, Dais, dais, are the same word.*] The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall at which the chief persons sat; the raised floor on which the table stood; the chief seat at the high table; often with a canopy; a canopy.

Daisy, dai'si, n. [*A Sax. dages-edge, day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight.*] The popular name of a composite plant, one of the most common British wild flowers, being found in all pastures and meadows, and several varieties being cultivated in gardens; also the name of several other plants having a somewhat similar blossom. — *Daisy-daisy, a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

Dak, dak, n. DAVE. **Dakot, da-kolt, n.** An East Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands, but seldom take life. — *Dakotiy, da-kot'i, n.* The system of robbing in bands.

Dalai-lama, da-li'i-la-ma, n. One of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the Tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district.

Dale, dal, G. thal, a valley. *Dell* is akin; the root may be in *dell*. A low place between hills; a vale or valley. — *Dalesman, dal's-man, n.* One living in a dale or valley.

Dally, dal'i, v.t. — *dallied, dallying.* [*Probably allied to G. dalen, dalien, talien, to speak or act childishly, to trifle, to toy; or perhaps E. doll.*] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures; to amuse one's self with idle play; to trifle; to linger; to delay; to toy and wanton; to interchange caresses; to fondle; to sport; to play; to frolic. — *Dalliance, dal'yans, n.* The act of dallying, caressing, fondling, trifling, deferring, or delaying. — *Dallier, dal'i-er, n.* One who dallies. — *Dalmatian, dal-mā'ti-an, a.* Of or pertaining to *Dalmatia*. — *Dalmatian dog, a.* variety of dog of elegant shape, of a white colour, thickly marked with black rounded spots; usually kept as a coach-dog. — *Dalmatic, dal-mat'ik, n.* The vestment used by bishops under the chasuble, so called as coming originally from Dalmatia, long, loose, and wide-sleeved.

Dal segno, dal sin'ō, [It. from the sign.] *Mus.* a direction to go back to the sign and repeat from thence to the close.

Daltonism, dal'ton-izm, n. [*From Dalton, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.*] Colour-blindness.

Dam, dam, n. [*A form of dame.*] A female parent; used now only of quadrupeds, useless in contempt.

Dam, dam, n. [*Same word as Sw. and G. damm, Dan. and D. dam (as in Amsterdam Rotterdam, &c.); Lith. dama, a dam.*] A bank, mound, or earth, wall, or other structure, built across a current of water, to raise its level for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes. — *s.t.* — *dammed, damming.* To obstruct by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam.

Damage, dam'aj, n. [*O.F. damage; Fr. domage, from L.L. damnaticum, from L. damnare, loss, injury. DAMN.*] Any hurt, injury, or harm to person, property, character, or reputation; the value in money of what is injured, harmed, or lost; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; in this sense commonly in pl. — *s.t.* — *damaged, damaging.* To injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or virtue of. — *s.t.* To become injured or impaired in soundness

or value. — *Damagable, dam'aj-a-bl, a.* Capable of being injured or impaired; susceptible of damage.

Daman, dam'an, n. A rabbit-like animal, the hyrax, or cony of Scripture.

Damar, dam'ar, n. Same as *Dammer*.

Damasene, dam'as-en, n. [*L. damascenus, from Damascus.*] A kind of plum; a damson. — *s.t.* To damask; to damasken.

Damask, dam'ask, n. Of or belonging to *Damascus*; of the colour of the rose so called; pluk orrosy. — *Damask steel, n.* fine steel chiefly from Damascus, used for sword-blades.

— *a.* The name given to textile fabrics of various materials, more especially silk and linen, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, &c.; a pink colour, like that of the damask-rose. — *s.t.* To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth; to variegate; to diversify; to adorn with figures, as steel-work. — *Damascen, dam'as-ken, s.t.* [*Fr. damascener.*] To ornament (particularly iron and steel) with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as gold, silver, &c., by etching, and the like; to damask.

— *Damask-plum, a.* A small plum, the damson. — *Damask-rose, n.* A pink species of rose, a native of Damascus. — *Damasina, dam'as-in, n.* A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in.

Dama, dam, n. [*Fr. dame, from L. domina, a mistress, fem. of dominus, a lord, whence dominus, dominion, damsel, &c.; same root as E. dame.*] A woman in authority; a mistress; a lady in rank; now more specifically, the wife of a knight or baronet; a woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years; the mistress of an elementary school.

Dammar, dam'ar, n. A gum or resin used as a colourless varnish, and produced by various species of coniferous trees (dammar or dammara-pine) belonging to the South Asiatic islands and New Zealand, hauri gum being a variety.

Dama, dam, v.t. [*L. damno, to condemn, from damnare, damage, a fine, penalty, from root da, as in dare, to give.*] To consign or send to punishment in a future state; to send to hell; to condemn, censure, reprobate severely; to condemn or destroy the success of by common consent, as by hissing in a theatre or by criticism in the press. — *a.* A profane oath; a curse or execration. — *Damnable, dam'na-bl, a.* Liable to be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; odious, detestable, or pernicious. — *Damnableness, dam'na-bl-ness, n.* The state or quality of being damnable. — *Damnably, dam'na-bl, adv.* In a damnable manner; odiously; detestably; infernally. — *Damnation, dam-na'shon, n.* Sentence to punishment in a future state, or the state in which such punishment is undergone; eternal punishment; penalty inflicted for sin; condemnation. — *Damnatory, dam'na-to-ri, a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemning to damnation; condemnatory. — *Damned, damd, p. and a.* Suffering punishment in hell; lost; hateful; detestable; abominable. — *Damnitly, dam'nit-li, s.t.* — *damnitied, damnitying.* [*L. damnitio—damno and facio.*] To cause loss or damage to. — *Damnitly, dam'nit-li, a.* Mischievous. — *Damning, dam'ning, a.* Exposing to damnation; calling for damnation (a *damning* sin).

Damp, damp, a. [*Same word as D. and Dan. damp, G. dampf, steam, vapour, fog, smoke.*] Being in a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid; depressed or dejected. — *a.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog; dejection; depression of spirits; chill; a noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life, such as exists in old disused wells, in mines and coal-pits. — *s.t.* To make damp; to moisten; to chill, deaden, depress, or deject; to check or restrain; to discourage; to dispirit; to abate.

— *Dampen, damp'en, s.t.* To make damp or moist. — *s.t.* To grow or become damp. — *Damper, damp'er, n.* One who or that which damps; an iron plate sliding across a fire of a furnace, &c., to check or regulate the draught of air; a piece of mechan-

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, bē; pina, pin; nōte, not, move; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; a. So above—the Fr. u.

lism in a pianoforte which, after the finger has left the key, checks a long-continued vibration of the strings; a cake made of flour and water without fermentation is a colonial word. [*Mid.*]—Danish, *dauglish*, *e*. Moderately damp or moist.—*Damply*, *damp'lish*, *adv.* In a dampish manner.—*Dampness*, *damp'pish-ness*, *n.* The state or condition of being damp; moistness; humidity.

Damsel, *dam'sel*, *n.* [*Fr. demoiselle*, *O. Fr. damoisele*, *damoisele*, from *L. L. dominiella*, *dim. of L. domina*, *domina*, a mistress. *DAME.*] A young unmarried woman; a maiden; a virgin.

Damson, *dam'son*, *n.* [*Contr. from damascene* (which see).] A small black, dark-purple, purple, or yellow plum.

Dan, *dan*, *n.* [*O. Fr. dan*, *dank*, a master, from *L. dominus*, *dominus*.] An old title of honour equivalent to *master*, *sir*, *don* ('*Dan Chaucer*').

Dance, *dans*, *v.t.*—*danced*, *dancing*. [*Fr. danser*, from *O. H. G. dansen*, to draw.] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by music; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, as *n* and *down*, backwards and forwards.—*v.t.* To make to dance; to dandle.—*v.t.* To make to dance; to be assiduous in attentions and officious civilities.—*n.* A leaping or skipping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune; the regular movements of one who dances; a tune by which dancing is regulated.—*Dancer*, *danc'er*, *n.* One who dances.—*Dancing-master*, *n.* A teacher of dancing.

Dandelion, *dand'i-lion*, *n.* [*Fr. dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well-known composite plant, having a naked stalk, with one large bright yellow flower, and a tapering milky perennial root of aperient and tonic properties.

Dandle, *dand'l*, *v.t.*—*dandled*, *dandling*. [*Allied to G. dandl*, prattle, frivolity, *stideln*, to trifle, to dandle.] To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to fondle, amuse, or treat as a child; to pet.—*Dandler*, *dand'ler*, *n.* One who dandles.

Dandruff, *dand'ruf*, *n.* [*Probably Celtic; W. Ion*, skin, and *druf*, bad.] A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dandy, *dand'i*, *n.* [*Fr. dandie*, a ninny, akin to *E. dandie*.] A man who pays excessive attention to dress; one who dresses with special finery; a fop; a coxcomb.—*n.* Finely or foppishly dressed; foppish; trim; gay.—*Dandily*, *dand'i-ly*, *adv.* To make, turn, or dress out as a dandy or fop.—*Dandyish*, *dand'i-ish*, *a.* Like a dandy.—*Dandyism*, *dand'i-ism*, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

Dane, *dan*, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark.—*Danegeld*, *Danegeld*, *dan'geld*, *n.* [*Gerl. geld*—*A. Sax. geld*, *geld*, a payment.] An annual tax laid on the English nation in early times for maintaining fleets to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace.—*Danish*, *dani'sh*, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.—*n.* The language of the Danes.

Danger, *dan'jer*, *n.* [*Formerly control, power*, *Fr. danger*, *O. Fr. dangier*, *dangier*, a feudal term for right to woods and waters, from *L. L. dominarium*, from *L. dominus*, a lord; akin *dominion*, *dome*, *damelet*, &c.] Exposure to destruction, ruin, injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; hazard; jeopardy.—*Dangerous*, *dan'jer-us*, *a.* Attended with danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk; creating danger; causing risk of evil.—*Dangerously*, *dan'jer-us-ly*, *adv.* In a dangerous manner or condition.—*Dangerousness*, *dan'jer-us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being dangerous.

Dangle, *dang'l*, *v.t.*—*dangled*, *dangling*. [*Allied to Dan. dangis*, *Sw. and Icel. dangis*, to swing.] To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing; to be a humble obsequious follower, or to hang about a person (with *about* or *after*).—*v.t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.—*Dangler*, *dang'ler*, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about women.

Dank, *dank*, *a.* [*Nasalized form allied to*

dangle and *Sw. dang*, *dew.*] Damp; moist; humid.—*n.* [*Moisture*, humidity; the watery element. [*Mid.*]—*Dankish*, *dank'ish*, *a.* Somewhat damp.

Dancess, *dan'ses*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A female stage-dancer.

Danubian, *da-nu'bi-an*, *a.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube.

Dap, *dap*, *v.t.* [*Onomatopoeic.*] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water; an angling word.

Daphnol, *daf'nol*, *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. daphnol*, *λαύλ*.] *Ec.* a term applied to the laurels and kindred plants.

Dapper, *dap'p'r*, *a.* [*Same word as D. dapper*, *Sw. and Dan. dapper*, *G. tapfer*, brave.] Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively; neat.—*Dapperling*, *dap'p'r-ling*, *n.* A dwarf; a little fellow.

Dapple, *dap'pl*, *n.* [*Icel. dappill*, a spot; perhaps akin to *dip*, *deep*.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour.—*v.t.* *dappled*, *dapp'ling*. To spot; to variegate with spots.—*Dapple-bay*, *a.* Of a bay colour, variegated by spots of a different shade.—*Dapple-gray*, *n.* Of a gray colour, variegated by spots of a different shade.

Dare, *där*, *v.t.*—*prot. dared* or *dured*; *pp. dared*; *ppr. daring*. [*A. Sax. ic dare*, I dare, *he dare*, he dare, *us durren*, we dare; *ic dorote*, I durst; *Goth. dauvan*, O. H. G. *darwan*; *eng. Gr. darosta*, *Sk. darata*, to be courageous.] To have courage for any purpose; to make up the mind to undertake something hazardous or dangerous; to be bold enough to venture.—*v.t.*—*dared*, *daring*. To challenge; to provoke; to defy.—*Dare-avill*, *n.* A desperado; one who fears nothing and will attempt anything.—*Daring*, *dä'ring*, *a.* Bold; audacious; courageous; intrepid; adventurous. *n.* Courage; boldness; fearlessness; audacity.—*Daringly*, *dä'ring-ly*, *adv.* In a daring manner.—*Daringness*, *dä'ring-ness*, *n.* Boldness.

Dare, *där*, *v.t.* [*Perhaps akin to dare*, *dance*, by interchange of *s* and *r*; comp. *tor*; to dare.] To snubby by sudden terror; to daunt.

Dare, *där*, *n.* The dare. *DARE.*

Dare, *där*, *n.* [*A. Contr. for day-work.*] A day's work; the quantity of work turned out in a day. [*Provincial.*]

Dark, *dark*, *a.* [*A. Sax. dorc*; not found in the other Teutonic languages; comp. *Gael. and Ir. dorca*, *dark*, black.] Destitute of light; not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; gloomy; disheartening; not cheerful; concealed; secret; mysterious; not easily understood; not unlightness with knowledge; rude; ignorant (the *dark ages*); morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister; keeping designs concealed; not fair; and of the complexion.—*n.* (Usually with *the*.) Darkness; the absence of light; a dark hue; a dark part; secrecy; obscurity; a state of ignorance.—*Darken*, *där'kn*, *v.t.* To make dark or black; to deprive of light; to obscure, cloud, make dim; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less clear or intelligible; to make less white or clear; to tan; to tully; to taint.—*v.t.* To grow dark or darker.—*Darkish*, *där'k-ish*, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.—*Darkling*, *där'k-ling*, *adv.* [*Dar*, and term. *-ing*, as in *falling-lev* in *hanging*.] In the dark; at night.—*a.* Black-looking; lowering; gloomy. [*Thack.*]—*Darkly*, *där'k-ly*, *adv.* In a dark manner; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.—*Darkness*, *där'k-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being dark; the want of physical light; gloom; obscurity; deepness of shade or colour; physical, intellectual, or moral blindness; ignorance; sinfulness; secrecy; uncertainty; want of clearness or intelligibility.—*Darksome*, *där'k-som*, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure.—*Darky*, *där'k-y*, *n.* A popular name for a negro.

Darling, *där'ling*, *a.* [*A. Sax. döring*—*deor*, dear, and *dim*, term.—*Ing. DEAR.*] Dearly beloved; dear; favourite.—*n.* One much beloved; a favourite.

Darn, *därn*, *v.t.* [*W. and Armor. darn*, *Ir.*

darna, a piece, a patch.] To mend a rent or hole in, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew or repair by crossing and reversing the stitches.—*n.* A piece mended by darning.—*Darner*, *där'n-er*, *n.* One who darns.

Darnel, *där'näl*, *n.* [*O. Fr. darnelle*; same root as *D. door*, *G. Aor*, a fool, *Lith. dur-nas*, foolish, mad; from its narcotic properties.] A troublesome weed in corn-fields, with ryo-like ears, which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying.

Dart, *där't*, *n.* [*O. Fr. dart*, *Mod. Fr. dard*; of Germanic origin—*Sw. dart*, *A. Sax. daroth*, *O. H. G. sart*.] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; anything which pierces and wounds; a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring, or flight.—*v.t.* To throw (to dart, &c.) with a sudden thrust; to throw swiftly; to shoot.—*v.t.* To fly, as a dart; to fly rapidly; to spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run.—*Darter*, *där't-er*, *n.* One that darts; a web-footed tropical bird of the pelican tribe, so called from darting after fish in the water.—*Dartingly*, *där't-ing-ly*, *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

Darwinian, *där-wi'n-i-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated naturalist.—*n.* A believer in Darwinism.—*Darwinism*, *där-wi'n-i-ism*, *n.* The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin, the principal points being that there is a tendency to variation in organic beings, so that descendants may differ very widely from progenitors; that animals and plants tend naturally to multiply rapidly, so that if unchecked they would soon overstock the whole globe; that there is thus a continual struggle for existence among all organized beings; that the strongest and best fitted for particular surroundings are best fitted to survive, and the others die out; that from a few forms (perhaps even one) spring all existing species, genera, orders, &c., of animals and plants.

Dash, *dash*, *v.t.* [*A Scandinavian word—Dan. dash*, to slap, *dask*, a slap, *Sw. dasha*, to beat.] To cause to strike or come against suddenly and with violence; to strike or throw violently or suddenly; to sprinkle or mix slightly; to disturb or frustrate (to dash courage); to confound, confuse, abash.—*v.t.* To dash off, to form or sketch out in haste carelessly; to execute hastily or with careless rapidity.—*v.t.* To rush with violence; to strike or be cast together by collision; something thrown into another substance; infusion; admixture; a sudden check; abatement; a rapid movement; a sudden onset; the capacity for unhesitating, prompt action; vigour in attack; a flourish or ostentatious parade; a mark or line (—) in writing or printing noting a break or pause.—*Dasher*, *däsh'er*, *n.* One who or that which dashes; the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like; also, a dash-board.—*Dashing*, *däsh'ing*, *a.* Impetuous; spirited; showy; brilliant.—*Dash-board*, *n.* A board or leather apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c., from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses.—*Dash-wheel*, *n.* A wheel revolving in a cistern, used for washing woven goods by dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the cistern.

Dastard, *däs'tärd*, *n.* [*Icel. dæst*, exhausted; akin to *dæst*, the suffix being -ard.] A coward; a petroom; one who meanly shrinks from danger.—*a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.—*Dastardliness*, *däs'tärd-li-ness*, *n.* Cowardliness.—*Dastardly*, *däs'tärd-ly*, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.—*Dastardness*, *däs'tärd-ness*, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.

Dasy-meter, *däs-i-m'et-er*, *n.* [*Gr. dasys*, dense, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the density of a gas.

Dasyur, *däs-i-ur*, *n.* [*Gr. dasys*, hairy, and

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. too; ng, sing; vn, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

ours, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a plantigrade carnivorous marsupial found in Australia.

Date, DATUM.

Date, dat, n. [Fr., from *L. datum*, given, used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents.] That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed; the time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done; the period of time at or during which one has lived or anything has existed; era; age.—*s. d.*—*dated, dating.* To write down the date on; to append the date to; to note or fix the time of.—*s. t.* To reckon time; to begin at a certain date (to date from the 10th century); to have a certain date.—*Dateless, dat'les, a.* Having no date; undated; so old as to be beyond date; having no fixed limit; eternal.

Date, dat, n. [O. Fr. *date*, Fr. *datte*, from *L. dactylus*, Gr. *dactylos*, a finger, a date.] The fruit of the date-tree or *date-palm*, consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, and having a delicious perfume and taste, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia.—**Date-palm, Date-tree, n.** A palm having a stem rising to the height of 80 or 90 feet, crowned with large feathery leaves, the female plant bearing a bunch of from 100 to 200 dates.—**Date-sugar, n.** Sugar from the fruit of the date-palm, and some other species.

Dative, da'tiv, a. [*L. datus*, from *do*, to give.] Gram. a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or the doing of something to or for.—*a.* The dative case.

Datum, da'tum, a. pl. Data, da'ta. [*L.*] Something given or admitted; some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known, from which other facts, propositions, &c., are to be deduced.—*Datum line, geom.* the base line of a section from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, &c.

Daub, drb, s. t. [O. Fr. *dauber*, to plaster, from *L. dealbare*, to white-wash—*da*, intense, and *albus*, white.] To smear with soft adhesive matter, as with mud or slime; to plaster; to soil; to defile; to besmeer; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste; to load with affected finery.—*a.* A smear or smearing; a coarse painting.—**Dauber, da'ber, n.** One who daubs; a builder of walls with clay or mud mixed with straw; a coarse painter; a law and gross flatterer.—**Dauby, da'bi, a.** Viscous; slimy; adhesive.

Daughter, da'ter, n. [*A. Sax. dōhter*—*D. dochter*, Dan. *døtter*, Icel. *dóttir*, G. *tochter*, Gr. *thughrā*, Per. *doktarā*, Skr. *duktirī*, Lith. *duktis*, Ir. *dear*—daughter.] A female child of any age; a female descendant; a title of affection given to a woman by a person whose age, position, or office entitles the speaker to respect or esteem; the female offspring of an animal or plant.—**Daughter-in-law, n.** A son's wife.—**Daughterliness, da'ter-les, n.** The state of being daughterly.—**Daughterly, da'ter-li, a.** Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

Daak, dak, n. Same as *Dauk*.

Daint, dant, s. t. [O. Fr. *dancier*, Fr. *danser*, to dance, from *L. domitare*, a freq. of *domo*, to tame, from root of *dominus*, a lord. *TAME*.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear.—**Dainter, dant'er, n.** One who daunts.—**Dauntless, dant'les, a.** Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged.—**Dauntlessly, dant'les-li, adv.** In a bold fearless manner.—**Dauntlessness, dant'les-nes, a.** Fearlessness; intrepidity.

Dauphin, da'fin, n. [Fr. *dauphin*, the title originally of the lords of *Dauphiné*, and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province, from *L. delphinus*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiné.] The eldest son of the King of France prior to the revolution of 1830.—**Dauphiness, da'fin-es, n.** The wife of the dauphin.

Daw, da, n. One of the South African solms, a species only found on the plains.

Dawd, daw'd, n. [Origin unknown.] *Nest*, either of the two projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting the boats by means of pulleys.

Davy-lamp, da'vi-lamp, n. A lamp whose flame is surrounded by wire, invented by Sir Humphry Davy to protect the miners from explosions of fire-damp.

Daw, da, n. [From cry.] A jackdaw.

Dawdle, da'dl, s. t. [Akin to *dadlle*, and probably to *dowdy*, a slattern.] To waste time; to trifle; to saunter.—*s. t.* To waste by trifling.—**Dawdler, da'dler, n.** One who dawdles; a trifler.

Dawk, dak, n. [?Ind.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, &c., or travellers in palanquins.

Dawn, dawn, s. t. [*A. Sax. dagian*, to dawn or become day, from *day*, day.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; to begin to become visible or appear (the truth dawns upon me).—*a.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; rising; first appearance (the dawn of civilization, &c.).—**Dawning, dan'ing, n.** The growing light in the morning; dawn.

Day, da, n. [*A. Sax. dag*—*D. Dan.* and Sw. *dag*, Icel. *dag*, Goth. *days*, *o. tag*; not connected with *L. dies*, a day.] That space of time during which there continues to be light, in contradistinction to night; the time between the rising and setting of the sun; the period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; light; sunshine (in the open day); any period of time distinguished from other time (the authors of that day); age; era; epoch; in the plural often = lifetime, earthly existence; the contest of a day or day of combat (to gain the day); an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event; anniversary.—*Days of grace*, a certain number of days (usually three) allowed for the payment of a bill (not payable on demand) beyond the date marked on the face of it specifying when it becomes due.—*Astronomical, natural, or solar day*, the interval between the sun's leaving the meridian and his return to it.—*Mean solar day*, the mean of all the solar days in the year.—*Sidereal day*, the time of one apparent revolution of the fixed stars.—*Civil day*, the day beginning and ending at midnight.—*Jewish day*, the interval between sunset and sunset.—*Day's journey*, an indefinite measure of distance frequently mentioned in Scripture; the average distance one can travel on a day, say from 12 miles or more on foot, to 30 or over on horseback.—**Daily, da'li, n.** Happening, being, or appearing every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day.—*adv.* Every day; day by day.—*a.* A newspaper published daily.—**Day-bed, n.** A bed used for rest during the day; a couch; a sofa. [*Shak.*]—**Day-blindness, n.** The visual defect by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night.—**Day-book, n.** A book in which are recorded the debits and credits or accounts of the day.—**Day-break, da'brak, n.** The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.—**Daydream, da'drim, n.** A reverie; a visionary fancy indulged in when awake.—**Daydreamer, da'dre-mer, n.** One who indulges in daydreams.—**Dayfly, da'li, n.** The popular name of those neuropterous insects which, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form exist only from a few hours to a few days.—**Day-labour, n.** Labour hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labour.—**Day-labourer, n.** One who works by the day.—**Daylight, da'lit, n.** The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.—**Day-ly, a.** (The beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.) A liliaceous plant of which the fragrant yellow species is a favourite garden flower.—**Day-long, da'**

long, a. Lasting all day.—**Day-post, da'p'ost, n.** The dawn. [*It.*]—**Day-school, n.** A school taught during the day, at which the scholars are not boarded; opposed to evening-school, boarding-school.—**Day-night, n.** A defect of vision, in which the sight is clear and strong only in the daylight.—**Daysman, dar'man, n.** [Lit. one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] A umpire or arbiter; a mediator (O.T.).—**Day-spring, da'spring, n.** The dawn; the beginning of the day (N.T.).—**Daytime, da'tim, n.** The time of daylight.

Daze, daz, s. t. [The same word as Icel. *dasa*, to tire out; O.D. *dassen*, to be foolish; akin *doze, daisy*.] To stun or stupefy; to blind by too strong a light.

Dazzle, daz'el, s. t. *to dazzle, dazzling.* [Freq. of *daze*.] To overpower or blind with light; to dim by excess of light; *to overpower* or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.—*s. t.* To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant; to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes).—*a.* A dazzling light; glitter.—**Dazzler, dar'ler, n.** One who or that which dazzles.—**Dazzling, dar'ling, a.** So bright as to dazzle; excessively brilliant.—**Dazzlingly, dar'ling-li, adv.** In a dazzling manner.

Deacon, de'kon, n. [*L. diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*, a minister or servant.] In the Roman and Anglican churches, a member of the lowest of the three orders of priesthood (bishops, priests, and deacons); in Presbyterian churches, a functionary who attends to the secular interests of the church; among Congregationalists, Baptists and others, one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation under the minister; in Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade.—**Deaconess, de'kon-es, n.** A female deacon in the primitive church.—**Deacon-head, de'kon-hud, n.** The state or office of a deacon; deacons collectively.—**Deceary, Deceanship, de'ken-ri, de'kon-ship, n.** The office of a deacon.

Dead, ded, a. [*A. Sax. dēad*—*D. dood*, Dan. *død*, Icel. *dauðr*, Goth. *deudra*. *DEATH, DIE*.] Deprived, devoid, or destitute of life; having lost the vital principle; lifeless; inanimate; hence, wanting animation, activity, spirit, vigour; numb; callous; void of perception; resembling death; deep and sound (a dead calm); perfectly still or motionless (a dead calm); monotonous; unvarying or unbroken by aperture or projections (a dead level, or wall); unemployed; useless (dead capital or stock); unreverberating, dull, heavy (a dead sound); tasteless, rapid, spiritless, flat, as liquors; producing death; sure or unerring as death (a dead shot); in a state of spiritual death; under the power of sin; cut off from the rights of a citizen; not communicating motion or power (dead steam); no longer spoken, or in common use by a people (a dead language); having no gloss, warmth, or brightness (a dead colour).—**The dead (sac.)**, the time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the culminating point, as the midst of winter or of night; (pl.), those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.—*adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; completely (dead tired, dead drunk).—**Deaden, ded'n, s. t.**—*to deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility; to blunt the vigour or action of; to destroy the acuteness, pungency, spirit, or brilliancy of; to render dull, heavy, or rapid.—**Deadly, ded'li, a.** Causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive; implacable.—*adv.* In a manner resembling death (deadly pale); mortally; destructively.—**Deadliness, ded'li-nes, a.** The quality of being deadly.—**Deadness, ded'nes, n.** The state of being dead; lifelessness; want of animation, spirit, vigour, activity, or force.—**Dead-head, n.** In clock and watch making, a term applied to a kind of escapement in which the seconds hand is made to stand still an instant after each beat without recoil.—**Dead-centre, Dead-point, n.** A position in a link motion such as that when the crank*

place, or from *debris*, as troops.—*Debou-
chare*, *də-bu'shär*, *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or
opening of a river or channel.

Debris, *də-brēs'*, *n.* [Fr., from *dē*, *L. dis-*
sonder, apart, and *bris*, to break.]
Fragments; rubbish; ruins; *peot*, any ac-
cumulation of broken and detached mat-
ter, as that which arises from the waste
of rocks, and which is piled up at their
base or swept away by water.

Debt, *dēt*, *n.* [O.Fr. *debtis* (now *dette*), *L.*
debita, things due. *Désir*.] That which
is due from one person to another; that
which one person is bound to pay to or
perform for another; what is incumbent
on one to do or suffer; a due; an obliga-
tion; the state of owing something to an-
other (to be in *debt*); a duty neglected or
violated; a trespass; a sin (N.T.).—*Debtor*,
dē'tör, *n.* [L. *debitor*.] A person who owes
another either money, goods, or services;
the correlative of *creditor*; one who has
received from another an advantage of any
kind; one indebted or in debt.

Début, *də-bū'*, *n.* [Fr.—*dē*, from, and *but*,
butt, butt. The word has its meaning
from the bowl being brought from the
butt on one commencing to play at bowls.]
Entrance upon anything; first appearance
before the public, as that of an actor or
actress on the stage.—*Débutant*, *fem.* *Dé-*
butante, *də-bū'tān*, *də-bū'tāt*, *n.* [Fr.]
One who makes a *début* or first appearance
before the public.

Decachord, *dē-kā'kōrd*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten,
and *chordē*, string.] An ancient Greek
musical instrument, triangular in shape,
and having ten strings.

Deca- *minated*, *dē-kā'mīnā-ted*, *a.* [L.
ca-, off, and *caeminatus*, pointed, from
caumen, a point.] Having the top cut
off.

Decade, *dēkād*, *dēk'ad*, *n.* [L. *de-*
cas, *decada*, G. *deka*, from *deka*, ten.]
The sum or number of ten; an aggregate
order of group consisting of ten; specifically,
an aggregate of ten years.—*Decadal*, *dēk'ad-*
al, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of
tens.

Decadence, *Decadency*, *dē-kā'dens*, *dē-kā'-*
den-sī, *a.* [Fr. *decadence*, L. *decadentia*,
from *L. de*, down, and *cado*, to fall.] *De-*
ca-; a falling into a lower state.—*Decad-*
ent, *dē-kā'dent*, *a.* In decadence; decay-
ing; deteriorating.

Decagon, *dēk'a-gōn*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and
gōnia, a corner.] *Geom.* a plane figure
having ten sides and ten angles.—*Decag-*
onal, *dē-kā'gō-nal*, *a.* Of or belonging to
a decagon.

Decagram, *Decagramme*, *dēk'a-gram*, *dā-*
kā gram, *n.* [Fr. *decagramme*, Gr. *deka*,
ten, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight
of 10 grammes, equal to 5644 drams avoird-
upois.

Decagyn, *dēk'a-jīn*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and
gynē, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having ten
pistils.—*Decagynia*, *Decagynous*, *dēk'a-*
jīn'i-an, *dē-kā'jī-nūs*, *a.* *Bot.* having ten
pistils.

Decahedron, *dēk-a-hē'drōn*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*,
ten, and *hedra*, a seat, a base.] *Geom.* a
figure or body having ten sides.—*Deca-*
hedral, *dēk-a-hē'drāl*, *a.* Having ten
sides.

Decalcify, *dē-kal'sī-fī*, *v. t.* [L. *de*, priv., and
calx, *calcis*, lime, chalk.] To deprive of
lime, as bones of their hardening matter,
so as to reduce them to gelatine.—*Decal-*
cification, *dē-kal'sī-fī-kā'shōn*, *n.* The
removal of calcareous matter, as from
bones.

Decalitre, *dē-kā-lē'tr*, *n.* [Fr., from Gr.
deka, ten, and Fr. *litre*.] A French mea-
sure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or
610³/₁₀ cubic inches, equal to 24 imperial
gallons nearly.

Decalogue, *dēk'a-lōg*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten,
and *logos*, a word.] The ten command-
ments or precepts given by God to Moses
at Mount Sinai.—*Decalogist*, *dē-kal'ō-jīst*,
n. One who explains the decalogue.

Decametre, *dē-kā-mē'tr*, *n.* [Fr., from Gr.
deka, ten, and *metron*, measure.] A French
measure of length, consisting of 10 metres,
and equal to 393⁷/₁₀ English inches or 39 3/8
feet.

Decamp, *dē-kāmp'*, *v. t.* [Fr. *décamper*—*dē*,

and *camp*, a camp.] To remove or
depart from a camp or camping ground;
to march off; to depart; to take one's self
off, especially in a secret or clandestine
manner.—*Decampment*, *dē-kāmp'ment*,
n. Departure from a camp; a marching
off.

Decanal, *dē-kān'al*, *a.* [L. *decanus*, a dean.
Dēan.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decanter, *dē-kān'dēr*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten,
and *entēr*, *entērōs*, a mist.] *Bot.* a plant
having ten stamens.—*Scandrius*, *Decan-*
drous, *dē-kān'dri-an*, *dē-kān'drūs*, *a.* *Bot.*
having ten stamens.

Decangular, *dē-kāng'gū-lēr*, *a.* [Gr. *deka*,
ten, and *E. angulus*.] Having ten angles.

Decant, *dē-kānt'*, *v. t.* [Fr. *décantier*, to *dē-*
cant—*dē*, and *cantier*, from O.Fr. *cant*, a
rim, an edge; lit. to pour out by canting
or tilting. *Cant*.] To pour off gently, as
liquor from its sediment, or from one ves-
sel into another.—*Decantation*, *dē-kān-*
tā'shōn, *n.* The act of decanting.—*Dē-*
cantier, *dē-kān'tēr*, *n.* One who decants;
a vessel used to decant liquors, or for re-
ceiving decanted liquors; a glass vessel or
bottle used for holding wine or other
liquors for filling drinking-glasses.

Decaphyllous, *dē-kāfī'lūs*, *a.* [Gr. *deka*,
ten, and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having ten
leaves; applied to the perianth of flowers.

Decapite, *dē-kāp'ītāt*, *v. t.*—*decapitated*,
dēk'ap'ītāt, *v. t.*—*decapitatus*,
dēk'ap'ītāt, *v. t.*—*decapitatus*,
to behead—*L. de* and *caput*, head.] To
behead; to cut off the head of.—*Decapita-*
tion, *dē-kāp'ītāt'shōn*, *n.* The act of be-
heading.

Decapod, *dēk'a-pōd*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and
pous, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order of
crustaceans (crabs, lobsters) having ten
feet; one of that division of the cuttle-
fishes which have ten prehensile arms.—
a. Having ten feet; belonging to the *dē-*
capods.—*Decapodal*, *Decapodous*, *dē-kāp-*
ō-dal, *dē-kāp'ō-dūs*, *a.* Belonging to the
order of decapods; having ten feet.

Decarboxate, *dē-kā'kō-bō-kāt*, *v. t.* To de-
prive of carbonic acid.—*Decarbonization*,
Decarboxiation, *dē-kā'kō-bō-nī-zā'shōn*, *dē-*
kā'kō-ri-zā'shōn, *n.* The process of de-
priving of carbon.—*Decarboxate*, *Decar-*
boxise, *dē-kā'kō-nīz*, *dē-kā'kō-nīs*, *v. t.*—
decarbonised, *decarbonising*. To deprive
of carbon.

Decastich, *dēk'a-stīk*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten,
and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting
of ten lines.

Decasytle, *dēk'a-stīl*, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten,
and *stylon*, a column.] A portico or colon-
nade of ten columns.—*a.* Decorated with
or having ten columns.—*a.* Having ten
columns.

Decasyllabic, *dēk'a-sīl-lāb'īk*, *a.* [Gr. *deka*,
ten, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Having ten
syllables.

Decay, *dē-kā'*, *v. t.* [O.Fr. *decaer*, from *L.*
de, down, and *cadere*, to fall; seen also in
cadence, *chance*, *casual*, *incident*, &c.] To
pass gradually from a sound, prosperous,
or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or
toward weakness, or dissolution; to be-
come decomposed or corrupted; to rot; to
be gradually impaired; to waste or moulder
away.—*v. i.* To impair; to bring to a worse
state. [*Shak.*—*n.* The state or process of
decaying; decline to a worse or less perfect
state; decomposition; putrefaction; de-
terioration; wasting.—*Decayfulness*, *dē-*
kād'nes, *n.* A state of being decayed.—
Decayer, *dē-kā'ēr*, *n.* That which causes
decay.

Decess, *dē-sēs'*, *n.* [Fr. *décès*, from *L. de-*
cessus, departure—*dē*, and *cedo*, *cessum*,
to go. *Cess*.] Departure from this life;
death.—*v. t.* To depart from this life; to
die.—*Decessant*, *dē-sēs'nt*, *p.* Departed from
life; dead; frequently used as a noun; the
word *person* being understood.—*Deces-*
sant, *dē-sēs'nt*, *a.* [L. *decidens*.] Departing;
removing.

Decent, *dē-sēt'*, *a.* [O.Fr. *decent*, L. *deceptus*,
from *deceptio*, *deceptum*, to deceive, lit. to
take down—*dē*, down, and *capio*, to take.
Capable.] The quality or act of deceiv-
ing; guilefulness; the act of misleading
a person; any artifice, stratagem, or prac-
tice, which misleads another, or causes
him to believe what is false; act of fraud;
cheat; fallacy. *Syn.* under *FRAUD*.—*De-*

centful, *dē-sēt'fūl*, *a.* Given to deceive;
full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive,
or insinuate; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.
—*Decentfully*, *dē-sēt'fūlī*, *adv.* In a de-
centful manner.—*Decentfulness*, *dē-sēt'fūl-*
nes, *n.* Disposition or tendency to mis-
lead or deceive; the quality of being de-
centful.—*Deceive*, *dē-sēv'*, *v. t.*—*deceived*,
deceiv'd. [Fr. *décevoir*, O.Fr. *decever*.]
To mislead the mind of, especially inten-
tionally; to cause to believe what is false,
or disbelieve what is true; to cause to mis-
take; to impose on; to delude; to frustrate
or disappoint (the hopes, &c.).—*Deceivable*,
dē-sēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable
to be deceived.—*Deceivableness*, *dē-sēv'a-*
bl-nes, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.—
Deceivably, *dē-sēv'a-blī*, *adv.* In a deceiv-
able manner.—*Deceiver*, *dē-sēv'ēr*, *n.* One
who deceives.

December, *dē-sēm'bēr*, *n.* [L., from *decem*,
ten, this being the tenth month among
the early Romans, who began the year in
March. The twelfth and last month of
the year, in which the sun is greatest in
distance south of the equator.—*Decem-*
berly, *dē-sēm'bēr-lī*, *a.* Resembling
December; chilly; gloomy; cheerless.

Decemid, *dē-sēm'īd*, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten,
and *dividō*, to divide.] *Bot.* ten-cleft; divid-
ed into ten parts; having ten divisions.

Decemlocular, *dē-sēm-lok'ū-lēr*, *a.* [L.
decem, ten, and *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* hav-
ing ten cells for seeds.

Decempedal, *dē-sēm'pē-dal*, *a.* [L. *decem*,
ten, and *pēs*, a foot.] Having ten feet;
ten feet in length.

Decemvir, *dē-sēm'vēr*, *a.* pl. *Decemviri*,
Decemviri, *dē-sēm'vēr-z*, *dē-sēm'vī-rī*, *L.*
decem, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten
magistrates, who had absolute authority
in ancient Rome, from a.c. 449 to 447.—
Decemviral, *dē-sēm'vēr'al*, *a.* Pertaining to
the decemviri.—*Decemvirate*, *dē-sēm'-*
vēr'ēt, *n.* The office of the decemviri; the
decemviri collectively.

Decency. Under *DÉCOR*.

Decennary, *dē-sēm'nārī*, *n.* [L. *decennium*,
a period of ten years.—*decem*, ten, and
annus, a year.] A period of ten years.—
Decennial, *dē-sēm'nārī*, *a.* Continuing for
ten years; consisting of ten years; happen-
ing every ten years.

Decent, *dē'sent*, *a.* [L. *decens*, *decentia*,
ppr. of *decent*, it becomes; akin *decoratus*,
decorum.] Becoming; having a character
or show that gains general approval; suit-
able, as to words, behaviour, dress, and
ceremony; seemly; decorous; free from im-
modesty; not obscene; modest; moderate;
tolerant, passable, respectable (colloq.).
—*Decency*, *dē'sen-sī*, *n.* [L. *decencia*.]
The state or quality of being decent; prop-
riety in actions or discourse; decorum;
modesty; freedom from ribaldry or obscen-
ity; a decent or becoming ceremony or rite.
—*Decentia*, *dē'sen-sī*, *n.* Somewhat
decent; of a fairly good kind or quality;
passable. [Colloq.]—*Decently*, *dē'sen-tī*,
adv. In a decent or becoming manner;
tolerably, passably, or fairly (colloq.).—
Decentness, *dē'sen-tēs*, *n.* The state of being
decent; decency.

Decentralize, *dē-sen'trāl-īz*, *v. t.* To distrib-
ute what has been centralized; to remove
from direct connection or dependence on
a central authority.—*Decentralization*,
dē-sen'trāl-īzā'shōn, *n.* The act of de-
centralizing; politics, the act of distribut-
ing among a number of places through-
out a country the administration of its
internal affairs.

Deception, *dē-sēp'shōn*, *n.* [L. *deceptio*, *de-*
ceptionis, a deceiving. *Deceiv*.] The
act of deceiving or misleading; habit of
deceiving; the state of being deceived or
misled; that which deceives; artifice;
cheat. *Syn.* under *FRAUD*.—*Deceptibility*,
dē-sēp'tī-bīl'itē, *n.* Liability to be de-
ceived.—*Deceptible*, *dē-sēp'tī-bl*, *a.* Liable
to be deceived.—*Deceptively*, *dē-sēp'tī-*
vī, *adv.* Tending to deceive; having power to mis-
lead or impress false opinions; mislead-
ing.—*Deceptively*, *dē-sēp'tī-vī*, *adv.* In
a manner to deceive.—*Deceptiveness*,
dē-sēp'tī-vēs, *n.* The state of being decep-
tive; tendency or aptness to deceive.—
Deceptivity, *dē-sēp'tī-vītē*, *n.* A thing

which deceives; a sham.—*Decesptory*, *de-sep-to-ri*, a. Deceptive.

Decern, *de-tern*, v.t. and t. [*L. decerno, decretum*, to decree.] *Scots law*, to judge; to adjudge; to decree; to pass judgment.

Dechristianize, *de-kris'tyan-iz*, v.t. — *de-christianized, de-kris'tyan-iz-ed*. To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.

Decide, *de-sid'*, v.t. — *decided, decid-ing*. [*L. decido* — *de*, and *cado*, to cut, seen also in *conclude, precise, excision*.] To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, finally or authoritatively; to settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; to determine the issue or result of; to conclude; to end.—v.i. To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to pronounce a judgment.—*Decidable*, *de-sid'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being decided.

Decided, *de-sid'-ed*, a. Well marked; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt; free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering.—*Decidedly*, *de-sid'-ed-ly*, adv. In a decided or determined manner; in a manner to preclude doubt.—*Decider*, *de-sid-er*, n. One who decides.

Deciduous, *de-sid'u-us*, a. [*L. deciduus, deciduo* — *de*, and *cado*, to fall; akin *decay*.] Not permanent; or permanent; but applied to trees whose leaves fall in autumn and to leaves or other parts of the plant that fall; *soot*, applied to parts which fall off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as hair, horns, teath.—*Decidua*, *de-sid'u-a*, n. [*For decidua membrana*, the membrane that falls off.] A membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition.—*Deciduate*, *de-sid'u-ate*, a. Applied to those mammals, as Man, the *Quadrumana*, *Carnivora*, &c., which throw off a decidua after parturition.—*Deciduousness*, *Deciduity*; *de-sid'u-ous-ness*, *de-sid'u-ity*, n. The quality of being deciduous.

Decigramma, *de-si-gram*, n. [*Fr.*] A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme.

Decilitre, *de-si-li-tr*, n. [*Fr.*] A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

Decillion, *de-sil'y-on*, n. In English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; in French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power.—*Decillionth*, *de-sil'y-onth*, a. Being one of a decillion equal parts.—n. One such part.

Decimal, *desi-mal*, a. [*L. decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Of or pertaining to tens; numbered or proceeding by tens; having a tenfold increase or decrease.—*Decimal fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c., but written with the denominator omitted, its value being indicated by a point placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator; thus $\frac{10}{100}$, $\frac{100}{1000}$, are written 7, 008.—*Decimal system*, a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of ten; the metric system.—n. A decimal fraction.—*Decimalize*, *desi-mal-iz*, v.t. To reduce to the decimal system.—*Decimally*, *desi-mal-ly*, adv. By tens; by means of decimals.

Decimate, *desi-mat*, v.t. — *decimated, decimat-ing*. [*L. decimo, decimatum*, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, from *decem*, ten.] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, as was done by the Romans, in punishing bodies of t'ps, &c.; hence, to destroy a great but indefinite number of.—*Decimation*, *desi-ma'shon*, n. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.; the destruction of a great but indefinite proportion of people.—*Decimator*, *desi-ma-ter*, n. One who or that which decimates.

Decimetre, *de-si-ma-tr*, n. A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.9371 inches.

Decipher, *de-sif-er*, v.t. To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what each character or mark represents; to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters; to discover or explain the meaning of, as of something difficult to be understood.—*Decipherable*, *de-sif-er-a-bl*, a. That may be deciphered or interpreted.—*Decipherer*, *de-sif-er-er*, n. One who decipheres.—*Decipherment*, *de-sif-er-ment*, n. The act of deciphering.

Decision, *de-si'shon*, n. [*L. decisis, decisio*.] The act of deciding; determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; determination, as of a contest or event; arbitrament; the quality of being decided in character; unwavering firmness; prompt and fixed determination.—*Decisive*, *de-si-siv*, a. Having the power or quality of determining; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy; marked by decision or prompt determination.—*Decisively*, *de-si-siv-ly*, adv. In a decisive manner.—*Decisiveness*, *de-si-siv-ness*, n. The quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; decision of character.—*Decisory*, *de-si'o-ri*, a. Able to decide or determine.

Decivilize, *de-siv'il-iz*, v.t. To reduce from a civilized to a wild or savage state.

Deck, *dek*, v.t. (Same word as *D. dekken*, *Dan. dekke*, *G. decken*, to cover, with the nouns *D. dek*, *Dan. dek*, a cover, a ship's deck, *G. decks*, a cover, *deck*, a deck; closely akin to *E. thack* [*Sc. thack*], the root being that of *L. tepe*, to cover. *THARCH*.) To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—n. A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship, and formed of planking, supported by the beams; large vessels having often upper, main, and lower decks, with a quarter-deck over the upper deck towards the stern.—*To clear the decks*, to prepare a ship for action.—*Decked*, *dek-t*, p. and a. Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.—*Decker*, *dek-er*, n. One who or that which decks or adorns; a vessel that has a deck or decks in composition [a three-decker].—*Deck-cargo*, *Deck-load*, n. Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel.—*Deck-hand*, n. One whose duties are confined to the deck of a vessel, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.—*Deck-passage*, n. A passage on the deck of a vessel.

Deck, *dek*, n. [*Origin unknown*.] A pack of cards.

Declaim, *de-klam'*, v.t. [*L. declamo*, to practise speaking in public—*de*, and *clamo*, to cry out. *CLAMOR*.] To speak a set oration in public; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; to inveigh; to speak or write for rhetorical display.—v.t. To utter with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone.—*Declaimer*, *de-klam'-er*, n. One who declaims; one who habitually speaks for rhetorical display; one who speaks clamorously; an inveigher.—*Declamant*, *de-klam'-ant*, n. A declaimer.—*Declamation*, *de-klam'-a'shon*, n. [*L. declamatio*.] The act or art of declaiming or making a rhetorical harangue in public; the delivery of a speech or exercise in oratory, as by the students of a college, &c.; a display of showy rhetorical oratory; pretentious rhetorical language, with more sound than sense.—*Declamatory*, *de-klam'-a-to-ri*, a. [*L. declamatorius*.] Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; merely rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.

Declare, *de-klar'*, v.t. — *declared, declaring*. [*L. declaro*, to declare — *de*, intens., and *claro*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear. *CLAR*.] To make known by words; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly in any way; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim; to assert; to affirm; to make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty falls to be paid to the custom-house.—*To declare one's self*, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which

side he espouses.—v.t. To make a declaration; to make known explicitly some determination; to proclaim one's self; to pronounce adhesion in favour of a party, &c.; with *for* or *against*.—*To declare of*, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking; to break off from one's party engagements, &c.—*Declarable*, *de-klar'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being declared or proved.—*Declarant*, *de-klar'-ant*, n. One who declares.—*Declaration*, *de-klar'-a'shon*, n. [*L. declaratio*.] The act of declaring, making known, or announcing; affirmation; explicit assertion; open expression; avowal; that which is declared; the document or instrument by which an announcement is authoritatively made; law, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; a simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit.—*Declarative*, *de-klar'-a-tiv*, a. Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; declaratory.—*Declaratively*, *de-klar'-a-tiv-ly*, adv. In a declarative manner.—*Declaree*, *de-klar'-a-ter*, n. *Scots law*, a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially.—*Declaratorily*, *de-klar'-a-to-ri-ly*, adv. By declaration or exhibition.—*Declaratory*, *de-klar'-a-to-ri*, a. Making declaration; distinctly expressive of opinions or intentions.—*Declared*, *de-klar'-ed*, p. and a. Well known; told explicitly; avowed; manifested; proclaimed; openly professed [a declared enemy].—*Declaredly*, *de-klar'-ed-ly*, adv. Avowedly; explicitly.—*Declaredness*, *de-klar'-ed-ness*, n. State of being declared.—*Declarer*, *de-klar'-er*, n. One who declares.

Declension. Under *Decline*.

Decline, *de-klan'*, v.t. — *declined, declining*. [*L. declino*, to bend down or aside — *de*, down, and a hypothetical *clino* — *Gr. klino*, to bend. Root seen in *L. clinax*, sloping; and also in *E. to lean*.] To lean downward; to bend over; to hang down, as from weakness, dependency, submission, or the like; to sink to a lower level; to stoop, as to an unworthy object; to lean or deviate from rectitude (O.T.); to approach or draw toward the close (day declines); to avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink in character or value; to become diminished or impaired (as health, reputation); to fall; to decay.—v.t. To bend downward; to cause to bend; to depress; to shun or avoid; to refuse; not to accept or comply with; *grow*; to infect, through cases and numbers; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.—r. A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; a popular name for almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies; consumption.—*Decliner*, *de-klan'-er*, n. One who declines.—*Declinometer*, *de-klan'-o-met-er*, n. An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations.—*Declination*, *de-klan'-a'shon*, n. [*L. declinatio, declinatio*.] In the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative; so cases in lit. a falling. The act of declining; declination; slope; a falling or declining toward a worse state; refusal; non-acceptance; *gram*; the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns by change of termination to form the oblique cases; the act of declining a word; a class of nouns declined on the same type.—*Declinable*, *de-klan'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being declined; having case inflections.—*Declinal*, *de-klan'-al*, a. Bending downwards; declining; *geom.* applied to the slope of strata from an axis.—*Declinate*, *Declinens*, *dek'-li-nat*, *de-klan'-us*, a. *Bot.* Bending or bent downward; applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower.—*Declination*, *de-klan'-a'shon*, n. The act or state of declining; a bending down; inclination; a falling into a worse state; falling away; deterioration; a deviation from a straight line; oblique motion; deviation from rec-

itude in behaviour or morals; the act of refusing; refusal; astron. the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body; physics, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place—declination of the compass or magnetic declination.—Declinator, dek'li-ná-tér, n. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination.—Declinator, de-kli'ná-to-ri, a. Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating declination or refusal.—Declinator, de-kli'ná-tár, n. The act of declining or refusing; a refusal.

Declivity, de-kli-vi-ti, n. [L. *declivitas*, a declivity, from *declivus*, sloping—*de*, and *clivus*, sloping; same root as in *declines*.] Slope or inclination downward; a slope or descent of the ground; opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent.—Declivous, declivitous, de-kli-vus, de-kli-vi-tus, a. Sloping downwards.

Decoct, de-kok't, v.t. [L. *decoquo*, decoctum, to boil down—*de*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil. Cook.] To prepare by boiling; to extract the strength or flavour of by boiling; to heat up or excite (*Shak.*).—Decoction, de-kok'ti-shon, n. Capable of being boiled.—Decoction, de-kok'ti-shon, n. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues; the water in which a substance has been thus boiled.

Decoliate, de-kol-i-át, v.t.—*decoliated*, *decoliating*. [L. *decollo*, *decolatum*, to behead—*de*, from, and *collo*, the neck.] To behead.—Decoliated, de-kol-i-át-ed, p. and a. Beheaded; *conch.* having lost the apex and become truncated.—Decoliation, de-kol-i-át-shon, n. The act of beheading.

Decoloration, de-kol'er-á-shon, n. [L. *decoloratio*, *decoloratus*, discolouring—*de*, from, and *color*, colour.] The removal of colour; abstraction or loss of colour.—Decolorant, de-kol'er-ánt, n. A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.—Decoloration, de-kol'er-á-shon, n. The process of depriving of colour.—Decolorate, Decolorize, Decolourize, Decolour, de-kol'er-át, de-kol'er-íz, de-kol'er, v.t. To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decomplex, de-kom-pleks, a. [Prefix *de*, intens, and *complex*.] Made up of complex constituents.

Decompose, de-kom-pó-z, v.t.—*decomposed*, *decomposing*. Fr. *decomposer*—*de*, from, and *composer*, to compose. *Constr.* To separate the constituent parts or elements into separate particles of; to resolve into original elements.—*v.t.* To become resolved into constituent elements; to decay, rot, or putrefy.—Decomposable, de-kom-pó-za-bl, a. Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent elements.—Decomposition, de-kom-pó-zi-shon, n. The act of decomposing; analysis; resolution; the state of being decomposed; disintegration; decay; putrescence.

Decomposite, de-kom-pó-zi-t, a. [Prefix *de*, intens, and *composite*.] Compounded a second time; decomposed.—*n.* Anything compounded with things already composite.

Decomposed, de-kom-pó-zi-d, a. [Prefix *de*, intens, and *composed*.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time; bot. divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle.—*n.* A decomposite.

Decoonstrate, de-kon-sen'trát, v.t. and i. To spread or scatter from a point or centre, or after being concentrated.

Deconsecrate, de-kon'se-krát, v.t. To deprive of sacred character or of the virtue conferred by consecration; to unconsecrate; to secularize.—Deconsecration, de-kon'se-krát-shon, n. The act of deconsecrating.

Decorate, dek'ó-rát, v.t.—*decorated*, *decorating*. [I. *decoro*, *decoratus*, from *decus*, *decor*, comeliness, grace; akin *decorat*.] To deck with something becoming or ornamental; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish.—*Decorated style*, arch. a style of Gothic architecture distinguished by the flowing or wavy lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, and generally by

profuse and sometimes florid ornamentation.—Decorations, dek'ó-rá-shon, n. The act of adorning; ornamentation; that which decorates or adorns; ornament; any badge, as a medal, cross of honour, &c., bestowed for distinguished services.—Decorative, dek'ó-rá-tiv, a. Adorning; suited to embellish.—Decorativeness, dek'ó-rá-tiv-nes, n. Quality of being decorative.—Decorator, dek'ó-rá-tér, n. One who decorates or embellishes.

Decorous, de-kó-rus, a. [L. *decorus*, becoming.] Suitable to a character or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; seemly; proper; fitting (speech, behaviour, dress, &c.).—Decorously, de-kó-rus-li, adv. In a becoming manner.—Decorousness, de-kó-rus-nes, n. Decency or propriety of behaviour.—Decorum, de-kó-rum, n. [L. what is becoming.] Propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.

Decorticate, de-kort-i-kát, v.t.—*decorticated*, *decortivating*. [L. *decortico*, *decorticans*—*de*, priv., and *cortex*, bark.] To strip off the bark of; to peel; to husk.—Decortication, de-kort-i-ká-shon, n. The act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decoy, de-koi', n. [Properly *duci-oy*, *oy* being a provincial word from *D. coo*, a cage, hence *vogel-koo*, a bird-cage, an apparatus for entrapping water-fowl.] A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to be caught, being a structure of net-work covering in a piece of water; a fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot; a thing or person intended to lead into a snare; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger; a lure.—*v.t.* To lure or lure by artifices into a snare, with a view to catch; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure, attract, or entice.—Decoy-bird, Decoy-duck, n. A duck or other bird employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken; a person employed to decoy persons.—Decoy-man, n. A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

Decrease, de-kres', v.t.—*decreased*, *decreasing*. [L. *decreasco*, *de-creasce*, to grow, seen also in *increase*, *decrease*, *decrease*.] To be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence; to become less.—*v.t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions.—*n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; to wane (as applied to the moon); decay.—Decreasingly, de-kres'ing-li, adv. By decreasing or diminishing.—Decrement, dek're-ment, n. [L. *decrementum*.] Decrease; waste; the quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; *math.* the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less; opposed to *increment*.—Decreasant, de-kres'ánt, a. [L. *decreascent*, *decreascentis*.] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.

Decree, de-kre', n. [L. *decretum*, from *decreo*, to judge—*de*, and *creo*, to judge; also seen in *concrete*, *decreo*, *secret*, &c.] Judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; the judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him; an edict, law, or order by a superior authority as a rule to govern inferiors.—*Decree nisi* (decree unless), law, the order made by an English court of divorce, after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage; it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect.—*v.t.*—*decreed*, *decrees*. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; to determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to determine or decide on.—*v.t.* To determine immutably; to make an edict; to appoint by edict.—Decreasible, de-kre'-á-bl, a. Capable of being decreed.—Decreer, de-kre'er, n. One who decrees.—Decreer, de-kre'er, n. *Scot. law.* a decree.—Decreeal, de-kre'ál, a. Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.—An authoritative order or decree; a letter of the pope determining some point or question

in ecclesiastical law; pl. the second part of the canon law, so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes.—Decretist, de-kre'tist, n. One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretals.—Decretive, de-kre'tiv, a. Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.—Decretory, dek're-to-ri, a. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

Decrepid, de-krep'it, a. [L. *decrepitus*, broken down, worn out—*de*, from, and *crepus*, to make a noise, hence originally noiseless; akin *crevice*, *discrepan*.] Broken down or weakened with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay.—Decrepitude, Decrepitness, de-krep'i-túd, de-krep'i-t-nes, n. The state of being decrepit; the broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

Decrepitate, de-krep'i-tát, v.t.—*decrepitated*, *decrepitating*. [L. *decropeo*, to break or burst, to crackle, to crackle, to crackle, to roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual burring or crackling of the substance.—*v.t.* To crackle when roasted.—Decrepitation, de-krep'i-tá-shon, n. The act of flying asunder with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several salts and minerals when heated.

Decreasant, de-kre-shen'át, a. [It. *Mus.* a term which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound.

Decrustation, de-krus-tá-shon, n. The removal of a crust.

Decry, de-kri', v.t.—*decried*, *decrying*. [Fr. *decrier*, O.Fr. *decrier*—*des* (= *L. dis*), and *crier*, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamour against; to discredit by finding fault.—Decrial, de-kri'ál, n. The act of decrying or crying down.—Decrier, dek-kri'er, n. One who decries.

Decuman, Decumane, dek'ú-man, dek'ú-mán, a. [L. *decumanus*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Tenth; hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series, large; immense. Sometimes used substantively for the tenth or largest wave.

Decumbent, de-kum'bent, a. [L. *decumbens*, from *decumbo*, to lie down—*de*, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, to lie.] Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent; bot. declining or bending down, as a stem which rests on the earth and then rises again.—Decumbence, Decumbency, de-kum'bent, de-kum'bent-ál, n. The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.—Decumbently, de-kum'bent-li, adv. In a decumbent manner.—Decumbiture, de-kum'bít-ur, n. The time during which a person is confined to bed, in a disease.

Decuple, dek'ú-pl, a. [L. *decuplus*, from *L. decem*, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.—*n.* A number ten times repeated.—*v.t.*—*decupled*, *decupling*. To increase to a tenfold proportion.

Decurion, de-kú-ri-on, n. [L. *decurio*, from *decem*, ten.] An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, that is, a body of ten soldiers.

Decurrent, de-kur'ent, a. [L. *decurrere*, *decurrere*—*de*, and *curro*, to run.] Bot. applied to sessile leaf having its base extended downward along the stem.—Decurrence, de-kur'ent-ál, n. The prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.—Decurrently, de-kur'ent-li, adv. In a decurrent manner.—Decurive, de-kur'iv, a. Running down; decurrent.—Decurively, de-kur'iv-li, adv. In a decursive manner; decurrently.

Decussate, de-kus'át, a. —*decussated*, *decussating*. [L. *decussato*, to divide crosswise in the form of a X, fr. *decussis*, the number 10, which the Romans represented by X.] To intersect, so as to make acute angles, thus X; to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or nerves in the body.—Decussate, Decussated, de-kus'át, de-kus'át-ed, a. Crossed; intersected; bot. arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—Decussately, de-kus'át-li, adv. In a decussate manner.—Decussation, de-kus'át-shon, n. The act of

Fate, far, fat, fall; má, met, hér; pine, pin; nóte, not, move; túbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; &c. above—the Fr. u.

defensive, de-fen'siv, a. [*Fr. défensif.*] Serving to defend; proper for or suited to defence; carried on in resisting attack or aggression: in distinction from *offensive*.—**That which defends**.—**To be on the defensive**, or **to stand on the defensive**, to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.—**Defensively**, de-fen'siv-ly, adv. In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in a defence.—**Defensory**, de-fen'so-ri, a. Tending to defend; defensive.

Defer, de-fer, v.t. — *de-ferred*, *deferring*. [*O. Fr. déferre, L. difero, to delay*—(to, from, and *fero*, to carry.) To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time.—**v.t.** To delay; to procrastinate.—**Deferment**, de-fer-ment, n. The act of deferring; postponement or delay.—**Deferter**, de-fer-er, n. One who defers or delays.

Defer, de-fer, v.t. [*L. defero, to carry down or away, hand over, refer—de, down, and fero, to carry.*] To yield to another's opinion; to submit or give way courteously or from respect (to *defer* to a friend's judgment).—**Deference**, de-fer-ens, n. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another; respect; courteous consideration.—**Deferential**, de-fer-en-shal, a. Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.—**Deferentially**, de-fer-en-shal-ly, adv. In a deferential manner; with deference.—**Deferer**, de-fer-er, n. One who defers in regard to opinion.

Defervescence, De-fer-ves-cen-ty, de-fer-ves-ens, de-fer-ves-en-si, n. [*L. defervescere, to cool down—de, priv., and fervescere, to boil.*] Abatement of heat; *med.* abatement or decrease of fever or febrile symptoms.

Defraudance, de-frau-da-ns, v.t. To deprive of the feudal character or form.

Defiance, De-fan-si, n. Under *Defy*.

Defibrinate, De-fibri-nat, de-fibri-nat, v.t. — *defibrinated*, *defibrinating*; *defibrinated*, *defibrinating*. To deprive of fibrin; to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.—**Defibrination**, de-fibri-nat'shon, n. Act or process of defibrinating.

Deficient, de-fish-ent, a. [*L. deficiens, deficiens, pp. of deficio, to fall—de, and facio, to do.*] Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; not having a full or adequate supply; with *in* (*deficient in strength*).—**Deficiency**, De-fish-en-ty, de-fish-en-si, de-fish-ens, n. The state of being deficient; a falling or falling short; want, either total or partial; defect; absence; something less than is necessary.—**Deficiently**, de-fish-ent-ly, adv. In a defective manner.—**Deficientness**, de-fish-ent-ness, n. State of being deficient.

Deficit, de-fis-it, n. [*L.*, there is wanting.] A falling short of a requisite sum or amount; a deficiency (a *deficit* in revenue).

Defier, de-fier, n. Under *Defy*.

Defilade, de-fis-id', v.t. — *defiladed*, *defilading*. [*Fr. défilade, DERIVE, v.t.*] Fort to surround by defensive works so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by an enemy's guns.—**Defilading**, de-fis-id-ing, n. That branch of fortification which determines the most suitable construction of a fortress so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire from neighbouring eminences.

Defile, de-fil', v.t. — *defiled*, *defiling*. [*L.* prefix *de*, and *A. Sax. filan* (O.E. and Sc. *fil*, to defile), from *fil*, foul. *FOUL*.] To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c.; to make ceremonially unclean; to pollute; to corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; to violate.—**Defilement**, de-fil-ment, n. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled.—**Defiler**, de-fil-er, n. One who or that which defiles.

Defile, de-fil', v.t. — *defiled*, *defiling*. [*Fr. défile—de, and file, a row or line, from L. flum, a thread.*] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.—**v.t.** *Fort.* To defilade.—**n.** A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass; as between hills, &c.

Define, de-fin', v.t. — *defined*, *defining*. [*L. definiere, de, and fimo, to limit, from finis, end, whence also final, finish, &c.*] To determine or set down the limits of; to determine with precision; to mark the limit of; to circumscribe, mark, or show the outlines of clearly; to determine the extent of the meaning of; to give or describe the signification of; to enunciate or explain the distinctive properties of.—**v.t.** To give a definition.—**Defined**, de-fin', p. and a. Having the limits marked; having a determinate limit; clearly marked out as to form.—**Definable**, de-fin-na-ble, a. Capable of being defined; capable of having the limits ascertained, fixed, and determined; capable of having its signification expressed with certainty or precision.—**Definably**, de-fin-na-ble, adv. In a definable manner.—**Definer**, de-fin-er, n. One whose definition.—**Definite**, de-fin-it, a. [*L. definitus.*] Having fixed or marked limits; bounded with precision; determinate; having well-marked limits in signification; certain; precise; given; defining; limiting; applied to particular things; not same as *centrifugal*.—**The definite article**, the article *the*.—**Definitively**, de-fin-it-ly, adv. In a definite manner.—**Definiteness**, de-fin-it-ness, n. State or character of being definite.—**Definition**, de-fin-it'shon, n. [*L. definitio, definitio.*] The act of defining; a brief and precise description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the signification of a word or term; the quality or power in a telescope or other optical instrument of showing distinctly the outlines or features of any object.—**Definitional**, de-fin-it'shon-al, a. Of or belonging to a definition.—**Definitive**, de-fin-it-iv, a. [*L. definitivus, definitive.*] Limiting; determinate; positive; express; conclusive; final.—**n.** *Gram.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun, as *this, the, &c.*—**Definitively**, de-fin-it-iv-ly, adv. In a definitive manner; positively; expressly; finally; conclusively; unconditionally.—**Defin**, 'ness, de-fin-it-ness, n.—**Definitude**, de-fin-it-ud, n. Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Deflagrate, de-la-grat', v.t. — *deflagrated*, *deflagrating*. [*L. deflagro, deflagrum—de, intens, and flagro, to burn, whence flagrant.*] To set fire to; to cause to burn rapidly; to consume.—**v.t.** To burn rapidly, or with violent combustion.—**Deflagrability**, de-la-gra-bil'i-ty, n. Combustibility.—**Deflagrable**, de-la-gra-bil, a. Combustible.

Deflagration, de-la-grat'shon, n. The act or process of deflagrating; a rapid combustion of a mixture, attended with much evolution of flame and vapour; the process of oxidizing substances by means of nitre; the rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.—**Deflagrator**, de-la-grat-er, n. *Elect.* An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.

Deflect, de-flek't, v.t. [*L. deflecto—de, from, and flecto, to turn or bend. FLEXIBLE.*] To turn away or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to averte.—**v.t.** To cause to turn aside; to turn or bend from a straight line.—**Deflected**, **Deflexed**, de-flek'ted, de-flek't, p. and a. Turned aside; bent, bending downward archwise.—**Deflection**, **Deflexion**, **Deflexure**, de-flek'shon, de-flek'sur, n. Deviation; a turning from a true line or the regular course.—**Deflective**, de-flek'tiv, a. Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflector**, de-flek't-er, n. A diaphragm in a lamp stove, &c., by means of which air and gas are mingled, and made to burn completely.

Defleur, De-flour, de-flour', de-flour-er, v.t. [*Fr. déflorer; L. L. defloro—L. de, from, and flo, floris, a flower.*] To deprive of her virginity; to violate, ravish, seduce.—**Deflower**, **Deflowerer**, de-flour-er, de-flour-er, n. One who deflowers.—**Deflorate**, de-flour-er, n. *Bot.* Having shed their pollen on their flowers.—**Defloration**, de-flour-er'shon, n. The act of deflowering or taking away a woman's virginity; rape.

Defluxion, de-fluk'shon, n. [*L. defluxio, defluxio, from fluo, defluxum, to flow down—de, and fluo, to flow.*] *Med.* a dis-

charge or flowing of humours, as from the nose or head in catarrh.

Defoliate, De-fol-i-ate, de-fol-i-ate, de-fol-i-ated, a. [*L. de, priv., and folium, a leaf.*] Deprived of leaves.—**Defoliation**, de-fol-i-ate'shon, n. The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves.

Deforce, de-for's, v.t. — *deforced*, *deforcing*. *Law*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate; *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty.—**Deforcement**, de-for-ment, n. The act of deforcing.—**Deforcior**, **Deforciant**, de-for-ser, de-for-siant, n. *Law*, one who deforces.—**Deforciation**, de-for-si-ate'shon, n. *Law*, distress or seizure of goods for the satisfaction of debt.

Deform, de-form, v.t. [*L. deformatio—de, and forma, form.*] To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; to render ugly or unpleasing; to disfigure the moral beauty of (vices *deform* the character).—**Deformation**, de-for-mat'shon, n. A disfiguring or defacing.—**Deformed**, de-form'd, p. and a. Disfigured; distorted; misshapen; ugly.—**Deformedly**, de-for-med-ly, adv. In a deformed manner.—**Deformedness**, de-form-ed-ness, n. The state or character of being deformed.—**Deformer**, de-form-er, n. One who deforms.—**Deformity**, de-form-ty, n. [*L. deformitas.*] The state of being deformed; some deformed or misshapen part of the body; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; ugliness; anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety.

Defraud, de-fraud', v.t. [*L. defraudo—de, intens, and fraudo, to cheat, fraus, fraud.*] To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to keep out of just rights; with *of* before the thing.—**Defraudation**, **Defraudment**, de-fraud-er'shon, de-fraud-ment, n. The act of defrauding.—**Defrauder**, de-fraud-er, n. One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat.

Defray, de-fra', v.t. [*Fr. défrayer—de, and fraire, expense, from L. L. fractus or frangere, expense, compensation, from L. frango, fractus, to break, whence fractio, fragile, &c.*] To pay for; to discharge the amount of; to discharge or bear; with *cost* charge, expense as the object.—**Defrayal**, **Defrayment**, de-fra'al, de-fra-ment, n. The act of defraying.—**Defrayer**, de-fra-er, n. One who defrays or pays expenses.

Defy, de-fy, v.t. [*A. Sax. defst, fit, convenient, from (ge)defast, to become, to befit; Goth. gadabes, to befit.*] Dexteros; clever; **v.t.**—**Defy**, de-fy, v.t. In a deft manner; aptly; neatly; dexterously.—**Defiance**, de-fy-ens, n. The quality of being deft; dexterity.

Defunct, de-fungkt', a. [*L. defunctus, having finished, discharged, or performed, from defungor, to perform—de, intens, and fungor, to perform.*] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.—**n.** A dead person, or dead persons; one deceased, or persons deceased.—**Defunctive**, de-fungkt-iv, a. [*Shak.*]—**Defunctive**, de-fungkt-iv, a. Of or pertaining to the dead; funeral. [*Shak.*]

Defy, de-fy, v.t. — *defied*, *defying*. [*Fr. défier. O. Fr. desier, lit. to renounce faith or allegiance—L. dis, apart, and fides, faith. FATE.*] To provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at naught; to despise or be regardless of; to challenge to say or do anything (I *defy* you to say I did it).—**Defiance**, de-fy-ans, n. [*O. Fr.*] The act of defying, daring, or challenging; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a challenge to meet in any contest, or to make good any assertion; contempt of opposition or danger; daring that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power.—**To bid defiance to**, or **to set at defiance**, to defy; to brave.—**Defiant**, de-fiant, a. Characterized by defiance, boldness, or insolence.—**Defiantly**, de-fiant-ly, adv. In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly; insolently.—**Defiantness**, de-fiant-ness, n. The state or quality of being

defiant; defiance.—Defier, Defyer, de-fî'er, a. One who defies; one who dares to combat or encounter; one who sets at naught.

Degenerate, de-jen'er-â-t, v.t.—*degeneratus*, *degeneratus*. [L. *degenero*, *degeneratum*, to become unlike one's race, from *degener*, ignoble, base—*de*, from, and *genus*, genus, race.] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; to become of a lower type, physically or morally; to pass from a good to a worse state.—a. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having declined in natural or moral worth; characterized by or associated with degeneracy; base or mean (*degeneris* arts or times).—

Degeneracy, de-jen'er-â-si, n. The state of degenerating or of being degenerate; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; a state or condition of deterioration; lowness; meanness.—

Degenerately, de-jen'er-â-ti, adv. In a degenerate or base manner; unworthily.—

Degenerateness, de-jen'er-â-ti-nes, n. A degenerate state.—

Degeneration, de-jen'er-â-shon, n. The state or process of becoming degenerate; degeneracy; gradual deterioration from a state physiologically superior.—

Degenerative, de-jen'er-â-tiv, a. Tending to cause degeneration.

Deglutition, de-gi-ti-shon, n. [L. *deglutitio*, *deglutitio*, to swallow—*de* and *glutitio*.] The act or power of swallowing; the process by which animals swallow.

Deglutitious, de-gi-ti-shus, a. Pertaining to deglutition.—

Deglutitory, de-gi-ti-tor-i, a. Serving for deglutition.

Degrade, de-grâd', v.t.—*degradatus*, *degradatus*. [Fr. *degrader*—L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step, a degree. GRADE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to strip of honors; to reduce in estimation; to lower or sink in morals or character; to debase.—v.t. To degenerate; to become lower in character.—

Degradation, de-grâd'-shon, n. The act of degrading; a depriving of rank, dignity, or office; the state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station to one that is meaner or humbler; a mean or abject state to which one has sunk; debasement; degeneracy; *poet.* the lessening or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, &c., by the action of water, or other causes.—

Degraded, de-grâd'-ed, a. Sunk to an abject or vile state; exhibiting degradation; debased; low.—

Degrading, de-grâd'-ing, a. Dishonouring; disgracing the character; causing degradation.—

Degradingly, de-grâd'-ing-li, adv. In a degrading manner.

Degree, de-grê', n. [Fr. *degré*, from L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step. DEGRADE.] A step or sine movement, upward or downward, toward any end; one of a series of progressive advances; measure, amount, or proportion (the less a degree worse); measure of advancement; relative position attained; rank; station (men of low degree); a certain distance or remove in the line of family descent, determining the proximity of blood (a relation in the third or fourth degree); the 360th part of the circumference of any circle, a degree of longitude being the 360th part of any meridian on the earth's surface, a degree of longitude the same part of any even parallel of latitude; an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as a thermometer or barometer; in universities, a title of distinction (*bac'lor*, *master*, *doctor*) conferred as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences or merely as an honour.—

By degree, step by step; gradually; by moderate advances.—

To a degree, to an extreme; exceedingly.

Dehiscence, de-his'ens, v.t. [L. *dehisco*, to gape—*de*, intens., and *hisco*, to gape.] Bot. to open, as the capsule or seed vessels of plants.—

Dehiscence, de-his'ens, n. Bot. the splitting of an organ in accordance with its structure, as the opening of the parts of a capsule or the cells of anthers, &c.—

Dehiscence, de-his'ent, a. Bot. opening; dehiscing.

Dehort, de-hor't', v.t. [L. *dehortor*—*de*, and

hortor, to advise.] To dissuade; to exhort against.—

Dehortation, de-hor't'-â-shon, n. Dissuasion.—

Dehortative, de-hor't'-â-tiv, a. Dissuasive; dehortatory.—

Dehortatory, de-hor't'-â-tor-i, a. Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.—a. A dissuasive argument or reason.

Dehumanize, de-hu'man-iz, v.t. To deprive of the character of humanity; to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling.

Dehydration, de-hi-drâ'shon, n. Chem. the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it.

Deicide, de'i-sid, n. [Fr. *déicide*—L. *deus*, God, and *caedo*, to slay.] The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour; one concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deictic, dik'tik, a. [Gr. *deiktikos*, serving to show, from *deiknymi*, to show.] Logic, direct; by direct argument; applied to reasoning.—

Deistically, dik'ti-kal-i, adv. Directly.

Deify, de'i-fi, v.t.—*deificatus*, *deificatus*. [L. *deus*, a god, and *facio*, to make.] To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of deity; to enroll among deities; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to praise or revere as a deity; to make godlike; to elevate spiritually.—

Deific, de-if-ik, de-if-ik, de-if-ik, a. Making divine; god-making.—

Deification, de-i-fi-kâ'shon, n. The act of deifying.—

Deifier, de-if-er, a. One that deifies.—

Deiform, de-i-form, a. Of a godlike form.—

Deiformity, de-i-form-i-ti, n. The quality of being deiform.

Deign, dâ-n, v.t. [Fr. *déigner*, from L. *dignor*, to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy, whence *dignity*, &c.] To vouchsafe; to condescend; generally followed by an infinitive.—v.t. To think worthy of acceptance (S&K); to grant or allow.

Deism, de-izm, n. [Fr. *déisme*, from L. *deus*, God, and *pragma*, to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; applied to the Virgin Mary.

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Deist, de-ist, n. [Fr. *déiste*.] One who believes in the existence of a God or supreme being but denies revealed religion, basing his belief on the light of nature and reason. The term *deist* generally implies a certain antagonism to Christianity; while the similar term *theist* is applied to Christian Jews, Mohammedans, and all believers in one god, a being opposed to *atheist* or *pantheist*.—

Deistic, de-ist-ik, de-ist-ik, a. Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism.—

Deistically, de-ist-ik-al-i, adv. In a deistical manner.

Deity, de'i-ti, n. [L. *deitas*, the Godhead, divine nature, from L. *deus*, God, akin to Gr. *Zeus* (genit. *Dios*, the supreme divinity; L. *Diopiter*, *Jupiter*, and *die*, day; Skr. *deva*, a god; W. *deu*, God, *dyu*, day; Oael. and Ir. *dia*, God; *dyu*, the A. Sax. god whose name appears in *Tuesday*; all from a root implying brightness.) Godhead; divinity; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit; God; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity.

Deject, de-jekt', v.t. [L. *dejectio*, *dejectio*—*de*, down, and *jacere*, to throw; seen also in *object*, *ject*, *jet*, *jut*, &c.] To cast down; to depress the spirits of; to dispirit, discourage, dishearten.—

Dejected, de-jekt'-ed, a. Downcast; depressed; sad; sorrowful.—

Dejectedly, de-jekt'-ed-li, adv. In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.—

Dejection, de-jekt'-shon, n. Dejection.—

Dejection, de-jekt'-shon, n. The state of being downcast; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.—

Dejecta, de-jekt'-a, n.pl. Droppings; castings; excrement.

Dejeuner, de-zhân-nâ, n. [Fr., from *de*, priv., and *jeuner*, L. *jejunare*, to fast.] Breakfast; the morning meal; luncheon.

De laine, de-lân, n. [Fr. *de*, of, and *laine*, L. *lana*, wool.] A muslin made originally of a wool, afterwards more commonly of a mix'd fabric, generally cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth.

Delation, de-lâ'shon, n. [L. *delatio*, from *de*, down, and *latere*, part. of *fero*, to bear.]

Law, accusation; act of charging with a crime; information against.

Delay, de-lâ', v.t. [Fr. *délâter*, L. *dilata*, delay, from L. *dilatari*, put off—*dis*, apart, and *latere*, pp. of *fero*, to carry.] To prolong the time of doing or proceeding with; to put off; to defer; to retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain the motion of.—v.t. To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.—a. Lingering; a putting off or deferring; procrastination; protraction; hindrance.—

Delayer, de-lâ-er, n. One who delays.—

Delaysingly, de-lâ-ing-li, adv. In a manner so as to delay.

Delectable, de-lek'ta-bl, a. [L. *delectabilis*, delightful; to delight. DULCIFY.] Lightly; highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.—

Delectableness, de-lek'ta-bl-nes, n. Delightfulness.—

Delectably, de-lek'ta-bl-i, adv. In a delectable manner; delightfully.—

Delectation, de-lek'ta-shon, n. A giving del.; delight.

Delegate, de-lê-gât, v.t.—*delegatus*, *delegatus*. [L. *delego*, *delego*—*de*, and *lego*, to send; as an ambassador. LEGATE.] To depute; to send on an embassy; to send with power to act as a representative; to intrust, commit, or deliver to another's care and management.—

Delegated, de-lê-gât-ed, a. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with powers to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative.—

Delegation, de-lê-gâ'shon, n. The act of delegating; appointment to act as deputy; a person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others.

Delate, de-lâ't, v.t. [L. *delatus*, *delatus*, to blot out, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase; to strike or mark out, as with a pen, pencil, &c.—

Delation, de-lâ'shon, n. [L. *delatio*.] The act of deleting; an erasure; a passage deleted.

Deleterious, de-le-tê-ri-us, a. [L. L. *deleterius*, from Gr. *dêlêrios*, noxious, from *dêlô*, to blot out, to destroy.] Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous; injurious; pernicious.

Delect, de-lect, v.t. a. Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of chinaware, porcelain, made at Deift, in Holland; glazed earthenware dishes.

Delian, de-li-an, a. Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Egean Sea, the birthplace of Apollo, and the seat of one of his most famous temples.

Deliberate, de-lib'er-â-t, v.t.—*deliberatus*, *deliberatus*. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, and *libro*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance; akin *liber*.] To weigh consequences or results in the mind previous to action; to pause and consider; to ponder, reflect, cogitate, or debate with one's self.—

Deliberate, de-lib'er-â-t, a. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering probable consequences; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; not hasty.—

Deliberately, de-lib'er-â-t-li, adv. In a deliberate manner; with careful consideration; not hastily or rashly.—

Deliberation, de-lib'er-â-ti-shon, n. The stability of being deliberate.—

Deliberate, de-lib'er-â-t, v.t. [L. *deliberatus*, act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection; mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; the act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement.—

Deliberative, de-lib'er-â-tiv, a. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation or discussion; having or conveying a right or power to deliberate or discuss.—

Deliberatively, de-lib'er-â-tiv-li, adv. By deliberation.

Delicate, del-ik-â't, a. [Fr. *délicat*, L. *delicatus*, from *delicatus*, delight, *delicatus*, to allure—*de*, and *lacio*, to draw gently; akin *delicatus*, *delicatus*.] Pleasing to a cultivated taste; refinedly agreeable; dainty; of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; tender; sensitive; easily injured; not capable of standing rough handling; slender; accurate; light or softly tinted; slender; minute; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; refined in manner;

ch, chain; ch, sc. ch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. ton; ng, sing; sh, shon; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shorn.

polite; nice.—Delicately, del'i-kat-ly, *adv.* In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others; tenderly; daintily; luxuriously.—Delicate-ness, del'i-kat-nes, *n.* The state of being delicate.—Delicacy, del'i-ka-si, *n.* The quality of being delicate or highly pleasing to the taste or some other sense; fineness; smoothness; softness; tenderness; slender-ness; that which is pleasing to the senses; aluxury; refined taste or judgment; nicety.—Delicious, de-li-sh'us, *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*, from *L. delicias*, delight.] Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; charming; delightful; entrancing.—Deliciously, de-li-sh'us-ly, *adv.* In a delicious manner; exquisitely; delightfully.—Deliciousness, de-li-sh'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being delicious.

Delight, de-lyt', *v.t.* [O.E. *deleat*, from O.Fr. *deleat*, *deleat*, from *L. delecto*, to delight, from *delecto*, to savor. Delectavz.] To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy.—*v.t.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced (to delight in a thing).—*n.* A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy; rapture; that which gives great pleasure; the cause of joy; charm.—Delighted, de-lyt'ed, *a.* Experiencing delight; over-joyed.—Delightedly, de-lyt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.—Delightful, de-lyt'ful, *a.* Giving delight; highly pleasing; charming; exquisite; delicious.—Delightfully, de-lyt'ful-ly, *adv.* In a delightful manner; charmingly; exquisitely.—Delightfulness, de-lyt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being delightful.—Delightless, de-lyt'les, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.—Delightsome, de-lyt'sum, *a.* Delightful.—Delightsofely, de-lyt'sum-ly, *adv.* In a delightful manner.—Delightsofeness, de-lyt'sum-nes, *n.* Delightfulness.

Delimit, de-lim'it, *v.t.* To mark or settle distinctly the limits of.—Delimitation, de-lim'it-ash'on, *n.* The act of delimiting; the fixing or settling of limits or boundaries.

Delineate, de-lin'e-ate, *v.t.*—*delineated*, *delineating*. [L. *delineo*, *delineatum*—*de*, down, and *lineo*, a line. *Linea*.] To draw the lines which exhibit the form of; to make a draught of; to sketch or design; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of; to portray to the mind or understand; to depict, sketch, or describe.—*delineation*, de-lin'e-ash'on, *n.* The act or process of delineating; representation or portrayal, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.—*Delineator*, de-lin'e-ate, *n.* One who delineates.

Delinquency, de-ling'kwent-ee, *n.* [L. *delinquo*, a fault, from *delinquo*, to abandon, fall, omit duty—*de*, on, and *linquo*, to leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offence.—*Delinquent*, de-ling'kwent, *n.* Falling in duty; offending by neglect of duty.—*Delinquent*, de-ling'kwent, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit; a malefactor.—*Delinquently*, de-ling'kwent-ly, *adv.* So as to fail in duty.

Deliquesce, del'ik-wat, *v.t.* and *v.i.* [L. *deliquo*, *deliquum*—*de*, down, and *liquo*, to melt. *Liquum*.] To melt or be dissolved; to deliquesce.—*Deliquation*, del'ik-wat-sh'on, *n.* A melting.

Deliquescent, del'ik-wes', *a.*—*deliquesced*, *deliquescing*. [L. *deliquesco*—*de*, and *liquesco*, to melt, from *liquo*, to become liquid. *Liquum*.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalis.—*Deliquescence*, del'ik-wes'ens, *n.* The process of deliquescing; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.—*Deliquescent*, del'ik-wes'ent, *a.* Deliquescing in the air; deliquescing.—*Deliquate*, de-lik'wi-at, *v.t.* To deliquesce.—*Deliquation*, de-lik'wi-at-sh'on, *n.* Deliquescence.—*Deliquatum*, de-lik'wi-at-um, *n.* [L., a flowing or dropping down—*de*, and *liquo*, to be liquid.] A melting or dissolution in the air or in a moist

place; a liquid state; a swoon or faint; a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

Delirium, de-lyr'um, *n.* [L. from *deliro*, to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from the straight line, hence to be crazy, to rave—*de*, from, and *lyra*, a furrow.] A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting nature; violent excitement; wild enthusiasm; mad rapture.—*Delirium tremens* (*tr'emens*), an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits.—*Delirious*, de-lyr'us, *a.* Affected with delirium; light-headed; disordered in intellect; crazy; raving; frenzied; characterized by, or proceeding from, delirium.—*Deliriously*, de-lyr'us-ly, *adv.* In a delirious manner.—*Deliriouslyness*, de-lyr'us-nes, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

Delitescence, Delitescency, del-i-tes'ens, del-i-tes'ens-ee, *n.* [L. *delitescens*, pp. of *delitescere*, to lie hid—*de*, and *latescere*, from *latere*, to lie hid.] The state of being concealed; latent, or not active or manifest.—*Delitescent*, del-i-tes'ent, *a.* Being latent or not active.

Deliver, de-lyv'er, *v.t.* [Fr. *délivrer*, from *L.L. delibero*, to set free—*L. de*, from, *libero*, to free, from *liber*, free, whence also *liberal*, *liberality*.] To release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; to free; to rescue or save; to transfer, hand over, or commit (a letter, a person to enemies); to surrender; yield, give up, resign; often followed by *up*; to disburden of a child; to utter, pronounce, speak (a sermon, address, &c.); to direct, send forth, or discharge (a blow, a broadside).—*Deliverable*, de-lyv'er-ah-lee, de-lyv'er-ans, *a.* The act of delivering; in modern usage most commonly release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, &c., *delivery* being used in other senses.—*Deliverer*, de-lyv'er-er, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver; a saviour.—*Delivery*, de-lyv'er-ee, *n.* The act of delivering; release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger; the handing over or transferring; surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another; specifically, the distribution of letters, &c., from a post-office to a district or districts; utterance; pronunciation, or manner of speaking; childbirth.

Del, del, *n.* [DALE.] A small narrow valley between hills or rising grounds; a ravine.

Delphian, Delphic, del'fi-an, del'fik, *a.* Relating to Delphi, a town in Greece, and to the celebrated oracle of that place; hence, oracular; inspired.

Delphin, del'fin, *a.* [L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes; pertaining to the Dauphin of France, a term applied to a set of Latin classics prepared for the use of the son of Louis X. V.

Delta, del'ta, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Δ, answering to the English D; the island formed by the alluvial deposits between the months of the Nile, from its resemblance in shape to this letter; any similar alluvial tract at the mouth of a river.—*Deltation*, del'ta-fik-ash'on, *n.* The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.—*Deltic*, del-tik, *a.* Relating to or like a delta.—*Deltoid*, del'toid, *a.* Resembling the Greek Δ; triangular; bot. expressing the shape of a leaf; anat. applied to a muscle of the shoulder.

Delude, de-lyud', *v.t.*—*deluded*, *deluding*. [L. *deludo*—*de*, and *ludo*, to play, *ludus*, sport, whence also *ludicrous*, *elude*, *illusion*, &c.] To cause to entertain foolish or erroneous notions; to impose on; to befool; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead; to beguile; to cheat; often *refl.* (to *delude one's self* with vain hopes).—*Deludable*, del'yu-d-ah-lee, *a.* Liable to be imposed on.—*Deluder*, del'yu-der, *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretences.—*Delusion*, de-lyu-sh'on, *n.* The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; false impression or belief; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from

false views; the state of being deluded or misled.—*Delusive*, de-lyu'siv, *a.* Apt to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.—*Delusively*, de-lyu'siv-ly, *adv.* In a delusive manner.—*Delusiveness*, de-lyu'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being delusive.—*Delusory*, de-lyu-so-ri, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

Deluge, del'uj, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*, from *L. diluere*, a flood, and *huc-ivo*, to wash; akin *lave*, *ablution*, &c.] An inundation; a flood; but specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah; anything resembling an inundation; anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity.—*v.t.* *deluged*, *deluging*. To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm.

Delve, delv, *v.t.*—*delved*, *delving*. [A Sax. *delvan*—*D. delven*, to dig; probably connected with *del*, a hole, *Fris. delles*, to dig.] To turn up with a spade; to dig.—*v.t.* To dig; to labour with the spade.—*Delver*, delv'er, *n.* One who delves.

Demagnetization, de-mag'net-i-zash'on, *n.* The act or process of depriving of magnetic or of mesmeric influence.—*Demagnetize*, de-mag'net-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of magnetic polarity or free from mesmeric influence.

Demagogue, dem-a-gog, *n.* [Gr. *démagogos*—*demos*, the people, and *agogos*, a leader, from *ago*, to lead.] A leader of the people; a person who sways the people by his oratory; generally, an unprincipled factious orator; one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance.—*Demagogic*, *Demagogical*, dem-a-goj'ik, dem-a-goj'ikal, *a.* Relating to or like a demagogue; factious.—*Demagogism*, *Demagoguism*, dem-a-goj-izm, *n.* The practice and principles of a demagogue.

Demand, de-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *demande*, from *L. demando*, in its late sense, to demand, the opposite of *mando*, to commit to, lit. to put into one's hand, from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give; akin *mandate*, *command*.] To claim or seek as due by right (to demand a thing of a person); to ask or claim generally (a price, a re-quest, &c.); to ask (a thing) by authority; to question authoritatively (O.T.); to require as necessary or useful; to necessitate (a task *demands* industry, &c.); to make a demand; to inquire; to ask.—*n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking or request with authority; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; question; interrogation; the calling for in order to purchase (there *no demand* for the goods).—*In demand*, in request; much sought after or courted (goods are *in demand*, his company is *in great demand*).—*On demand*, on being claimed; on presentation (a bill payable *on demand*).—*Demandable*, de-man'd-ah-lee, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required.—*Demander*, de-man'd-er, *n.* One who demands.

Demarcation, de-mar-ka'shon, *n.* [Fr. *démarche*—*de*, down, and *marcher*, to march. *March*.] The act or process of marking off, or of defining the limits or boundaries of anything; separation; distinction. Also written *Demarction*.—*Demarcate*, de-mar'kat, *v.t.* To mark the limits or boundaries of.

Dematerialize, de-ma-te'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Deme, dem, *n.* [Gr. *dēmos*.] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

Demer, de-mén', *v.t.* [Fr. *démener*, formerly to behave—*de*, intens., and *mener*, to lead, to manage, from *L. mīnare*, to drive with threats, from *minare*, a threat, whence also *menace*, *minatory*.] To behave; to carry; to conduct; used *refl.* From confusion with the adj. *meas* the word is also sometimes used in sense of to lower or degrade (one's self).—*Demerous*, de-mén'er, *n.* Behaviour, especially as regards air or carriage of the person, coun-

tenance, &c.; carriage; deportment; conduct.

Demented, de-men'ted, a. [*L. demens, demens*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] Infatuated; mad; insane; crazy.—**Dementia**, de-men'shi-a, n. [*L.*] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas possess each other rapidly through the mind.

Demerit, de-mer'it, n. [*Fr. démerite—de*, and *merite*, merit. *MÉRIT*.] Desert, or what one merits (*SHAK.*); the opposite or absence of merit; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Demeritize, de-mer'mér-iz, v.t. To relieve from meretric influence.

Demesne, de-méin, n. [*O. Fr. demaine, domaine*, from *L. dominus*, a lord; akin *dama*, *dame*, *domina*, &c.] An estate in land; the land adjacent to a manor-house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands, s distinguished from lands held by his tenants.

Demid, dem'it, [*Fr. de mi*, from *L. dimidius*, half—*di* for *dis*, and *medius*, the middle.] A prefix signifying half. The hyphen is not always inserted in all these words.—**Demi-bastion**, dem'i-bas'ti-on, n. Fort a bastion that has only one face and one flank.—**Demi-cadenza**, dem'i-ká-denz, n. *Mus.* An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.—**Demi-devil**, dem'i-dev'il, n. Half a devil; one partaking of the diabolic nature.—**Demi-god**, dem'i-god, n. Half a god; an inferior deity; one partaking partly of the divine partly of the human nature.—**Demi-lune**, dem'i-lún, n. Fort. an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.—**Demi-monds**, dem'i-mónd, n. [*Fr. monde*, the world, society.] Persons only half acknowledged in society; women that live as ladies of wealth but whose character is equivocal; courtesans.—**Demi-rep**, dem'i-rep, n. [*A contr. for demi-reputation.*] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity.—**Demi-semi-quaver**, dem'i-sem'i-kwá-er, n. *Mus.* the half of a semiquaver, or one-fourth of a quaver.—**Demi-volt**, dem'i-vólt, n. A kind of leap or curvet of a horse.—**Demi-wolf**, dem'i-wólf, n. A cross between a wolf and a dog. (*SHAK.*)

Demi-john, dem'i-jon, n. [*Fr. demé-janne*, from *Ar. damagana*, from *Damagana*, a town in Khorassan once famous for its glass-works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demise, de-mis' n. [*Lit.* a laying off or aside, from *Fr. démettre—de*, *L. dis*, aside, and *mittere*, to put, *L. mittere*, &c.] The death of a person, especially of a person of distinction; decease; used with possessives; *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will.—*a. t.*—**demised**, demis'ed, *Law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate; to bequeath; to grant by will.—**Demisable**, de-mis'a-bl, a. Capable of being demised.

Demit, de-mit', v. t. —*demitted*, demit'ing. [*L. demitto—de*, down, and *mittere* to send.] To lay down formally, as an office to resign; to relinquish; to transfer.—**Demission**, de-mis'shon, n. The act of demitting; a laying down office; resignation; transference.

Demirage, Demirages, de-mi'érj, de-mi'ér-gus, n. [*Gr. demourgos*, from *demos*, the people, and *eryon*, a work.] A maker or framer; the maker of the world; the Creator; specifically, the name given by the Gnostics to the creator or former of the world of sense.—**Demirgic**, Demirgical, de-mi'ér-jik, de-mi'ér-jik-al, a. Pertaining to a demirge or to creative power.

Demobilize, de-mob'il-iz, v. t. —*demobilised*, demobilis'ing. [*L. de*, priv., and *E. mobilis*.] To disarm and disarm (troops) home; to disband.—**Demobilization**, de-mob'il-iz'shon, n. The act of demobilizing.

Democracy, de-mok'ra-si, n. [*Gr. demokra-tia—demos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them either directly, or indirectly, by means of repre-

sentative institutions; in a collective sense, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers.—**Democrat**, Democratist, dem'ó-krat, de-mok'ra-tist, n. One who adheres to democracy.—**Democratize**, Democratized, dem'ó-krat'ik, dem'ó-krat'ik-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of democracy.—**Democratically**, dem'ó-krat'ik-al-ly, adv. In a democratical manner.—**Democratism**, dem'ó-krat'is, n. s. To rear or democratize.

Demogogue, de-mó-gog, n. [*Gr. demogon*, a demon, and *gogos*, terrible.] A mysterious divinity in classical or ancient mythology, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship. (*Mit.*)

Demoiselle, de-mwá-zel, n. [*Fr. DAMSEL.*] A young lady; a damsel; a bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

Demolish, de-mol'ish, v. t. [*Fr. démolir, démolisseur*, from *L. demolitor—de*, priv., and *molitor*, to build, from *mola*, mass, whence *molecule*.] To throw or pull down; to raise; to destroy, as a structure or artificial construction; to ruin.—**Demolisher**, dem'ol-ish-er, n. One who demolishes.—**Demolition**, dem'ó-lis'hon, n. The act of demolishing; destruction; ruin.

Demon, dé-mon, n. [*L. demon*, from *Gr. demōn*, a spirit, evil or good, from a root meaning to know.] A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans; an evil or malignant spirit; a devil; a very wicked or cruel person.—**Demoniac**, Demoniacal, dé-mó-ni-ak, dé-mó-ni-ak-al, a. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; extremely wicked or cruel.—**Demoniacs**, dé-mó-ni-ak, n. A human being possessed by a demon.—**Demoniacally**, dé-mó-ni-ak-al-ly, adv. In a demoniacal manner.—**Demonian**, dé-mó-ni-an, a. Having the characteristics of a demon. (*Mit.*)—**Demonism**, dé-mon-izm, n. The belief in demon.—**Demonist**, dé-mon-ist, n. A worshipper of or believer in demons.—**Demonism**, dé-mon-iz, s. t. To render demoniacal or diabolical; to control by a demon.—**Demonology**, de-mo-nol'j, n. A treatise on evil spirits and their agency, or knowledge regarding them.

Demonstrate, de-mon's-tré, v. t. To deprive of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.—**Demonstration**, dé-mon's-tré'shon, n. The act of demonstrating.

Demonstrate, de-mon's-tré, v. t. —*demonstrated*, demonstrating. [*L. demonstrare, d. intena*, and *monstrare*, to show, from *monstrum*, a portent, a monster.] To point out with perfect clearness; to show clearly; to make evident; to exhibit; to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as of a dead body; to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.—**Demonstrable**, de-mon's-trá-bl, a. Capable of being demonstrated, proved, or exhibited.—**Demonstrableness**, Demonstrability, dé-mon's-trá-bl-nes, dé-mon's-trá-bl'il-ty, n. The state or quality of being demonstrable.—**Demonstrably**, de-mon's-trá-bl-ly, adv. In a manner so as to preclude doubt.—**Demonstration**, dem-on's-tré'shon, n. The act of demonstrating; an exhibition; a manifestation; an outward show; the act of exhibiting proof beyond the possibility of doubt; a proof by logical or mathematical reasoning; the exhibition of parts dissected for the study of anatomy; *mitis*, an operation, such as the massing of men at a certain point, performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.—**Demonstrative**, de-mon's-trá-tiv, a. Serving to demonstrate; showing or proving by certain evidence; invariably conclusive; characterized by feeling; outwardly expressive of feelings or emotions.—**Demonstrative pronoun**, one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers, as *this man, that book*.—**Demonstratively**, de-mon's-trá-tiv-ly, adv. In a demonstrative manner; by demonstration; with proof which

cannot be questioned; with the energetic outward exhibition of feeling.—**Demonstrativeness**, de-mon's-trá-tiv-nes, n. Quality of being demonstrative.—**Demonstrator**, dem'on's-trá-tér, n. One who demonstrates; especially, one who exhibits the parts of dead bodies when dissected.

Demoralize, de-mor'a-liz, v. t. —*demoralized*, demoralis'ing. [*Prefix de*, priv., and *moral*.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals; *mitis*, to deprive (troops) of courage and self-reliance, to render them distrustful and hopeless.—**Demoralization**, de-mor'a-liz's'hon, n. The act of demoralizing; the state of being.

Demes, de-mes, n. [*Gr.*] The common people; the populace.—**Demesic**, de-mes'ik, a. [*Gr. demotikos*.] Pertaining to the common people; popular; applied to the ordinary alphabet of ancient Egypt, as contrasted with that used by the priestly caste, called the *Meratic*.

Demulcent, de-mul'sent, a. [*L. demulcens, demulcens*, ppr. of *demulco*, to stroke down—*de*, down, and *molco*, to stroke, to soften.] Softening; mollifying; lenient.—*n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation, as gums and other mucilaginous substances.

Demur, de-mér', v. t. —*demurred*, demurring. [*Fr. demourer*, to delay, to stay, from *L. demorari—de*, and *mora*, delay.] To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to have or to state scruples or difficulties; to object hesitatingly; to take exceptions; *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings.—*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision; exception taken; objection stated.—**Demurrable**, de-mur'a-bl, a. Capable of being or liable to be demurred to.—**Demurrage**, de-mur'j, n. The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading; the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention; applied also to detention of railway wagons, &c.—**Demurrer**, de-mur'ér, n. One who demurs; *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

Demure, de-múr', n. [*From Fr. de manere*, of manners, having manner, from *L. mores*, manners, whence *moral*, &c.] Affectedly modest or coy; making a show of gravity or decorumness; grave or reserved consciously and intentionally.—**Demurely**, de-múr-é-ly, adv. In a demure manner; with a show of solemn gravity.—**Demureness**, de-múr-nes, n. The state or quality of being demure; gravity of countenance real or affected.

Demy, de-ní', n. [*Fr. demi*, half.] A particular size of paper: printing demy measures generally 22 inches by 17, writing 30 inches by 16, drawing 23 inches by 17; at Magdalen College, Oxford, a term now equivalent to scholar in other colleges.

Den, den, n. [*A. Sax. dena*, a cave or lurking place; akin *dens*, *E. dens*, a valley.] A cave or hollow place in the earth's cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; any equal place of resort or residence; a dell, wooded hollow, or ravine (Scotch, but used also in English place-names).

Denarius, de-ná-ri-us, n. [*L. from decem*, ten.] An ancient Roman silver coin worth 10 asses or 10 lbs. of copper originally, and latterly equivalent to about 1/16 English money.—**Denary**, dé-ná-ri, a. Containing ten; tenfold; proceeding by tens.

Denationalize, de-ná'shon-al-iz, v. t. To divest of national character or rights.—**Denationalization**, de-ná'shon-al-iz'shon, n. The act of denationalizing.

Denaturalize, de-nat'ú-ra-liz, v. t. To render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

Dendri-form, den'dri-form, a. [*Gr. dendron*, a tree.] Having the form or appearance of a tree.—**Dendrite**, den'drit, n. A stone or mineral, or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or masses, the ap-

ch, chain; sh, So. loch; s, so; j, job; sh, Fr. tow; ng, sing; wn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

pearance being due to arborescent crystallization, resembling the frost-work on our windows. — **Dendrite**, *Dendritical*, *dendrit'ik*, *den-drit'ik*, *a.* Resembling a tree; tree-like; marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss, &c. — **Dendroid**, *Dendroidal*, *den-droid'*, *a.* Resembling a small tree or shrub. — **Dendrolite**, *den-dro-lit'*, *a.* A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. — **Dendrology**, *den-dro-loj'*, *a.* The natural history of trees. — **Dendrologist**, *den-dro-lo-jist'*, *a.* One versed in dendrology. — **Dendrometer**, *den-drom'e-ter'*, *a.* An instrument of various forms for measuring the height and diameter of trees.

Dene, *dén'*, *a.* [A. Sax. *dena*. *DEN.*] A dell or valley; often used as an ending of place-names.

Dengue, *den-gá'*, *a.* [Sp.] A febrile epidemic disease of the East and West Indies, with symptoms resembling those of scarlet fever and rheumatism combined.

Dental, *Dentier*. Under *DENV*.

Dentier, *den'ti-ér'*. [Fr., from *L. denarius* (which see).] An old French copper coin, the twelfth part of a sou. [Sax.]

Dentrate, *dén-trát'*, *v.t.* To set nitric acid free from. — **Dentration**, *dén-trá-shon'*, *a.* A disengaging of nitric acid. — **Dentriety**, *dén-tri-ti'*, *v.t.* To deprive of nitro.

Denizen, *den'iz-n'*, *a.* [O. Fr. *deinsain*, one living within a city, from *deins*, *dens*, Fr. *dans*, in, within, a contr. of *L. de intus*, from within, and thus opposed to *foreign*.] In England, an alien who is made a subject by the sovereign's letters patent, building a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject; hence, a stranger admitted to residences and certain rights in a foreign country; a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant. — *v.t.* To make a denizen. — **Denization**, *den-i-zá-shon'*, *a.* The act of making one a denizen. — **Denizenship**, *den'iz-ship'*, *a.* State of being a denizen.

Denominate, *dén-óm'i-nát'*, *v.t.* — **denominated**, *denom'inating*. [L. *denomino* — *de*, intens., and *nominis*, to name, call, style, or designate. — **Denomination**, *dén-óm'i-ná-shon'*, *a.* The act of naming; a name or appellation; a class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; a religious sect. — **Denominational**, *dén-óm'i-ná-shon'al'*, *a.* Pertaining to or characterising a denomination; pertaining to particular religious denominations or bodies. — **Denominationalism**, *dén-óm'i-ná-shon-al-izm'*, *a.* A denominational or class spirit; adherence or devotion to a denomination; the principle or system of religious sects having each their own schools. — **Denominationally**, *dén-óm'i-ná-shon-al-ly'*, *adv.* By denomination or sect. — **Denominative**, *dén-óm'i-ná-tiv'*, *a.* Giving or conferring a name or distinct appellation. — *a.* That which has the character of a denomination; *gram.* a verb formed from a noun or an adjective. — **Denominatively**, *dén-óm'i-ná-tiv-ly'*, *adv.* By denomination. — **Denominator**, *dén-óm'i-ná-tér'*, *a.* One who or that which denominates; the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, showing into how many parts the integer is divided.

Denote, *dén-ót'*, *v.t.* — **denoted**, *denoting*. [L. *denoto*, to mark, to point out, to denote, *de*, intens., and *noto*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark.] To signify by a visible sign; to indicate, mark, or stand for; to be the name of or express; to be the sign or symptom of; to show; to indicate. *∴* Syn. under *CONNOTE*. — **Denotable**, *dén-ót'a-bl'*, *a.* That may be denoted or marked. — **Denotation**, *dén-ót'á-shon'*, *a.* [L. *denotatio*.] The act of denoting or marking off; what any word or sign denotes. — **Denotative**, *dén-ót'a-tiv'*, *a.* Having power to denote.

Denouement, *dén-ó-món'*, *a.* [Fr., from *dénouer*, to untie — *de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie, from *L. nodus*, a knot.] The winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, &c.; the solution of any mystery; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

Denounce, *dén-nóun's'*, *v.t.* — **denounced**, *denouncing*. [Fr. *dénoncer*, from *L. denun-*

ciare — *de*, and *nunciare*, to declare, *nunciare*, a messenger; seen also in *announces*, *pro- nounces*, *renounces*.] To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat; to threaten; to inform against; to accuse. — **Denouncement**, *dé-nóun's-ment'*, *a.* The act of denouncing; denunciation. — **Denouncer**, *dé-nóun's-er'*, *a.* One who denounces. — **Denunciate**, *dé-nun'shi-át'*, *v.t.* To denounce. — **Denunciate**, *dé-nun'shi-át'*, *a.* The act of denouncing; proclamation of a threat; public menace. — **Denunciative**, *Denunciatory*, *dé-nun'shi-át-iv'*, *dé-nun'shi-á-to-ri'*, *a.* Relating to, containing, or implying denunciation; ready or prone to denounce. — **Denunciator**, *dé-nun'shi-át-ér'*, *a.* One who denounces, or solemnly and publicly threatens.

Dense, *déns'*, *a.* [Fr. *dense*, *L. densus*, thick, whence *condense*.] Having its constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; crass; gross; crowded. — **Densely**, *den'sh'-ly'*, *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly. — **Denseness**, *den's-ness'*, *a.* Density. — **Density**, *den'si-ti'*, *a.* [L. *densitas*.] The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness.

Dent, *dént'*, *a.* [A form of *dentis*.] A mark made by a blow; especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body. — *v.t.* To make a dent on or in.

Dental, *dén't'al'*, *a.* [L. *dentis*, dental, from *dans*, *dentis*, a tooth, a word akin to *E. tooth*.] Of or pertaining to the teeth; having the characteristic sound given by the teeth and tip of the tongue (*d* and *t* are *dental* letters). — *a.* A dental letter, *as, d, t, and th.* — **Dental formula**, *a.* formula for showing briefly the number and kinds of teeth of an animal; thus the *dental formula* of cats is: $I, \frac{3}{2}, C, \frac{1}{1}, P, M, \frac{3}{2}, M, \frac{1}{1} - 30$;

which signifies that they have on each side of each jaw three incisors and one canine tooth, three premolars in the upper and two in the lower jaw on each side, and behind these one true molar. — **Dentate**, *den'tát'*, *den'tá-téd'*, *a.* [L. *dentatus*, toothed.] Toothed; having sharp teeth, with concave edges, as a leaf. — **Dentately**, *den'tát-ly'*, *adv.* In a dentate manner. — **Denticle**, *den'ti-kl'*, *a.* [L. *dentisculus*.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulate, *den-ti-kú-lát'*, *den-tik'ú-lát'*, *a.* Having small teeth, as a leaf, calyx, or seed. — **Denticulation**, *den-tik'ú-lá-shon'*, *a.* The state of being denticulate. — **Denticula**, *den'ti-kú-l'*, *a.* A *Arch.* The flat projecting part of a corolla, on which dentils are cut. — **Dentiform**, *den-ti-form'*, *a.* Having the form of a tooth. — **Dentifrice**, *den'ti-fris'*, *a.* [L. *dens*, and *frico*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth, as pulverized shells and charcoal. — **Dentigerous**, *den-ti-jér-us'*, *a.* Bearing or carrying teeth. — **Dentil**, *den'til'*, *a.* *Arch.* The name of the little cubes or square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices. — **Dentine**, *den'tin'*, *a.* The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth. — **Dentiroster**, *den-ti-rós'tér'*, *a.* A member of the *Dentirostres* (*den-ti-rós'trés'*), a sub-order or tribe of insectivorous birds, characterized by having a notch and tooth-like process on each side of the upper mandible, and including the butcher-birds or shrikes, the thrushes, tits, &c. — **Dentiostrate**, *Den-ti-ó-strát'*, *den-ti-ó-strít'*, *den-ti-rós'tér'*, *a.* Having a tooth-like process on the beak. — **Dentist**, *den'tist'*, *a.* One who makes it his business to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones. — **Dentistic**, *den-tis'tik'*, *a.* Relating to dentistry or a dentist. — **Dentistry**, *den-tis-tri'*, *a.* The art or profession of a dentist. — **Dentition**, *den-tish'on'*, *a.* [L. *dentitio*.] The breeding or growing of teeth in infancy; the time of cutting teeth; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal. — **Dentoid**, *den'tóid'*, *a.* Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth. — **Denture**, *den'túr'*, *a.* A dentist's term for one or more artificial teeth.

Denude, *dén-ú-d'*, *v.t.* — **denuded**, *denuding*.

[L. *denudo* — *de*, and *nudus*, naked.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip; to uncover or lay bare. — **Denudation**, *dén-ú-dá-shon'*, *a.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare; the carrying away, by the action of the solid materials of the land, by which the underlying rocks are laid bare.

Denunciate, *Denunciation*, *Denunciator*, *de-nun'shi-át'*, *de-nun'shi-át-ér'*, *de-nun'shi-át-iv'*, *de-nun'shi-át-to-ri'*, *a.* Under *DENUNCIATE*.

Deny, *dé-ní'*, *v.t.* — **denied**, *denying*. [Fr. *dénier*, from *L. denego* — *de*, intensa, and *nego*, to say no, from *neg*, nor. *NEGATOR*.] To declare not to be true; to affirm to be not so; to contradict; to gainay; to refuse to grant; not to afford; to withhold (Providence *denies* us many things); to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to disavow; to disown; to reject. — *To deny one's self*, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires. — *To deny one's self something*, to abstain from it although desiring it. — *v.t.* To answer in the negative; to refuse; not to comply. — **Denying**, *dé-ní-ing-ly'*, *adv.* In a manner indicating denial. — **Denial**, *dé-ní'al'*, *a.* The act of denying; contradiction; a contradictory statement; refusal; rejection; disavowment. — **Deniable**, *dé-ní-á-bl'*, *a.* Capable of being denied. — **Denier**, *dé-ní-ér'*, *a.* One who denies.

Deobstruct, *dé-ób-strúkt'*, *v.t.* To remove obstructions or impediments from; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body. — **Deobstruent**, *dé-ób-strú-ent'*, *a.* *Medic.* Having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body, as the pores, lacteals, &c. — *a.* A medicine having this effect.

Deodand, *dé-ó-dánd'*, *a.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.] Law, formerly a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature (as a horse that killed a man, and for that reason forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses.

Deodar, *dé-ó-dar'*, *a.* [Skr. *devadaru*, that is, divine tree.] A kind of Indian cedar, closely akin to the cedar of Lebanon, yielding valuable timber, and introduced into Europe and elsewhere as an ornamental tree.

Deodorize, *dé-ó-dér-íz'*, *v.t.* — **deodorized**, *deodorizing*. To deprive of odour or smell, especially of fetid odour resulting from impurities. — **Deodorizer**, *Deodorant*, *dé-ó-dér-íz-ér'*, *dé-ó-dér-ánt'*, *a.* That which deodorizes; a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of lime, &c. — **Deodorization**, *dé-ó-dér-íz-á-shon'*, *a.* The act or process of deodorizing.

Deontology, *dé-on-tó-lo-j'*, *a.* [Gr. *deon*, *deontos*, that which is binding or right, duty, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of duty; that doctrine of ethics which is founded on the principle of judging of actions by their tendency to promote happiness. — **Deontological**, *dé-on-tó-lo-j'-i-kal'*, *a.* Relating to deontology. — **Deontologist**, *dé-on-tó-lo-jist'*, *a.* One versed in deontology.

Deoxidate, *dé-ók'í-dát'*, *dé-ók'-sí-diz'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *oxide*, or the first part of *oxygen*.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide; also called *deoxygenate* (*dé-ók'í-jen-é-nát'*). — **Deoxidation**, *Deoxidament*, *dé-ók'í-dá-shon'*, *dé-ók'í-diz-ment'*, *a.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide; called also *deoxygenation*. — **Deoxidize**, *dé-ók'í-díz'*, *v.t.* — **deoxidized**, *deoxidizing*. To deoxidate.

Depart, *dé-párt'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *départir* — *de*, and *partir*, to separate. *PAR.*] To go or move away; to go elsewhere; to leave or desert, as from a practice; to forsake, abandon, deviate, not to adhere to or follow (commonly with *from* in these senses); to leave this world; to die; to decrease. — *v.t.* To leave; to retire from; with ellipsis of *from*. — **Departed**, *dé-párt-éd'*, *a.* and *a.* Gone; vanished; dead; with the definite article used as a noun for a dead person. — **Department**, *dé-párt-ment'*, *a.* A separate branch of business; a dis-

Fâte, fát, fat, fáil; mé, met, hér; pine, pín; nôte, not, nôve; tábe, tub, búll;

oil, pound; a, Sc. abun—the Fr. u.

discouraged; sad; humbled; languid; dull; not. *Med.* flattened in shape; flattened as regards the under and upper surfaces.—**Depressingly**, *de-pres-ing*, *adv.* In a depressing manner.—**Depressed**, *de-pres-sed*, *adj.* The act of pressing down or depressing; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a hollow; the state or feeling of being depressed in spirits; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; a low state of strength; a state of debility; a state of dizziness or inactivity (as in a trade); a period of commercial distress; *any*, an operation for cataract; couching (see under *Couch*).—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon.—**Depressive**, *de-pres-iv*, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.—**Depressor**, *de-pres-er*, *n.* One who or that which depresses; *anat.* a muscle which depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached.

Deprive, *de-priv*, *v.t.*—**deprived**, *de-priv-ing*. [*L. de, intens.*, and *priv*, to take away. *Parv.*] To take from; to dispossess; to dispossess; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of* to deprive a person of a thing; to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office.—**Deprivation**, *de-priv-a-shon*, *n.* The act of depriving; a taking away; a state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition.—**Depriver**, *de-priv-er*, *n.* One who or that which deprives or bereaves.

Depth, *depth*, *n.* [From *deep*; comp. *width*, *breadth*, *length*, &c.] The distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; deepness: in a vertical direction opposed to *height*; a deep place; an abyss; a gulf; the inner, darker, or more concealed part of a thing; the middle, darkest, or stillest part (the *depth* of winter or of a wood); abstruseness; obscurity; immensity; infinity; intensity (the *depth* of despair or of love); extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; profundeness.

Depurate, *de-pu-rat*, *v.t.*—**depurated**, *de-pu-rat-ing*. [*L. de, intens.*, and *puro*, *puratum*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or impurities; to purify; to clarify.—**Depuration**, *de-pu-ra-shon*, *n.* The act of depurating; the cleansing of a wound.—**Depurator**, *de-pu-ra-tor*, *n.* One who or that which depurates.—**Depuratory**, *de-pu-ra-to-ri*, *a.* Having the effect of purifying; purifying the blood.

Depute, *de-put*, *v.t.*—**deputed**, *de-put-ing*. [*Fr. deputer*, from *L. deputo*, to destine, allot—*de*, and *puto*, to proue, set in order, reckon, as in *compute*, *dispute*, &c.] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender.—*n.* (deput). A deputy; as, a sheriff-depute. [*Scotch.*]—**Deputation**, *de-put-a-shon*, *n.* The act of deputing or sending as a deputy; a special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another; the person or persons deputed to transact business for another.—**Deputy**, *de-put-i*, *n.* [*Fr. depute*.] A person appointed or elected to act for another; a representative, delegate, agent, or substitute.

Deracinate, *de-rac-i-nat*, *v.t.* [*Fr. deraciner*—*de*, from, and *racine*, a root, from *L. radix*, a root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Shak.*]
Derange, *de-ran*, *v.t.*—**deranged**, *de-ran-ge-ing*. [*Fr. deranger*—*de*, priv., and *ranger*, to set in order, to range. *RANZ.*] To put out of order; to throw into confusion; to disorder; to confound; to disturb; to unsettle; to embarrass; to discompose.—**Derangement**, *de-ran-ge-ment*, *n.* The act of deranging or state of being deranged; a putting out of order; embarrassment; confusion; disorder; delirium; insanity; mental disorder.

Derelict, *de-re-lict*, *a.* [*L. derelictus*, left behind, abandoned—*de*, intens., *re*, behind, and *lingo*, to leave.] Left; abandoned, especially abandoned at sea.—*n.* An article abandoned by the owner, especially a vessel abandoned at sea.—**Dereliction**, *de-re-lict-ion*, *n.* The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; desertion; relinquishment; abandonment (a dereliction of duty).

Deride, *de-rid*, *v.t.*—**derided**, *de-rid-ing*. [*L. derideo*—*de*, intens., and *rideo*, to laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter; to mock; to ridicule.—**Derider**, *de-ri-der*, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.—**Deridingly**, *de-rid-ing-ly*, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.—**Derision**, *de-ri-shon*, *n.* [*L. derisio*.] The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; contempt manifested by laughter; mockery; ridicule; scorn.—**Derisive**, *de-ri-siv*, *a.* Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.—**Derisively**, *de-ri-siv-ly*, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.—**Derisiveness**, *de-ri-siv-ness*, *n.* The state of being derisive.

Derive, *de-riv*, *v.t.*—**derived**, *de-riv-ing*. [*L. derivo*, to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—*de*, from, and *rius*, a stream, whence also *river*, *river*.] To divert or turn aside from a natural course; to draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source or as from a source or origin (to derive power, knowledge, facts); to deduce or draw from a root or primitive word; to trace the etymology of.—*v.t.* To come or proceed. [*Tenn.*]
—**Derivable**, *de-ri-va-ble*, *a.* Capable of being derived.—**Derivably**, *de-ri-va-bly*, *adv.* By derivation.—**Derivation**, *de-ri-va-shon*, *n.* The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or origin; etymology.—**Derivational**, *de-ri-va-shon-al*, *a.* Relating to derivation.—**Derivative**, *de-ri-va-tiv*, *a.* Taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; derived; secondary.—*n.* That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.—**Derivatively**, *de-ri-va-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.—**Derivativeness**, *de-ri-va-tiv-ness*, *n.*—**Deriver**, *de-ri-ver*, *n.* One who derives.

Derm, *Derma*, *Dermis*, *derm*, *der'*, *n.* *der-mis*, *n.* [*Gr. derma*, skin.] The skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scurf skin.—**Dermal**, *der-mal*, *a.* Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.—**Dermatic**, *der-mat-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.—**Dermatography**, *der-ma-top'-og-ry*, *n.* The anatomical description of the skin.—**Dermatoid**, *der-ma-to'id*, *a.* Resembling skin; skin-like.—**Dermatologist**, *der-ma-to'-log-ist*, *n.* One versed in dermatology.—**Dermatology**, *der-ma-to'-ol-og-y*, *n.* The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—**Dermatophyte**, *der-ma-to'-fit*, *n.* [*Gr. phyton*, a plant.] A parasitic plant, infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin-disease, as ring-worm.—**Dermate**, *der-mik*, *a.* Relating to the skin.—**Dermoid**, *der-moid*, *a.* Resembling skin; applied to tissues which resemble skin.—**Dermo-skeleton**, *n.* The hard leathery, horny, shelly, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals, taking the form of diures, plates, shells, &c. (as in crabs, crocodiles, &c.).

Derogate, *de-rog-at*, *v.t.*—**derogated**, *de-rogat-ing*. [*L. derogare*, derogatum, to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify—*de*, priv., and *rogo*, to ask, to propose.] To repeal, annul, or revoke partially, as a law; distinguished from *abrogate*; to lessen the worth of; to disparage;—*v.t.* To detract; to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation; to lessen by taking away a part; with *from* (something *derogates from* a person's dignity.—**Derogation**, *de-rog-a-shon*, *n.* The act of derogating; a taking away from, or limiting in extent

or operation; a lessening of value or estimation; derogation; disparagement.—**Derogatorily**, *de-rog-a-to-ri*, *adv.* Having the effect of derogating, or lessening; with *so*.—**Derogatoriness**, *de-rog-a-to-ri-ness*, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.—**Derogatorily**, *de-rog-a-to-ri-ly*, *adv.* In a derogating manner.

Derrick, *de-rik*, *n.* [The name of a London bargeman of the 17th century, applied first to the gallows, and hence to a contrivance resembling it.] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, usually consisting of a beam supported by a central post which is steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase, either the pulley or the wheel and axle and pulley combined.—**Derrick-crane**, a kind of crane with a movable jib, combining the advantages of the derrick and of the crane.

Derringer, *de-ri-nger*, *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pistol of large calibre, now usually breech-loading.

Dervish, *de-rvish*, *n.* [Turkish *derwish*. *Per. darvesh*, poor, indigent, a dervish.] A Mohammedan friar or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life, partly in monasteries, partly itinerant.

Descant, *des-kant*, *n.* [*O. Fr. deschant*, from *L. L. discantus*—*L. disc*, and *cantus*, singing, a song.] A discourse, discussion, or disputation; *music*, an addition of a part or tune with various modulations.—*v.t.* (des-kant'). To discourse; comment, or animadvert freely; to add a part or extension to a melody.—**Descanter**, *des-kan-ter*, *n.* One who descants.

Descend, *de-scend*, *v.t.* [*Fr. descendre*, *L. descendere*—*de*, down, *scendo*, to climb. *Scam.*] To move from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; to sink; to run or flow down; to invade or fall upon hostilely; to proceed from a source or origin; to be derived; to pass from one heir to another; to pass, in general to particular considerations; to lower or degrade one's self; to stoop.—*v.t.* To walk, move, or pass downward upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.—**Descendable**, *de-scen-da-ble*, *a.* Capable of descending by inheritance; descendible.—**Descendant**, *de-scen-dant*, *n.* An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree, comprising.—**Descendant**, *de-scen-dent*, *a.* Descending.—**Descender**, *de-scen-der*, *n.* One who descends.—**Descendible**, *de-scen-di-ble*, *a.* Capable of being descended or passed down; capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir.—**Descendibility**, *de-scen-di-bil-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being descendible.—**Descending**, *de-scen-ding*, *a.* and *n.* Moving downward.—**Descending series**, *math.* a series in which each term is less than that preceding it.—**Descension**, *de-scen-shon*, *n.* [*L. descensio*.] Descend; degradation.—**Descensional**, *de-scen-shon-al*, *a.* Pertaining to descension.—**Descensive**, *de-scen-siv*, *a.* Descending; tending downward.—**Descent**, *de-scen-t*, *n.* [*Fr. descende*.] The act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place; inclination downward; slope; declivity; decline, as in station, virtue, quality, or the like; an incursion, invasion, or sudden attack on a country; transmission by succession or inheritance; a proceeding from a progenitor; extraction; lineage; pedigree; a generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; issue; descendant.

Describe, *de-scrib*, *v.t.*—**described**, *de-scrib-ing*. [*L. describo*, to write down, to delineate—*de*, down, and *scribo*, to write, as in *scribes*, *inscribe*, &c.; *skin* *scribes*, *scripsers*.] To delineate or mark the form or figure of; to trace out; to form or trace by motion; to show or represent orally or by writing; to depict or portray in words.—*v.t.* To use the power of describing.—**Describable**, *de-scrib-ible*, *a.* Capable of being described.—**Describee**, *de-scrib-ee*, *n.* *Geom.* the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or solid is supposed to be generated or described.—**Describer**, *de-scrib-er*, *n.* One who de-

Fate, far, fat, fall: me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; & Sc. above—the Fr. u.

scribe.—Description, *de-skrip'shon*, *n.* [*L. descriptio, descriptio*]. The act of describing; delineation; an account of the properties or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a just conception of it; the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual; hence, class, species, variety, kind, &c. [*person of this description*].—Descriptive, *de-skrip'tiv*, *a.* Containing description; having the quality of representing.—Descriptively, *de-skrip'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a descriptive manner.—Descriptiveness, *de-skrip'tiv-ness*, *n.* State of being descriptive.

Desecrate, *de-s'kri'*, *v.t.*—desecrated, *desecrating*. [*O. Fr. desecrer*, to desecrate, to make an outcry on discovering something. [*Itav.*]. To spy; to discover by the sight; to see or behold from a distance; to examine by the sight (&c.).—Desecrator, *de-s'kri'er*, *n.* One who desecrates.

Desecrate, *de-s'kri't*, *v.t.*—desecrated, *desecrating*. [*From L. de, from, away, and sacer, sacred, being thus the opposite of consecrate*]. To divert from a sacred purpose or sacred character; to render unhallowed; to profane.—Desecration, *de-s'kri'shon*, *n.* The act of desecrating; profanation.

Desert, *de-s'ert*, *a.* [*L. desertus, pr. of desero, deservio, to forsake—de, priv., and sero, serium, to unite, to join together, from root seen in series, lying waste; uncultivated and uninhabited in the natural state and unimproved by man; pertaining to a wilderness (the desert aeri).*—*a.* An uninhabited tract of land; a wilderness; a solitude; often a vast sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.—*v.t.* (*de-s'ert'*). To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit, leave, or depart from in defiance of duty.—*i.* To quit a service or post without permission; to run away.—*Deserter*, *de-s'er't'er*, *n.* One who deserts; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.—*Desertion*, *de-s'er'shon*, *n.* The act of deserting; the state of being deserted or forsaken.

Desert, *de-s'ert*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. deserte, merit, from deservir, to deserve. Deszava*]. The quality of deserving either reward or punishment; merit or demerit; what is deserved on account of good or evil done; reward or punishment merited; due return.—*Desertless*, *de-s'er't-less*, *a.* Without merit or claim to favour or reward; undeserving.

Deserve, *de-s'er'v*, *v.t.*—deserved, *deserving*. [*O. Fr. deservir, deservir, from L. deservio, to serve diligently—de, intens., and servio, to serve*]. To merit; to be worthy of, whether of good or evil; to merit by labour, services, or qualities; to be worthy of or call for on account of evil acts or qualities (actions that deserve censure).—*v.t.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving (to deserve well of a person).—*Deservingly*, *de-s'er'v-ly*, *adv.* According to desert, whether of good or evil; justly.—*Deserver*, *de-s'er'v'er*, *n.* One who deserves or merits; used generally in a good sense.—*Deserving*, *de-s'er'v-ing*, *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious.—*Deservingly*, *de-s'er'v-ly*, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

Deshabille, *de-sa-bil'*, *n.* [*Fr.—des—prefix, dis, and habilis, to dress; akin habilitate*]. The state of being undressed, or of not being properly or fully dressed.

Desiccate, *de-sik'at*, *v.t.*—desiccated, *desiccating*. [*L. desiccato, to dry up—de, intens., and sicco, to dry, from sicco, dry*]. To exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from; to dry.—*v.t.* To become dry.—*Desiccation*, *de-sik'at'shon*, *n.* Drying.—*a.* Drying.—*a.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.—*Desiccation*, *de-sik'at'shon*, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiderate, *de-sid'er'at*, *v.t.* [*L. desidero, desideratum, to long for, to feel the want of, whence also desira*]. To feel the want of; to miss; to want; to desire.—*Desiderative*, *de-sid'er-a-tiv*, *a.* Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire.—*a.* A verb formed from another verb and expressing a desire of doing the action

implied in the primitive verb.—*Desideratum*, *de-sid'er'at-um*, *n. pl.* *Desiderata*, *de-sid'er'at-a*. [*L.*]. That which is not possessed, but which is desirable; something much wanted.

Design, *de-zin'* or *de-zin'*, *v.t.* [*L. designo, to mark out, point out, contrive—de, and signo, to seal or stamp, from signum, a sign. Sign.*]. To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure of; to sketch, as for a pattern or model; to project or plan; to contrive for a purpose; to form an idea in scheme; to set apart in intention; to intend; to purpose.—*v.t.* To intend; to purpose.—*a.* A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture; a sketch; a drawing; a tracing; a scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; the adaptation of means to a preconceived end; contrivance.—*Designable*, *de-zin'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable.—*Designate*, *de-zig'nat*, *v.t.*—designated, *designating*. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, &c.; to name and settle the identity of; to demarcate; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to appoint, name, or assign.—*Designation*, *de-zig'nat'shon*, *n.* The act of designating; a distinguishing from others; indication; appointment; assignment; distinctive appellation.—*Designative*, *de-zig'nat-iv*, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.—*Designator*, *de-zig'nat'er*, *n.* One who designates or points out.—*Designedly*, *de-zig'ned-ly*, *adv.* By design, purposely; intentionally.—*Designer*, *de-zin'er* or *de-sin'er*, *n.* One who designs.—*Designing*, *de-zin'ing* or *de-sin'ing*, *pp.* and *a.* Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief.

Desire, *de-sir'*, *v.t.*—desired, *desiring*. [*Fr. desirer, from L. desidero, desideratum, to desire (desiderius being thus the same word)—prefix de, and idero, as in considero, Considera*]. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; to long for; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.—*v.t.* To be in a state of desire or anxiety.—*a.* [*Fr. desir, from the verb*]. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure is expected; a wish, craving, or longing to obtain or enjoy; the object of desire; that which is desired.—*Desirability*, *de-sir'a-bil-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being desirable.—*Desirable*, *de-sir'a-bl*, *a.* Worthy of desire; calculated or fitted to excite a wish to possess.—*Desirably*, *de-sir'a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a desirable manner.—*Desirer*, *de-sir'er*, *n.* One who desires.—*Desirous*, *de-sir'us*, *a.* Filled with a desire; wishing to obtain; wishful; covetous; often with *of*.—*Desirously*, *de-sir'us-ly*, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desist, *de-sist'*, *v.t.* [*L. desisto, to desist—de, away from, and sisto, to stand, as in assist, consist, persist, &c. Sistis*]. To cease to act or proceed; to forbear; to leave off; to discontinue; to cease.—*Desistance*, *de-sis'tans*, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Desk, *desk*, *n.* [*A Sax. disc a table; L. L. discus, a desk, from L. discus, Gr. discos, a disc, a quilt; discus, discus, discus are the same word*]. A kind of table or piece of furniture with a sloping upper surface for the use of writers and readers; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose.

Desman, *des'man*, *n.* The European muskrat.

Demography, *de-mog'ra-fi*, *n.* [*Gr. demos, a ligament*]. A description of the ligaments of the body.—*Demology*, *de-mol'og-i*, *n.* That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Desolate, *de-sol'at*, *v.t.*—desolated, *desolating*. [*L. desolo, desolatus, to leave alone, to forsake—de, intens., and solo, to lay waste, from solus, alone. Solus, a*]. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.—*a.* [*L. desolatus, pp. of desolo, desolatus*]. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; unin-

habited; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; solitary; forsaken; forlorn; lonely.—*Desolately*, *de-sol'at-ly*, *adv.* In a desolate manner.—*Desolateness*, *de-sol'at-ness*, *n.* A state of being desolate.—*Desolator*, *de-sol'at'er*, *n.* One who or that which desolates.—*Desolation*, *de-sol'at'shon*, *n.* The act of desolating; devastation; havoc; ravage; a place depopulated, ravaged, or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; sadness; melancholy; desolation; ruin.

Despair, *de-spair'*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. despoirer (now despoirer, from L. despoire—de, priv., and spiro, to hope, allied to spir. root spirare, to desire. Prosper is from same root)*]. To give up all hopes or expectation; followed by *of*, to be sunk in utter want of hope.—*a.* The state of being without hope; combined with a dread of coming evil; hopelessness; desperation; that which causes despair; total loss of hope in the mercy of God.—*Despairer*, *de-spair'er*, *n.* One who despairs.—*Despairing*, *de-spair'ing*, *a.* Indulging in despair; prone to despair; indicating despair.—*Despairingly*, *de-spair'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

Despatch, *des-pach'*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. despoacher, Fr. despatcher, to despatch, to expedite, from L. L. dispedico—dis, apart, and pedico, a mare, or from a L. L. despedicare, from L. dis, and pango, pectus, to fasten, as in impangit, a*]. To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste; to hasten; to expedite; to speed; to send out of the world; to put to death; to slay; to kill; to perform or execute speedily; the finish.—*a.* The act of despatching; the getting rid of or doing away with something; dismissal; riddance; speedy performance; speed; haste; expedition; a letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a special messenger; a letter on some affair of state or of public concern; a letter, message, or document, sent by some public officer on public business.—*Despatcher*, *des-pach'er*, *n.* One who despatches.—*Despatchable*, *des-pach'able*, *a.* Full of despatch or haste; bent on haste; indicating haste.

Desperate, *des-per'at*, *a.* [*Old Sp.*]. A desperate fellow; one fearless or regardless of safety; a reckless ruffian.

Desperate, *des-per'at*, *a.* [*L. desperatus, pp. of despero, to despair. Desperans*]. Without hope; regardless of safety; fearless of danger; reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences; frantic; proceeding from despair; reckless; beyond hope; irretrievable; past cure; hopeless (desperate disease, situation, undertaking).—*Desperately*, *des-per'at-ly*, *adv.* In a desperate manner; recklessly; violently; furiously; madly.—*Desperateness*, *des-per'at-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being desperate.—*Desperation*, *des-per'at'shon*, *n.* The state of being desperate; a giving up of hope; disregard of safety or danger; fury; rage; violence.

Despicable, *des-pi'ca-bl*, *a.* [*L. L. despicibilis, from L. despicio, despicere, to despise, from despicio, Despicere*]. Deserving of being despised; contemptible; base; mean; vile; worthless.—*Syn. a.* or *Contemptible*.—*Despicibleness*, *des-pi'ca-bil-ness*, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable.—*Despicably*, *des-pi'ca-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a despicable manner; basely; vilely.

Despise, *de-spis'*, *v.t.*—despised, *despising*. [*O. Fr. despoir, pp. of despoire, to despise, from L. despicere, to despise—de, down, and spicio, to look. Spicium. Akin despicible, despicis*]. To look down upon; to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn; to disdain; to scorn.

Despite, *de-spit'*, *n.* [*O. Fr. despit, Mod. Fr. despit, from L. despectus, a looking down upon, a despising, from despicio, to despise. Despicio*]. Hence the shorter form *spite*. Extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous hate; aversion; spite; defiance with contempt; or contempt of opposition; contemptuous defiance; an act of malice or contempt.—*a.t.* To vex; to offend;

to spite; to tease.—*prop.* In spite of; notwithstanding.—*Despoilful*, *de-spoil'ful*, *n.* Full of despoils or spoils; malicious; malignant.—*Despoilfully*, *de-spoil'ful-ly*, *adv.* With despoils; maliciously; contemptuously.—*Despoilfulness*, *de-spoil'ful-ness*, *n.* *Despoil*, *de-spoil'*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despoiller*, L. *despolio*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intense, and *spolio*, to spoil. *BRUL.*] To take from by force; to rob; to strip; to divest; to deprive (to *despoil* a person of a thing).—*Despoiler*, *de-spoil'er*, *n.* One who despoils; a plunderer.—*Despoilation*, *de-spoil'i-a'shon*, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.
Despond, *de-spond'*, *v.* [*L. despondere*, to promise in marriage, to promise away, to give up, to despond—*de*, away, and *spendere*, *spensum*, to promise solemnly, whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond*.] To be quite cast down; to feel depressed or dejected in mind; to lose hope, heart, or resolution.—*Despondency*, *de-spond'en-si*, *n.* The state or quality of being despondent.—*Despondent*, *de-spond'ent*, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection.—*Despondently*, *de-spond'ent-ly*, *adv.* In a despondent manner.—*Desponding*, *de-spond'ing*, *adv.* In a despondent manner.—*Despondor*, *de-spond'er*, *n.* One who desponds.
Despot, *des-pot*, *n.* [Gr. *despotes*, *potis* being from same root as Gr. *potis*, Lith and Skt. *potis*, lord, husband; L. *potior*, to be master of, *potus*, able, *potestas*, power; Slav. *hospodar*, *gospodar*, lord, master.] A sovereign or monarch ruling absolutely or without control; a tyrant; one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others.—*Despotie*, *Despotism*, *des-pot'ik*, *des-pot'ik-al*, *n.* Absolute in power; unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; arbitrary; tyrannical.—*Despotically*, *des-pot'ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a despotic manner.—*Despotism*, *des-pot'izm*, *n.* Absolute power; unlimited or uncontrolled authority; an arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy; tyranny.
Desquamate, *de-squamat'*, *v.t.* and *i.* [*L. desquamare*, *desquamatum*—*de*, off, and *spuma*, froth, scum. *BRUL.*] To throw off or remove froth or scum.—*Desquamating*, *des-quamat'ing*, *adv.* The act of desquamating.
Desquamate, *de-skwam'at'*, *v.t.* [*L. desquamare*, *desquamatum*—*de*, off, and *equama*, a scale. *BRUL.*] To scale off; to peel off.—*Desquamating*, *des-kwam'at'ing*, *adv.* In a scaling off.—*Desquamative*, *Desquamatory*, *des-kwam'at'iv*, *adv.* Relating to desquamation.
Desert, *de-zer't*, *n.* [Fr. *désert*, from *deservir*, to clear the table, *de*, from *L. des*, and *servir*, to serve.] A tract of land of fruits or sweetmeats at the close of dinner or entertainment.—*Desert-spoon*, *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and tea-spoon, used for dessert.
Destine, *des-tin'*, *v.* [*L. destinare*, *destinatio*.] To place down, to make firm or secure—*de*, and a root *stan*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *stare*, to stand, *E. stand*, *stay*, being of the same root.] To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place; to fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; to doom; to devote; to appoint inevitably.—*Destination*, *des-ti-nā'shon*, *n.* [*L. destinatio*.] The act of destinating; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; predetermined object or use; the place to which a thing is appointed; the predetermined end of a journey or voyage.—*Destinate*, *des-ti-nat'*, *n.* A believer in destiny.—*Destiny*, *des-ti-ni*, *n.* A person's destined fate or lot; ultimate fate; doom; fortune; invincible necessity; fate; order of things fixed or established by divine decree, or by connection of causes and effects.—*pl. the Fates*.
Destitute, *des-ti-tūt*, *a.* [*L. destitutus*, pp. of *desistio*, *desistitum*, to set down, to forsake—*de*, down, and *stare*, to set. *STRAY, STAVE*, *SC.*] Not having or possessing; wanting; with *of*; not possessing the necessities of life; in abject poverty; entirely without the means of subsistence.—*Destitution*, *des-ti-tūt'ion*, *n.* The state of being destitute; a state of utter want; poverty; indigence; deprivation.
Destroy, *de-strōi'*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destruere* now

destruere, from L. *destruo*, to destroy—*de*, priv., and *struo*, to pile, to build. *STRU-VUAN.*] To pull down; to knock to pieces; to demolish; to ruin; to annihilate; to put an end to; to cause to cease; to kill or slay; to ravage; to spoil.—*Destroyer*, *de-strōi'er*, *n.* One who or that which destroys.—*Destructible*, *de-strōi'ib'l*, *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.—*Destructibility*, *de-strōi'ib'l-ness*, *n.* The state of being destructible.—*Destruction*, *de-strōi'ch'on*, *n.* [*L. destructio*.] The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; overthrow; ruin, by whatever means; extermination; death; murder; slaughter; the state of being destroyed; cause of destruction; a destroyer (O. Fr. *destruere*, *de-strōi'tiv*, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; obnoxious; fatal; deadly; with *of* or *is*.—*Destructive distillation*, the distillation of organic products at high temperature, by which the elements are separated or evolved in new forms, as in making gas from coal.—*Destructively*, *de-strōi'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a destructive manner.—*Destructiveness*, *de-strōi'tiv-ness*, *n.* The quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.—*Destructor*, *de-strōi'ter*, *n.* A destroyer; a furnace for burning refuse.
Desudation, *de-sūd'ā'shon*, *n.* [*L. desudare*, *de*, and *sudo*, to sweat.] *Med.* A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating.
Desuetude, *des-wā'tūd*, *n.* [*L. desuetudo*—*de*, priv., and *sueto*, to accustom one's self. *CUSTOM.*] A state of being no longer practised or customary; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.
Desulphurate, *Desulphurize*, *de-sul'fū-rāt*, *de-sul'fū-riz*, *v.t.* To deprive of sulphur.—*Desulphuration*, *Desulphurization*, *de-sul'fū-rā'shon*, *de-sul'fū-rāz'ā'shon*, *n.* The act of depriving of sulphur.
Desultory, *des-ul'tō-ri*, *a.* [*L. desultorius*, pertaining to a desultor, or rider in the circus, from *desillo*, *desid* *um*, to leap down—*de*, down, and *salio*, to leap.] Leaping or hopping about; passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connection; rambling; unconnected; inconstant; unsettled; hasty.—*Desultorily*, *des-ul'tō-ri-ly*, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.—*Desultoriness*, *des-ul'tō-ri-ness*, *n.* The character of being desultory.
Desynonymise, *de-si-nōn'i-miz*, *v.t.* [*Prefix de*, priv., and *synonym*.] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being absolutely synonym; to use with kindred but not the same meanings.—*Desynonymisation*, *de-si-nōn'i-miz'ā'shon*, *n.* The act of desynonymising.
Detach, *de-tach'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *détacher*—*de*, priv., and the root from which the English noun *task* is derived. *TACA, ATTACH.*] To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; to sever; to separate for a special purpose or service, especially some military purpose.—*Detached*, *de-tach't*, *a.* Separated; disunited; standing apart or separately drawn and sent on a separate service.—*Detachment*, *de-tach'ment*, *n.* The act of detaching; a body of troops or number of vessels selected or taken from the main army or fleet and employed on some special service or expedition.
Detail, *de-tail'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *détailer*, to cut in pieces—*de*, and *taille*, L. *L. talare*, *talare*, to cut, from L. *talas*, a cutting. *RETAIL, TAILOR.*] To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to relate minutely and distinctly; *with*; to appoint to a particular service—*a.* An individual fact, circumstance, or portion going along with others; an item; a particular; a minute account; a narrative or report of particulars.—*In detail*, circumstantially; item by item; individually; partly by part.—*Detailed*, *de-tail'd*, *p. and a.* Related in particulars; minutely related; exact; minute; particular.—*Detailer*, *de-tail'er*, *n.* One who details.
Detail, *de-tail'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *détail*, L. *detraho*,

to detain—*de*, off, and *trahere*, to hold, as in *constrahere*, *retinere*, *trahere*, seem also in *detrahere*, *detrahere*. *TACIT.*] To keep back or from; to withhold; to restrain or keep what belongs to another; to keep or restrain from proceeding; to hinder; to stay or stop; to hold in custody.—*Detainer*, *de-tain'er*, *n.* One who detains; law, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another.—*Detainment*, *de-tain'ment*, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.—*Detain*, *de-tain'*, *v.* [*L. detinere*, a keeping back.] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine; a click or pawl.—*Detention*, *de-ten'shon*, *n.* The act of detaining; a wrongful keeping of what belongs to another; state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity or from accident.
Detect, *de-tek't'*, *v.t.* [*L. delatō*, *delatō*, to uncover, expose—*de*, priv., and *ago*, to cover. *DECA.*] To discover; to find out; to bring to light (an error, crime, criminal, &c.).—*Detectable*, *Detectible*, *de-tek'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be detected.—*Detection*, *de-tek't'ion*, *n.* The act of detecting; the finding out of what is concealed, hidden, or formerly unknown; discovery.—*Detective*, *de-tek'tiv*, *a.* Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting crime.—*a.* A species of police officer, having no specific beat nor uniform, whose special duty it is to detect offences and to apprehend criminals; also a private person who engages to investigate cases, often of a delicate nature, for hire.—*Detecter*, *de-tek'ter*, *n.* One who, or that which, detects or brings to light; a revealer; a discoverer.
Detent, *de-tent'*, *n.* Under *DETAIN*.
Deterr, *de-ter'*, *v.t.* [*L. deterreo*, to frighten from, to prevent—*de*, from, and *terreo*, to frighten. *FRAN.*] To discourage and prevent from acting or proceeding, the preventing agency being something anticipated as difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant.—*Deterrant*, *de-ter'ment*, *n.* The act or cause of deterring; that which deters.—*Deterrant*, *de-ter'ment*, *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter.—*Deterrer*, *de-ter'er*, *n.* One who or that which deters.
Deterg, *de-ter'g*, *v.t.* [*L. detergo*, *detergiō*.] [*L. detergo*—*de*, from, and *tergo*, *terere*, to wipe. *TERACE.*] To cleanse (a sore); to clear away foul or offending matter from.—*Detergence*, *Detergency*, *de-ter'jen-s*, *de-ter'jen-si*, *n.* The state or quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.—*Detergent*, *de-ter'jent*, *a.* Cleansing; purging.—*a.* Anything that has a strong cleansing power.—*Deteriate*, *de-ter'iat*, *n.* The act of cleansing.—*Deteriative*, *de-ter'iativ*, *a.* Having power to cleanse; cleansing.—*a.* That which has the power of cleansing; a detergent.—*Deteriatively*, *de-ter'iativ-ly*, *adv.* In a deteriate manner.—*Deteriatives*, *de-ter'iativ-ness*, *n.*
Deteriorate, *de-ter'i-ō-rāt*, *v.t.* [*L. deteriorare*, *deterioratum*, from *deterior*, worse, from *de*, as *exterior* from *ex*, *exterior* from *in*.] To grow worse or inferior in quality; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.—*de* To make worse; to reduce in quality.—*Deterioration*, *de-ter'i-ō-rā'shon*, *n.* The process or state of growing worse.—*Deteriority*, *de-ter'i-ō-ri-ti*, *n.* Deterioration.
Determine, *de-ter'min*, *v.t.* [*L. determino*, *determinatio*.] [*L. determino*, to bound, to limit—*de*, intense, and *termino*, a boundary, whence *terminus*, *term*.] To fix the bounds of; to set bounds or limits to; to mark off, settle, fix, establish; to end or settle conclusively, as by the decision of a doubtful or controverted point; to settle ultimately; to come to a fixed resolution and intention in respect of; to give a bent or direction to; to influence the choice of; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolution.—*de* To resolve; to conclude; to decide; to settle on some line of conduct; to cease; to terminate.—*Determinability*, *de-ter'mi-nā-bil'it-i*, *n.* Quality of being determinable.—*Determinable*, *de-ter'mi-nā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being determined, ascertained, decided, brought to a conclusion.—

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a. Sc. abame—the Fr. a.

lish manner. — Devilishness, dev'il-ish-ness, *n.* The quality of being devilish. — Devilment, dev'il-ment, *n.* Trickery; roguishness; devilry; prank. [Colloq.] — Devilry, dev'il-ri, *n.* Devilment; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief. — Devil-may-care, *a.* Follering; reckless. [Slang.] — Devil's-bit, *n.* A common British plant allied to the teasel, hairy, and a fleshy root, which is, as it were, cut or bitten off abruptly. — Devil's-dust, *n.* The name given to flock made by the machine called the *devil* out of old woollen materials; shoddy. — **Devious**, dé-vi-us, *a.* [L. *devious*—*de*, and *via*, way. **DEVIAŒ.**] Out of the common way or track; following circuitous or winding paths; rambling; erring; going astray. — **Deviously**, dé-vi-us-li, *adv.* In a devious manner. — **Deviousness**, dé-vi-us-ness, *n.* The character or state of being devious. — **Devise**, dé-viz, *v.t.* — **Devised**, **devising**. [Fr. *deviser*, to devise, invent, to dispose of. See **DAVIC.**] To invent, contrive, or form in the mind; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to excogitate; *to* give or bequeath by will. — **v.t.** To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme. — **Devisable**, dé-vi-za-bl, *a.* Capable of being devised. — **Devisee**, dé-vi-zé, *n.* The person to whom a devise is made. — **Deviseur**, dé-vi-zér, *n.* One who devises; a contriver; an inventor. — **Devisor**, dé-vi-zér, *n.* One who gives by will. — **Vitalise**, dé-vi-tal-i-zé, *v.t.* To deprive of vitality; to take away life from. — **Devitrify**, dé-vi-tri-fi, *v.t.* — **Devitrified**, **devitrifying**. To deprive of the character or appearance of glass. — **Devitrication**, dé-vi-tri-fi-ká'shon, *n.* The act of devitrifying. — **Devold**, dé-void, *a.* [Prefix *de*, out, from, and *void*,] Destitute; not possessing; with of/after the thing absent. — **Devoir**, dev-war, *n.* [Fr., from L. *debere*, to owe, whence *debit*.] Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another. — **Devolve**, dé-voiv', *v.t.* — **Devolved**, **devolving**. [L. *devolvo*, *devolutum*—*de*, and *volvo*, to roll, seen also in *revolve*, *convolve*, *solvo*, *volvibile*, &c.] To roll down; to move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor. — **v.t.** To roll down; hence, to pass from one to another to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor. — **Devolvement**, dé-volv'ment, *n.* The act of devolving. — **Devolution**, dev-ú-lú'shon, *n.* [L. *devo-lutio*.] The act of rolling down; the act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; a passing to or falling upon a successor. — **Devonians**, dev-vú-ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England; *geol.* a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, lying between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks, and sometimes used as synonymous with 'old red sandstones.' — **Devonport**, dev-on-pórt, *n.* A sort of small, generally ornamental, writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences. — **Devote**, dé-vót, *v.t.* — **Devoted**, **devoting**. [L. *devotus*, *devotum*—*de*, intens., and *vo*, to vow. **VOV.**] To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly to devote one's self or one's time to science; to give up; to doom; to consign over (to devote one to destruction). — **Devoted**, dé-vót'ed, *a.* Strongly attached to a person or cause; ardent; zealous. — **Devotedness**, dé-vót'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being devoted. — **Devotee**, dev-ú-té, *n.* One who is wholly devoted; a votary; particularly, one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies. — **Devotement**, dé-vót'ment, *n.* The act of devoting. — **Devoter**, dé-vót'ér, *n.* One that devotes. — **Devotion**, dé-vú'shon, *n.* The state of being devoted or set apart for a particular purpose; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer

and meditation; devoutness; performance of religious duties; now generally used in the plural; ardent attachment to a person or a cause; attachment manifested by constant attention; earnestness; ardour; eagerness. — **Devotional**, dé-vú'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion. — **Devotionalist**, **Devotionalist**, dé-vú'shon-al-ist, *n.* A person excessively given to devotions; a religious devotee. — **Devotionally**, dé-vú'shon-al-li, *adv.* In a devotional manner; towards devotion. — **Devour**, dé-vour, *v.t.* [Fr. *dévoré*, L. *devorare*—*de*, intens., and *voro*, to eat greedily, whence *voracious*.] To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously; to destroy or consume; to waste. — **v.t.** To act as a devourer; to consume (C.T.). — **Devourable**, dé-vou-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being devoured. — **Devourer**, dé-vou-rér, *n.* One who devours. — **Devouring**, dé-vou-ring, *a.* Consuming; wasting; destroying. — **Devouringly**, dé-von-ring-li, *adv.* In a devouring manner. — **Devout**, dé-vout, *a.* [Fr. *dévoit*, *devont*; L. *devotus*, *Devoré*.] Yielding a solemn and reverent devotion to God in religious exercises; pious; devoted to religion; religious; expressing devotion or piety; solemn; earnest. — **Devoutly**, dé-vout-li, *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; religiously; earnestly. — **Devoutness**, dé-vout-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being devout. — **Dew**, dú, *n.* [A. Sax. *dehu*, D. *dauwe*, Dan. *dug*, G. *thau*—*dew*; akin *dasele*, *dank*.] The aqueous vapour or moisture which is deposited in small drops, especially during the night, from the atmosphere, on the surfaces of bodies when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere. — **v.t.** To wet with dew; to bedew. — **Dewberry**, *n.* A species of bramble, the fruit of which is black, with a bluish bloom, and an agreeable acid taste. — **Dew-claw**, *n.* The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground. — **Dewdrop**, dú'drop, *n.* A drop or spangle of dew. — **Dewfall**, dú'fal, *n.* The falling of dew, or the time when dew begins to fall. — **Dewiness**, dú'ni-ess, *n.* The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows, or a similar appendage in other animals. — **Dewlap**, dú'lápt, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or similar appendage. [Sax.] — **Dewy**, dú'wi, *a.* The temperature when dew begins to be deposited, varying with the humidity of the atmosphere. — **Dewy**, dú'i, *a.* Of or pertaining to dew; partaking of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew; moist with, or as with, dew; accompanied with dew; abounding in dew; falling gently, or refreshing, like dew (*dewy* sleep). — **Dexter**, deks'tér, *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, on the right side, akin to Gr. *deixis*, Skt. *dakṣa*, on the right hand.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right as opposed to left. — **Dexterity**, deks'tér-i-ti, *n.* [L. *dexteritas*.] Ability to use the right hand more readily than the left; right-handedness; expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients. — **Dexterous**, deks'tér-us, *a.* Characterized by dexterity; skilful and active with the hands; adroit; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; skilful; dexter with dexterity. Sometimes written **Dextrous**, deks'trus. — **Dexterously**, deks'tér-us-li, *adv.* With dexterity; adroitly. — **Dexterousness**, deks'tér-us-ness, *n.* Dexterity. — **Dextral**, deks'tral, *a.* Right as opposed to left. — **Dextrine**, deks'trin, *n.* The gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible, — remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarisation to the right hand, whence its name. — **Dextrum**, **Dextrorum**, deks'tror, deks'tror'al, *a.* [L. *dextrorum*, towards the right side—*dexter*, right, and

orsum, for *orsuum*, turned.] Turned towards the right; rising from left to right, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. — **Dextrose**, deks'tró-sé, *n.* A name for grape-sugar, from its solution rotating the plane of polarisation of a ray of light to the right. — **Dey**, dé, *n.* [Turk. *dai*, an uncle.] The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the Sultan of Turkey. — **Dhole**, dúl, *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India. — **Dhow**, dou, *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 350 tons burden, employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. — **Dhurra**, dúrra, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere. — **Diabetes**, di-a-bé-tés, *n.* [Gr. *diabétes*, from *diabato*, to pass through—*dia*, and *beinó*, to go or pass.] *Med.* a disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine, one variety of it being incurable. — **Diabetic**, **Diabatical**, di-a-bé'tik, di-a-bé'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes. — **Diablerie**, **Diabery**, di-ah-ler-i, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie*, from *diabli*, devil.] Devilry; mischief; wickedness; sorcery; witchcraft. — **Diabolic**, **Diabolical**, di-a-bol'ik, di-a-bol'i-kal, *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil. **DEVIL.**] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; infernal; impious; atrocious. — **Diabolically**, di-a-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a diabolical manner. — **Diabolism**, di-a-bol'is-m, *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical. — **Diabrosis**, di-a-bró'sis, *n.* [Gr. *corrosion*, *dia*, intens., and *broskó*, to eat.] *Surg.* the action of corrosive substances intermediate between caustics and escharotics. — **Diacausitic**, di-a-kaú'tik, *a.* [Gr. prefix *dia*, through, and *E. caustic*.] *Math.* belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. — **Diacaustic**, di-a-kaú'stik, *n.* A species of caustic curve formed by refraction. — **Diachylen**, di-ak'i-len, di-ak'i-lum, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *chylos*, juice.] *Med.* a plaster originally composed of the juices of herbs, now made of olive-oil and finely pounded litharge. — **Diaconal**, di-ak'nal, *a.* [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*, a deacon.] Pertaining to a deacon. — **Diaconate**, di-ak'nat, *n.* The office or dignity of a deacon; a body of deacons. — **Diacoustic**, di-a-kon's'tik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *akouo*, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. — **Diacoustics**, di-a-kon's'tiks, *n.* The science or doctrine of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different medium; diaphonics. — **Diacritical**, **Diacritic**, di-a-krit'ik-al, di-a-krit'ik, *a.* [Gr. *diakritikos*—*dia*, and *kritó*, to separate.] Separating or distinguishing; distinctive. — **Diacritical mark**, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form. — **Diacritical**, di-ak-tin'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *aktinos*, a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun. — **Diadelph**, di-a-del'f, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] *Bot.* a plant the stamens of which are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments. — **Diadelphous**, di-a-del'fus, *a.* *Bot.* having the stamens united in two bundles. — **Diadem**, di-a-dem, *n.* [Gr. *diadéma*—*dia*, and *deó*, to bind.] A head-band or fillet formerly worn as a badge of royalty; anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown; a coronet. — **v.t.** To adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. — **Diastasis**, di-a-stro-sis, *n.* [Gr. *diastasis*, from *diastó*, to divide.] Separation of one syllable into two; a mark which signifies such a division, as in *naif*, *arial*. — **Diaglyph**, di-a-glif, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *glyphó*, to carve.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. — **Diaglyphic**, di-a-glif'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a diaglyph.

Diagnosis, di-ag-'v'is, n. [Gr. *diagnōsis*, *dia*, through, and *gnōskō*, to know.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; *med.* the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms. — **Diagnose**, di-ag-'u'ōs, v. t. — **Diagnosed**, *di-ag-'u'ōs-t*, *adv.* — **Diagnosing**, *di-ag-'u'ōs-ing*, *adv.* To discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of. — **Diagnotic**, di-ag-'n'ōst'ik, a. Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease. — **Diagnosive**, di-ag-'n'ōst'iv, a. A sign or symptom by which a disease is known. — **Diagnosist**, di-ag-'n'ōst'is, n. The department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases; symptomatology.

Diagonal, di-ag-'o-n'al, a. [Gr. *diagonios*, from *angle* to *angle-dia*, and *gonia*, an angle or corner.] Extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts; lying in this direction. — **Diagonally**, di-ag-'o-n'al-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagram, di-'a-gram, n. [Gr. *diagramma*, *dia*, and *graphō*, to write.] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any geometrical figure, as a triangle, circle, &c.; any illustrative figure where the outlines are exclusively or chiefly delineated. — **Diagrammatic**, di-'a-gram-'mat'ik, a. Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a diagram. — **Diagrammatically**, di-'a-gram-'mat'ik-al-ly, *adv.* After the manner of a diagram.

Diastelotropic, di-a-hē'l'ō-trop'ik, a. [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.] Bot. turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diastelotropism. — **Diastelotropism**, di-a-hē'l'ō-trop'izm, n. Bot. the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

Dial, di'al, n. [L.L. *diālis*, daily, from *L. dies*, a day, whence also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, &c.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day from the shadow thrown by means of a *stile* or *gnomon* upon a surface; the face of a watch, clock, or other timekeeper; any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves, as in a gas-meter or telegraphic instrument. — *v. t.* — **Dialled**, *di-al'ed*, *adv.* To measure with, or as with, a dial. — **Dialist**, di'al-ist, n. A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling. — **Dialling**, di'al-ing, n. The art of constructing dials; the sciences which explain the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial. — **Dial-plate**, n. The plate or face of a dial of a clock or watch, &c.

Dialect, di-'a-lect, n. [Gr. *diālektos*—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak; Fr. *dialecte*.] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people; language; speech or manner of speaking. — **Dialectal**, di-'a-lect'al, a. Pertaining to a dialect. — **Dialectic**, **Dialectical**, di-'a-lect'ik, di-'a-lect'ik-al, a. Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; pertaining to dialectics. — **Dialectically**, di-'a-lect'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a dialectic manner. — **Dialectician**, di-'a-lect'is-'an, n. One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner. — **Dialectics**, di-'a-lect'iks, n. [Gr. *diālektikē* (*technē*), the art of discussing.] The art of reasoning or disputing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error; the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth; word-fence. Also **Dialectic** in same sense.

Diallage, di-'a-laj, n. [Gr. *diállage*, an interchange, difference.] A silico-magnesian mineral of a lamellar or foliated structure, akin to augite and exhibiting sometimes a beautiful green colour, at other times brownish or yellowish; it includes hornblende and hyperthene. — **Diallogite**, di-al-'o-jit, n. A mineral of a rose-red colour with a lamellar structure and vitreous lustre.

Dialogue, di-'a-log, n. [Fr. *dialogue*, from Gr. *dialogos*, dialogue, from *diálogosomai*, to dispute—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak.] A

conversation between two or more persons; a formal conversation in theatrical performances; a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic. — **Dialogical**, **Dialogistic**, **Dialogistical**, di-a-loj-'kal, di-al-'o-jis-'tik, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue; having the form of a dialogue. — **Dialogically**, **Dialogistically**, di-a-loj-'kal-ly, di-al-'o-jis-'tik-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue in the third person; oblique or indirect narrative. — **Dialogist**, di-al-'o-jis-t, n. A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues. — **Dialogize**, di-al-'o-jis, v. t. To discourse in dialogue.

Dialycarpous, di-'a-li-kar-'pus, a. [Gr. *dialyō*, to separate, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. composed of distinct carpels. — **Dialypetalous**, di-'a-li-pet-'a-lus, a. Polypetalous. — **Dialyspalous**, di-'a-li-sep-'a-lus, a. Polyspalous.

Dialysis, di-al-'i-sis, n. [Gr. *dialysis*, a separation—*dia*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] Chem. the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid by diffusion through a parchment paper septum; *med.* debility; also, a solution of continuity; in writing or printing, same as **Diarsis**. — **Dialyses**, di-'a-lis, v. t. To separate by a dialyser. — **Dialyser**, di-'a-liz-er, n. The parchment paper, or septum, stretched over a ring used in the operation of dialysis. — **Dialytic**, di-a-lit'ik, a. Pertaining to dialysis.

Diamagnetic, di-'a-mag-net'ik, a. [Prefix *dia*, and *magnētis*.] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west. — **Diamagnetism**, di-a-mag-net-izm, n. The characteristic phenomena of diamagnetic bodies.

Diamogamous, di-'a-me-gog-'a-mns, a. [Fr. *dia*, through, *meos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.] Bot. requiring an intermediate agent to produce fertilization.

Diameter, di-'a-me-ter, n. [Gr. *diamētros*—*dia*, and *metros*, measure.] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; a straight line through the centre of any body; the measure transversely through a cylindrical body; thickness. — **Diametric**, **Diametrical**, **Diametral**, di-'a-met'rik, di-a-met'rik-al, di-a-met'rik-al, a. Of or pertaining to a diameter; directly opposed. — **Diametrically**, **Diametrically**, di-a-met'rik-al-ly, di-a-met'rik-al-ly, *adv.* In a diametrical direction or position.

Diamond, di-'a-mond, n. [Fr. *diamant*, corrupted from *adamas* (which see).] A most valuable gem of extreme hardness, usually clear and transparent, but sometimes yellow, blue, green, black, &c., consisting of pure carbon; a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass; a very small variety of printing type; a four-sided figure with the sides equal or nearly so, and having two obtuse and two acute angles, called also a lozenge or rhomb; one of a set of playing-cards marked with one or more such figures in red. — **Black diamond**, a term applied colloquially to coal. — **Resembling a diamond**; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds. — **Diamond-borer**, **Diamond-drill**, n. A metal bar or tube armed at the boring extremity with one or more small diamonds, by the action of which, as it rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c., are speedily perforated.

Diander, di-an-'der, n. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *andros*, a male.] Bot. a plant having two stamens. — **Diandrian**, **Diandrous**, di-an-'dri-an, di-an-'dri-us, n. Bot. having two stamens.

Dianoetic, di-'a-nō-et'ik, a. [Gr. *dianoētikos*, from *dia*, and *nōēō*, to revolve in the mind.] Capable of thought; thinking; intellectual.

Diapason, di-a-pā-'son, n. [Gr. *diapason*, lit. through all (notes).] Mus. an old Greek term for the octave; proportion in the

constituent parts of an octave; harmony; the entire compass of a voice or an instrument; a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are correctly adjusted; a name of certain stops in the organ, given because they extend through the scales of the instrument.

Diaper, di-'a-per, n. [Fr. *diapre*, pp. of *diaprer*, to variegate with colours; from L.L. *diaprus*, a kind of precious cloth, from It. *diapru*, jasper. (JASPER.)] A fabric, either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced; flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface. — *v. t.* To variegate or diversify with figures; to flower.

Diaphane, di-'a-fan, n. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.] A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless fibres. — **Diaphanous**, di-'a-fa-nus, n. (Fr.) The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass to resemble stained glass. — **Diaphanous**, di-'a-fa-nus, a. Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear. — **Diaphanously**, di-'a-fa-nus-ly, *adv.* In a diaphanous manner.

Diaphonic, di-a-ion'ik, a. [Gr. *dia*, and *phōnē*, sound.] Diacoustic. — **Diaphonics**, di-a-ion'iks, n. The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

Diaphoresis, di-'a-fo-re-'sis, n. [Gr. *diaphoresis*, perspiration—*dia*, and *phorō*, to carry.] *Med.* a greater degree of perspiration than is natural. — **Diaphoretic**, **Diaphoretical**, di-'a-fo-ret'ik, di-'a-fo-ret'ik-al, a. Having the power to increase perspiration. — **Diaphoretic**, n. A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Diaphragm, di-'a-fram, n. [Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition—*dia*, and *phrazō*, to break off, to defend.] The midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; a partition or diaphragm substance, as a circular ring used in telescopes, &c., to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light; a calcareous portion which divides the cavity of certain molluscous shells. — **Diaphragmatic**, di-'a-fram-'mat'ik, a. Appertaining to or having the character of a diaphragm. — **Diaphragmatitis**, di-'a-fram-'mat'it'is, n. *Med.* inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diarchy, di-'ar-ki, n. [Gr. *di*, double, and *archē*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

Diarrhea, di-'a-r'ē-a, n. [Gr. *diarrhōia*—*dia*, through, and *rhōē*, to flow.] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines. — **Diarrhetic**, di-'a-r'ē-tik, a. Producing diarrhoea. — **Diarrhoeal**, di-ar-'thrō-sia, n. [Gr. from *dia*, through, *asunder*, and *arthron*, a joint.] Anat. a joint in which the bones revolve freely in every direction, as in the shoulder joint.

Diary, di-'a-ri, n. [L. *diarium*, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from *dies*, a day, whence also *diat*, *diurnal*, *journal*.] A book in which daily events or transactions are noted; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda. — **Diarial**, **Diarian**, di-'a-ri-al, di-'a-ri-an, a. Pertaining to a diary. — **Diariat**, di-'a-ri-ist, n. One who keeps a diary.

Diastase, di-'as-tā-sa, n. [Gr. *diastasis*, separation—*dia*, asunder, and *stasis*, to stand.] A substance existing in barley and oats after germination; so called because in solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at 160° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar. — **Diastema**, di-as-tē-'ma, n. [Gr.] The natural interval between some of the series of teeth in animals.

Diastole, di-as-'to-le, n. [Gr. *diastolē*, a drawing asunder—*dia*, and *stollō*, to set.] Physiol. the dilatation of the heart with blood; opposed to *systole*, or contraction; *gram.* the lengthening of a syllable that is naturally short. — **Diastole**, di-a-stō-'lik, a. Remaining to or produced by the diastole.

Diastyle, di-'a-stil, n. [Gr. *diastylon*—*dia*, and *stylos*, a column.] Arch. that mode of arranging columns in which three dia-

meters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

Diathermal, Diathermic, Diathermous, diathermal, di-thermik, di-therms, a. [Gr. *di*, and *therm*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat.—**Diathermanous, di-therma-nous, a.** Having the property of transmitting or suffering radiant heat to pass through.—**Diathermanus, di-therman-si, a.** The property of transmitting radiant heat.—**Diathermanism, di-therman-ism, a.** The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

Diathesis, di-ath'e-sis, a. [Gr.] *Med.* particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad; predisposition to certain cases rather than to others.

Diatom, di'a-tom, a. [Gr. *di*, through, and *tomé*, a cutting, from forming often loosely connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings, found in fresh and salt water, and in moist places.

Diatonic, di-a-ton'ik, a. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* consisting of two atoms.

Diatonic, di-a-ton'ik, a. [Gr. *di*, by or through, and *tonos*, sound.] *Mus.* applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.—**Diatonically, di-a-ton'ik-al-ly, adv.** In a diatonic manner.

Diatribes, di'a-trib, a. [Gr. *diatribé*, a discussion, amusement, passing of time—*diá*, through, and *tribé*, to rub.] A continued disputation; a lengthy invective; a harangue in which a person inveighs against something.—**Diatribist, di-a-trib-ist, a.** The author of a diatribe.

Dibbis, dib'l, a. [From *dib*, a form of *dip*.] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c. Also called *Dibber* (*dib'er*).—*v.t.*—*dibbled, dibbling.* To plant with a dibble; to dig with a dibble.—**Dibbler, dib'ler, a.** One who dibbles.

Dibranchiate, di-brang'ki-át, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *branchia*, gills.] Having two gills.—*a.* A member of an order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number, one situated on each side of the body.

Dicast, di'kast, a. [Gr. *dikaistés*, from *dike*, justice.] *Greek antiq.* an officer answering nearly to the modern jurymen.—**Dicastery, di-kas'ter-í, a.** *Greek antiq.* a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

Dice, di, a. pl. of *die*, for gaming. *Dix*—*v.t.*—*diced, dicing.* To play with dice.—**Diced, di't, a.** Ornamented with square or diamond-shaped figures.—**Dice-box, a.** A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.—**Dicer, dicer, a.** A player at dice.

Dicephalous, di-sef'a-lus, a. [Gr. *di*, double, *kephalé*, head.] Having two heads on one body.

Dichlamydeous, di-kla-mid'e-us, a. [Gr. *di*, double, *chlama*, a garment.] *Bot.* having both a calyx and a corolla.

Dichogamy, di-kog'a-mi, a. [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, as where the stamens and pistils within the same flower are not matured at the same time.—**Dichogamous, di-kog'a-mus, a.** *Bot.* exhibiting or characterised by dichogamy.

Dichotomous, di-kot'o-mus, a. [Gr. *dicha*, doubly, by pairs, and *tomá*, to cut.] *Bot.* regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.—**Dichotomously, di-kot'o-mus-ly, adv.** In a dichotomous manner.—**Dichotomy, di-kot'o-mi, a.** A cutting in two; division; division or distribution of ideas by pairs; *bot.* a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into two others, and so on.

Dichroism, di-kro'izm, a. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *chroma*, colour.] *Optics.* a property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.—**Dichroic, di-kro'ik, a.** Characterized by dichroism.—**Dichroite, di-kro'it, a.** A mineral generally of a blue colour, but exhibiting differ-

ent colours in different positions.—**Lichromatic, di-kro-mat'ik, a.** [Gr. *di*, and *chroma*, colour.] Having or producing two colours.—**Dichroscope, di-kro-skop, a.** [Gr. *di*, *chroma*, and *skopé*, to see.] An instrument in which a prism of Iceland-spar is used for testing the dichroism of crystals.—**Dichroscopic, di-kro-skop'ik, a.** Pertaining to the dichroscope.

Dickens, dik'ens, later. [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil*; comp. *L.G.* *dicker, ducks*, the *duce*.] *Devil*; *duce*; used interjectionally. [*Shak.*]

Dicker, dik'er, a. [*L.G.* and *Sw.* *decker, decker*, ten hides, from *L.L.* *dacra, decera*, *L.* *doom*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins.

Dickey, Dick, dik'ik, a. [Origin doubtful.] An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead; the seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not.—**Dicky-bird, a.** A pet name for a little bird.

Dial, di, di-klin'ik, a. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *kliné* to incline.] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

Dichæous, di'li-nna, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *khéa*, a bed.] *Bot.* having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another.

Dichæous, di-se'ius, a. [Gr. *di*, two, and *khôlos*, hollow.] *Anat.* characterized by having two cavities; amphicelous.

Dicotyledon, di'kot-i-lé'don, a. [Gr. *di*, and *kotylédon*.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other.—**Dicotyledonous, di'kot-i-lé'don-us, a.** Having two cotyledons.

Dictate, dik'tat, v.t.—*dictated, dictating.* [*L.* *dicto*, *dictatum*, a freq. of *dicto*, *dictum*, to say. *Dictum*.] To deliver or enounce with authority; to give an order, command, or direction; to instruct to be said or written; to utter, so that another may write out; to direct by impulse on the mind (an action dictated by fear); to instigate.—*a.* An order delivered; a command; a rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority; rule or direction suggested to the mind (the *dictates* of reason).—**Dictation, dik-ta'shon, a.** The act of dictating; the act or practice of speaking or reading that another may write down what is spoken.—**Dictator, dik'ta-ter, a.** [*L.*, a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions; with unlimited power.] One invested with absolute authority; a supreme leader or guide to direct the conduct or opinion of others.—**Dictatorial, dik-ta-tó-ri-al, a.** Pertaining to a dictator; imperious; overbearing.—**Dictatorially, dik-ta-tó-ri-al-ly, adv.** In an imperious manner.—**Dictatorship, Dictature, dik'ta-ter-ship, dik'ta-tor, a.** The office of a dictator; authority; imperiousness.—**Dictatory, dik'ta-to-ri, a.** Overbearing; dictatorial.—**Dictatress, Dictatrix, dik'ta-tres, dik'ta-triks, a.** A female dictator.

Dictio, dik'shon, a. [*L.* *dictio*, from *dicto*, *dictum*, to speak, appearing in a great many English words, as *dictate, adict, contradict, edict, condition, preach*, &c.] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing; general mode of expressing one's self; style.—*Dictio* refers chiefly to the words used; *phraseology* refers more to the manner of framing the phrases, clauses, and sentences; *style* includes both, referring to the thoughts as well as the words, and especially comprehends the niceties and beauties of a composition.—**Dictionary, dik'shon-a-ri, a.** [*L.L.* *dictionary*.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings; a lexicon; a word-book; any work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically.—*a.* Pertaining to dictionaries.—**Dictum, dik'tum, a.** pl. *Dicta, dik'ta.* [*L.*] A positive assertion; an authoritative saying or decision.

Dictyogen, dik'ti-o-jen, a. [Gr. *dictyon*, network, and *root gen*, to produce.] *Bot.* the name given to a group of monocotyledon-

ous plants, with net-veined leaves, intermediate between the monocotyledons and dicotyledons.—**Dictyogenous, dik-ti-o-jen-us, a.** *Bot.* having the character of a dictyogen.

Did, did, pret. of do.

Didactic, didaktik, di-dak'tik, di-dak'ti-kal, a. [Gr. *didaktikos*, from *didasko*, to teach.] Adapted to teach; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct.—**Didactically, di-dak'ti-kal-ly, adv.** In a didactic manner; in a fit to teach.—**Didactics, di-dak'tiks, a.** The art or science of teaching.

Didactyl, Didactyle, di-dak'til, a. [Gr. prefix *di*, and *dactylos*, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.—*a.* An animal having two toes only.—**Didactylous, di-dak'ti-lus, a.** Two-toed or two-fingered.

Didapper, did'a-per, a. [For *didapper* (*Shak.*), from *dise*, and *dap*—*dip*, *Damonic*.] The dab-chick or little grebe.

Diddle, did'l, v.t. [*A.* Sax. *dyddan*, to deceive or delude originally, perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (slang); to dandle (provincial).

Didelphia, di-del'fa, a. pl. [Gr. *di*, double, and *delphos*, womb.] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs, the young being born in an immature state and carried in a pouch or second womb till perfect; they include the marsupials, as the kangaroo, opossum, &c.—**Didelphian, Didelphi, di-del'fi-an, di-del'fik, a.** Pertaining to the Didelphia.—**Didelphid, di-del'fid, a.** A member of the Didelphia.

Diduction, di-duk'shon, a. [*L.* *diductio*—*di* for *dis*, and *duco*, to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Didymum, di-dim'i-um, a. [*Gr.* *didymos*, double, twin.] A rare metal discovered in 1841 in the oxide of cerium, and so named from being, as it were, the twin-brother of lanthanum, which was previously found in the same body.—**Didymous, did'i-mus, a.** *Bot.* twin; growing double.

Didynam, did'i-nam, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *dynamis*, power, from the two larger stamens appearing to dominate over the shorter.] *Bot.* a plant of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.—**Didynamous, Didynamic, di-din'a-mus, did-i-nam'ik, a.** *Bot.* having four stamens disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

Die, di, v.t.—*died, dying.* [Not an *A.* Sax. word; closely allied to the *O.Fris.* *deja, deya*, *Icel.* *deya, deya*, *Dan.* *døe*, to die; *A.* Sax. *dead, dea*—a kind of participial form; *death, death*.] To cease to live; to expire; to decrease; to perish; to become dead; to lose life; said of both animals and plants; to come to an end; to cease to have influence or effect (his fame *died* within him); to sink; to faint (his heart *died* within him); to languish with pleasure, tenderness, affection, or the like; to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing; generally followed by *away* the sound *died away*; *that*, to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.—*To die out*, to become extinct gradually.

Die, di, a. [*Fr.* *dé*, *O.Fr.* *dei*, from *L.* *datum*, something given, hence what is thrown or laid on the table.] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box; a square body; in the above senses the plural is *dies*; *arcs*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice; a stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.; in the last two senses the plural is regular, *dies*.—*The die is cast*, everything is now put to hazard; all will depend upon fortune.—**Die-sinker, a.** An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.—**Die-sinking, a.** The process of engraving dies.

Dielectric, di-e-lek'trik, a. [Gr. *di*, through, and *E. electric*.] *Elect.* any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mā, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a, &c. absmo—the Fr. a.

Dieresis, di-er'e-sis, n. Same as *Dieresis*.
Diet, di'et, n. [O. Fr. *dieta*, L. *dieta*, Gr. *dieta*, a way of living, diet.] A person's regular food or victuals; manner of living as regards food and drink; course of food prescribed and limited in kind and quantity; allowance of provision.—*v.t.* To furnish diet or meals for; to prescribe a particular diet for.—*v.t.* To eat according to rules prescribed; to eat; to feed.—**Dietarian, di-e-ta'ri-an, n.** One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; a dieteticist.—**Dietary, di'e-ta-ri, a.** Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—**Dietster, di'e-ta-ster, n.** One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating. (*Shak*).—**Dietetic, di-e-tet'ik, di-e-tet'i-ka-l, a.** Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet.—**Dietetically, di-e-tet'i-ka-li, adv.** In a dietetical manner.—**Dietetics, di-e-tet'iks, n.** That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.—**Dietist, Dietetist, di'e-tist, di-e-tet'ist, n.** One skilled in regulating diet.
Diet, di'et, n. [Fr. *diète*, from L. *dieta*, the space of a day, from *die*, a day, whence also *diary*.] A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, on a day set apart for legislative, ecclesiastical or other purposes; session; specifically, the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c.
Differ, dif'er, v.t. [L. *differo*—prefix *dis*, *dis*, and *fero*, to bear, to carry, see also in *confer*, *offer*, *refer*, *suffer*, *infer*, &c.; root also in *ferula*.] To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities (men and things differ greatly); they differ from each other; to differ from; not to accord; to be of another opinion (we differ with or from a person); to intend; to be at variance; to dispute; to quarrel.—**Difference, dif'er-ens, n.** The state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other; a point or feature of disagreement; the being different; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; distinction; a dispute, contention, quarrel, controversy; the point in dispute; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted; the quantity by which one quantity differs from another.—*v.t.*—**Differently, dif'er-ent-ly, adv.** To cause a difference or distinction in; to distinguish; to discriminate.—**Different, dif'er-ent, a.** Distinct; separate; not the same; various; of various natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.—**Differential, dif'er-en'ti-al, n.** *Logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.—**Differential, dif'er-en'ti-al, a.** Making a difference; discriminating; distinguishing; *math.* an epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ; pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed.—**Differential calculus, n.** An important branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities.—**Differential duties, pol. econ.** duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries, as when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another country.—*n.* *Math.* an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.—**Differentiate, dif'er-en'ti-ate, v.t.** To produce, or lead to, a difference in or between; to mark or distinguish by a difference; to set aside for a definite or specific purpose; *math.* to obtain the differential of.—*v.t.* To acquire a distinct and separate character.—**Differentiation, dif'er-en'ti-a'ti-on, n.** The act of differentiating; the production or discrimination of differences or variations; the assignment of a specific agency to the discharge of a specific function; *biol.* the formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by the production or acquisition of a diversity of new structures, through a process of evolution or development; *math.* the operation of finding the differential of any function.—**Differently, dif'er-en't-ly, adv.** In a different manner; variously.

Difficulty, dif'i-ku-l-ti, n. [Fr. *difficulté*; L. *difficulus*, from *difficilis*, difficult—*dis*, priv., and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make, whence *facile*, *fact*, &c.] Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to easiness or facility; that which is hard to be performed or surmounted; perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; objection; cavil; obstacles to belief; an embroilment; a falling out; a controversy; a quarrel.—**Difficult, dif'i-ku-lt, a.** Hard to make, do, or perform; not easy; attended with labour and pains; arduous; hard to understand.—**Difficultly, dif'i-ku-lt-ly, adv.** Hardly; with difficulty.
Diffidence, dif'i-dens, n. [L. *diffidentia*, *diffidens*, pp. of *diffido*, to distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fero*, to trust, *Fama*.] Distrust; want of confidence; especially distrust of one's self; a doubt respecting one's personal qualification; modest reserve.—**Diffident, dif'i-dent, a.** Characterized by diffidence; distrustful of one's self; not confident; backward; bashful.—**Diffidently, dif'i-dent-ly, adv.** In a diffident manner.
Diffuse, dif'fu-ent, a. [L. *diffusus*, *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundo*—*dis*, asunder, and *fund*, to flow.] Flowing or falling away on all sides.
Diffuse, dif'fuz, a. [Fr. *diffuse*, from L. *diffuso* for *diffusio*, shape.] Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; dissimilar.—**Diffusely, dif'fu-z-ly, adv.** Irregularly of form; want of uniformity.
Diffract, dif'frakt, v.t. [L. *diffringo*, *diffractum*—prefix *dis*, *dis*, and *frango*, to break.] To break; to bend from a straight line; to deflect.—**Diffraction, dif'frak-shon, n.** *Optics*, the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body; deflection.—**Diffraction, dif'frak-shon, n.** Causing diffraction.
Diffuse, dif'fuz, v.t.—*diffused, diffusing.* [L. *diffundo*, *diffusum*—prefix *dis*, *dis*, and *fund*, *fundere*, to pour, whence *fusion*.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread; to send out or extend in all directions (light, information, happiness)—*a.* (*diffus*). Widely spread; using too many words to express meaning; wanting conciseness and due condensation; verbose; prolix; not spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly.—**Diffused, dif'fuz-d, p. and a.** Spread; dispersed; loose; flowing.—**Diffusedly, dif'fu-z-d-ly, adv.** In a diffused manner.—**Diffusedness, dif'fuz-d-ness, n.** The state of being diffused.—**Diffusely, dif'fu-z-ly, adv.** In a diffuse manner; widely; extensively; with too many words.—**Diffuseness, dif'fu-z-ness, n.** The quality of being diffuse; want of conciseness or due concentration in expressing one's meaning.—**Diffuser, dif'fu-zer, n.** One who or that which diffuses.—**Diffusibility, Diffusibleness, dif'fu-z'i-bil'i-ty, dif'fu-z'i-bi-ness, n.** The quality of being diffusible.—**Diffusible, dif'fu-z'i-bi-l, a.** Capable of being diffused or spread in all directions.—**Diffuseness, dif'fu-zhon, n.** The act of diffusing or process of being diffused; a spreading abroad or scattering; dispersion; dissemination; extension; propagation.—**Diffusively, dif'fu-ziv, a.** Having the quality of diffusing or becoming diffused; extending in all directions; widely reaching (*diffusive* charity); diffuse as regards expression.—**Diffusively, dif'fu-ziv-ly, adv.** In a diffusive manner; widely; extensively.—**Diffusiveness, dif'fu-ziv-ness, n.** The character of being diffusive.—**Diffusivity, dif'fu-ziv-i-ty, n.** The power of diffusion.
Dig, dig, v.t.—*digged or dug, digging.* (Probably connected with *dike* or *dike*, *ditch*; A. Sax. *dig*, a dike or a ditch, *dician*, Dan. *dige*, to make a ditch or to open and break, or turn up, with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to form in the ground by digging and removing the loose soil; to raise from the earth by digging (to dig coals, fossils, &c.).—*v.t.* To work with a spade or other similar instrument.—**Diggable, dig-a-bl, a.** Capable of being digged.—**Digger, dig'er, n.** One who or that which digs; specifically, one who digs for gold.—**Digging, dig'ing, n.** The act of one who digs; *pl.* a word applied to the

different localities in California, Australia, New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained by excavations in the earth.
Digamma, di-gam'ma, n. [Gr., lit. double gamma (gamma—E. *g* hard), because in form it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other, somewhat like our F.] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks, and appears to have had the force of *g* or *f*.
Digastic, di-gas'trik, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *gastēr*, belly.] Having a double belly.—**Digastic muscle, n.** A double muscle that pulls the lower jaw downwards and backwards.
Digest, di-jest, v.t. [L. *aligo*, *digestum*, to distribute, dispose, digest food—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *gero*, *gestum*, to bear; also in *congest*, *suggest*, *gesture*, &c.] To arrange in suitable divisions or under proper heads or titles; to dispose in due method for being conveniently studied or consulted; to arrange methodically in the mind; to think out; to separate or dissolve in the stomach, preparing the nutritious elements for entering the system; *chem.* to soften and prepare by a heated liquid; *Ag.* to bear with patience or with an effort; to brook; to put up with.—*v.t.* To undergo digestion, as food.—*a.* (*di'jest*). A collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; any orderly or systematic summary, as of laws.—**Digester, di-jes'ter, n.** One who digests or disposes in order; that which assists the digestion of food; a vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to heat in water or other liquid.—**Digestibility, di-jes'ti-bil'i-ty, n.** The quality of being digestible.—**Digestible, di-jes'ti-bl, a.** Capable of being digested.—**Digestibleness, di-jes'ti-bi-ness, n.** Quality of being digestible.—**Digestion, di-jes'ti-on, n.** [L. *digestio*.] The act of methodizing or disposing in order; the process which food undergoes in the stomach, by which it is prepared for nourishing the body; *chem.* the operation of exposing bodies to heat in a liquid to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.—**Digestive, di-jes'tiv, a.** Having the power to promote digestion in the stomach.—*n.* Any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic.
Digger, Digging. Under *DIG*.
Dight, dit, v.t.—*digit*. [A. Sax. *dithian*, from L. *dictare*, to dictate, *Dictare*.] To put in order; to dress; to array. [Now only poet.]
Digit, di'it, n. [L. *digitus*, a finger; akin Gr. *δακτύλος*, a finger; root *dit*, to point out, as in Gr. *δεικνύμι*, to show, L. *dicō*, to say.] A finger; sometimes used scientifically to signify toe, when speaking of animals; the measure of a finger's breadth or 1 inch; *astro.* the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; *arith.* any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers.—**Digital, di'it-tal, a.** [L. *digitālis*.] Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.—*n.* One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.—**Digitalin, di'it-ta-lin, n.** A strong poison obtained from digitalis.—**Digitalis, di-jit-tā-lis, n.** [Suggested by the p. name foxglove.] A genus of plants, one species of which, the foxglove, is a common wild flower in Britain.—**Digitate, Digitated, di'it-tāt, di'it-tāt-ed, a.** Bot. branched out into division like fingers.—**Digitately, di'it-tāt-ly, adv.** In a digitate manner.—**Digitation, di-jit-tā-shon, n.** A division into finger-like processes.—**Digitiform, di'it-ti-form, a.** Formed like fingers.—**Digitigrade, di'it-ti-grād, a.** [L. *digitus* and *gradior*, to go.] An animal that walks on his toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.—*n.* Walking on the toes.—**Digitiform, di-jit-ti-form, n.** A small portable instrument for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers for piano playing; a dumb piano.
Diglyph, di-glyf, n. [Gr. *di*, double, and *glyphō*, to carve.] A rock a projecting face with two panels or channels sunk in it.
Dignify, dig'n-i-fy, v.t.—*dignified, dignifying.*

Fr. dignifier - L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make. | To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to elevate to a high office; to honour; to make illustrious. - **Dignification**, *di-gni-fi-ka'shon*, n. The act of dignifying. - **Dignified**, *di-gni-fi*, p. a. i. n. Invested with dignity; honoured; marked with dignity or loftiness; noble; stately in deportment. - **Dignitary**, *di-gni-ta-ri*, n. One who holds an exalted rank or office. - **Dignity**, *di-gni-ti*, n. [L. *dignitas*.] Nobleness; elevation of mind; loftiness; honourable place or rank; degree of elevation; elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; height or importance; an elevated office; one who holds high rank; a dignitary. - **Digraph**, *di-graf*, n. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *grapho*, to write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants, representing a single sound of the voice (as in head). - **Digress**, *di-gres*, v. t. [L. *digressor*, *digressus*, to step apart - prefix *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, to step. GAUDE.] To depart or wander from the main subject or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration. - **Digression**, *di-gresh'on*, n. [L. *digressio*.] The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject; the part or passage of a discourse, &c., which deviates from the main subject. - **Digressionary**, *di-gresh'on-al*, *di-gres'iv*, a. Pertaining to or consisting in digression. - **Digressively**, *di-gres'iv-ly*, adv. By way of digression. - **Dign**, *di-jin*, n. [Gr. prefix *di*, twice, and *gyné*, a female.] A plant having two pistils. - **Digynia**, *Di-gynous*, *di-jini'an*, *di-jini-us*, a. Having two pistils. - **Dihedral**, *di-he'dral*, a. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *hedra*, a seat or face.] Having two plane faces, as a crystal. - **Dihedron**, *di-he'dron*, n. A figure with two plane sides or surfaces. - **Dijudicate**, *di-ju'di-ka't*, v. i. - **dijudicated**, *dijudicating*. [L. *djudico*, *djudicatum*, to judge between - prefix *di* for *dis*, apart, and *judico*, to judge.] To judge, determine, or decide. - **Dijudicant**, *di-ju'di-kan't*, n. One who adjudicates. - **Dijudication**, *di-ju'di-ka'shon*, n. The act of adjudicating. - **Dike**, *dyke*, *dik*, n. [A Sax. *dic*, *D. dijk*.] Dau. dyke, a bank of earth, a ditch, the ditch being excavated and the bank formed by the same operation. *Ditch* is a softened form of this. | A ditch or channel for water; a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a low wall forming a fence; *geol.* a vein of igneous rock which has intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of other rocks. - v. t. - **diked**, *diking*. To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to drain by one or more dikes or ditches. - **Dilacerate**, *di-las'er-ät*, v. t. [L. *dilacero* - prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lacro*, to tear.] To tear; to rend asunder. - **Dilaceration**, *di-las'er-ä'shon*, n. The act of dilacerating. - **Dilapidate**, *di-lap'i-dat*, v. i. - **dilapidated**, *dilapidating*. [L. *dilapido*, *dilapidatum* - prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapi-dia*, a stone.] - v. t. To suffer to go to ruin (buildings) by misuse or neglect; to waste; to squander. - v. i. To fall to ruin. - **Dilapidated**, *di-lap'i-dä-ted*, p. a. and a. In a ruinous condition; suffered to go to ruin. - **Dilapidation**, *di-lap'i-dä'shon*, n. The act of dilapidating; *eccl.* a wasting or suffering to go to decay any building or other property in possession of an incumbent. - **Dilapidator**, *di-lap'i-dä-ter*, n. One who dilapidates. - **Dilate**, *di-lat'*, v. t. - **dilated**, *dilating*. [L. *dilato*, to make wider - *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *latuo*, broad.] To expand or swell out, especially by filling; to distend; to enlarge in all directions; opposed to contract; to tell copiously or diffusely (*Shak.*). - v. i. To expand, swell, or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to descant; with *on* or *upon*. - **Dilatation**, *di-la'ta-hil'i-ti*, n. The quality of being dilatible. - **Dilatible**, *di-la'ta-bl*, a. Capable of being dilated; possessing elasticity; elastic. - **Dilatation**,

Dilation, *di-la'ta'shon*, *di-la'shon*, n. The act of expanding, dilating, or state of being expanded or distended. - **Dilator**, *di-la'ter*, n. One who or that which dilates. - **Dilatative**, *di-la'tiv*, a. Tending to dilate. - **Dilatatory**, *di-la'to-ri*, a. [Fr. *dilatatoire*, L. *dilatatorius*, from L. *difero*, *dilatatum*. DE-LAY.] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay; making delay or resulting in delay; slow; tardy; not proceeding with diligence; of persons or things. - **Dilatatorily**, *di-la'to-ri-ly*, adv. In a dilatatory manner; tardily. - **Dilatatoriness**, *di-la'to-ri-ness*, n. The quality of being dilatatory; delay in proceeding; tardiness. - **Dilemma**, *di-lem'ma*, n. [Gr. *dilemma* - prefix *di* for *dis*, double, and *lemma*, an assumption, from *lambano*, to take.] **Logic**, an argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having two alternatives presented to him, each of which is equally conclusive against him; hence, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. - **Dilettante**, *di-le-tan'tä*, n. pl. **Dilettanti**, *di-le-tan'te*. [It., from L. *delectator*, to delight. DELECTOR.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur or trifler in art; one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement. - **Dilettantism**, *di-le-tan'tizm*, n. The quality characteristic of a dilettante. - **Diligence**, *di-lij'en-s*, n. [L. *diligentia*, carefulness, diligence, from *diligere*, to love earnestly - *di* for *dis*, intens., and *lego*, to choose.] Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; due attention; industry; assiduity; care; heed; heedfulness; *Scots law*, a kind of warrant, and also a process by which persons or effects are attached. - **Diligent**, *di-lij-ent*, a. [L. *diligens*, *diligentia*.] Steady in application to business; constant in effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; of persons or things. - **Diligently**, *di-lij-ent-ly*, adv. In a diligent manner. - **Diligence**, *de-le-shäns*, n. [Fr.] A kind of four-wheeled stage-coach. - **Dill**, *dil*, n. [A Sax. *dil*, Sw. *dill*, G. *dill*, *dill*], probably from its soothing qualities in *dilting* or *dulling* pain. Comp. prov. E. *dill-dill*, *icel. dilla*, to lull a child. | An umbelliferous European plant, the fruits or seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative. - **Dilly-dally**, *di-li-däl-i*, v. i. [A reduplication of *dally*.] To loiter; to delay; to trifle. - **Dilucidate**, *di-lu-sid-ät*, v. t. [L. *dilucidus* - *di* for *dis*, and *lucidus*, shining.] To make clear; to elucidate. - **Dilute**, *di-lu't*, v. t. - **diluted**, *diluting*. [L. *diluo*, *dilutus* - prefix *di* for *dis*, and *luo*, to wash, as in *ablutio*. DELECTOR.] To render liquid or more liquid, especially by mixing with water; to weaken (spirit, acid, &c.) by an admixture of water. - a. Diluted; reduced in strength by intermixture. - **Dilutely**, *di-lu'ted-ly*, adv. In a diluted form. - **Dilutedness**, **Diluteness**, *di-lu'ted-ness*, *di-lu'te-ness*, n. The state or quality of being diluted. - **Diluter**, *di-lu'ter*, n. One who or that which dilutes. - **Dilation**, *di-lu'shon*, n. The act of diluting. - **Diluent**, *di-lu-ent*, n. [L. *dilvens*, *diluentis*.] Having the effect of diluting. - a. That which dilutes; *med.* a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood. - **Diluvial**, **Diluvian**, *di-lu'vi-al*, *di-lu'vi-an*, a. [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo*. DE-LUTE.] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days. - **Diluvial formation**, *geol.* a name of superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c., conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water. - **Diluvialist**, *di-lu'vi-al-ist*, n. One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge. - **Diluvian**, *di-lu'vi-on*, *di-lu'vi-um*, n. [L.] A deluge or inundation; *geol.* a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the extraordinary action of water.

Dim, *dim*, a. [A Sax. *dim*, dark, obscure - O. Fr. *dim*, *icel. dimmur*, dim; comp. Lith. *tamas*, Skr. *tamas*, darkness.] Not seeing clearly; having the vision indistinct; not clearly seen; obscure; faint; vague; somewhat dark; not luminous; dull of apprehension; or less; to tarnish, obscure; tarnished. - v. t. - **dimmed**, *dimming*. To render dim or less; - clear or distinct; to becloud; to obscure; to be clear or sunny. - **Dimly**, *dim'ly*, adv. In a dim manner. - **Dimmish**, **Dimmy**, *dim'ish*, *dim'i*, a. Somewhat dim; obscure. - **Dimness**, *dim'ness*, n. The state of being dim. - **Dime**, *dim*, n. [Fr. *dime*, a tenth, a tithe, O. Fr. *dime*, from L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about $\frac{1}{10}$. - **Dimension**, *di-men'shon*, n. [L. *dimensio*, from *dimetor*, to measure - *di* for *dis*, and *metor*, *mensura*, to mete. METR. MEASUR.] Extension in a single direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth, a solid body having thus three dimensions; *pl.* measure, size, extent, capacity; *fig.* consequence; importance; *alg.* same as *degree*. - **Dimersus**, *dim'er-us*, a. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *metros*, part.] Having its parts in pairs; composed of two unrelated pieces or parts; *anatom.* having the parts two-jointed. - **Dimeter**, *dim'e-ter*, n. [Gr. *dimetros* - *di*, twice, and *metros*, a measure.] Having two poetical measures. - a. A verse of two measures. - **Dimetric**, *di-met'rik*, a. **Cryстал**, a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral. - **Dimidiated**, *di-mid-i-ät*, a. [L. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidiare*, half - *di*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle.] Divided into two equal parts; *bot.* applied to an organ when half of it is so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing; *sool.* having the organs of one side of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other. - **Diminish**, *di-min'ish*, v. t. [O. Fr. *diminuer*, from L. *diminuo*, to lessen - *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *minuo*, to lessen, from root *min*, in minor, less.] To lessen; to make less or smaller by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment*; to impair, degrade, or abate (O. T.). - v. i. To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller; decrease. - **Diminishable**, *di-min'ish-a-bl*, a. Capable of being diminished. - **Diminished**, *di-min'ish-t*, p. a. and a. Lessened; reduced in size or importance; degraded. - **Diminisher**, *di-min'ish-er*, n. One who or that which diminishes. - **Diminution**, *di-min'u-ti'on*. [It. *diminuzione*, from L. *diminuo*.] The act of diminishing; a making smaller; the state of becoming or appearing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. - **Diminutive**, *di-min'u-tiv*, a. [Fr. *diminutif*.] Considerably smaller than the normal size; small; little. - a. Anything of very small size (*Shak.*); *gram.* a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind (as *manikin*, a little man). - **Diminutively**, *di-min'u-tiv-ly*, adv. In a diminutive manner. - **Diminutiveness**, *di-min'u-tiv-ness*, n. State of being diminutive; smallness; littleness. - **Dimissory**, *di-mis'o-ri*, a. [L. *dimissorius*, *Dimiss.*] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart. - **Dimity**, *dim'i-ti*, n. [It. *dimido*, L. *dimittum*, from Gr. *dimittos*, dimity - *di*, double, and *mitos*, a thread.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures, rarely dyed, but usually employed white for beds, &c. - **Dimly**, **Diminish**, **Dimness**. Under *Dim*. - **Dimorphism**, *di-mor'fizm*, n. [Gr. *di*, double, and *morphe*, form.] The property shown by some mineral bodies of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other; the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms; difference of form between animals of the same species. - **Dimorphous**, **Dimorphic**, *di-mor'*

Fäte, far, fat, fall; mä, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, möve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; 2, Sc. above - the Fr. n.

fus, di-mor'fik, a. Characterized by dimorphism.

Dimple, dim'pl, a. [Probably a diminutive form connected with *dip* or *deep*; comp. G. *dämpel*, *stümpel*, a pool.] A small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face, as the chin; a slight depression or indentation on any surface.—*a.*—*dimpled, dimpling.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.—*v. t.* To mark with dimples.—**Dimpled, dim'pl'd, a.** Set with dimples; having cheeks marked by dimples.—**Dimply, dim'pl'i, a.** Full of dimples.

Dimyary, dim'i-a-ri, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *mys*, a muscle.] A hivalve mollusc which closes its shell by means of two adductor muscles.

Din, din, a. [A. Sax. *dyn*, *dync*, noise, thunder; Icel. *dýr*, *dýn*, *dýn*, to resound; from same root as Skr. *dhanas*, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued.—*v. t.*—*to dinned, dinnings.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Dine, din, v. t.—*dined, dining.* [Fr. *diner*, O. Fr. *dimer*, L. L. *dinarius*—L. *din*, *intens*, (as in *densur*), and *canare*, to dine, from *canis*, dinner.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.—*To dine out,* to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—*v. t.* To give a dinner to; to supply with dinner; to afford convenience for dining.—**Diner-out, a.** One who is in the habit of dining from home; one who receives and accepts many invitations to dine.—**Dinner, di-nér, n.** A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon.—**Dining-room, a.** A room to dine in; a place for public dining.—**Dinner, din'er, n.** [Fr. *diner*.] The principal meal of the day, taken between morning and evening, or in the afternoon or evening.—**Dinner-hour, a.** The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour spent in dining.—**Dinner-ies, din'er-ies, a.** Having no dinner.—**Dinner-table, n.** A table at which dinner is taken.—**Dinner-time, n.** The usual time of dining.

Ding, ding, v. t.—*dinged or dinged.* [Icel. *dengja*, Dan. *dænge*, Sw. *dænga*, to knock, to beat.] To throw or dash with violence (*Mil.*); to dash; to drive; to break. [O. E. & Sc.]—**Ding-dong, ding-dong, a.** The sound of bells, or any similar sound of continuous strokes.

Dingy, dingy, ding'gi, a. An East Indian boat varying in size in different localities; a small boat used by a ship.

Dingle, ding'gi, n. [Apparently a form of O. E. *dimble*, a dell or inlet, and *dimplis*.] A narrow dale or valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered valley.

Dingo, ding'gō, n. The wild Australian dog, of a wolf-like appearance, and extremely fierce.

Dingy, din'ji, a. [Probably connected with *dung*.] Of a dirty white or dusky colour; soiled; milled; dusky.—**Dinginess, din'ji-ness, a.** The quality of being dingy.

Dinosaur, di-nor'nis, n. [Gr. *deinos*, terrific, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct running bird of gigantic size (some of them being 14 feet high) which formerly inhabited New Zealand, called by the natives *moa*.—**Dinosaur, Dinosauria, di-nō-sar, di-nō-sar'ri-an, n.** [Gr. *deinos*, and *sauros*, a lizard.] One of a group of huge, terrestrial, fossil reptiles peculiar to the upper secondary formations, some of them carnivorous.—**Dinothere, Dinotherium, di-nō-thēr, di-nō-thēr-i-an, n.** [Gr. *deinos*, and *therion*, wild beast.] A gigantic extinct mammal allied to the elephant, occurring in the strata of the tertiary formation, with two tusks curving downwards. These words are also spelled *Dei*.

Dint, dint, n. [Sax. *dýnt*, a blow, O. E. and Sc. *dint*, Icel. *dýnt*, a stroke; perhaps akin to *din* and *ding*. *Dent* is the same word.] A blow or stroke; the mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow; by pressure on a substance; a dent.—*By dint of*, by the force or power of; by means of.—*v. t.* To make a dint in; to dent.

Diocese, di'ō-sēs, n. [Gr. *diocēsis*, administration, a province or jurisdiction—*diocēsis*, residence, from *diocē*, to dwell, *oikos*, a house.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a state, subject to the authority of a bishop.—**Diocesan, di-ō-sēs-an or di-ō-sē-san, a.** Pertaining to a diocese.—**A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.**

Diodes, di-ō-dēs, n. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] A name of certain fishes having each jaw appearing as a single bony piece, some of them covered with prickles, and capable of inflicting themselves.

Diocleus, Dioclean, di-ō-sē-us, di-sēh-l-an, a. *Bot.* Having stamens on one plant and pistils on another; seed, having the germ-cell or ovum produced by one individual (female), and the sperm-cell, or spermatozoid, by another (male).—**Diocleusness, Diocleism, di-sē-shus-ness, di-sē-sizm, n.** The character of being diocleous.

Diopside, di-ōp'sid, a. [Gr. *diō*, through, and *opsis*, a view, from being sometimes transparent.] A variety of augite, of a vitreous lustre and greenish or yellowish colour.

Dioptra, di-ōp'tri-a, n. [Gr. *diō*, through, and *optōs*, from *optomai*, to see.] Emerald copper ore, a translucent mineral of a beautiful green, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

Dioptric, di-ōp'trik, di-ōp'trik, di-ōp'tri-kal, a. [Gr. *diōp'tikos*, from *diō*, through, and the root *op*, to see.] Pertaining to dioptra, or to the passing of light through instruments or substances.—**Dioptric system, n.** The mode of illuminating lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, sending its rays through a combination of lenses surrounding it.—**Dioptries, di-ōp'tri-ka, n.** That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different media, as through air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses.

Diorama, di-ō-rā'ma, n. [Gr. *diō*, through, and *orama*, a view.] A scenic contrivance in which the scenes are viewed through a large aperture, partly by reflected and partly by transmitted light, the light and shade being produced by coloured screens or blinds.—**Dioramic, di-ō-ran'ik, a.** Pertaining to diorama.

Diorism, di-ō-rizm, n. [Gr. *diorismos*, *diō*, through, and *oros*, a boundary.] Distinction; definition.—**Dioristic, di-ō-ris-tik, di-ō-ris'ti-kal, a.** Distinguishing; defining.

Diorite, di-ō-rit, a. [Gr. *diō*, through, and *oros*, boundary, the stone being formed of distinct portions.] A tough crystalline trap-rock of a whitish colour, speckled with black or greenish black.

Dioxide, di-ō-k'sid, n. [Prefix *di*, double, and *oxide*.] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

Dip, dip, v. t.—*dipped or dipp'd, dipping.* [A. Sax. *dippan*, *dappan*, to dip; Fris. *dippe*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, to dip, to baptize; skin deep, dice.] To plunge or immerse in water or other liquid; to put into a fluid and withdraw; to lift with a ladle or other vessel; often with *out*; to baptize by immersion.—*v. t.* To plunge into a liquid and quickly emerge; to engage in a doubtful way; to concern one self to some little extent (to dip into a subject); to read passages here and there (to dip into a volume); to sink, as below the horizon; *geol.* to incline or slope.—*a.* An immersion in any liquid; a plunge; a bath; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow; inclination or slope.—*Dip of the needle*, the angle which the magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon.—*The dip of strata*, in *geol.* the inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth.—**Dipper, dip'er, n.** One who or that which dips; given to a sect of American Baptists; a name given to the water-ousel.

Dipetalous, di-pet'a-lus, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *petalon*, a petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

Diphtheria, dif-thēr'i-a, n. [Gr. *diphthera*,

a membrana. An epidemic inflammatory disease of the air-passages, and especially of the throat, characterized by the formation of a false membrane.—**Diphtheritic, dif-thēr-it'ik, a.** Connected with, relating to, or formed by diphtheria.

Diphthong, dif-thong or dip'thong, n. [Gr. *diphthongos*—*di*, twice, and *phthongos*, sound.] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable (as in *bound*, *oil*).—**Diphthongal, dif-thong'gal or dip', a.** Belonging to a diphthong.—**Diphthongally, dif-thong'gal-li or dip', adv.** In a diphthongal manner.—**Diphthongation, Diphthongization, dif-thong'gā-shon or dip', dif-thong'gā-shōn or dip', n.** The formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong.—**Diphthongic, dif-thong'gic or dip', a. t.** To form into a diphthong.

Diphyceal, Diphyceral, di-f'is-erik, di-f'is-er'ikal, a. [Gr. *diphyses*, of a double nature, and *heros*, a tail.] Applied to those fishes whose vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

Diphyllous, di-f'il'us, a. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* Having two leaves, as *a lily*, &c.

Di-odont, di-f'ō-dent, n. [Gr. *di*, twice, *odont*, to produce, and *odontos*, *odontos*, tooth.] One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth—a deciduous or milk set, and a permanent set.

Diploe, dip'lō-a, n. [Gr. *diploos*, double.] *Anat.* the soft medullary substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull.

Diploma, di-plō'ma, n. [Gr. *diploima*, a paper folded double, a license, from *diploō*, to fold, *diploos*, double.] A letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some power, privilege, or honour, as that given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degree, to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession, and the like.—*v. t.* To furnish with a diploma; to fortify by a diploma.—**Diplomatic, di-plō'ma-ti, n.** The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c., between nations; the forms of international negotiations; dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management or manœuvring with the view of securing advantages.—**Diplomat, Diplomatist, di-plō'mat, di-plō'mat'ist, n.** A diplomatist.—**Diplomatist, di-plō'ma-tis-t, a.** To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma.—**Diplomatize, di-plō'ma-tiz, di-plō'mat'iz, n.** To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma.—**Diplomacy, di-plō'ma-ti, n.** The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c., between nations; the forms of international negotiations; dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management or manœuvring with the view of securing advantages.—**Diplomatic, di-plō'ma-ti, n.** The science of deciphering old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, date, &c.; paleography.—**Diplomatist, di-plō'ma-tis-t, n.** Diplomacy.—**Diplomatist, di-plō'ma-tis-t, n.** A person skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

Diplopia, Diplopy, di-plō'p'i-a, di-plō'p'i-a, n. [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ops*, the eye.] A disease of the eye, in which the patient sees an object double or even triple.

Dipper, Dipping, Dr.

Diprismatic, di-pris-mat'ik, a. [Prefix *di*, twice, and *prismatic*.] Doubly prismatic.

Diprotodon, di-prō'tō-don, n. [Gr. *di*, twice, *protes*, first, and *odontos*, *odontos*, tooth.] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal found in the pleistocene or recent beds of Australia.

Dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, n. [Gr. *dipsos*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants.—**Dipsomaniac, dip-sō-mā-ni-ak, n.** A victim of dipsomania.—**Dipsomanical, dip-sō-mā'ni-akal, a.** Pertaining to dipsomania.

Dipteral, dip'ter-al, a. [Gr. *di*, double, and *pteron*, a wing.] *Entom.* Having two wings only; dipterous; *erect*, a term applied to a temple having a double row of

columns on each of its flanks.—*n.* Arch. a dipteral temple.—*Diptera*, dip'ter-an, *n.* A dipterous insect.—*Dipterous*, dip'ter-us, *a.* *Know* having two wings; *dot.* a term applied to seeds which have their margins prolonged in the form of wings.

Diptych, dip'tik, *n.* [*Gr.* *diptychos*—*di*, double, and *ptychos*, to fold.] Anciently a kind of register or list as of magistrates or bishops, consisting usually of two leaves folded; a design, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets.

Dire, dir, *a.* [*L.* *dirus*, to—*dire*.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.—*Direful*, dir'ful, *a.* Same as *Dire*.

Direfully, dir'ful-ly, *adv.* In a direful manner.—**Direfulness**, dir'ful-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being direful.—**Direly**, dir'i-ly, *adv.* In a dire manner.—**Direness**, dir'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dire. [*Shak.*]

Direct, di-rekt', *a.* [*L.* *dirigo*, *directum*, to set in a straight line, to direct—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *rego*, *rectum*, to make straight. *Rieny*, *Reozert*.] Straight; right; opposite to *crooked*, *circuous*, *winding*, *oblique*; *astron.* appearing to move from west to east; opposed to *retrograde*; in the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*; straightforward; open; ingenuous; plain; not ambiguous.—*v.t.* To point or aim in a straight line toward something; to make to act, or work, towards a certain end or object; to show the right road or course to; to prescribe a course to; to regulate, guide, lead, govern, to order or instruct; to prescribe to; to inscribe (a letter) with the address.—*v.t.* To act as a guide; to point out the course.—*n.* *Mus.* the sign *W* placed at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff.

Direction, di-rek'shon, *n.* The act of directing; the course or line in which anything is directed; a being directed towards a particular end; the line in which a body moves, or to which its position is referred; course; the act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; instruction in what manner to proceed; order; method; the address on a letter, parcel, &c.; a body or board of directors; directorate.—**Directive**, di-rek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of directing.—**Directly**, di-rekt'ly, *adv.* In a direct manner; in a straight line or course; straightway; immediately; instantly; soon; without delay; openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.—**Directness**, di-rekt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being direct.—**Director**, di-rek'ter, *n.* One who or that which directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; specifically, one of a body appointed to direct, control, or superintend the affairs of a company.—**Directorate**, di-rek'ter-at, *n.* The office of a director; a body of directors.—**Directorship**, di-rek'ter-ship, *n.* The condition or office of a director.—**Directory**, di-rek'to-ri, *n.* A rule to direct; a book containing directions for public worship or religious services; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c., with their places of business and abode; board of directors; directorate.—**Directress**, di-rek'tres, *n.* A female who directs or manages.—**Directrix**, di-rek'triks, *n.* A directress; *geom.* a straight line of importance in the doctrine of conic sections.

Dirigible, di-rij'i-b'l, *a.* That may be directed, turned, or guided in any direction.

Dirk, derk, *n.* (Origin doubtful.) A kind of dagger or poniard; a dagger worn as essential to complete the Highland costume.—*v.t.* to poniard; to stab.

Dirr, der, *n.* [*Heb.* *dirr*, dirt, excrement, *dris*, *bc.* *dris*, *a.* Sax. *gepdrilan*, to go to stool.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; a gold-miner's name for the material, as earth, gravel, &c., put into his

cradle to be washed.—*v.t.* To soil; to dirty.—**Dirtilly**, der'ti-li, *adv.* In a dirty manner; nastily; filthily; meatily; sordidly.—**Dirtness**, der'ti-nes, *n.* The condition of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.—*v.t.* **Dirty**, der'ti, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; impure; turbid; mean; base; despicable; sleety, rainy, or sloppy (weather).—*v.t.* **Dirtyed**, der'ti-yed, To defile; to make dirty or filthy; to soil.—**Dirty-bed**, *n.* *Geol.* a bed or layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working the freestone in the colliery formation of Portland.—**Dirty-pis**, *n.* Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie.

Disable, dis-ä'b'l, *v.t.*—**disabled**, *dis-ä'b'l-d*, [*Prefix* *dis*, priv., and *abl.*] To render unable; to deprive of competent strength or power, physical or mental; to injure so as to be no longer fit for duty or service; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to impair; to deprive of legal qualifications; to incapacitate; to render incapable.—**Disability**, dis-ä'b-il-i'ti, *n.* The state or quality of being disabled or unable; weakness; impotence; incapacity; inability; want of legal qualifications.—**Disablement**, dis-ä'b-il-ment, *n.* The act of disabling; disability.

Disabuse, dis-ä-hüz, *v.t.*—**disabused**, *dis-ä-bü-zed*, [*Fr.* *désabuser*, to disabuse.] To free from mistaken or erroneous notions or beliefs; to undeceive; to set right.

Disaccustom, dis-ä-küs'tum, *v.t.* To destroy the force of habit in by disuse; to render unaccustomed.

Disadvantage, dis-ä-dvan'taj, *n.* Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavourable circumstance or state; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; loss; injury; harm; damage.

Disadvantageous, dis-ä-dvan'tä'jus, *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; prejudicial.—**Disadvantageously**, dis-ä-dvan'tä'jus-ly, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner.—**Disadvantageousness**, dis-ä-dvan'tä'jus-nes, *n.*

Disaffect, dis-ä-fekt', *v.t.* To alienate the affection of; to make less friendly or faithful, as to a person, party, or cause; to make discontented or unfriendly.—**Disaffected**, dis-ä-fekt'ed, *p. and a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly; hostile to the governing power.—**Disaffectedly**, dis-ä-fekt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.—**Disaffectedness**, dis-ä-fekt'ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.—**Disaffection**, dis-ä-fek'shon, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; disloyalty.

Disaffirm, dis-ä-ferm, *v.t.* To deny; to contradict; to annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

Disafforest, dis-ä-fo-rest, *v.t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

Disagree, dis-ä-gré, *v.i.*—**disagreed**, *dis-ä-gré-d*, To be not accordant or coincident; to be not exactly similar; to differ; to be of an opposite or different opinion; to be unsuitable to the stomach; to be in opposition; not to accord or harmonize; to become unfriendly; to quarrel.—**Disagreeable**, dis-ä-gré-ä-bl, *a.* The reverse of agreeable; unpleasant; offensive to the mind or to the senses; repugnant; obnoxious.—**Disagreeableness**, dis-ä-gré-ä-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable.—**Disagreeably**, dis-ä-gré-ä-bl-ly, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner; unpleasantly.—**Disagreement**, dis-ä-gré-ment, *n.* Want of agreement; difference, as of form or character; difference of opinion or sentiment; a falling out; a quarrel; discord.

Disallow, dis-ä-lou', *v.t.* To refuse permission or sanction for; not to grant; not to authorize; to disapprove of; to reject, as being illegal, unnecessary, unauthorized, and the like.—**Disallowable**, dis-ä-lou-ä-bl, *a.* Not allowable; not to be permitted.—**Disallowance**, dis-ä-lou-äns, *n.* Disapprobation; refusal; prohibition; rejection.

Disanimat, dis-än-i-mät, *v.t.* To discourage; to dishearten.

Disannual, dis-än-nul', *v.t.* To make void to annul; to deprive of force or authority; to cancel. [*Shak.*]—**Disannulment**, dis-än-nul-ment, *n.* Annulment.

Disappear, dis-ä-pär-el, *v.t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

Disappear, dis-ä-pär', *v.t.* To cease to appear or to be perceived; to vanish from the sight; to go away or out of sight; to cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist.—**Disappearance**, dis-ä-pär-ens, *n.* Act of disappearing; removal from sight.

Disappoint, dis-ä-poi-nt', *v.t.* [*Fr.* *désappointer*, originally to remove from an appointment or office.] To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was hoped or expected (as means of the expected legacy).—**Disappointed**, dis-ä-poi-nt'ed, *p. and a.* Having suffered disappointment; balked; unprepared [*Shak.*].—**Disappointedly**, dis-ä-poi-nt'ed-ly, *adv.* With a feeling of disappointment.—**Disappointment**, dis-ä-poi-nt-ment, *n.* The act of disappointing or feeling of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention.

Disapprobation, dis-ä-pröb-ä'shon, *n.* The reverse of approbation; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.—**Disapprove**, dis-ä-pröv', *v.t.*—**disapproved**, *dis-ä-pröv'ed*, To censure; to regard as wrong or objectionable.—*v.t.* To express or feel disapproval; with of before the object.—**Disapproval**, dis-ä-pröv-äl, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.—**Disapprovingly**, dis-ä-pröv'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Disarm, dis-ä-ärm, *v.t.* To take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; to reduce to a peace footing, as an army or navy; to deprive of means of attack or defence, or of annoyance, or power to terrify; to render harmless.—*v.t.* To lay down arms; to disband armed forces.—**Disarmament**, dis-ä-ärm-ment, *n.* Act of disarming.

Disarrange, dis-ä-ränj', *v.t.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.—**Disarrangement**, dis-ä-ränj-ment, *n.* The act of disarranging; disorder.

Disarray, dis-ä-rä', *v.t.* To undress; to divest of clothes; to throw into disorder.—*n.* Disorder; confusion; disordered dress.

Disaster, dis-ä-stär, *n.* [*Fr.* *désastre*—*dis*, and *L.* *astrum*, a star; a word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. *disastrous* with *ill-starred*.] Any unfortunate event, especially a great and sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; adversity; reverse.—**Disastrous**, dis-ä-strus, *a.* Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous.—**Disastrously**, dis-ä-strus-ly, *adv.* In a disastrous manner.—**Disastrousness**, dis-ä-strus-nes, *n.*

Disavow, dis-ä-vou', *v.t.* To deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; to disown; to repudiate; to disown.—**Disavowal**, dis-ä-vou-äl, *n.* Disavowment.—**Disavowment**, dis-ä-vou-ment, *n.* The act of disavowing.

Disband, dis-band', *v.t.* To dismiss from military service; to break up, as a band or body of men; to disperse.—*v.t.* To break up and retire from military service.—**Disbandment**, dis-band-ment, *n.* The act of disbanding.

Disbar, dis-bar', *v.t.*—**disbarred**, *dis-bar-red*, To expel from being a member of the bar; to remove from the list of barristers.

Disbelieve, dis-bel-iev', *v.t.* Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; unbelief; infidelity; scepticism.—**Disbelieve**, dis-bel-iev', *v.t.*—**disbelieved**, *dis-bel-iev'ed*, To refuse belief to; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.—*v.t.* To deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe.—**Disbeliever**, dis-bel-iev'er, *n.* One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

Disburden, dis-ber-den, *v.t.* To remove a burden from; to lay off or aside as oppressive; to get rid of.

Disburse, dis-ber's, *v.t.*—**disbursed**, *dis-ber-sed*, [*O.* *Fr.* *débourser*—*prefix* *dis*, and *L.* *burca*, a purse. *Pruss.*] To pay out,

as money; to spend or lay out; to expend. —Disbursement, dis-bur'ment, n. The act of disbursing; a sum paid out.—Dis-burser, dis-bur'ser, n. One who disburses. Disburthen, dis-bur'then, v.t. and t. Same as Disburden.

Disc, Disk, disk, n. [L. *discus*, a quoit. Disc, Disk, disk, n. [L. *discus*, a quoit; any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet as it appears to our sight, &c.; but, the whole surface of a leaf; also, the central part of a radiate compound flower, the part surrounded by what is called the ray.—Disciform, dis'si-form, a. Having the form or shape of a disc.—Discoid, Discous, dis'koid, dis'kus, a. Shaped like a disc; resembling a disc.

Discard, dis-kard', v.t. and i. To throw out of the hand such cards as are not played in the course of the game; to dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off.

Discern, dis-ser'n, v.t. [L. *discerno*—*dis*, and *cerno*, to separate or distinguish, akin to Gr. *kriuo*, to judge (whence *critic*); Skr. *kri*, to separate. CAMEX.] To perceive or note as being different; to discriminate by the eye or the intellect; to distinguish or mark as being distinct; to discover by the eye; to see.—v.t. To see or understand differences; to make distinction; to have clearness of mental vision.—Discerner, dis-zer'n-er, n. One who discerns; a clear-sighted observer; one who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing.—Discernible, Discernable, dis-zer'n-i-bl, dis-zer'n-a-bl, a. Capable of being discerned; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; distinguishable.—Discernibleness, dis-zer'n-i-bl-ness, n.—Discernibly, dis-zer'n-i-bl-ly, adv. So as to be discerned.—Discerning, dis-zer'n-ing, v. and a. Having power to discern; capable of discriminating; knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; acute.—Discerningly, dis-zer'n-ing-ly, adv. In a discerning manner.—Discernment, dis-zer'n-ment, n. The act of discerning; the power or faculty of discerning by the mind; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations; penetration.

Discharge, dis-charj', v.t.—discharged, dis-charging. To unload (a ship); to take out (a cargo); to free from any load or burden; to free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to fire off; to let fly; to shoot; to emit or send out; to give vent to, *lit.* or *fig.*; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to pay (a debt); to free from an obligation, duty, or labour; to relieve (to discharge a person from a task); to clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; to perform or execute (a duty or office); to direct of an office or employment; to dismiss from service (a servant, a soldier, a jury); to release; to liberate from confinement.—v.t. To get rid of or let out a charge or contents.—n. The act of discharging, unloading, or freeing from a charge; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; omission; that which is thrown out; matter emitted; dismissal from office or service; release from obligation, debt, or penalty; absolution from a crime or accusation; ransom; price paid for deliverance; performance; execution, as of an office, trust, or duty; payment of a debt; a written acknowledgment of payment; a substance used in calico-printing to remove colour, and so form a pattern.—Discharger, dis-charj'er, n. One who or that which discharges.

Disciform, Under Disc.

Disciple, dis-si-pl, n. [I. *discipulus*, from *discos*, to learn.] One who receives instruction from another; a learner; a scholar; a pupil; a follower; an adherent.—Disciple-ship, dis-si-pl-ship, n. The state of being a disciple.

Discipline, dis'si-plin, n. [L. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*, a disciple, from *discos*, to learn.] Training; education; instruction and the government of conduct or practice; the training to act in accor-

dance with rules; drill; method of regulating principles and practice; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, and the like; correction; chastisement.—v.t.—disciplined, disciplinest. To subject to discipline; to apply discipline to; to train; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to drill; to correct, chastise, punish.—Discipliner, dis'si-plin-er, n. One who disciplines.—Disciplinable, dis'si-plin-a-bl, a. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning; capable of being made matter of discipline; subject or liable to discipline.—Disciplinableness, dis'si-plin-a-bl-ness, n.—Disciplinarian, dis'si-plin-arian, n. One who disciplines; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manoeuvres; one who enforces rigid discipline; a martinet.—a. Pertaining to discipline.—Disciplinary, dis'si-plin-ari, a. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline; promoting discipline.

Disclaim, dis-klam', v.t. To deny or relinquish all claim to; to reject as not belonging to one's self; to renounce; to deny responsibility for or approval of; to disavow; to disown.—Disclaimer, dis-klam'er, n. A person who disclaims; an act of disclaiming; abnegation of pretensions or claims; law, a renunciation, abandonment, or giving up of a claim.

Disclose, dis-klor', v.t.—disclosed, disclosing. To uncover and lay open to the view; to cause to appear; to allow to be seen; to bring to light; to make known, reveal, tell, utter.—Discloser, dis-klor'er, n. One who discloses.—Disclosure, dis-klor'chur, n. The act of disclosing; exhibition; the act of making known or revealing; a disclosure of what was secret; a telling; that which is disclosed or made known.

Discoid, Under Disc.

Discolour, dis-kul'er, v.t. To alter the hue or colour of; to change to a different colour or shade; to stain; to tinge.—Discoloration, dis-kul'er-a'shon, n. The act of discolouring; alteration of colour; a discolour; spot or marking.

Discomat, dis-kom'at, v.t. [O. Fr. *discomat*, *discomat*—L. *dis*, priv., and *comat*, to achieve. COMAT.] To rout, defeat, or scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish; to disconcert, foil, or frustrate the plans of.—a. A defeat; an overthrow. [M.]

Discomfort, dis-kum'fert, n. Absence or opposite of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace, pain, annoyance, or inquietude.—v.t. To disturb the peace or happiness of; to make uneasy; to pain.—Discomfortable, dis-kum'fert-a-bl, a. Wanting in comfort; uncomfortable.

Discommend, dis-kom-mend', v.t. To blame; to censure; to expose to censure or bad feeling.

Discommode, dis-kom-möd', v.t.—discommoded, discommoding. To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

Discommon, dis-kom-mon, v.t. To make to cease to be common land; to deprive of the right of a common.

Discompose, dis-kom-pöz', v.t.—discomposed, discomposing. To disorder, disturb, or disarrange; to disturb the peace and quietness of; to agitate, ruffle, fret, or vex.—Discomposure, dis-kom-pö'zhur, n. The state of being discomposed; a certain agitation or perturbation of mind.

Disconcert, dis-kon-ser't, v.t. To throw into disorder or confusion; to undo, as a concerted scheme or plan; to defeat; to frustrate; to discompose or disturb the self-possession of to confuse.—Disconcertion, dis-kon-ser'shon, n. The act of disconcerting; the state of being disconcerted.

Disconformable, dis-kon-for'ma-bl, a. Not conformable.—Disconformity, dis-kon-for'mi-ti, n. Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Discongruity, dis-kon-grü'ti, n. Want of congruity; incongruity.

Disconnect, dis-kon-nect', v.t. To separate or sever the connection between; to dis-

unite; to detach.—Disconnection, dis-kon-nek'shon, n. The act of disconnecting; separation; want of union.

Disconsolate, dis-kon'sö-lat, a. [I. *dis*, priv., and *consolatus*, pp. of *consolare*, to console, to be consoled. CONSOL.] Destitute of consolation; hopeless; sad; dejected; melancholy; cheerless; saddening; gloomy.—Disconsolately, dis-kon'sö-lat-ly, adv. In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.—Disconsolateness, dis-kon'sö-lat-ness, n.

Discontent, dis-kon-tent', n. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; one who is discontented; a malcontent (Shak.).—a. Uneasy; dissatisfied.—v.t. To make dissatisfied.—Discontented, dis-kon-tent-ed, a. Not contented; dissatisfied; not pleased with one's circumstances; given to grumble.—Discontentedly, dis-kon-tent-ed-ly, adv. In a discontented manner or mood.—Discontentedness, dis-kon-tent-ed-ness, n. The state of being discontented; dissatisfaction.—Discontentment, dis-kon-tent-ment, n. The state of being discontented; discontent.

Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'ü, v.t.—discontinued, discontinuing. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *continere*.] To continue no longer; to leave off or break off; to give up, cease from, or abandon; to stop; to put an end to.—v.t. To cease; to stop.—Discontinuable, dis-kon-tin'ü-a-bl, a. That may be discontinued.—Discontinuance, dis-kon-tin'ü-ans, n. Want of continuance; a breaking off; cessation; intermission; interruption.—Discontinuation, dis-kon-tin'ü-a'shon, n. Discontinuance.—Discontinuity, dis-kon-ti-nü'iti, n. Want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion.—Discontinuously, dis-kon-tin'ü-ous, a. Broken off; interrupted.

Discophora, dis-kö'fo-ra, n. pl. [Gr. *diskos*, a disc, and *phero*, to carry.] A group of animals, comprising most of the organisms known as sea-jellies, jelly-fishes, or sea-nettles.

Discord, dis-kord, n. [Fr. *discord*, L. *discordia*, disagreement, from *discors*, discordant—*dis*, and *cor*, cordis, the heart, as in *concord*, accord, cordial.] Want of concord or agreement; opposition of opinions; difference of qualities; disagreement; variance; contention; strife; want of union of sounds disagreeable or grating to the ear; dissonance; each of the two sounds forming a dissonance.—v.t. (dis-kord'). To disagree; to be out of harmony or concord; to clash.—Discordance, Discordancy, dis-kor'dans, dis-kor'dan-si, n. Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.—Discordant, dis-kor'dant, a. Disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.—Discordantly, dis-kor'dant-ly, adv. In a discordant manner.

Discount, dis-kount, n. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *count*; O. Fr. *descompte*.] A certain sum deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment, or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time; a charge made to cover the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document not presently due; the act of discounting.—*At a discount*, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disrepute.—v.t. (dis-kount'). To lend or advance (the amount of) a bill or similar document), deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal; to leave out of account or disregard; to estimate or take into account beforehand; to enjoy or suffer by anticipation.—Discountable, dis-kount-a-bl, a. Capable of being discounted.—Discounter, dis-kount-er, n. One who discounts bills, &c.

Discountenance, dis-koun'te-nans, v.t. To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash; to set one's countenance against; to discourage, check, or restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, cold treatment, &c.—a. Cold treatment; disapprobation.—Discountenance, dis-koun'te-nan-ser, n. One who discountenances.

Discourage, dis-kur'aj, v.t.—discouraged,

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. tow; ng, sing; vn, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

discouraging. To check the courage of; to dishearten; to deprive of self-confidence; to attempt to repress or prevent by pointing out difficulties, &c.; to dissuade. — **Discouragement,** dis-kur'j-ment, *n.* The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; that which discourages or damps ardour or hope; the state of being discouraged. — **Discourager,** dis-kur'j-er, *n.* One who or that which discourages. — **Discouraging,** dis-kur'j-ing, *a.* Tending to discourage or dishearten; disheartening. — **Discouragingly,** dis-kur'j-ing-ly, *adv.* In a discouraging manner. — **Discourse,** dis-kur's, *n.* [Fr. *discours*, from L. *discursus*, a running about, a conversation, from *discuro*, to ramble, — *dis*, and *curro*, to run. *Curro*,] A running over a subject in speech; hence, a talking together or discussing; conversation; talk; speech; a treatise; a dissertation; a homily; sermon, or other production. — *v. t.* — **discourse,** *discouring.* To communicate thoughts or ideas orally or in writing, especially in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse. — *v. i.* To talk over or discuss; to utter or give forth. — **Discourser,** dis-kur's-er, *n.* One who discourses. — **Discursive,** dis-kur'siv, *a.* Having the character of discourse; conversable; communicative. — **Discourteous,** dis-kur'te-us, *a.* Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude. — **Discourteously,** dis-kur'te-us-ly, *adv.* In a discourteous manner. — **Discourteousness,** dis-kur'te-us-ness, *n.* — **Discourtesy,** dis-kur'te-si, *n.* Want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness of manner; act of discourtesy. — **Discosa,** *a.* Under Disc. — **Discover,** dis-kuv'er, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and cover; O. Fr. *descouvrir*.] To lay open to view; to disclose or reveal; to expose; to have the first sight of; to find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of; to detect. We discover what before existed, though to us unknown; we invent what did not before exist. — **Discoverable,** dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being discovered, brought to light, exposed, found out, or made known. — **Discoverer,** dis-kuv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or spies; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something. — **Discovery,** dis-kuv'er-i, *n.* The act of discovering; a disclosing or bringing to light; a revealing or making known; a finding out or bringing for the first time to sight or knowledge; what is discovered or found out. — **Discredit,** dis-kred'it, *n.* Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; disrepute; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief. — *v. t.* To give no credit to; not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to bring into some degree of disgrace or disrepute; to deprive of credibility. — **Discreditable,** dis-kred'it-a-bl, *a.* Injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. — **Discreditably,** dis-kred'it-a-bl, *adv.* In a discreditable manner. — **Discreet,** dis-kree't, *a.* [Fr. *discret*, from L. *discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, to discern. *Discern*.] Wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best course or means; prudent in conduct; circumspect; cautious; heedful; guarded. — **Discreetly,** dis-kree't-ly, *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently. — **Discreetness,** dis-kree't-ness, *n.* The quality of being discreet. — **Discretion,** dis-kresh'on, *n.* [Fr. *discretion*, L. *discretio*.] The quality or attribute of being discreet; discernment to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; prudence; sound judgment; circumspection; wariness; caution; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment (to leave an affair to one's discretion, to surrender at discretion, that is without stipulating for terms). — **Discretionarily,** dis-kresh'on-a-ri-ly, *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion. — **Discretionary,** dis-kresh'on-a-ri, *a.* Left to a person's own discretion or judgment; to be directed according to one's own discretion (discretionary powers). — **Discrepancy,** dis-krep'an-si, *n.* [L. *discrepancia*, from

discrepo, to give a different count, to vary — *dis*, and *crepo*, to count. *Carritars*.] A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories, theories, &c.; disagreement; divergence. — **Discrepant,** dis-krep'an-t, *a.* Differing or diverging; not agreeing or according; disagreeing; dissimilar. — **Discrete,** dis-kree't, *a.* [L. *discretus*, separated, set apart. *Discastr*.] Separate; distinct; disjunct; disjunctive; discrete quantity, quantity not continued in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units. — **Discretive,** dis-kree'tiv, *a.* Disjunctive; denoting separation or opposition.

Discretion. Under *DISCRET*. — **Discriminate,** dis-krim'i-nat, *v. t.* — **Discriminated,** *discriminating*. [L. *discrimino*, *discriminatum*, to distinguish, from *discrimo*, difference — *dis*, sunder, and the root seen in *crimes*, accusation, *criso*, to sift or separate. *Caris*, *Discras*, *Discras*.] To distinguish from other things by observing differences; to perceive by a distinction; to discern; to separate; to select; to distinguish by some note or mark. — *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish. — **Discriminately,** dis-krim'i-nat-ly, *adv.* With minute distinction; particularly. — **Discriminating,** dis-krim'i-nat-ing, *r. and a.* Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions. — **Discrimination,** dis-krim'i-nat-shon, *n.* The act of discriminating; the faculty of distinguishing or discriminating; penetration; discernment; the state of being discriminated or set apart. — **Discriminative,** dis-krim'i-nat-iv, *a.* Discriminating or tending to discriminate; forming the mark of distinction or difference; characteristic. — **Discriminatively,** dis-krim'i-nat-iv-ly, *adv.* By discrimination. — **Discriminator,** dis-krim'i-nat-er, *n.* One who discriminates. — **Discriminatory,** dis-krim'i-nat-er-i, *a.* Discriminative. — **Discrown,** dis-kroun', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

Discursive, dis-ker'siv, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from L. *discursus*. *Discoursus*.] Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional; argumentative; reasoning; rational. — **Discursively,** dis-ker'siv-ly, *adv.* In a discursive manner. — **Discursiveness,** dis-ker'siv-ness, *n.*

Discus, dis'kus, *n.* Disc. — **Discuss,** dis-kus', *v. t.* [L. *discutio*, *discussum*, to scatter, *dis* — *dis*, sunder, and *quatio*, to shake, as in *conclusion*. *Quas*.] To drive away, dissolve, or resolve (a tumour, &c.; a medical use); to agitate by argument; to examine by disputation; to reason on; to debate; to argue; to make an end of, by eating or drinking; to consume (colloq.). — **Discussable,** dis-kus'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being discussed or debated. — **Discussant,** dis-kus'-ant, *n.* One who discusses. — **Discussion,** dis-kus'-shon, *n.* The act of discussing; debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth. — **Discussive,** dis-kus'-iv, *a.* Having the power to discuss. — **Discussive,** dis-kus'-iv, *a.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient. — **Discussive,** dis-kus'-iv, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or morbid matter.

Disdain, dis-dan', *v. t.* [O. Fr. *desdainer*, Fr. *desdigner*, from L. *dis*, priv., and *dignus*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy. *Dignus*.] To deem or regard as worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contain. — *a.* A feeling of contempt, mingled with indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one; haughtiness; contempt; scorn. — **Disdainful,** dis-dan'ful, *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty. — **Disdainfully,** dis-dan'ful-ly, *adv.* In a disdainful manner. — **Disdainfulness,** dis-dan'ful-ness, *n.* The quality of being disdainful; haughty scorn.

Disease, di-zeez', *n.* Want or absence of ease; uneasiness, distress, or discomfort; any morbid state of the body, or of any particular organ or part of the body; ailment; distemper; malady; disorder; any

morbid or depraved condition, moral, mental, social, political, &c. — **Diseased,** di-zeez', *a.* Affected with disease; having the vital functions deranged; disordered; deranged; distempered; sick. — **Diseases,** di-zeez'-nes, *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state.

Disembark, dis-em-bark', *v. t.* To remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; to land. — *v. i.* To leave a ship and go on shore; to land. — **Disembarkation,** dis-em-bark-ka'shon, *n.* The act of disembarking. — **Disembarkment,** dis-em-bark-ment, *n.* The act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, dis-em-bar-as, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate. — **Disembarrassment,** dis-em-bar-as-ment, *n.* The act of disembarrassing.

Disembitter, dis-em-bit'ter, *v. t.* To free from bitterness or acrimony.

Disembodiment, dis-em-bod'i-ment, *n.* To divest of the body (a disembodied spirit — a ghost); to set free from the flesh; to disband (military). — **Disembodiment,** dis-em-bod'i-ment, *n.* The act of disembodiment; the condition of being disembodied.

Disembogue, dis-em-bog', *v. t.* and *i.* — **Disembogue,** *disemboguing.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to discharge water into the ocean or a lake. — **Disemboguingment,** dis-em-bog'-ment, *n.* Discharge of waters by a stream.

Disembowel, dis-em-bou-el', *v. t.* — **Disembowelled,** *disembowelling.* To deprive of the bowels or of parts analogous to the bowels; to eviscerate; to gut.

Disenchant, dis-en-chant', *v. t.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or pleasing delusion. — **Disenchanter,** dis-en-chant'er, *n.* One who or that which disenchant. — **Disenchantment,** dis-en-chant-ment, *n.* Act of disenchanting.

Disencumber, dis-en-kum-ber, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, and impediments. — **Disencumbrance,** dis-en-kum-brans, *n.* Deliverance from encumbrance. — **Disendow,** dis-en-dou', *v. t.* To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution. — **Disendowment,** dis-en-dou-ment, *n.* The act of disendowing. — **Disfranchise,** dis-en-fran'chis, *v. t.* To disfranchise.

Disengage, dis-en-gaj', *v. t.* — **Disengaged,** *disengaging.* To separate or set free from union or attachment; to detach; to disentangle; to free; to disentangle; to extricate; to clear, as from difficulties or perplexities; to free, as from anything that occupies the attention; to set free by dissolving an engagement. — **Disengage,** dis-en-gaj'-e, *p. and a.* Being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object. — **Disengagement,** dis-en-gaj'-ed-ness, *n.* — **Disengagement,** dis-en-gaj'-ment, *n.* The act or process of disengaging; the state of being disengaged; freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

Disenable, dis-en-nab'l, *v. t.* To deprive of that which enables; to degrade.

Disenroll, dis-en-rol', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.

Disentail, dis-en-tal', *v. t.* To free from being entailed; to break the entail of.

Disentangle, dis-en-tang'-gl, *v. t.* To free from entanglement; to unravel; to extricate from perplexity or complications; to disengage. — **Disentanglement,** dis-en-tang'-gl-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling.

Disenthral, dis-en-thral', *v. t.* To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression. — **Disenthralment,** dis-en-thral'-ment, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation.

Disenthroned, dis-en-thron', *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority. [M.]

Disentomb, dis-en-tom', *v. t.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

Disestablish, dis-es-tab'lish, *v. t.* To cause to cease to be established; to withdraw (a church) from its connection with the state. — **Disestablishment,** dis-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of disestablishing; the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state.

Disestem. *dis-es-tem'*, *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard. — *s.t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to regard as unworthy of esteem.

Disfavour. *dis-fa-vor'*, *n.* A feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure; unfavourable regard; **disestem**; a state of being unacceptable, or not favoured, patronized, or befriended; a disabbling act. — *s.t.* To withdraw or withhold favour, friendship, or support from.

Disfigure. *dis-fig-ur'*, *s.t.* — *dis-fig-ured*, *dis-figuring*. To mar the external figure of; to impair the shape or form of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; to deface; to deform. — **Disfiguration.** *dis-fig-ur-ash'on*, *n.* The act of disfiguring; **disfigurement**. — **Disfigured.** *dis-fig-ur-mant*, *n.* The act of disfiguring or state of being disfigured; that which disfigures. — **Disfigurer.** *dis-fig-ur-er*, *n.* One who disfigures.

Disforest. *dis-for-est'*, *s.t.* Same as **Disafforest**.

Disfranchise. *dis-fran-chis'*, *s.t.* — *dis-fran-chised*, *dis-fran-chising*. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of any franchise, more especially of the right of voting in elections, &c. — **Disfranchisement.** *dis-fran-chis-ment*, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

Disgorge. *dis-gorj'*, *s.t.* — *dis-gorged*, *dis-gorging*. [*O.Fr. desgorger*, to vomit—*dis*, and *gorge*.] To eject or discharge from, or as from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to belch; to discharge violently (a volcano **disgorges** lava); to yield up, as what has been taken wrongfully; to give up; to surrender. — *s.t.* To give up plunder or ill-gotten gains. — **Disgorgement.** *dis-gorj-ment*, *n.* The act of disgorging.

Disgrace. *dis-gras'*, *n.* A state of being out of favour; disfavour; state of ignominy; dishonour; shame; infamy; cause of shame. — *s.t.* — *dis-graced*, *dis-gracing*. To bring into disgrace; to put out of favour; to diminish dishonour; to treat ignominiously; to bring shame or reproach on; to humiliate or humble; to dishonour. — **Disgraceful.** *dis-gras-ful'*, *adj.* Entailing disgrace; shameful; infamous; dishonourable. — **Disgracefully.** *dis-gras-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner. — **Disgracefulness.** *dis-gras-ful-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being disgraceful. — **Disgracer.** *dis-gras-er*, *n.* One who disgraces.

Disguise. *dis-giz'*, *s.t.* — *dis-guised*, *dis-guising*. [*O.Fr. desguiser*, *Fr. desguiser*—*dis*, prefix *dis*, and *guise*, way, fancy, manner. *Guise*.] To conceal the ordinary guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner (anger, intention, &c.); to change in manners or behaviour by the use of spirituous liquor; to intoxicate. — *s.t.* A counterfeit dress; a dress intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it; a counterfeit show; artificial or assumed language or appearance intended to deceive. — **Disguisedly.** *dis-giz-ed-ly*, *adv.* With disguise. — **Disguisement.** *dis-giz-ment*, *n.* The state of being disguised. — **Disguisement.** *dis-giz-ment*, *n.* The act of disguising. — **Disguiser.** *dis-giz-er*, *n.* One who disguises.

Disgust. *dis-gust'*, *n.* [*O.Fr. desguster*, *deposuer*, from *L. dis*, *priv.*, and *gustus*, taste.] Aversion to the taste of food or drink; distaste; disrelish; nausea; aversion in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others; loathing; repugnance; strong dislike. — *s.t.* To cause to feel disgust; to excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of. — **Disgustful.** *dis-gust-ful*, *adj.* Exciting the feeling of disgust. — **Disgusting.** *dis-gus-ting*, *adj.* Producing or causing disgust; nauseous; loathsome; nasty. — **Disgustingly.** *dis-gus-ting-ly*, *adv.* In a disgusting manner. — **Disgustlessness.** *dis-gur-ting-ness*, *n.* State of being disgusting.

Dish. *dish*, *n.* [*A. Sax. disc*, a dish; like *D. dish*.] *O. Nook*, a table, from *L. discus*, *Gr.*

stake, a quest or disc. *Dmg. Disc.*] A broad open vessel made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table; the meat or provisions served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food; the concavity of certain wheels, as those of vehicles. — *s.t.* To put in a dish after being cooked; to make (a wheel) concave in the centre; to damage, ruin, completely overthrow (slang). — **Dish-cloth.** *dish-ekloth*, *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes. — **Dish-water.** *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

Dishabille. *dis-a-bil*, *n.* Same as **Dehabille**.

Dishearten. *dis-hart'n*, *s.t.* To discourage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to dispirit.

Dishevel. *dis-shev'el*, *s.t.* — *dishevelled*, *disheveling*. [*O.Fr. descheveler*, *Fr. descheveler*, to put the hair out of order—*dis*, *priv.*, and *O.Fr. chevel*, *Fr. cheveu*, hair, from *L. capillus*, the hair of the head.] To spread the locks or tresses of loosely and negligently; to suffer (the hair) to hang negligently and uncombed.

Dishonest. *dis-on-est'*, *adj.* Void of honesty, probity, or integrity; not honest; fraudulent; inclined or apt to deceive, cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud; proceeding from or marked by fraud; knavish; unchaste. — **Dishonestly.** *dis-on-est-ly*, *adv.* In a dishonest manner; fraudulently; knavishly. — **Dishonesty.** *dis-on-est-i*, *n.* The opposite of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud; violation of trust; fraud; treachery; deviation from probity or integrity; unchastity or incontinency.

Dishonour. *dis-on-er'*, *n.* The opposite of honour; want of honour; disgrace; shame; anything that disgraces. — *s.t.* To disgrace; to bring shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen in reputation; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to debauch; to refuse or decline to accept or pay (a bill of exchange). — **Dishonourable.** *dis-on-er-a-ble*, *adj.* Shameful; disgraceful; base; bringing shame; staining the character and lessening reputation; unhonoured (*Shak.*). — **Dishonourableness.** *dis-on-er-a-ble-ness*, *n.* Quality of being dishonourable. — **Dishonourably.** *dis-on-er-a-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a dishonourable manner. — **Dishonourer.** *dis-on-er-er*, *n.* One who dishonours or disgraces.

Dishorse. *dis-hors'*, *s.t.* To dismount from horseback; to unhorse. [*Fr.*]

Distillation. *dis-il-lash'on-is*, *s.t.* To free from illusion; to disenchant.

Distillate. *dis-il-kil'*, *s.t.* To excite slight aversion in; to make unwilling; to cause to hang back; to alienate.

Disincorporate. *dis-in-kor-po-rat*, *s.t.* To deprive of corporate powers; to cause to cease from being incorporated. — **Disincorporation.** *dis-in-kor-po-rash'on*, *n.* The act of depriving.

Disinfect. *dis-in-fek't*, *s.t.* To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. — **Disinfectant.** *dis-in-fek-tant*, *n.* A substance that disinfects, or is used for destroying the power or means of propagating disease which spread by infection or contagion. — **Disinfection.** *dis-in-fek-sh'on*, *n.* Purification from infecting matter.

Disingenuous. *dis-in-jen'u-us*, *adj.* Not ingenuous; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; insincere; sly; un candid. — **Disingenuously.** *dis-in-jen'u-us-ly*, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner. — **Disingenuousness.** *dis-in-jen'u-us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being disingenuous.

Disinherit. *dis-in-her-it'*, *s.t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of the right to an inheritance. — **Disinheritance.** *dis-in-her-it-ans*, *dis-in-her-it-son*, *n.* Act of disinheriting.

Disintegrate. *dis-in-te-grat*, *s.t.* [*L. dis*, *priv.*, and *integrare*, entire, whole.] To separate the component particles of; to reduce to powder or to fragments. — **Disintegrable.** *dis-in-te-gra-ble*, *adj.* Capable of being disintegrated. — **Disintegration.** *dis-in-te-gra-sh'on*, *n.* The act of separating the component particles of a substance;

the gradual wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influences.

Disinter. *dis-in-ter'*, *s.t.* — *dis-interred*, *dis-interring*. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view. — **Disinterment.** *dis-in-ter-ment*, *n.* The act of disintering; exhumation.

Disinterested. *dis-in-ter-es-ted*, *adj.* Free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage; unselfish; uninterested. — **Disinterestedly.** *dis-in-ter-es-ted-ly*, *adv.* In a disinterested manner. — **Disinterestedness.** *dis-in-ter-es-ted-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being disinterested.

Disinthal. *Disinthalment*, *dis-in-thral'*, *dis-in-thral-ment*. **DISINTHRALL.**

Disjoin. *dis-join'*, *s.t.* To part asunder; to disunite; to separate; to detach; to sunder. — *s.t.* To be separated; to part. — **Disjoint.** *dis-join't*, *s.t.* To separate, as parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to break the natural order and relations of; to put out of order. — *s.t.* To render incoherent. — *s.t.* To fall in. — **Disjointed.** *dis-join'ted*, *adj.* Unconnected; incoherent; out of joint; out of order; ill-joined together. — **Disjointedness.** *dis-join'ted-ness*, *n.* State of being disjointed. — **Disjointly.** *dis-join't-ly*, *adv.* In a disjointed manner or state.

Disjoin. *dis-jung't'*, *adj.* [*L. disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*—*dis*, and *jungo*, to join.] Disjoined; separated. — **Disjunction.** *dis-jung't-sh'on*, *n.* The act of disjoining; disunion; separation. — **Disjunctive.** *dis-jung'tiv*, *adj.* Tending to disjoin or separate; grammatically marking separation or opposition, as applied to a word or particle which unites words or sentences in construction, but *dis*; as the sense (as *neither*, *nor*); *logic*, applied to a proposition in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives. — *Gram.* A word that disjoins (as *or*, *neither*); *logic*, a disjunctive proposition. — **Disjunctively.** *dis-jung'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.

Disk. *n.* *Disc.*

Dislike. *dis-lik'*, *n.* A feeling the opposite of liking; disinclination; aversion; distaste; antipathy; repugnance. — *s.t.* — *dis-liked*, *disliking*. To feel dislike towards; to reward with some aversion; to have a feeling against; to disrelish. — **Dislikeable.** *dis-lik-a-ble*, *adj.* Worthy of, or liable to dislike; distasteful; disagreeable.

Dislimb. *dis-lim'*, *s.t.* To tear the limbs from.

Dislink. *dis-link'*, *s.t.* To unlink; to disjoin; to separate. [*Fr.*]

Dislocate. *dis-lok-at*, *s.t.* — *dislocated*, *dislocating*. To displace; to shift from the original site; particularly, to put out of joint; to move (a bone) from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation. — **Dislocation.** *dis-lok-a-sh'on*, *n.* The act of dislocating; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation; *poet.* the displacement of parts of rocks, or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied.

Dislodge. *dis-loj'*, *s.t.* — *dislodged*, *dislodging*. To drive from the fixed position or place occupied; to drive (enemies) from any place of hiding or defence, or from a position seized. — *s.t.* To go from a place of rest. — **Dislodgment.** *dis-loj-ment*, *n.* The act of dislodging.

Disloyal. *dis-loy'al*, *adj.* Not loyal or true to allegiance; false to a sovereign or country; faithless; false; perfidious; treacherous; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love. — **Disloyally.** *dis-loy'al-ly*, *adv.* In a disloyal manner. — **Disloyalty.** *dis-loy'al-ti*, *n.* The character of being disloyal; want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance; want of fidelity in love.

Dismal. *dism'al*, *adj.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] According to one derivation, from *L. dies* *maus*, an evil day; according to another, from *O. Fr. dismal*, *L. deumalis*, *deum*, *tem*, referring to the day of paying tithes.] Dark, gloomy, or cheerless to look at; depressing; sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; fright-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. ton; ng, sing; sz, stem; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

- ful; horrible. — **Dismally**, *dis-mal-lī*, *adv.* In a dismal manner. — **Dismalness**, *dis-mal-nēs*, *n.* The state of being dismal; gloominess; horror.
- Dismantle**, *dis-man-tl*, *v.t.* — **dismantled**, *dis-man-tl-d*. (O. Fr. *desmantler*, *desmanteller*, lit. to deprive of cloak or mantle.) To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest; more generally, to deprive or strip (a thing) of furniture, equipments, fortifications, and the like.
- Dismant**, *dis-mant*, *v.t.* To deprive of a mast or mast; to break and carry away the masts from.
- Dismay**, *dis-mā*, *v.t.* [Same word as Sp. and It. *desmayar*; to fall into a swoon, but no doubt directly from the French from prefix *dis*, and O. H. G. *mayan*, to be able (= E. *may*)] To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind; to discourage, with some feeling of dread or counteraction; to confound; to daunt; to strike agast. — *v.t.* To be daunted; to stand agast. [*Shak.*] — *n.* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit; loss of courage together with consternation; a yielding to fear.
- Dime**, *dis-mē*, *n.* (O. Fr. *Dimz*.) A tenth part; the number ten. [*Shak.*]
- Dismember**, *dis-mem-bēr*, *v.t.* To divide limb from limb; to separate the members of; to mutilate; to sever and distribute the parts of; to divide into separate portions (a kingdom, &c.). — **Dismemberment**, *dis-mem-ber-ment*, *n.* The act of dismembering.
- Dismiss**, *dis-mis*, *v.t.* [From L. *dimitto*, *dimittere*, to dismiss—*dis*, and *mitto*, as in *admit*, *commit*, &c.] To send away; to permit to depart, implying authority in a person to retain or keep; to discharge; to remove from office, service, or employment; *law*, to reject as unworthy of notice, or of being granted. — **Dismissal**, *dis-mis-sal*, *n.* The act of dismissing; dismissal; discharge; liberation; manumission. — **Dismissive**, *dis-mis-siv*, *n.* The act of dismissing or sending away; leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge; *law*, rejection of something as unworthy of notice or of being granted.
- Dismount**, *dis-mount*, *v.t.* To alight from a horse or other animal; to come or go down. — *v.t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; to throw or remove (cannon or other artillery) from their carriages.
- Disobedience**, *dis-ob-ē-di-ens*, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid. — **Disobedient**, *dis-ob-ē-di-ent*, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; guilty of disobedience; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority. — **Disobediently**, *dis-ob-ē-di-ent-ly*, *adv.* In a disobedient manner. — **Disobey**, *dis-ob-ē*, *v.t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse obedience to; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. — *v.t.* To refuse obedience; to disregard orders.
- Disoblige**, *dis-ob-lig*, *v.t.* To offend by acting counter to the will or desires of; to offend by failing to oblige or do a friendly service to; to be unaccommodating to. — **Disobligement**, *dis-ob-lig-ment*, *n.* The act of disobliging. — **Disobliger**, *dis-ob-lig-er*, *n.* One who disobliges. — **Disobliging**, *dis-ob-lig-ing*, *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating. — **Disobligingly**, *dis-ob-lig-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a disobliging manner. — **Disobligingness**, *dis-ob-lig-ing-ness*, *n.*
- Disorder**, *dis-or-dēr*, *n.* Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; distemper; sickness; derangement. — *v.t.* To break the order of; to derange; to throw into confusion; to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of; to produce sickness or indisposition in; to disturb as regards the reason or judgment; to craze. — **Disordered**, *dis-or-dēr-d*, *p. and a.* Disorderly; irregular; deranged; crazed. — **Disorderliness**, *dis-or-dēr-li-ness*, *n.* State of being
- disorderly. — **Disorderly**, *dis-or-dēr-ly*, *a.* Being without proper order; marked by disorder; confused; immethodical; irregular; tumultuous; unruly; violating law and good order. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner.
- Disorganize**, *dis-or-ga-niz*, *v.t.* To disturb or destroy organic structure or connected system in; to throw out of regular system; to throw into confusion or disorder (a government, society, &c.). — **Disorganization**, *dis-or-ga-ni-zā-tion*, *n.* The act of disorganizing; the state of being disorganized. — **Disorganiser**, *dis-or-ga-ni-zēr*, *n.* One who disorganizes.
- Disown**, *dis-on*, *v.t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to refuse to own; to deny; to repudiate (a child, a written work).
- Disparage**, *dis-par-āj*, *v.t.* — **disparaged**, *dis-par-āj-d*. (O. Fr. *desparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man unfit or unworthy; to impose unworthy conditions—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *parage*, equality, from L. *par*, equal, whence also *peer*, *pair*.) To dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to treat with detraction or in a depreciatory manner; to undervalue; to decry; to vilify; to lower in estimation. — **Disparagement**, *dis-par-āj-ment*, *n.* The act of disparaging; the act of undervaluing or depreciating; detraction; what lowers in value or esteem; disgrace; dishonour. — **Disparager**, *dis-par-āj-er*, *n.* One who disparages. — **Disparagingly**, *dis-par-āj-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a manner to disparage.
- Disparate**, *dis-par-āt*, *a.* (L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, to part, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *paro*, to prepare.) Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. — *n.* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.
- Disparity**, *dis-par-ī-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*, from L. *disparis*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal. DISPAROUS.] Inequality; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; unlikeness.
- Dispart**, *dis-part*, *v.t.* To divide into parts; to separate, sever, burst, rend. — *v.t.* To separate; to open; to cleave. — *n.* (dis-part.) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.
- Dispassionate**, *dis-pash-on-āt*, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial. — **Dispassionately**, *dis-pash-on-āt-ly*, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly. — **Dispassioned**, *dis-pash-on-d*, *a.* Free from passion.
- Dispatch**, *dis-pach*. **DISPATCH.**
- Disparter**, *dis-pā-ter*, *v.t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support. — **Disparterize**, *dis-pā-ter-iz*, *v.t.* To free from the state of pauperism; to free from paupers.
- Dispeace**, *dis-pēs*, *n.* Want of peace or quiet; disension.
- Dispel**, *dis-pel*, *v.t.* — **dispeled**, *dispeeling*. [L. *dispello*—*dis*, asunder, and *pello*, to drive, as in *compel*, *repel*, &c.] To scatter by force; to disperse; to dissipate; to drive away (clouds, doubts, fears, &c.). — *v.t.* To disperse; to disappear. — **Dispeller**, *dis-pel-er*, *n.* One who or that which dispels.
- Dispense**, *dis-pens*, *v.t.* — **dispensed**, *dispens-ing*. [L. *dispensare*, to weigh out or pay, to manage, to act as steward—*dis*, distrib., and *pensare*, freq. of *pendo*, to weigh, whence *pension*, *poise*, *expend*, *spend*.] To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to grant dispensation to; to relieve, excuse, or set free from an obligation. — *v.t.* To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation; to permit the neglect or omission of, as a ceremony, an oath, and the like; to give up or do without, as services, attendance, articles of dress, &c. — **Dispenser**, *dis-pens-er*, *n.* One who or that which dispenses or distributes; one who administers. — **Dispensing**, *dis-pens-ing*, *a.* Granting dispensation; granting license to omit what
- is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; dealing out or distributing. — **Dispensable**, *dis-pen-sa-bl*, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered; capable of being spared or dispensed with. — **Dispensableness**, *dis-pen-sa-bl-ness*, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with. — **Dispensary**, *dis-pen-sā*, *n.* A shop in which medicines are compounded and sold; a house in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis. — **Dispensation**, *dis-pen-sā-tion*, *n.* The act of dispensing or dealing out; the distribution of good and evil in the divine government; system established by God settling the relations of man towards him as regards religion and morality (the Mosaic dispensation); the granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or customs, or to omit something which is commanded. — **Dispensative**, *dis-pen-sā-tiv*, *a.* Granting dispensation. — **Dispensatively**, *Dis-pen-sā-tiv-ly*, *adv.* By dispensation. — **Dispensator**, *dis-pen-sā-ter*, *n.* [L.] A dispenser. — **Dispensatory**, *dis-pen-sā-tō-ri*, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations. — *n.* A book containing the methods of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy; a pharmacopœia.
- Dispeopled**, *dis-pe-pi*, *v.t.* To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants. — **Dispeopler**, *dis-pe-pi-er*, *n.* One who or that which dispeoples.
- Dispersive**, *dis-per-siv*, *a.* (Gr. *di*, double, and *perma*, seed.) Bot. two-seeded; containing two seeds only.
- Disperse**, *dis-per*, *v.t.* — **dispersed**, *dis-per-sed*. [Fr. *disperser*, L. *disperere*, from *dispergo*—*dis* for *dis*, distrib., and *pergo*, to scatter, whence also *perpetuare*.] To scatter; to cause to separate and go far apart; to dissipate; to cause to vanish. — **Dispersive** is said of things that vanish or are not afterwards collected; *disperes* and *scatter* are applied to things which do not necessarily vanish, and which may again be brought together. — *v.t.* To scatter; to separate or move apart; to break up; to vanish, as fog or vapour. — **Dispersed**, *dis-per-sed*, *p. and a.* Scattered. — **Dispersedly**, *dis-per-sed-ly*, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. — **Dispersedness**, *dis-per-sed-ness*, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. — **Disperser**, *dis-per-sēr*, *n.* One who disperses. — **Dispersion**, *Dis-persal*, *Dis-persal*, *dis-per-sal*, *n.* The act of dispersing or scattering; the state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; the separation of the different coloured rays of a beam of light by means of a prism; prism of different materials causing greater or less dispersion. — **Dispersive**, *dis-per-siv*, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.
- Dispirit**, *dis-pir-it*, *v.t.* To depress the spirits of; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. — **Dispirited**, *dis-pir-it-ed*, *p. and a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; spiritless; tame. — **Dispiritingly**, *dis-pir-it-ed-ly*, *adv.* Dejectedly. — **Dispiritiveness**, *dis-pir-it-ed-ness*, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits. — **Dispiritment**, *dis-pir-it-ment*, *n.* The act of dispiriting.
- Displace**, *dis-plās*, *v.t.* — **displaced**, *dis-plac-ing*. [L. *disponere*, to weigh out or proper place; to remove from its place; to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity. — **Displaceable**, *dis-plās-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being displaced or removed. — **Displacement**, *dis-plās-ment*, *n.* The act of displacing; removal; the quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship.
- Displant**, *dis-plan-t*, *v.t.* To pluck up what is planted; to drive away or remove from residence; to strip of what is planted or settled. — **Displantation**, *dis-plan-tā-tion*, *n.* The act of displanting.
- Display**, *dis-plā*, *v.t.* (O. Fr. *desployer*, Fr. *deployer*—*des*, equal to L. *dis*, priv., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, from L. *phœreos*, to fold, as in *deply*, *employ*.) To spread before the view; to set in view ostentatiously; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest. — *v.t.* To

make a show or display. — a. An unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; ostentatious show; exhibition; parade. — Displayer, dis-pli'ér, n. One who or that which displays.

Displease, dis-plé'z, v.t. — displeased, dis-pleas'ed, a. To offend somewhat; to displease; to annoy; to make angry, usually in a slight degree; to excite aversion in; to be displeasable to (the taste, the senses). — Displeased, dis-plé'z, p. and a. Not well-pleased; offended; annoyed (to be displeas'd with a person). — Displeas'dly, dis-plé'z-id-lí, adv. In a displeas'd manner. — Displeas'dness, dis-plé'z-id-nes, n. Displeasure; uneasiness. — Displeasur, dis-plé'z-er, n. One who displeases. — Displeasur, dis-plé'z-ing, a. Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; displeasable. — Displeasur'ness, dis-plé'z-ing-nes, n. Displeasur, dis-plé'z-er, n. The feeling of one who is displeas'd; dissatisfaction; anger; vexation; annoyance; that which displeases; offence.

Displod, dis-plód', v.t. and i. — displod'd, displod'ing. [L. *displodo* — *dis*, asunder, and *pludo*, to clap, beat.] To burst with a loud noise; to explode. [Mít.]

Spondes, di-spón'de, n. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *spondé*, from a double spondes, consisting of four long syllables.] Dispone, di-spón', v.t. — disposed, dis-pon'ing. [L. *dispono*, to dispose — *dis*, distrib. and *pono*, to place.] *Scots law*, to make over or convey (property) to another in a legal form. — Disposse, di-spó'úe', n. *Scots law*, one to whom anything is dispos'd. — Disposer, di-spó'nér, n. *Scots law*, one who disposes.

Disport, di-spórt', n. [O. Fr. *desport*, *vr. desport*, properly diversion resorted to in order to divert the thoughts — prefix *dis*, and *l. porto*, to carry (whence *export*, &c.).] Sport is an abbrev. of *disport*. — *Play*; sport; pastime. — *v.t.* To play; to sport. — Disportant, di-spórt-ant, n. A act of disporting; play.

Dispose, di-spó'se, v.t. — disposed, disposing. [Fr. *disposer*, to dispose, arrange — prefix *dis*, and *poser*, to place (E. *pose*).] To arrange, place out, or distribute; to set in a particular order; to apply to a particular end or purpose; to set the mind of in a particular frame; to incline. — *v.t.* To regulate, determine, or settle; to bargain or make terms (*Shak.*). — To dispose of, to part with; to alienate; to sell; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; to do with, make use of, use, or employ one's self, one's time, &c.; to put away or get rid of. — Disposable, di-spó's-á-bl, a. Subject to disposal; free to be used or employed on occasion may require. — Disposal, di-spó's-ál, n. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging; power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; government; management; power or right of bestowing; the act of selling or parting with; alienation. — Disposed, di-spó's-id, p. and a. Inclined; minded. — Disposer, di-spó's-er, n. One who or that which disposes. — Disposition, di-spó's-í-shon, n. [L. *dispositio*, arrangement.] The act of disposing or state of being disposed; manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; method; distribution; arrangement; natural fitness or tendency; temper or natural constitution of the mind; inclination; propensity; *Scots law*, disposal or settlement of property or effects. — Dispositional, di-spó's-í-shon-ál, a. Pertaining to disposition. — Disposure, di-spó'sh-ur, n. Disposal; management; distribution; allotment.

Dispossession, di-spó's-esh-ún, n. To put out of possession; to deprive of the occupancy or ownership; to dislodge; with *of*, before the thing taken away. — Dispossession, di-spó's-esh-ún, n. The act of dispossession. — Dispossessioner, di-spó's-esh-er, n. One who dispossesses.

Dispraise, di-spri'z, n. The opposite of praise; blame; censure. — *v.t.* — Disprais'd, di-spri'z-id, p. and a. Censured. — Disprais'ing, di-spri'z-ing, v.t. To censure. — Dispraisur, di-spri'z-er, n. One who dispraises.

Disprejudice, di-spri'j-ú-dis, v.t. To free from prejudice.

Disproof, di-spróf', n. Under *Disprove*.

Disproportion, di-spró-pór'shon, n. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; want of suitability or adequacy; disparity; inequality. — *v.t.* To violate due proportion or symmetry in. — Disproportionable, Disproportional, Disproportionate, di-spró-pór-shon-á-bl, di-spró-pór-shon-ál, di-spró-pór-shon-át, a. Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unequal; inadequate. — Disproportionableness, Disproportionalness, Disproportionateness, di-spró-pór-shon-á-bl-nes, di-spró-pór-shon-ál-nes, di-spró-pór-shon-át-nes, n. Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value to something else. — Disproportionably, Disproportionally, Disproportionately, di-spró-pór-shon-á-bl-ly, di-spró-pór-shon-ál-ly, di-spró-pór-shon-át-ly, adv. With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally. — Disproportionality, di-spró-pór-shon-át-ly, n. The state of being disproportional.

Disprove, di-spróv', v.t. — disproved, disproving. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute. — Disprov'able, di-spróv'-á-bl, a. Capable of being disproved or refuted. — Disprov'al, di-spróv'-ál, n. Act of disproving; disproof. — Disprover, di-spróv'-er, n. One that disproves or confutes. — Disproof, di-spróv', n. Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

Dispute, di-spít', v.t. — disputed, disput'ing. [L. *disputo*, to compute, to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss — *dis*, asunder, apart, and *puto*, to clean, prune, clear up, reckon, compare.] To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercation; to wrangle; to contend in opposition to a competitor. — *v.t.* To attempt to dispute by arguments or statements; to attend to overthrow a claim, &c.; to call in question; to strive to maintain; to contest (to dispute every inch of ground). — a. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; a difference of opinion vigorously maintained; controversy in words; a wordy war; contention; strife; contest. — Disputer, di-spít'-er, n. One who disputes or who is a disputant. — Disputable, di-spít'-á-bl, a. Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question; controverted, or contested; controversial; disputatious (*Shak.*). — Disputableness, di-spít'-á-bl-nes, n. State of being disputable. — Disputant, di-spít'-ant, n. One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a reasoner in opposition. — a. Disputing; engaged in controversy. — Disputations, di-spít'-á-shon, n. [L. *disputatio*.] The act of disputing; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument. — Disputatious, Disputative, di-spít'-á-tív, di-spít'-á-tív, a. Inclined to dispute; fond of arguing; characterized by disputes. — Disputatiously, di-spít'-á-tív-ly, adv. In a disputatious manner. — Disputatiousness, di-spít'-á-tív-nes, n.

Disqualify, di-skwó'l'-í, v.t. — disqualified, disqualify'ing. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose (weakness disqualifies a person for labour); to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate. — Disqualification, di-skwó'l'-í-ká'shon, n. The act of disqualifying; the state of being disqualified; disability; legal disability or incapacity; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

Disquiet, di-skwí'et, n. Want of quiet; uneasiness; anxiety. — *v.t.* To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb, harass, fret, or vex. — a. Unquiet; restless. (*Shak.*) — Disquieter, di-skwí'et-er, n. One who or that which disquiets. — Disquietful, di-skwí'et-ful, a. Producing inquietude. — Disquieting, Disquietive, di-skwí'et-ing, di-skwí'et-ív, a. Tending to disquiet; disturbing the mind. — Disquietly, di-skwí'et-ly, adv. Unquietly; in a disquieting manner. — Dis-

quietude, Disquietness, di-skwí'et-ú-dé, di-skwí'et-nes, n. Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disquiet. — Disquisition, di-skwí'esh-ún, n. [L. *disquisitione*, from *dissequo*, disquisition, to investigate — *dis*, asunder, apart, *sequo*, quest, to ask, whence *quest*, *questio*, *questio*, &c.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by discussion of the facts and circumstances bearing on it; an argumentative inquiry; a formal discussion or treatise on any matter; dissertation; essay. — Disquisitive, di-skwí'et-ív, a. Relating to disquisition; fond of discussion or investigation. — Disquisitional, Disquisitionary, Disquisitory, di-skwí'esh-ún-ál, di-skwí'et-ív-er, di-skwí'et-ív-er, a. Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition. — Disregard, di-sríg'ard', n. Want of regard, notice, or attention; neglect; slight. — *v.t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to pay no heed to; to treat as unworthy of regard or notice. — Disregarder, di-sríg'ard'-er, n. One who disregards. — Disregardful, di-sríg'ard-ful, a. Neglectful; heedless. — Disregardfully, di-sríg'ard-ful-ly, adv. Negligently; heedlessly. — Disrelish, di-srél-ísh, n. Dislike; distaste of the palate; some degree of disgust; dislike of the mind; aversion; antipathy. — *v.t.* To dislike the taste of; to feel some disgust at.

Disrepair, di-sríg'ár', n. A state of being not in repair or good condition; state of requiring to be repaired. — Disreputable, di-sríg'ar-tá-bl, a. Not reputable; disgracing reputation; dishonourable; discreditable; low; mean. — Disreputability, di-sríg'ar-tá-bl-í-ti, n. The state of being disreputable. — Disreputably, di-sríg'ar-tá-bl-ly, adv. In a disreputable manner. — Disrepute, di-sríg'ar-tít', n. Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour.

Disrespect, di-sríg'ep't', n. Want of respect or reverence; incivility, irreverence, or rudeness; a slight or neglect. — *v.t.* To have no respect or esteem for; to show disrespect to. — Disrespectability, di-sríg'ep't-á-bl-í-ti, n. The state or quality of being disrespectful. — Disrespectable, di-sríg'ep't-á-bl, a. Not respectable; unworthy of respect. — Disrespectful, di-sríg'ep't-ful, a. Wanting in respect; manifesting disrespect; irreverent; uncivil. — Disrespectfully, di-sríg'ep't-ful-ly, adv. In a disrespectful manner. — Disrespectfulness, di-sríg'ep't-ful-nes, n.

Disrobe, di-srób', v.t. — disrobed, disrobing. To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering; to uncover.

Disrupt, di-srúpt', v.t. [L. *disruptus*, pp. of *dirumpo* (*dirumpo*), to break or hurt asunder — *dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to burst, whence *rapture*, &c.] To tear or rive away; to rend; to sever; to break asunder. — Disruption, di-srúpt'-shon, n. [L. *disruptio*.] The act of rending asunder; the act of hurting and separating; breach; rent; break-up; the rupture which took place in 1843, resulting in the foundation of the Free Church. — Disruptive, di-srúpt-ív, a. Causing, or tending to cause, disruption; produced by or following on disruption. — Disrupture, di-srúpt'-úr, n. Disruption; a rending asunder.

Dissatisfaction, di-sat-ís-fak'shon, n. The feeling caused by want of satisfaction; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations. — Dissatisfactoriness, di-sat-ís-fak'tó-rí-nes, n. The state of being dissatisfactory. — Dissatisfactory, di-sat-ís-fak'tó-rí, a. Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; mortifying; displeasing. — Dissatisfied, di-sat-ís-fid, p. and a. Not satisfied; not pleased; discontented. — Dissatisfy, di-sat-ís-í, v.t. — dissatisfied, dissatisfy'ing. To fail to satisfy; to render discontented; to displease; to excite displeasure in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

Dissect, di-sekt', v.t. [L. *dissoco*, *dissoc-*

dis- *dis-*, aunder, and *sec-*, *se-*, to cut, whence *section*, *segment*, *interest*, &c. To divide (an animal body) with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; to cut up (an animal or vegetable) for the purpose of examining the structure and character of the several parts, or to observe morbid affections; to anatomize; to analyze for the purpose of criticism; to describe with minute accuracy.—**Dissectible**, *dis-ek'ti-bl*, *a.* Capable of being dissected.—**Dissecting**, *dis-ek'ting*, *a.* Used in dissecting.—**Dissection**, *dis-ek'shon*, *n.* The act or art of dissecting or anatomizing.—**Dissector**, *dis-ek'ter*, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

Disseal, *dis-ee'el*, *v.t.*—**disseal**, *dis-ee'el*. [*Prefix dis*, neg., and *seal*; Fr. *dessealer*, to dispossess.] To dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seisin or possession; with of before the thing.—**Disseal**, *dis-ee'el*, *v.t.* One who is dissealed.—**Dissealment**, *dis-ee'el-ment*, *n.* The act of dissealing.—**Dissealor**, *dis-ee'el-er*, *n.* One who dispossesses ano'.

Dissemble, *dis-sem'bl*, *v.t.*—**dissembled**, *dis-sem'bl-ed*. [*O. Fr. dissembler* (Fr. *dissembler*), from *dis-simulo*—*dis*, and *simulo*, to make like, to simulate, from *similis*, like. *Assimula*, *Simular*. *Dis-simulatio* is the same word.] To hide under an assumed manner; to conceal or disguise by a false outward show; to hide by false pretences (to *dissemble* love, hate, opinions, &c.).—*v.t.* To try to appear other than reality; to put on an assumed manner or outward show; to conceal the real fact, motive, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.—**Dissembler**, *dis-sem'bler*, *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his real thoughts or feelings.

Disseminate, *dis-sem'i-nat*, *v.t.*—**disseminated**, *dis-sem'i-nat-ed*. [*Disseminatio*, *disseminatum*, to scatter seed—*dis*, and *semen*, seed.] To spread by diffusion or dispersion; to diffuse; to spread abroad among people; to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c.).—**Dissemination**, *dis-sem'i-nat'shon*, *n.* The act of disseminating.—**Disseminative**, *dis-sem'i-nat-iv*, *a.* Tending to disseminate or become disseminated.—**Disseminator**, *dis-sem'i-nat-er*, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dissent, *dis-sent*, *v.t.* [*L. dissentio*, to think otherwise, to dissent—*dis*, aunder, and *sentio*, to perceive, as in *consent*, *resent*, &c. *Sensu*.] To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; with *from*; *eccles.* to differ from an established church in regard to doctrine, rites, or government.—*n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; declaration of separation from an established church.—**Dissention**, *dis-sen'shon*, *n.* [*L. dissension*.] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement producing warm debates or angry words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.—**Dissentious**, *dis-sen'sh-us*, *a.* Disposed to dissension or discord.—**Dissentaneous**, *dis-sen-tan'e-us*, *a.* Disagreeing; inconsistent.—**Dissentation**, *dis-sen-tat'shon*, *n.* Act of dissenting.—**Dissenter**, *dis-sen'ter*, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement; *eccles.* one who separates from the service and worship of any established church.—**Dissentarianism**, *dis-sen'ter-i-ism*, *n.* The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters.—**Dissentient**, *dis-sen'ti-ent*, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent; voting differently.—*n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.—**Dissenting**, *dis-sen'ting*, *p.* and *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters.

Dissement, *dis-sep'ment*, *a.* [*L. dissepimentum*—*dis*, aunder, and *sepis*, to inclose, from *sepis*, a hedge.] A kind of small partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants; one of the partitions in the ovary of some plants formed by the sides of cohering carpels.

Dissemination, *dis-sep'tat'shon*, *n.* [*L. dissectio*, from *dissecto*, a freq. of *dissero*,

to argue, *dissero*—*dis*, aunder, and *sero*, to join, from root of *seris*.] A formal discourse, intended to illustrate or elucidate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or dissertation.—**Dissemination**, *dis-sep'tat'shon*, *n.* Relating to disseminations; disjunctive.—**Disseminationist**, *dis-sep'tat'shon-ist*, *n.* One who writes dissertations.

Disserve, *dis-serv*, *v.t.* To do the reverse of a service; to do an injury or ill turn to.—*n.* An ill turn or injury; something done to one's injury.—**Disserveable**, *dis-serv-ee-bl*, *a.* Injurious.

Dissever, *dis-sev'er*, *v.t.* To part in two; to divide aunder; to separate; to disunite.—**Disseverance**, *dis-sev'er-ment*, *n.* The act of dissevering; separation.

Dissemble, *dis-sim'bl*, *a.* [*L. dissimulatio*, *dis-sim'bl*, ppr. of *dis-simulo*, to disguise—*dis*, aunder, and *simulo*, to mix; seen also in *supersede*, *sedimentary*, *session*, &c.] Dissenting; especially, dissenting from an established church.—*n.* One who dissents from others; a dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.—**Dissemble**, *dis-sim'bl*, *n.* Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.

Dissemble, *dis-sim'bl*, *n.* [*L. dis-simulo*, to leap aunder—*dis*, and *simulo*, to leap, whence *simulate*.] The act of leaping or starting aunder.—**Dissemble**, *dis-sim'bl*, *a.* Starting aunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

Dis-similar, *dis-sim'lar*, *a.* Not similar; unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form.—**Dis-similarity**, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *n.* Want of similarity; unlikeness; want of resemblance.—**Dis-similarity**, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.—**Dis-similarity**, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *n.* The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different; *whist*, the change of a sound to another and different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.—**Dis-similarity**, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *n.* [*L. dissimilitudo*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Dis-similarity, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *n.* [*L. dissimulatio*, from *dis-simulo*, *dis-simulatio*, to feign that a thing is not what it is—*dis*, and *simulo*, to make like, from *similis*, like. *Dissimula*.] The act or practice of dissimulating, usually from a mean or unworthy motive; a hiding under a false appearance; false pretension; hypocrisy.—**Dis-similarity**, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *n.* To dissimulate; to make pretence; to feign.—**Dis-similarity**, *dis-sim'lar-ty*, *n.* One who dissimulates or dissimulates.

Dis-sipate, *dis-sip'at*, *v.t.*—**dis-sipated**, *dis-sip'at-ed*. [*L. dissipatio*, *dissipatum*—*dis*, aunder, and the rare *sipo*, *supo*, to throw, allied probably to *E. verb* to sweep.] To scatter; to disperse; to drive away (mist, care, energy, &c.); to scatter in wasteful extravagance; to waste.—*v.t.* Under *Dis-sipation*, to scatter and disappear; to vanish; to be wasteful or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure.—**Dis-sipable**, *dis-sip'at-ib*, *a.* Liable to be dissipated; capable of being scattered or dispersed.—**Dis-sipation**, *dis-sip'at-ed*, *n.* Given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; dissolute.—**Dis-sipation**, *dis-sip'at-ed*, *n.* The act of dissipating; the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear; indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses; a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure; dissolute conduct.

Dis-sociate, *dis-oh'shat*, *v.t.*—**dis-sociated**, *dis-oh'shat-ed*. [*L. dissociatio*, *dissociatum*—*dis*, and *ocio*, to unite, from *ocio*, a companion. *Social*.] To separate or take apart; to disunite; to part.—**Dis-sociability**, *dis-oh'shat-ib'ly*, *n.* Want of sociability.—**Dis-sociable**, *dis-oh'shat-ib*, *a.* Not well associated, united, or associable.—**Dis-sociation**, *dis-oh'shat-ed*, *n.* Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; *dis-social*.—**Dis-sociation**, *dis-oh'shat-ed*, *n.* To

make unsocial.—**Dis-sociation**, *dis-oh'shat-ed*, *n.* The act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion; *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements.—**Dis-sociative**, *dis-oh'shat-iv*, *a.* Tending to dissociate; *chem.* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

Dis-solve, *dis-solv*, *v.t.* [*L. dissolvit*, *dissolvit*.] Capable of being dissolved or melted; having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture; susceptible of decomposition or decay.—**Dis-solveable**, *dis-solv-ee-ble*, *a.* [*L. dissolvibilis*.] Capable of being dissolved or melted; having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture; susceptible of decomposition or decay.—**Dis-solveable**, *dis-solv-ee-ble*, *n.* The state or quality of being dissolvable.

Dis-solve, *dis-solv*, *v.t.* [*L. dissolvit*, pp. of *dissolveo*.] To loosen in behaviour and morals; given to vice or profligacy; debauched; given to or occupied in dissipation.—**Dis-solve**, *dis-solv*, *v.t.* In a dissolute manner; profligate; in dissipation or debauchery.—**Dis-solve**, *dis-solv*, *v.t.* The state or character of being dissolute; looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.—**Dis-solution**, *dis-solv-ed*, *n.* [*L. dissolutio*, a breaking up, a loosening, from *dissolveo*.] The act of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid to a fluid state; by heat; liquefaction; the reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts; the separation of the parts of a body by natural decomposition; decomposition; death; the separation of the soul and body; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dis-solve, *dis-solv*, *v.t.*—**dis-solved**, *dis-solv-ed*. [*L. dissolvit*, to break up, to separate—*dis*, aunder, and *solvo*, *solvitur*, to loose, to free, whence also *solvo*, *solubis*, *solvent*, *absolve*, &c.] To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture; to disunite, break up, separate, or loosen; to destroy any connected system or body (parliament, a government); to break or make no longer binding (an alliance, &c.); to solve, explain, or resolve (doubts); to destroy the power of or render doubtful (a spell or enchantment); to destroy or consume (O.T.).—*v.t.* To melt; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to fall aunder; to crumble; to waste away; to be decomposed; to be dismissed; to separate; to break up.—**Dis-solving**, *dis-solv-ing*, *n.* Views painted on glass slides, which, by a particular arrangement and manipulation of two magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish as pleasure, others replacing them.—**Dis-solvability**, *dis-solv-ee-ble-ness*, *n.* Dissolvability; solubility.—**Dis-solvability**, *dis-solv-ee-ble-ness*, *n.* Capability of being dissolved; solubility.—**Dis-solveable**, *dis-solv-ee-ble*, *a.* Capable of being dissolved or melted; capable of being converted into a fluid.—**Dis-solve**, *dis-solv*, *v.t.* Having power to melt or dissolve.—*n.* Anything that dissolves; a substance that has the power of converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating its parts so that they mix with a liquid.—**Dis-solver**, *dis-solv-er*, *n.* One who or that which dissolves.

Dissonance, *dis-oh'sh-us*, *n.* [*Fr. dissonance*, *L. dissonantia*, discordance—*dis*, aunder, and *sono*, to sound. *Sonant*.] Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds; incongruity; inconsistency.—**Dissonant**, *dis-oh'sh-us*, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing; incongruous.

Dis-suade, *dis-swad*, *v.t.*—**dis-suaded**, *dis-swad-ed*. [*L. dissuadeo*, to advise against—*dis*, priv., and *suadeo*, to advise.] To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure; by reasons or offering motives; to divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by argument; to renderaverse: the opposite of *persuade*.—**Dis-suader**, *dis-swad-er*, *n.* One who dissuades.—**Dis-suasion**, *dis-swad'shon*, *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; detestation; the opposite of *persuasion*.—**Dis-suasive**, *dis-swad-iv*, *a.*

Fate, far, fet, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; ū, ūc. abate—the Fr. ū.

Tending to dissuade. — *a.* Reason, argu- ment, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which tends to dissuade. — *Dis-sua-sive*, dis-sua-siv-ly, *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. — *Dis-sua-sory*, dis-sua-sor-ri, *a.* A dissuasion. — *Dis-sua-sive*.

Dissyllable, dis-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consist- ing of two syllables only. — *Dissyllabic*, dis-sil-la-bl-ik, *a.* Consisting of two syl- lables only. — *Dissyllabification*, dis-sil- la-bl-i-f-i-kā-shon, *a.* Act of forming into two syllables. — *Dissyllably*, *Dissyllabise*, dis-sil-la-bl-i-f-i, dis-sil-la-bl-i-z, *v.t.* To form into or express in two syllables.

Distaff, distaf, *n.* [A Sax. *disaf*, that is, *dis* or *dis-staf* — *dis* — O.E. *dis*, to put the flax on the distaff; allied to L. U. *disces*, the flax on the distaff; G. *duess*, tow, oakum.] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn to be spun by the spindle.

Distal, dis-tāl, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desistralis*, Fr. *desistralis*, to cause to lose colour. — *des* for *dis*, priv., and *istralis*, from L. *isigere*, to stain.] To stain; to discolor; to sully; defile, tarnish.

Distal, distal, *a.* [From *distans*; formed on the type of *central*.] Applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre. — *Distally*, distal-i, *adv.* Towards the distal end; towards the ex- tremity.

Distance, distans, *n.* [Fr. *distance*, L. *distans*, from *dis*, to stand apart — *dis*, apart, and *sto*, to stand. BRAIN, BRAVE, &c.] An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things that are separate; remoteness of place; space of time, past or future; ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other; the remoteness or ceremonial avoidance of familiarity which respect requires; the remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended, from dislike, &c.; *mus.* the interval between two notes; *horse-racing*, a length of 340 yards from the winning-post, marked by a post. — *v.t.* *Distance*, *distancing*. To place at a distance or remote; to leave at a great distance behind; to outdo or excel greatly. — *Distance-signal*, *n.* *Rail*, the most dis- tant of the series of signals under the con- trol of a signal-man. — *Distance*, *distant*, *a.* [L. *distans*, standing apart, *ppr.* of *dis*.] Separate or apart; the intervening space being of any indefinite extent; remote in place; in time, past or future; in a line of success in or descent; in natural connec- tion or consanguinity; in kind or nature, &c.; as if remote or far off; hence, slight; faint (a distant resemblance); character- ized by haughtiness, coldness, indiffer- ence, or disrespect; reserved; shy. — *Dis- tantly*, distan-ti, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste, dis-tast, *a.* Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; distellish; dis- inclination; a want of liking (as *distaste* for rural sports). — *Distasteful*, dis-tast-ful, *a.* Causing distaste; unpleasant to the taste or liking; disagreeable; slightly repulsive. — *Distastefully*, dis-tast-ful-i, *adv.* In a distasteful manner. — *Distastefulness*, dis- tast-ful-ness, *n.* The state or character of being distasteful.

Distemper, dis-tem-p'er, *a.* Any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it; derangement of the animal economy; a disorder; malady; a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. — *a.t.* To derange the bodily func- tions of; to deprive of temper or modera- tion; to ruffle; to disturb; to make ill- humoured. — *Distempered*, dis-tem-p'er- ed, *a.* Distressed in body or in mind; disordered; prejudiced or perverted; bi- ased.

Distemper, dis-tem-p'er, *a.* [It. *distempera- re*, to dissolve or mix with liquid.] Painting, a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water; tempera; a kind of painting in which the pigments

are mixed with size, and chiefly used for some painting and interior decoration.

Distend, dis-tend, *v.t.* [L. *distendo* — *dis*, aunder, and *tendo*, to tend, as in *extend*, *contend*. Torr.] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within; to dilate; to expand; to swell; to puff out the bladder, the lungs, &c. — *Distendible*, dis-tend-i-bl-i-ty, *a.* The quality or capacity of being distensible. — *Distensible*, dis- tend-i-bl-i-ty, *a.* (Capable of being distended or dilated. — *Distension*, *Distension*, dis- ten-shon, *n.* [L. *distensio*.] The act of distending; the state of being distended; extent or space occupied by the thing dis- tended.

Distich, dis-tik, *n.* [Gr. *distichon* — *dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse.] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense. — *Distichous*, dis- tik-us, *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley.

Distill, *Distil*, dis-till, *v.t.* — *distilled*, *distill- ing*. [Fr. *distiller*, from L. *destillo*, to trickle down, — *de*, down, and *stilla*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] To drop; to fall in drops or in a small stream; to trickle; to use a still; to practice distillation. — *v.t.* To yield or give forth in drops or small streams; to let fall in drops; to drop; to obtain or extract by distillation; to subject to the process of dis- tillation. — *Distillable*, dis-till-a-bl, *a.* Cap- able of being distilled; fit for distillation. — *Distillate*, dis-till-āt, *n.* A fluid dis- tilled, and found in the receiver of a dis- tillation apparatus. — *Distillation*, dis-till- ā-shon, *n.* The act of distilling or falling in drops; the volatilization and subse- quent condensation of a liquid by means of a retort and receiver, the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by eva- poration and condensation. — *Distillatory*, dis-till-ā-tor-i, *a.* Belonging to distilla- tion; used for distilling. — *a.* An apparatus used in distillation; a still. — *Distiller*, dis- till-er, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distilla- tion. — *Distillery*, dis-till-er-i, *n.* The act or art of distilling; the building and works where distillation is carried on.

Distinct, dis-tink-t, *a.* [L. *distinctus*, *pp.* of *distinguo*, I. *distinguo*.] Separated or distinguished. — *Some mark, note, or char- acter; marked.* — *Not the same in number or kind; different; having well-marked char- acteristics; standing clearly or boldly out; well-defined; obvious; plain; unmistak- able.* — *Distinction*, dis-tink-shon, *n.* [L. *distinctio*.] The act of separating or dis- tinguishing; that which distinguishes or marks as different; a note or mark of dif- ference; distinguishing quality; eminence or superiority; elevation or honour or estimation; that which confers or marks eminence or superiority; a title or honour of some kind. — *Distinctive*, dis-tink-tiv, *a.* Marking or indicating distinction or difference. — *Distinctively*, dis-tink-tiv-i, *adv.* In a distinctive manner. — *Distinctive- ness*, dis-tink-tiv-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character. — *Distinctly*, dis-tink-tiv-i, *adv.* In a distinct manner; clearly; obviously; plainly; precisely. — *Distinctness*, dis- tink-tiv-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; clearness; precision.

Distinguish, dis-ting-gish, *v.t.* [L. *dis- tinguo*, to mark off, to distinguish — *dis* for *dis*, aunder, and *tingo*, to mark. BRAIN.] To mark or set apart as different or sepa- rate from others; to perceive or recognize the individuality of; to note as differing from something else by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference by the senses or the intellect; to classify or divide by any mark or quality which con- stitutes difference; to separate by defini- tions; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known; to signalize. — *v.t.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference. — *Distinguishable*, dis-ting- gish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distin- guished or recognized; capable of being defined or classified; worthy of note or

special regard. — *Distinguishableness*, dis- ting-gish-a-bl-ness, *n.* State of being dis- tinguishable. — *Distinguishably*, dis-ting- gish-a-bl-ly, *adv.* So as to be distinguished. — *Distinguished*, dis-ting-gish-er, *a.* and *a.* Separated from others by superior or ex- traordinary qualities; eminent; extraor- dinary; transcendent; noted; famous; cele- brated. — *Distinguisher*, dis-ting-gish-er, *n.* One who or that which distinguishes. — *Distinguishing*, dis-ting-gish-ing, *a.* Con- stituting difference or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; charac-ter-istic. — *Distinguishingly*, dis-ting-gish-ing-ly, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. — *Distinguishment*, dis-ting-gish-ment, *n.* Distinction; observation of difference.

Distort, dis-tort, *v.t.* [L. *distorsus*, *dis- tortus* — *dis*, aunder, and *torquere*, to twist, as in *contort* [which see].] To twist out of natural or regular shape; to force or put out of the true bent or direction; to bias (the judgment); to wrest from the true and regular shape; to twist or pervert. — *Dis- tortion*, dis-tort-shon, *n.* The act of distorting; a twisting or wrenching motion; an unnatural direction of parts from what- ever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words. — *Distortive*, dis-tort-iv, *a.* Causing distortion; distorted.

Distract, dis-trakt, *v.t.* [L. *distraho*, *dis- tractus*, to pull aunder, to perplex — *dis*, aunder, and *trahere*, to draw; whence *tract- able*, *tract*, &c.] To draw apart or pull separate; to turn or draw from any object or point; to divert toward various other objects (the attention); to perplex, con- found, or harass (the mind); to disorder the reason of; to render insane or frantic. — *Distraction*, dis-trakt-ēd, *a.* and *a.* *Dis- ordered in intellect; damaged; perplexed; crazy; frantic.* — *Distractions*, dis-trakt-ēd- nes, *n.* In a distracted manner; in a wildly; *Distraction*, dis-trakt-ēd-ness, *n.* A state of being distracted; madness. — *Distraction*, dis-trakt-er, *n.* One who or that which distracts. — *Distractive*, dis- trakt-shon, *n.* The act of distracting; the state of being distracted; confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perplexity; embarrassment; mad- ness; frenzy; insanity; extreme folly; ex- treme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; anything giving the mind a new and less common occupation; a diversion. — *Distractively*, dis-trakt-iv, *a.* Causing perplexity.

Distrain, dis-trān, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *destrainsdre*, from L. *distrahere*, to draw apart, bind, mol- lest, later to exact a pledge — *dis*, aunder, and *trahere*, to strain (as in *constrains*, *restrain*). BRAIN. Akin *distress*, *distriet*.] To seize or take possession of (Shak.); specifically, *law*, to seize, as goods and chattels, for debt. — *Distrainable*, dis-trā- n-ā-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be distrained. — *Distrainer*, *Distrainer*, dis- trān-er, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service. — *Distrain*, dis-trān-t, *n.* A dis- tress or distraining.

Distract, dis-trā, *a.* [Fr.] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

Distracted, dis-trat, *a.* [Old *pp.* of *dis- tract*.] Distracted; perplexed.

Distress, dis-tres, *n.* [O.Fr. *destrasse*, *des- tress*, oppression, from *destrare*, to oppres- sive, from L. *distrahere*, *pp.* of *distraho*, to draw apart, hinder, molest. BRAIN.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; that which causes suffering; affliction; calamity; adversity; misery; a state of danger; *law*, the act of distraining; the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satis- faction of a claim. — *v.t.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to grieve; to perplex; to make miserable. — *Distressed*, dis-tres- ed, *a.* and *a.* Suffering distress; harassed with pain or trouble; afflicted. — *Distrained*, dis-tres-ful, *a.* Indicting or bringing dis- tress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish; indicating distress. — *Distressful*, dis-tres-ful-i, *adv.* In a distressful

manner.—**Distressing**, *dis-tres'sing*, *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain.—**Distressingly**, *dis-tres'sing-ly*, *adv.* In a distressing manner; with great pain.
Distribute, *dis-trib'ut*, *v. t.*—**Distributed**, *dis-trib'ut-ing*, *pp.* [L. *distribuo*, *distributum*, to divide, *dis-trib'uto*, and *tribuo*, to give. **Tribute**.] To divide among two or more; to deal out; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to dispense; to administer; to divide, as into classes, orders, genera; printing, to separate types and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.—**Distributable**, *dis-trib'u-ta-ble*, *a.* Capable of being distributed.—**Distributor**, *dis-trib'u-tor*, *n.* One who distributes or deals out; a dispenser.—**Distribution**, *dis-trib'u-shon*, *n.* [L. *distributio*.] The act of distributing or dealing out; the act of dispensing or administering; the act of separating into distinct parts or classes; printing, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case; the manner of being distributed of animals or plants.—**Distributive**, *dis-trib'u-tiv*, *a.* Serving to distribute; expressing separation or division; specifically, *gram.* an epithet applied to certain words (as *each*, *every*) which denote the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly.—*n.* *Gram.* a distributive word, as *each* and *every*.—**Distributively**, *dis-trib'u-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a distributive manner.
District, *dis-trikt*, *n.* [L.L. *districtum*, a district subject to one jurisdiction, from L. *distribuo*, pp. of *distribuo*. **DISTANCE**.] A part of a country, city, &c., distinctly defined or marked out; a portion of country without very definite limits; a tract; a region, locality, quarter.
Distrust, *dis-trust*, *v. t.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, sincerity, reality, sufficiency, or goodness of; to have no faith, reliance, or confidence in; to be suspicious of.—*n.* Doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance.—**Distruster**, *dis-trust'er*, *n.* One who distrusts.—**Distrustful**, *dis-trust'ful*, *a.* Apt to distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful; apprehensive; not confident; diffident; modest.—**Distrustfully**, *dis-trust'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.—**Distrustfulness**, *dis-trust'ful-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being distrustful.—**Distrustless**, *dis-trust'less*, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.
Disturb, *dis-terb*, *v. t.* [L. *disturbo*, to throw into disorder—*dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, to confuse, from *turba*, a crowd, tumult, whence also *turbid*, *turbulent*.] To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; to stir; to move; to discompose; to agitate; to throw into confusion or disorder; to excite uneasiness in the mind of; to disquiet; to render uneasy; to ruffle; to move from any regular course, operation, or purpose; to make irregular; to interfere with; to interrupt.—**Disturbance**, *dis-ter'b-ans*, *n.* The act of disturbing; interruption of peace or quiet; interruption of a settled state of things; violent change; derangement; perturbation; agitation; disorder of thoughts; confusion; agitation in the body politic; a disorder; a tumult.—**Disturber**, *dis-ter'ber*, *n.* One who disturbs; one who causes tumults or disorders.
Disunion, *dis-un'y-on*, *n.* A state of not being united; separation; disjunction; a breach of concord and its effect; contention; disension.—**Disunite**, *dis-un'it*, *v. t.* To separate; to disjoin; to part; to set at variance; to raise disension between.—*v. i.* To fall asunder; to become separate.—**Disuniter**, *dis-un'it'er*, *n.* One who or that which disjoins.—**Disunity**, *dis-un'i-ti*, *n.* Want of unity; a state of separation; a want of concord.
Disuse, *di-'s*, *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise.—*v. t.* (dis-'s). To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise; to disaccustom.—**Disusage**, *dis-'s-aj*, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.
Diyoke, *dis-yok*, *v. t.* To nyoke; to free from any trammel. [**TENN.**]
Ditch, *dich*, *n.* [A softened form of *dike*

(comp. *church* and *irk*, &c.), both being formerly applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch. **DICK**, **DIO**.] A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress; any long channel of water dug.—*v. t.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.—*v. i.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch.—**Ditcher**, *dich'er*, *n.* One who digs ditches.

Ditheism, *di-the-izm*, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *theos*, a god.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles; dualism; Manicheism.—**Ditheist**, *di-the-ist*, *n.* One who believes in ditheism.—**Ditheistical**, *di-the-ist'ik-ál*, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.

Dithyramb, *Dithyrambic*, *dith'ramb*, *dith'ram'bik*, *a.* [Gr. *dithyrambos*.] A hymn among the ancient Greeks, originally in honour of Bacchus, afterwards of other gods, composed in an elevated or wildly enthusiastic style; hence, any poem of an impetuous and irregular character.—**Dithyrambic**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a dithyramb; wild; enthusiastic.

Ditone, *di-ton*, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *tonos*, tone.] *Mus.* an interval comprehending two tones.

Ditrochee, *di-tró'ké*, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *trocheios*, trochee.] *Pros.* a double trochee; a foot made up of two trochees.

Dittany, *di-tá-ni*, *n.* [L. *dittamnus*, from growing abundantly on Mount *Dicte* in Crete.] A perennial plant found in the Mediterranean region, with large white or rose-coloured flowers in terminal racemes, and having numerous glands containing a fragrant and very volatile oil.

Ditto, *di-tó*. [It. *ditto*, from L. *dictum*, something said. **DICTION**.] A word used chiefly in lists, accounts, &c., to save writing, equivalent to same as above, or as said; often contracted into *Do*.

Ditty, *di-ti*, *n.* [O. Fr. *ditte*, a story, poem, &c., from L. *dictatum*, pp. of *dicere*, to dictate. **DICTION**.] A song; a sonnet; a little poem to be sung.—*v. t.* To sing; to warble a little tune.

Diuretic, *di-ú-ret'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *diourétikos*, from *dia*, through, and *ouros*, urine.] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.—*n.* A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.—**Diuresis**, *di-ú-ré-sis*, *n.* *Med.* an excessive flow of urine.

Diurnal, *di-ér-nal*, *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus*, daily, from *die*, a day, whence also *diary*, &c. *Journal* is the same word.] Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night; happening every day; performed every day; daily.—**Diurnally**, *di-ér-nal-ly*, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Divagation, *di-va-gé'shon*, *n.* [L. *divagatio*, *divagatus*, to wander about—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vago*, to wander.] A going astray; deviation; digression. [**THACK.**]

Divan, *di-van*, *n.* [Per. *divda*, a collection of writings, custom-house, council, raised table.] Among the Turks and other orientals, a court of justice; a council; council-chamber; a state or reception room; a kind of coffee-house; a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a collection of poems by one author.

Divaricate, *di-vari-kát*, *v. t.* [L. *divarico*, *divaricatum*, to spread asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *varco*, to straddle.] To fork; to part into two branches; *bot.* to diverge at an obtuse angle.—*v. i.* To divide into two branches; to cease to branch apart.—**Divarticulation**, *di-vari-ká'shon*, *n.* A separation into two branches; a forking.

Dive, *div*, *v. t.*—**Dived**, *div'ing*. [A. Sax. *dýfan*, to dive—*lecc*, *dýfa*, to dip, to dive; akin to *Skr.* *dyadh*, to go under water for the purpose of executing some work; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any

business or condition; to sink; to penetrate.—*n.* The act of diving; a plunge.—**Diver**, *div'er*, *n.* One who dives; one of a family of marine swimming birds, with short wings and tail, legs far back and toes completely webbed, preying upon fish, which they pursue under water.—**Diving**, *div'ing*, *n.* The act or practice of descending into water; especially, the art of descending below the surface of the water, and remaining there for some time, in order to remove objects from the bottom, &c.—**Diving-bell**, *n.* An apparatus, originally bell-shaped, in which persons descend into the water and remain for a length of time, fresh air being pumped into the bell by assistants above.—**Diving-dress**, *n.* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, variously constructed.
Diverge, *di-vert*, *v. i.*—**Diverged**, *diver'ging*. [L. *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, to incline. **VEROXY**.] To tend or proceed from a common point in different directions; to deviate from a given course or line; opposed to *converge*; to differ or vary.—**Divergence**, *Divergency*, *di-vert'sh-ens*, *diver'sh-ens*, *n.* The act of diverging; a proceeding from each other; a going farther apart.—**Divergent**, *di-vert'ent*, *a.* Diverging; separating or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.—**Divergingly**, *di-vert'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a manner so as to diverge.

Divers, *di-vert*, *a.* [Fr. *divers*, from L. *diversus*, diverse, turned away, from *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn. **VERSUM**.] Different; various; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.—**Diverse**, *di-vert's*, *a.* [L. *diversus*.] Different; differing; unlike; not the same.—**Diversely**, *di-vert's-ly*, *adv.* In a diverse manner; in different directions.—**Diversifiable**, *di-vert'si-fi-á-ble*, *a.* Capable of being diversified or varied.—**Diversification**, *di-vert'si-fi-ká'shon*, *n.* The act of diversifying; the state of being diversified.—**Diversified**, *di-vert'si-fid*, *p.* and *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.—**Diversiform**, *di-vert'si-fid*, *a.* Of a different form; of various forms.—**Diversify**, *di-vert'si-fi*, *v. t.*—**Diversified**, *di-vert'si-fid*, *p.* and *a.* To make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate.—**Diversions**, *di-vert'shon*, *n.* The act of diverting or turning aside from any course; that which diverts or turns the mind or thoughts away; what turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport; play; pastime; a feat or other movement made to mislead an enemy as to the real point of attack.—**Diversities**, *di-vert'si-ti*, *n.* [L. *diversitas*.] The state of being diverse; difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; multiplicity with difference; variety; distinctness or separateness of being, as opposed to *identity*.—**Divert**, *di-vert*, *v. t.* [L. *diverto*, *diversum*, to turn aside.] To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside (to divert a stream, traffic, &c.); to turn from business or study; to turn from care or serious thoughts; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain.—*Syn.* under *Amuse*.—**Diverted**, *di-vert'er*, *n.* One who or that which diverts.—**Diverting**, *di-vert'ing*, *a.* Causing diversion; amusing; entertaining.—**Divertingly**, *di-vert'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a diverting manner.—**Divertissement**, *di-vert'is-tém-on*, *n.* [Fr.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer theatrical pieces.

Divest, *di-vest*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *devestir*, from L. *devestis*, to undress—*de*, priv., and *vestis*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment, whence also *vest*, *vesters*.] To strip; to strip of dress or of anything that surrounds or attends; to deprive; with *of* before the thing removed.

Divide, *di-vid*, *v. t.*—**Divided**, *div'id-ing*. [L. *divido*, to divide—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vid*, a root signifying to cut or separate, akin to *Skr.* *vyadh*, to penetrate.] To part or separate into pieces; to cut or otherwise separate into two or more parts; to cause to be separate; to keep apart, as by a par-

tion or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to divide in opinion or interest; to set at variance; to separate (an assembly) into two bodies for the purpose of voting.—*v.t.* To become separated; to part; to open; to cleave; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.—*n.* The watershed of a district or region.—*Dividable*, di-vi'da-b'l, *a.* Capable of being divided.—*Divided*, di-vi'did, *p.* and *o.* Parted, separated, or disunited; showing divisions; various in feeling.—*Dividedly*, di-vi'did-ly, *adv.* In a divided manner; separately.—*Dividend*, di-vi'dend, *n.* [L. *dividendum*, to be divided.] A sum or a lot to be divided; the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each; the share that falls to the share of each; the sum of the fund realized from the effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt of each creditor; the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.—*Divider*, di-vi'der, *n.* One who or that which divides; a soup-ladle; or a pair of small compasses.—*Divi-divi*, di-vi'di-vi, *n.* The native and commercial name of a tropical American tree and its remarkably curled pods, the latter containing a large proportion of tannic acid, and being used by tanners and dyers.—*Divine*, di-vin', *a.* [L. *divinus*, divine, religious, divinely inspired, godlike, from *divus*, divine, a deity or divinity. *DI-VIN'*.] Pertaining to God, or to a heathen deity or false god; partaking of the nature of God; godlike; heavenly; sacred; holy; excellent in the highest degree; apparently above what is human; relating to divinity or theology.—*Divine right*, the claim set up by sovereigns to the unqualified obedience of their subjects on the assumption by God to rule, and responsible to him only for their acts.—*n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; a theologian.—*v.t.*—*divin'd*, *divining*. [L. *divino*.] To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate; to conjecture; to guess.—*v.i.* To use or practise divination; to utter preauges or prognostications; to bode; to guess.—*Divination*, di-vi-ni-sh'n, *n.* [L. *divinatio*.] The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by certain rites, experiments, observations, &c.—*Divinatory*, di-vi-na-to-ri, *o.* Professing or pertaining to divination.—*Divinely*, di-vi-ni-ly, *adv.* In a divine manner; in a manner resembling deity; by the agency or influence of God; in a supreme degree; excellently.—*Divinness*, di-vin-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being divine, likeness to God; sacredness; superexcellence.—*Diviner*, di-vi-ner, *n.* One who professes divination; a soothsayer; one who guesses or conjectures.—*Divineress*, di-vi-ner-ess, *n.* A female diviner.—*Divining-rod*, *n.* A rod, usually of bael, which, if carried slowly along in suspension by an adept, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where water or treasure is to be found.—*Divinity*, di-vi-ni-ty, *n.* [L. *divinitas*.] The state of being divine; divineness; deity; godhead; divine element; divine nature; God; the Deity; a celestial being; one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion; supernatural power or virtue; awe-inspiring character or influence; sacredness; the science of divine things; theology.—*Divinize*, di-vi-ni-ze, *v.t.* To regard as divine.—*Divisible*, di-vi-z'i-bl, *o.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*, *DI-VIM'*.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.—*Divisibility*, di-vi-z'i-bi-les, *n.* The quality of being divisible; that general property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.—*Divisibly*, di-vi-z'i-bi-ly, *adv.* In a divisible manner.—*Division*, di-vi-sh'n, *n.* [L. *divisio*.] The act of dividing or separating into parts; the state of being divided; separation; a dividing line; a partition;

the part separated from the rest, as by a partition, line, &c.; real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section; a part or distinct portion; a certain section or portion of an organized whole, as an army, a fleet; disunion; discord; dissension; variance; difference; the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote; *oratio*, one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find out whether one number is contained in another.—*Divisional*, di-vi-sh'n-al, *a.* Pertaining to division; a division or district.—*Divisive*, di-vi-siv, *o.* Forming division; tending to divide; creating division or discord.—*Divisor*, di-vi-zer, *n.* A number by which the dividend is divided.—*Divorce*, di-vors', *n.* [Fr. *divorce*, from L. *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, from *divertere*, same as *diverto*, to turn away. *DI-VOR'*.] A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage; a legal separation between husband and wife, after which either is free to marry again; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved; disunion of thine; closely united; separation.—*v.t.*—*divorced*, *divorcing*. To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate from the condition of husband and wife; to separate or disunite from close connection; to force asunder; to put away.—*Divorceable*, di-vor-sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being divorced.—*Divorcee*, di-vor-se', *n.* A person divorced.—*Divorcement*, di-vors-ment, *n.* Divorce. (*O.F.* *Divorceur*, di-vor-ser, *n.* One who or that which divorces.—*Divorcing*, di-vor-siv, *a.* Having power to divorce. [*M.*])—*Divulge*, di-vulj', *v.t.*—*divulged*, *divulging*. [L. *divulgo*, to spread among the people; *di* for *dis*, distrib., and *vulgar*, the common people, whence also *vulgar*.] To tell or make known what was before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; to let be known.—*Divulgement*; *di-vulj-ment*, *n.* The act of divulging.—*Divulger*, di-vul-ger, *n.* One who divulges.—*Divulsion*, di-vul-sh'n, *n.* [L. *divulsio*, a tearing asunder, from *divello*, *divulsus*, to pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking a way; a rending asunder; violent separation; laceration.—*Divulsive*, di-vul-siv, *a.* Tending or having power to pull asunder or rend.—*Dixen*; *dix'n*, *v.t.* (From the obsolete *dix*, *dix*, the first part of *dixit*. Hence *bedixen*.) or gandy; to attire; especially, to dress gaily.—*Dizzy*, diz-i', *a.* [A. S. *dyg*, foolish; akin to L. G. *duig*, *duig*, O. B. *dygish*, Mod. D. *duisig*, *dizy*, Dan. *döng*, *drumy*.] Allied are *dase*, *dassle*, *dose*.] Having a sensation of whirling in the head with instability or proneness to fall; giddy; vertiginous; causing giddiness (a dizzy height); arising from, or caused by, giddiness; thoughtless; heedless; inconstant.—*v.t.*—*dizzied*, *dizzing*. To make dizzy or giddy; to confound.—*Dizzily*, diz-i-ly, *adv.* In a dizzy manner.—*Dizziness*, diz-i-nes, *n.* The state or feeling of being dizzy; giddiness; vertigo.—*Djerred*, *Djerid*, *je-rid'*, *n.* [Ar. *jerid*.] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports, as for hitting a distant mark, or being thrown through as many suspended rings as possible, &c.—*Do*, dö, *o.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done*; ppr. *doing*. When transitive the present tense singular is, I do, thou doest or dost (*do'st*, *dust*); he does or doth (*do's*, *duth*); when auxiliary, he does (*do's*, *dust*), is, thou doest, *o.* [A. S. *don*, to do, *do*, *do* = D. *doen*, *o.* *thun*, to do, L. *do* in *do*, I put away, *condo*, I put together, Skr. *dhā*, to place. From same stem are *deed*, *deem*, *doom*.] To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to bring about, produce, effect; to give, confer, or pay (to do honour, reverence, &c.); to transact; to finish or complete; to coax, cheat, swindle (colloq.); to inspect the sights or objects of interest in (colloq.); to prepare; to cook.—*To do away*, to remove; to put away; to annul; to put an end to.—*To do into*, to translate or render (in

another language).—*To do over*, to perform again; to repeat; put a coating, as of paint, upon.—*To do up*, to put up, as a parcel; to tie up; to pack.—*To do with*, to dispose of; to employ; to occupy; to deal with; to get on with (as in what shall I do with it? I can do nothing with him, &c.).—*v.i.* [In this usage do is partly the intransitive form of the preceding verb, partly same word as *dugan*, to avail, be worth, same word as Icel. *duga*, Dan. *dus*, D. *duagen*, Goth. *dugan*, G. *taugen*, to be worth, but the senses are so intermingled that it would be difficult to separate them.] To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health (how do you do?); to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice (will this plan do?); to find means for money?—*To do for*, to suit; to be adapted for; to answer in place of; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; to ruin; to put an end to (vulg.); attend on or do household duties for (colloq.).—*To do without*, to shift without; to put up without; to dispense with.—*To have done*, to have made an end; to have finished.—*To have done with*, to have finished; to cease to have part or interest in or connection with.—*Do* is often used for a verb to save the repetition of it; as, I shall probably come, but if I do not, you must not wait; that is, if I come not.—As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences; as, do you intend to go? does he wish me to come? *Do* is also used to express emphasis; as, I do love her. In the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command; as, do come; help me, do; make haste, do. In the past tense it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true now; 'My lord, you once did love me.' *Shak.*—The past participle *done*, besides being used for all the ordinary meanings of the verb, has some colloquial or familiar uses; as *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed or I accept; *done* sp. ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.—*Doable*, dö-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being done or executed.—*Doer*, dö'er, *n.* One who does, executes, performs, or acts; one who performs what is required; as opposed to a mere talker or theorizer.—*Doings*, dö-ing's, *n. pl.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct.—*Do, dö, a.* *Mus.* the name given to the first of the syllables used in solimination; the first or key note of the scale.—*Doab*, dö-ab, dö'ab, *n.* In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers.—*Doct'*, dö'st, or dö'st', *a.* [L. *doctus*, from *docere*, to teach, whence also *doctor*, *document*.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.—*Docility*, dö-sil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being docile.—*Docimasy*, dö-si-ma-si, *n.* [Gr. *dokimasia*, from *dokimazo*, to try, examine, from *do-kimos*, proved, tested.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.—*Docimastic*, dö-si-mar'tik, *a.* [Gr. *dokimastikos*.] Relating by experiments or tests; relating to the assaying of metals; metallurgic.—*Dock*, dok, *n.* [A. S. *docca*, G. *docks*.] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with stout rootstalks, erect stems, and broad leaves.—*Dock*, dok, *a.* [Icel. *dockr*, a short tail; G. *docke*, a thick short piece; Fria. *dok*, a small bundle, bunch; comp. also W. *loc*, anything short, *locaw*, to curtail.] The tail of a beast cut short; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.—*v.t.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; to shorten.—*Dock*, dok, *n.* [D. *dok*, G. *docks*, Sw. *docks*, a dock, Flem. *docks*, a kind of cage; perhaps from L. *doga*, a kind of vessel; from Gr. *doché*, receptacle, from *dochemai*, to receive.] The place where a criminal stands in court; a place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a

river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates.—*Dry or graving dock*, a dock so constructed that the water may be excluded at pleasure, allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired.—*Wet dock*, a dock in which there is always water; a dock in which the water is kept at about a uniform level by means of gates, so that vessels are always kept afloat, and can be loaded or unloaded at any state of the tide.—*Floating dock*, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.—*v.t.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock.—**Dockage**, dok'aj, *n.* Charges for the use of docks.—**Dock-master**, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.—**Dock-warrant**, *n.* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks.—**Dockyard**, dok'jard, *n.* A yard or repository near a harbour for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

Docket, Docquet, dok'et, *n.* [A dim. of *doek*, anything curtailed or cut short.] A summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; an alphabetical list of cases in a court of law; a ticket attached to goods, containing the name of the owner, the place to which they are to be sent, or specifying their measurement, &c.—*v.t.* To make an abstract of, and enter, or write it down; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to add a docket to.—**Docketed**, dok'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* **Doctor**, dok'ter, *n.* [L. from *doceo*, *doctus*, to teach. **DOCILE**.] A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; a person who has received the degree of this name from a university, being thus *doctor* of divinity, law, medicine, &c., and supposed capable of teaching the particular subject; a person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one who cures diseases.—*v.t.* To treat medically; hence, to repair or patch up; to drug or adulterate (wine); to falsify; to cook (in all senses colloq.).—**Doctoral**, dok'ter-əl, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.—**Doctorate**, dok'ter-ət, *n.* The university degree of doctor.—**Doctorship**, dok'ter-ship, *n.* The degree of a doctor; doctorate.—**Doctress**, **Doctress**, dok'tres, dok'tres-əs, *n.* A female physician.

Doctrina, dok'trin, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, from *doceo*, to teach, whence *doctor*, *docile*, &c.] In a general sense, whatever is taught; hence, a principle, view, or set of opinions maintained by any person or set of persons; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; often instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel; one or more of the truths of the gospel.—**Doctrinaire**, dok'tri-nair, *n.* [Fr. from L. *doctrina*; the name was originally given to certain French politicians after the restoration of 1815.] One who theorizes or advocates important changes in political or social matters without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist.—**Doctrinal**, dok'tri-nəl, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.—**Doctrinally**, dok'tri-nəl-ly, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.—**Doctrinarian**, dok'tri-nair-ian, *n.* A doctrinaire.—**Doctrinarianism**, dok'tri-nair-ian-izm, *n.* The principles or doctrine of doctrinaires.

Document, dok'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *documentum*, a lesson, a proof, from *doceo*, to teach. **DOCTRINA**.] Any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information, establishment of facts, and the like; any written or printed paper.—**Documentary**, **Documental**, dok'ū-men-tar-ē, dok'ū-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to documents or written evidences; consisting in documents.

Dodder, dod'der, *n.* [Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *dottler*, of unknown derivation.] The name of certain slender, twining, leafless pink or white parasitic plants, the common English species of which are found on net-

ties, vetches, furze, flax, &c.—**Doddered**, dod'der-d, *a.* Overgrown with dodder.

Dodecagon, dō-dek-a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.—**Dodecagyn**, dō-dek-a-jin, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* A plant having twelve styles.—**Dodecagynian**, **Dodecagynous**, dō-dek-a-jin'i-an, dō-dek-a-jin-i-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having twelve styles.—**Dodecahedral**, dō-dek-a-hē'dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.—**Dodecahedron**, dō-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hedra*, a base or side.] A regular solid containing under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.—**Dodge**, dodj, *n.* [Gr. *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* A plant having twelve stamens.—**Decandrian**, **Decandrous**, dō-dek-an-dri-an, dō-dek-an-dri-us, *a.* Pertaining to the dodecanders.—**Decapetalous**, dō-dek-a-pet'a-i-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having twelve petals.—**Dodecasyllabis**, dō-dek-a-sil-la-bi, *n.* A word of twelve syllables.

Dodge, doj, *v.t.*—**dodged**, **dodging**. [Perhaps connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, *d. ducken*, to bow, to stoop.] To start suddenly aside; to follow the footsteps of a person, but so as to escape his observation; to play tricks; to evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; to pursue by rapid movements in varying directions; to baffle fly shifts and pretenses; to overreach by tricky knavery.—*n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion; a dodge, *dojer*, *n.* One who dodges or dodges; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

Dodo, dō'dō, *n.* [Pg. *doudo*, silly.] An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, covered with down, short and extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short, as to be useless for flight.

Doe, dō, *n.* [A. Sax. *dd*, Dan. *daa*.] The female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit; corresponding to the masculine *doe*.—**Doe-skin**, *n.* The skin of a doe; a compact twilled woollen cloth.

Doer, doj, *v.t.* [Contr. for *do off*, like *don for do on*.] To put, take, or lay off, as dress; to lay aside.—*v.t.* To lay off some article of dress; to take off the same.

Dog, dog, *n.* [A. Sax. *dogga* (very rare), a dog; same as D. *dog*, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dogge*, a large kind of dog. *Hound* (A. Sax. *hunda*) was originally and long the common English word for dog.] A well-known domesticated carnivorous quadruped, closely allied to the wolf and the fox, noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man; a term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow; a gay young man; a buck; a name applied to several tools, articles, &c., generally iron; as, an anvil, or kind of iron bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, for fastening into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of dragging or raising it, and the like. *Dog* is often used in composition for male; as, *dog-fox*, *dog-otter*, &c.; as also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, *dog-Latin*, *dog-roe*.—*To give or throw to the dogs*, to throw away as useless.—*To go to the dogs*, to go to ruin in life.—*v.t.*—**dodged**, **dodging**. To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to hunt; to worry with importunity.—**Dogged**, dog'ed, *a.* Having the bad qualities of a dog; sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe; obstinate.—**Doggedly**, dog'ed-ly, *adv.* In a dogged manner.—**Dog-geness**, dog'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being dogged.—**Doggish**, dog'ish, *a.* Snappish; surly; brutal.—**Doggishness**, dog'ish-ness, *n.*—**Dog-berry**, *n.* The berry of the dog-rose.—**Dog-cart**, *n.* A cart with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig, the occupant's before and behind sitting back to back.—**Dog-chess**, *a.* Cheap or worthless as a dog; very cheap; in little estimation.—**Dog-days**, *n. pl.* The days when Sirius or the Dog-star (whence

the term) rises and sets with the sun, extending from about the 2d of July to about the 11th of August.—**Dog-eared**, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down from careless handling; (*a dog-eared book*).—**Dog-fancier**, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale.—**Dog-fish**, *n.* A name given to several species of fishes closely allied to the sharks, but of no great size.—**Dog-grass**, *n.* [Supposed to be eaten by dogs.] A grass common in woods and waste places, having stems from 1 to 2 feet high.—**Dog-Latin**, *n.* Barbarous Latin; a jargon having a superficial resemblance to Latin.—**Dog-louse**, *n.* A parasitic insect which infests dogs.—**Dog-parasley**, *n.* A common British umbelliferous weed in cultivated grounds, having a nauseous smell, and being a virulent poison; fool's parasley.—**Dog-wild**, *n.* A common British wild rose; the wild briar; the fruit of which is known as the hip.—**Dog-star**, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned up, especially by careless handling.—*v.t.* To turn down in dog's ears.—**Dog's-fennel**, *n.* A plant found in cultivated fields, with acrid emetic properties, and with leaves having some resemblance to those of fennel.—**Dog-sick**, *a.* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit.—**Dog-tail Grass**, *n.* The popular name of several species of grasses common in Britain.—**Dog-star**, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog-days.—**Dog's-tooth Violet**, *n.* A bulbous garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers.—**Dog-tired**, *a.* Quite tired.—**Dog-tooth**, *n.* A sharp-pointed human tooth situated between the fore-teeth and grinders; and canine tooth; an eye-tooth.—**Dog-trick**, *a.* A curish trick; an ill-natured practical joke.—**Dog-trot**, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.—**Dog-vane**, *n.* *Naut.* A small vane placed on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.—**Dog-watch**, *n.* *Naut.* The name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p.m.) arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each portion of the crew, otherwise the same men would form the watch during the same hours for the whole voyage.—**Dog-weary**, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.—**Dogwood**, dog'wud, *n.* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in copses and hedges in England, with small cream-white flowers borne in dense roundish clusters. **COXLE**.

Doge, dōj, *n.* [It.] The chief magistrate of the former republics of Venice (897-1797) and Genoa (1329-1797).—**Dogal**, dō'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a doge.—**Dogate**, dō'gat, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

Dogger, dog'ger, *n.* [D. *dopper-boot*—*dopper*, a codfish, and *boot*, a boat.] A Dutch fishing vessel having two masts, employed in the German Ocean especially in the cod and herring fisheries.

Doggerel, dog'ger-el, *a.* [Possibly from *dog*.] An epithet originally applied to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, but now more generally to mean verses defective in rhythm and sense.—*n.* Doggerel or mean verses.

Dogma, dog'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dogma*, that which seems true, an opinion, from *dokō*, to seem.] A settled opinion or belief; a tenet; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration.—**Dogmatic**, **Dogmatist**, dog-mat'ik, dog-mat'ikal, *adv.* Pertaining to dogma or dogmas; having the character of dogma; disposed to assert opinions with overbearing or arrogance; dictatorial; arrogant; authoritative; positive.—**Dogmatically**, dog-mat'ikal-ly, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner.—**Dogmatics**, dog'mat'iks, *n.* Doctrinal theology; the essential doctrines of Christianity.—**Dogmatism**, dog'ma-tizm, *n.* The quality of being dogmatic; arrogant assertion.—**Dogmatist**, dog'ma-tist, *n.* One who is dogmatic; an upholder of dogmas; an arrogant advancer of principles or opinions.—**Dogmatize**, dog'ma-tiz, *v.t.* To teach opinions with bold and undue confidence; to assert principles arrogantly or authoritatively.

—Dogmatizer, dog'ma-ti-zér, n. One who dogmatizes.

Dohl, dól, a. A kind of foreign pulse resembling dried peas.

Dolly, dól-lí, n. [Said to be named from the first maker.] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during desert.

Doit, dól, n. [D. *duit*, from Fr. *duit*, of eight, as the eighth part of a stiver.] A small Dutch copper coin, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing; the ancient Scottish penny piece, which twelve were equal to a penny sterling, any small piece of money; a trifle.

Dolabra, do-lá-brá, n. [L. from *dolo*, to chip, to hew.] A variety of celt or ancient hatchet.

Dolabriform, do-lá-brí-form, a. Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Dolce, Dolceménte, dól-cha, dól-cha-men-tá. [It.] *Mus*, an instruction that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

Doldrums, dól-drumz, n. *pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; low spirits; the dumps [colloq.].

Dole, dól, n. [DEAL.] That which is dealt out or distributed; a part, share, or portion; lot; fortune; that which is given in charity; gratuity; *v.t.*—*dole*d, *doling*. To deal out; to distribute; especially, to deal out niggardily or in small quantities.

Dole, dól, n. [O.Fr. *dole*, Fr. *doulo*, mourning, from L. *dolere*, to grieve.] Grief; sorrow; sorrowful; expressing grief; mournful; melancholy; sad; dismal; gloomy.

Dolefully, dól-fúl-lí, *adv.* In a doleful manner.—*Dolefulness*, dól-fúl-nes, n. The state or quality of being doleful.—*Dole-some*, dól-sóm, a. Doleful.

Dolerite, dól-er-it, n. [Gr. *doleros*, deceptive.] A variety of trap-rock composed of augite and Labradorite; so named from the difficulty of discriminating its component parts.

Dolichocephalic, Dolichocephalus, dól-lí-ko-se-fal'ík, dól-lí-ko-sef'á-lus, a. [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalé*, the head.] A term used in ethnology to denote skulls in which the diameter from side to side bears a less proportion to the diameter from front to back than to 10, as seen in the West African negro tribes.—*Dolichocephalism*, dól-lí-ko-sef'á-lizm, n. The condition of being dolichocephalic.

Doll, dól, n. [Of doubtful origin; perhaps from *Doll*, contr. of *Dorothy*.] A puppet or small image in the human form for the amusement of children; a girl or woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

Dollar, dól-lér, n. [D. *Dan.* and Sw. *daler*, from G. *thaler*, from *thal*, a dale, because first coined in Joachim's *Thal*, in Bohemia, in 1518.] A coin (formerly silver, now gold) of the United States, of the value of 100 cents, or about 4s. 2d. sterling; also a silver coin of the same general value current in Mexico, South America, Singapore, the Philippine Islands, &c.

Dolman, dól-man, n. [Fr. *dolman*, *dolman*, from Turk. *doldama*.] A long outer robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by Turks; a kind of garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket, worn by ladies.

Dolmen, dól-men, n. [Armor. *dolmen*; Gael. *dolmen*—*dól*, a table, and *men*, a stone.] A rude ancient structure (probably of sepulchral origin) consisting of one large unheaved stone resting on two or more others placed erect; also applied to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery; a cromlech.

Dolomite, dól-o-mít, n. [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*.] A granular, crystalline, or schistose stone or rock, being a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime.—*Dolomitic*, dól-o-mít-ik, a. Containing dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

Dolour, dól-úr, n. [O.Fr. *doleur*, Fr. *douleur*, from L. *dolor*, *doloris*, grief, pain, from *dolere*, to grieve. Akin *dóla*, *dóla-fúl*.] Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

—Doloriferous, dól-o-rí-fer-us, a. Producing pain.—*Dolorific*, dól-o-rí-fík, a. Causing pain or grief.—*Dolorous*, dól-ér-us, a. Sorrowful; expressing pain or grief.—*Dolorously*, dól-ér-us-lí, *adv.* In a dolorous manner.—*Dolorousness*, dól-ér-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being dolorous.

Dolphin, dól-fin, n. [O.Fr. *dauphin*, Mod. Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin, the dauphin, from L. *dolphinus*, a dolphin.] A name of several species of cetaceous mammals having the dolphin proper, a peculiarly agile animal, the grampus, &c.; a fish about 5 feet long, celebrated for its swiftness and the brilliant and beautiful colours which it assumes in the act of dying; a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it; a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay or wharf.—*Dolphinet*, dól-fín-et, n. A female dolphin.

Dole, dól, n. [Probably connected with E. *dull*, A. Sax. *dol*, dull, stupid; *duelan*, to err, to be stupid.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickskull.—*Dolish*, dól-ish, a. Dull in intellect; stupid.—*Dolishly*, dól-ish-lí, *adv.* In a dolish manner.—*Dolishness*, dól-ish-nes, n.

Domain, dó-man, n. [Fr. *domaine*, from L. *L. domanium*, a form of *L. domus*, ownership, property, from *dominus*, a lord.] The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over; a dominion; an estate in land; the land about a mansion-house and in the immediate occupancy of the owner; a demesne.—*Domaniat*, dó-má-ni-át, a. Relating to domains or landed estates.

Dome, dóm, n. [Fr. *dôme*, from Eccles. L. *doma*, a house, from Gr. *dóma*, a house, from *domo*, to build.] A roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup; a large cupola; the hemispherical roof of a building; anything shaped like a dome, as the steam-chamber of a locomotive, rising above it with a rounded top, &c.—*Domed*, dóm-d, a. Furnished with a dome.—*Domical*, dóm-ik-ál, a. Shaped like a dome or cupola.

Domestic, dóm-est-ik, a. [L. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house, from root seen in Gr. *domo*, to build, and in E. *timber*; akin *domicile*.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence and to the family; devoted to home duties or pleasures; living in or about the habitations of man; kept for the use of man; tame; not wild; pertaining to one's own country; intestine; not foreign.—*Domestic economy*, bold affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—*One who lives in the family of another, and is paid for some service; a household servant.*—*Domestically*, dóm-est-ik-ál-lí, *adv.* In a domestic manner.—*Domesticate*, dóm-est-ik-át, *v.t.*—*Domesticated*, *domesticating*. To make domestic; to accustom to remain much at home; to accustom (animals) to live near the habitations of man; to tame; to reduce from a wild to a cultivated condition (plants).—*Domestication*, dóm-est-ik-át-shon, n. The act of domesticating; the state of being domesticated.—*Domesticity*, dóm-est-ik-ít-í, n. State of being domestic.

Domicile, dóm-í-sil, n. [L. *domicilium*, a mansion, from *domus*, a house, and root of *cella*, a cell. DOMICILE.] A place of residence; a dwelling-house; the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one only remains for a time.—*v.t.*—*domiciled*, *domiciling*. To establish in a fixed residence.—*Domiciliary*, dóm-il-sil'á-ri, a. Pertaining to a domicile.—*Domiciliary visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority.—*Domiciliate*, dóm-il-sil'át, *v.t.*—*domiciliated*, *domiciliating*. To domicile.—*Domiciliation*, dóm-il-sil'át-shon, n. Permanent residence; inhabitation.

Dominant, dóm-l'nant, a. [L. *dominans*, ppr. of *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord, master. DAMX.] Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant.—*Dominant chord*, wuz. that which is formed by group-

ing three tones, rising gradually by intervals of a third from the dominant or fifth tone of the scale.—*Mus.* the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G.—*Dominance*, *Dominancy*, dóm-l'nans, dóm-l'nans-í, n. Ascendency; rule; authority.—*Dominate*, dóm-l'nát, *v.t.*—*dominated*, *dominating*. To have power or sway over; to govern; to prevail or predominate over.—*v.t.* To predominate.—*Domination*, dóm-l'nát-shon, n. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny.—*Dominative*, dóm-l'nát-iv, a. Presiding; governing; imperious; insolent.—*Dominator*, dóm-l'nát-ér, n. One that dominates; a ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power.—*Dominer*, dóm-l'nér, *v.t.* To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector.—*v.t.* To govern harshly or overbearingly.—*Domineering*, dóm-l'nér-ing, p. and a. Given to domineer; overbearing.—*Dominical*, dóm-mín-ik-ál, a. [L. *dominus*, connected with Sunday, from *dominus*, *dominus* (*dies dominica*, Sunday), pertaining to a lord or master, from *dominus*, lord. DOMINIAN.] Noting or marking the Lord's day or Sunday; relating to our Lord.—*Dominical letter*, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year.

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being commonly used as a prison: also called the *Keep*.

Donkey, don'ki, n. [Lit. a little *dun* animal, from *dun* and diminutive term *key*.] A ass; a stupid or obstinate and wrung-headed fellow. — *Key-engine*, n. A small steam-engine used where no great power is required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation, as on board ships.

Donna, don'na, n. [It., from *L. domina*, a lady or mistress.] A lady; as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c.

Donor. Under DONATION.

Doob. Doan.

Doom, dōm, n. [A Sax. *dōm* = O. Sax. O. Fris. *dōm*, Goth. *dōms*, Icel. *dóm*, the same word as the suffix *-dom* in kingdom, &c., and derived probably from verb to do. Akin *deem*.] A judgment or judicial sentence; passing of sentence: the final judgment; the state to which one is doomed or destined; fate; fortune; generally evil; adverse issue; ruin; destruction. — *Crack of doom*, dissolution of nature. — *v.t.* To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to ordain as a penalty; to decree; to destine. — *Doomer*, do'mēr, n. One who dooms. — *Doomsday*, dooms'dā, n. The day of doom or final judgment; a day of sentence or condemnation (*Sabbat*). — *Doomsday Book*, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror containing a survey of all the lands in England, giving the areas of estates, the amount of land under tillage, pasture, woods, &c., the number of villeins, &c. — *Doomsman*, doom's-man, n. A judge; an umpire.

Doom Palm. Doon Palm.

Doonga, don'ga, n. A canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges.

Door, dōr, n. [A. Sax. *dōr*, *dōru* = O. Sax. *dūr*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thür*, L. *forēs*, Gr. *thūra*, Ir. *dorus*, Skr. *dvara*, door.] An opening or passage into a house or apartment by which persons enter; the frame of boards or other material that shuts such an opening, and usually turns on hinges; means of approach or access. — *To lie or be at one's door* (*fig.*), to be imputable or chargeable to one. — *Next door* (*fig.*), near to; bordering on (colloq.). — *Out of door* or *doors*, out of the house; in the open air; abroad. — *In doors*, within the house; at home. — *Door-keeper*, n. A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment. — *Door-nail*, n. The nail on which, in ancient doors, the knocker struck. — *Door-plate*, n. A plate upon a door bearing the name of the resident. — *Door-step*, *Door-stone*, n. The stone at the threshold. — *Doorway*, dōr'wā, n. The passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or house.

Doquet, dok'et, n. DOCKET.

Dor, Dorr, dor, n. [A. Sax. *dora*, drone, a humble-bee.] A common British beetle, of a stout form and black colour, often heard droning through the air towards the close of the summer twilight. — *Dor-hawk*, n. A name sometimes given to the common goat-sucker.

Dore, dōr, n. Same as *Dory* (the fish).

Doric, Dorian, dōr'ik, dōr'i-an, n. Pertaining to the Dorians, a people of ancient Greece. — *Doric order*, arch. the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, characterized by the columns having no base, and the flutings few, large, and not deep, the capital of simple character. — *Dorian* or *Doric mode*, *mus.* a composition in which the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity or force of a tonic, and upon it the melody closes. — *Doric*, n. The language of the Dorians, a Greek dialect characterized by broadness and hardness; hence, any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish. — *Doricism*, dōr'is-izm, n. A peculiarity of the Doric dialect.

Dorking, dōr'king, n. A species of domestic fowl distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at Dorking in Surrey.

Dormant, dor'mant, a. [Fr., from *dormir*, *L. dormio*, to sleep.] Sleeping; sunk in the winter sleep or torpid state of certain animals; at rest; not in action (*dormant energies*); neglected; not claimed, asserted, or insisted on (*a dormant title or privileges*). — *Dormant partner*, a partner who takes no active part in a commercial concern. — *Dormancy*, dor'man-si, n. State of being dormant. — *Dormer*, *Dormer-window*, dor'mēr, n. [Lit. the window of a sleeping apartment.] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling-house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bed-rooms. — *Dormitive*, dor'mi-tiv, n. A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a soporific. — *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep. — *Dormitory*, dor'mi-to-ri, n. [*L. dormitorium*.] A place, building, or room to sleep in. — *Dormouse*, dor'mous, n. pl. *Dormice*, dor'mis. [Prov. E. *dormi*, to sleep, and *mouse*, lit. the sleeping-mouse.] A small rodent animal which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state, only occasionally waking and applying to its stock of provisions hoarded up for that season.

Dornick, Dor'nic, dor'nik, n. A species of figured linen of stout fabric, so called from *Dornick*, the Flemish name for *Tourney* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

Dorsal, dor'sal, a. [From *L. dorsum*, the back.] Of or pertaining to the back. — *Dorsibranchiate*, dor-si-brang'ki-at, a. Having the branchiae along the back, as certain molluscs. — *Dorsal spine*, a. Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.

Dory, dō'ri, n. [Also called *John-Dory*, probably from Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow, from its colour.] A European fish of a beautiful yellow colour, with a curious protrusible mouth, valued as food.

Dose, dō'ri, n. A canoe or small boat.

Dose, dōs, n. [Fr., from Gr. *dosis*, a giving, from *didōmi*, to give.] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; anything given to be swallowed; as much as a man can take; a quantity in general. — *v.t.* — *dosed*, *dosing*. To form into suitable doses; to give a dose or doses to; to physic.

Dossal, dos'al, n. [*L.L. dorsale*, from *L. dorsum*, back.] An ornamental cloth hung at the back of an altar or seat.

Dossil, dos'il, n. [O. Fr. *dosil*, *dousil*, a spigot, *L.L. duciculus*, from *L. duco*.] *Surg.* a pledget or plug of lint for a wound.

Dot, dot, n. [A. Sax. *doti*, a spot or speck (whence Sc. *dotie*, a small lump); comp. *L.G. dōtia*, a pig, a stopper; D. *dot*, a small bubble.] A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing; a spot. — *v.t.* — *dotted*, *dottling*. To mark with dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects (as clumps of trees). — *v.t.* To make dots or spots.

Dotal, dō'tal, a. [Fr., from *L. dotalis*, from *dos*, dower, *Dowry*.] Pertaining to dower or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it. — *Dotation*, dō'tā-shon, n. The act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment; establishment of funds for the support of an hospital or other eleemosynary corporation.

Dote, dōt, *v.t.* — *doted*, *doting*. [The same word as O. D. *dotem*, to dote; akin to D. *dut*, a nap, *duten*, to take a nap; Icel. *dotta*, to nod with sleep.] To have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be in a state of senile silliness; to be excessively in love; to love to excess or extravagance (to *dote on* a person). — *Doter*, dō'tēr, n. One who dotes. — *Dotage*, dō'tāj, n. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; senility; weak and foolish affection. — *Dotard*, dō'tērd, n. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.

Dotardly, dō'tērd-li, a. Like a dotard; weak. — *Dotingly*, dō'ting-li, *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. — *Dotish*, dō'tish, a. Childishly fond; weak; stupid. — *Dotteral*, *Dotterel*, dō'tēr-el, dot-

rel, n. [From the bird's supposed stupidity.] A species of plover, breeding in the highest latitudes of Asia and Europe, and migrating to the shores of the Mediterranean; a looby; a duple; a gull.

Double, dn'b'l, a. [Fr. *double*, from *L. duplus*, double = *duo*, two, and *l.*] Forming a pair; consisting of two in a set together; coupled; composed of two corresponding parts; twofold; twice as much; multiplied by two (a *double portion*); acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret; deceitful; *bot.* having two or more rows of petals produced by cultivation from stamens and carpels. — *v.t.* — *doubled*, *doubling*. To make double or twofold; to increase by adding an equal sum, value, or quantity; to contain twice as much as; to pass round or by; to march or sail round so as to proceed along both sides of (to *double a cape*). — *v.t.* To increase or grow to twice as much; to turn back or wind in running. — *n.* Twice as much; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive; something precisely equal or like; a counterpart; a duplicate; a copy; a person's apportion or likeness; a wreath; a fold or plait; *mitit* the quick-step in marching next to the run. — *Double-acting*, p. and a. *Mach.* acting, or applying power in two directions; producing a double result. — *Double-barrelled*, a. Having two barrels, as a gun. — *Double-bass*, n. The largest musical instrument of the viol kind. — *Double-breasted*, a. Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button. — *Double-dealer*, n. One who deceitfully acts two different parts; a deceitful, tricky person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity. — *Double-dealing*, n. Duplicity; the profession of one thing and the practice of another. — *a.* Given to duplicity; deceitful. — *Double-dye*, *v.t.* To dye twice over. — *Double-dy*: 1, p. and a. Twice dyed; thorough; complete; utter (a *doubledyed villain*). — *Double-eagle*, n. A gold coin of the United States, worth \$20; the representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia. — *Double-edged*, a. Having two edges; *fig.* applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it. — *Double-elephant*, n. A large size of writing, drawing, and printing paper, 40 inches by 30. — *Double-entendre*, dn-bl-an-tān-dr, n. [Spurious Fr. form.] A phrase with a double meaning, one of which is often somewhat indelicate. — *Double-entry*, n. A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. side of another account, and the other on the Cr. side of another account, in order that the one may check the other. — *Double-faced*, a. Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces. — *Double-gl'ister*, n. A rich kind of English cheese, made in Gloucestershire from new milk. — *Double-lock*, *v.t.* To lock with two bolts; to fasten with double security. — *Doubleness*, dn'b'l-ness, n. The state of being double; duplicity. — *Double-quick*, n. *Milit.* the quickest step next to the run. — *a.* Pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick; very quick of mind. — *Double-dub'ler*, n. One who or that which doubles. — *Double-security*, n. Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt. — *Double-shuffle*, n. A shuffling, noisy dance by one person. — *Double-star*, n. *Astron.* two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope. — *Doublet*, dn'b'let, n. [Dim. of *double*.] A nose-fitting garment covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist, now superseded by the vest or waistcoat; one of a pair; a simple form of microscope consisting of a combination of two plano-convex lenses; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as *ant and emmet*). — *Double-tongued*, a. Making contrary declarations on the same subject to different persons from deceitful motives. — *Doubling*, dn'b'ling, n. The act of making double; a fold, plait, lining,

Fate, far, fat, fall: mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; note, not, mōve; tube, tū, bułl;

oil, pound; 2, Sc. abame—the Fr. a.

ac.; the winding course of a harp or fox; an artifice; a shift. — **Donblon**, *dub-lon*, n. [Fr. *double*, *sp. doblon*.] A coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, value about 21s. sterling; so called because originally double the value of the pistole. — **Donbly**, *dub'li*, adv. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Doubt, *dout*, v.t. [O.Fr. *doubter*, from L. *dubitare*, to doubt; from same stem as *dubius*, doubtful, from *dub*, two. Akin *dubium*, *dual*, &c.] To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined. — **v.t.** To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to suspect; to be inclined to think (governing clauses: I *doubt* you are wrong); to distrust; to be diffident of (to *doubt* a person's ability). — **n.** A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action; uncertainty of mind; want of belief; unsettled state of opinion; suspicion; apprehension. — **Donhtable**, *dout'ab'l*, a. Liable to be doubted. — **Donhter**, *dout'er*, n. One who doubts. — **Donhtful**, *dout'ful*, a. Entertaining doubt; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not without suspicion; not confident; not without fear; not certain or defined. — **Donhtfully**, *dout'ful'ly*, adv. In a doubtful manner. — **Donhtfulness**, *dout'ful'ness*, n. The state or quality of being doubtful; uncertainty; suspense; ambiguity. — **Donhtingly**, *dout'ing'ly*, adv. In a doubting manner; dubiously; with-out confidence. — **Donhtless**, *dout'less*, adv. Without doubt or question; unquestionably. — **Donhtlessly**, *dout'less'ly*, adv. Unquestionably.

Donceur, *doser*, n. [O.Fr. from *doux*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A present, gift, or gratuity; a bribe.

Douch, *dosh*, n. [Fr.] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body.

Dough, *dō*, n. [A. Sax. *dag*, *dāh* = D. *deeg*, Icel. and Dan. *deig*, Goth. *daiga*, G. *teig*, dough; akin Goth. *daigan*, to mould, to form.] Paste of meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. — **Dough-ant**, n. A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard. — **Doughy**, *dō'*, a. Like dough; yielding to pressure; flabby and pale.

Doughty, *dout'i*, a. [A. Sax. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, from *dugan* (Sc. *dow*), to be able; Dau. *dyhtig*, G. *tuhtig*, able, fit. Do, v.t.] Brave; valiant; noble; illustrious; now seldom used except in irony or burlesque. — **Doughtily**, *dout'i'ly*, adv. With doughtiness. — **Doughtiness**, *dout'iness*, n. The character of being doughty; valour; bravery.

Doun, *doun*, n. [A. Sax. *don*, n. A palm-tree, the fruit of which is about the size of an apple and tastes like gingerbread, and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of Upper Egypt, where the tree grows.

Douse, *douse*, *dous*, v.t. — **doused**, *dousing*. [Origin doubtful; comp. Sw. *dunsa*, to pump; D. *doesen*, to strike.] To thrust or plunge into water; to immerse; to dip; **and**, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; to put out or extinguish (slang). — **v.t.** To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

Dout; *dout*, v.t. [Contr. for *do out*. Comp. *dog*, *dow*.] To put out; to quench; to extinguish (*Shak*).

Dove, *dov*, n. [A. Sax. *dōva*, *dūfa*, from *dūfan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight; D. *dov*, Dan. *due*, Sc. *do*, G. *täubel*.] A pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c.; a word of endearment. — **Dove-cot**, *Dove-cote*, n. A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed. — **Dove-eyes**, *Dove-eyes*, a. Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, gentleness, or tenderness. — **Dove-tail**, n. *Carp*. A method of fastening the

ends of boards together at right angles by letting one piece, cut into projections somewhat like a dove's tail spread, into corresponding cavities in another. — **v.t.** *Carp*. To unite by the above method; *Ag.* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly.

Dow-ger, *dow'jer*, n. [From a form *dowage*, from Fr. *dower*, to endow. *Dowen*] A name given to the widow of a person of title, as a prince or nobleman, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same title; thus when a duke dies leaving a widow, and his successor in the title has a wife, the widow becomes the duchess-dowager.

Dowdy, *dou'di*, n. [Akin to O.E. *dowde*, *dowd*, dull, sluggish; E. *dawdle*, I.G. *dowlein*, to be slow; Prov. E. *daw*, a sluggard.] An awkward, ill-dressed woman; a woman with no elegance or grace. — **v.t.** *Awkward*; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking; applied to females. — **Dowdyish**, *dou'di'ish*, a. Like a dowdy.

Dowel, *dou'el*, n. [Fr. *douille*, a groove or socket; L.L. *ductilis*, a gutter, from L. *duco*, to lead.] A wooden or iron pin or teuton used in joining together two pieces of any substance edgewise (as the pieces of a barrel-end); a piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c. — **v.t.** — **dowelled**, *dowelling*. To fasten by means of dowels, as two boards together by pins inserted in the edges. — **Dowel-joint**, n. A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels. — **Dowel-pin**, n. A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

Dower, *do'er*, n. [Fr. *dowaire*, from L.L. *dotarium*, from L. *dota*, *dotatum*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, a dower, whence also *dotal*, *dowager*.] That with which one is endowed; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; *law*, the right which a wife has in the third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed. — **v.t.** To furnish with dower or a portion; to endow. — **Dowerless**, *dou'er'less*, a. Destitute of goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dower.

Dowies, *dou'ies*, n. [Perhaps from *Dowlens* in France.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Dowie, *Dowl*, *dou'l*, n. [O.Fr. *douille*, *doille*, soft. L. *ductilis*, from *duco*, to lead.] One of the filaments of a feather; a fibre of down; down.

Down, *doun*, n. [A. Sax. *dūn*, a hill; I.G. *dūnen*, Fris. *dunen*, D. *dūnen*, a dune; O.H.G. *dūn*, *dūnen*, promontory, Sw. *dial*, *dūn*, a hill; also W. Ir. and Gael. *dūn*, a hill, hillock.] A hill or rising ground; a low, rounded, grassy hill; a tract of naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep; a term commonly used in the south of England; also a dune or sand-hill near the sea.

Down, *doun*, prep. [A. Sax. *adūne*, adown, for *of-dūne*, off or down the hill. *Down*, a hill.] Along in descent; from a higher to a lower part of; toward the mouth of and in the direction of the current. — **adv.** In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower position, degree, or place in a series; from the metropolis of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate stations; on the ground, or at the bottom; in a low condition; in humility, dejection, calamity, &c.; below the horizon (the sun is *down*); into disrepute or disgrace (to write *down* folly, vice, an author); from a larger to a less bulk (to boil *down*); from former to more recent times; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; paid or handed over in ready money (a thousand pounds *down*). It is often used elliptically or interjectionally for *down*, *kneel down*, &c. (*down!* *down!* *down!*); also with *with*, in energetic commands; as *down with the sail*, that is, take it down. — **Up and down**, here and there; everywhere. — **Down in the mouth**, dispirited; dejected. [Colloq.] — **To be down at heel**, to have the back part of the upper, or heel, turned down, or to have on shoes with the heel turned down; to be slipshod or

slovenly. — **n.** A downward fluctuation (ups and downs). — **Down-bear**, *v.t.* To bear down; to depress. — **Downcast**, *doun'kast*, a. Cast downward; directed to the ground (*downcast eyes*); in low spirits; dejected. — **n.** Mining, the ventilating shaft through which the air passes in circulating through a mine. — **Downcastness**, *doun'kast'ness*, n. State of being downcast; sadness. — **Downcome**, *doun'kum*, n. A tumbling or falling down; a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction. — **Down-draught**, *n.* A draught or current of air down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c. — **Downfall**, *doun'fal*, n. A falling down; a sudden descent or fall from a position of power, honour, wealth, fame, or the like; loss of rank, reputation, or fortune; loss of office; ruin; destruction. — **Downfallen**, *doun'fain*, a. Fallen; ruined. — **Downhearted**, *doun'hart'ed*, a. Dejected in spirits. — **Downhill**, *doun'hil*, n. A declivity; slope. — **a.** Sloping downwards; descending; sloping. — **adv.** Down a hill or slope. — **Down-line**, n. The line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces. — **Down-lying**, *doun'li'ing*, n. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose. — **Downpour**, *doun'pōr*, n. A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower. — **Downright**, *doun'rit*, *adv.* Right down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; completely; thoroughly. — **a.** Directed straight or right down; coming down perpendicularly directly to the point; plain; open; mere; direct (*downright nonsense*); straightforward; unceremonious; blunt (*a downright man*). — **Downrightly**, *doun'rit'ly*, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms. — **Downrightness**, *doun'rit'ness*, n. Plainness. — **Downrush**, *n.* A rush downward or towards a centre. — **Down-sitting**, n. The act of sitting down. — **Down-stairs**, a. Pertaining or relating to the lower flat of a house. — **Down-stroke**, n. A downward stroke or blow; a line drawn downward with the pen; a thick stroke of a letter. — **Downthrow**, *doun'thrō*, n. A throwing down; *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds; opposed to *upheaval* or *upthrow*. — **Down-train**, n. A train proceeding from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces. — **Down-trodden**, *Down-trod*, a. Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over. — **Downward**, *Down-ward*, *doun'wārd*, *adv.* From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; in a course or direction from a spring or source; in a course of descent from an ancestor. — **Downward**, a. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place (a *downward course*); descending from a head, origin, or source; tending to a lower condition or state. — **Downweight**, *doun'wēit*, v.t. To weigh or press down; to depress; to cause to sink or prevent from rising.

Down, *doun*, n. [Same word as Icel. *dūn*, Dan. *dunen*, G. *dawne*, down.] The fine soft covering of birds under the feathers; particularly on the breasts of water-fowl as the duck and swan; the soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear; the pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; any fine leathery or hairy substance of vegetable growth. — **v.t.** To cover, sink, or line with down. — **Downiness**, *doun'iness*, n. The quality of being downy; knowlness or cuteness (slang). — **Downy**, *doun'yi*, a. Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence or soft hair, as a plant; made of down; soft, calm, soothing (sleep); knowing, cunning, or artful (slang).

Dowry, *n.* Under **DOWNA**. **Doxology**, *dok-sol'o-jy*, n. [Gr. *doxologia*, a praising—*doxa*, praise, glory, and *logos*, to speak.] A short hymn or form of words ascribing glory to God, and used in worship. — **Doxological**, *dok-sol'o-j'i-kal*, a. Pertaining to doxology. — **Doxologist**, *dok-sol'o-j'i-st*, v.t. To give glory to God, as in doxology.

Doyl, *dok'li*, n. [Comp. G. *dochs*, Sw. *dochs*, a doll, a plaything.] An old low term for a sweetheart or mistress. **Doyley**, *dou'li*, n. Same as *Dolly*.

Dose, dōs, v.i.—*dosed, dosing.* [Akin to *Dan, dōse, to dose; dōs, drowsiness; G. dōsein, dōsein, to dose; Prov. G. dōsein, to slumber; allied to dōs and to dōs.*] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep.—*v.t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupefy.—*n.* A light sleep; a slumber.—**Doser, dō'ser, n.** One that doses or slumbers.—**Dosiness, dō'si-nes, n.** Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.—**Dowy, dō'yi, a.** Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy.

Dosen, dō'sn, n. [Fr. *dousaine*, from *douse*, twelve, from *L. duodecim=duo, two, and decem*, ten.] A collection of twelve things of a like kind, or regarded as forming an aggregate for the time being; an indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve units, as the case may be.

Drab, drab, n. [A Celtic word; Ir. *drabhog*, a slut, dregs, from *drab*, a spot, a stain; Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly; *drabag*, a drab; akin to *drag*.] A strumpet; a prostitute; a low, slutish woman; a slattern.—**Drab, drab'er, n.** One who keeps company with drabs.—**Drabbish, drab'ish, a.** Having the quality of a drab; slutish.—**Drabbie, drab'ly, v.t.**—*drabbled, drabbling.* To drabble; to make dirty; to wet and befoul.

Drab, drab, n. [Fr. *drap*, *L.L. drappus*, cloth, from a Teut. root seen in *E. trappings*, horse furniture.] A thick woolen cloth of a dun or dull-brown colour; a dull brownish-yellow colour.—*a.* Being of a dull brown or pale brown colour, like the cloth so called.

Drachma, drak'ma, n. [L., from Gr. *drachmē*, a drachm, from *drakonai*, to grasp, with the hand. *Drachm* is the same word.] A Grecian coin, the average value of the Attic drachma being 9d.; a weight among the Greeks of about 3 dwts 7 grains Troy.—**Drachm, dram, n.** A dram or three scruples.

Dracōne, Draconian, drā-kō'nīk, drā-kō'nī-an, a. Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver; hence (applied to laws), extremely severe; sanguinary.

Drab, drab, n. [Icei. *dráf*, D. *dráf*, also *drab*, Dan. *drav*, dregs, hog's wash; allied to *drab*, a slut.] Refuse; dregs; hog's wash; the refuse of malt which has been brewed or distilled from, given to swine and cows.—**Drabby, drab'ly, a.** Like, or consisting of, drab; waste; worthless.

Draft, draft, n. [A form of *draught*.] A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; a body of men drawn from a larger body; an order from one man to another directing the payment of money; an order authorizing a man to draw a certain sum of money; the first outlines of any writing, embodying an exposition of the purpose, as well as of the details, of the document; a drawing, delineation, or sketch in outline.—*v.t.* To make a draft of; to compose and write the first outlines of; to delineate in outline; to draw from a larger body; to select.

Drag, drag, v.t.—*dragged, dragging.* [A. Sax. *dragan*, to drag, to draw; Icei. *draga*, to drag, to carry; Goth. *dragan*, to draw, to carry; D. *dragen*, G. *dragen*, to carry, to bear. *Drag* is another form of the same word, *drapple* is a dim., and *drast*, *drab*, *drudge*, are akin.] To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to draw along slowly or heavily, as anything burdensome or troublesome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to search (a river, pond, &c.) with a net, hooked instrument, &c.; to drown persons, &c.—*To drag the anchor*, to draw or trail it along the bottom when it will not hold; said of a ship.—*v.t.* To be drawn along or trail on the ground, as a dress or an anchor that does not hold; to move or proceed slowly, heavily, or laboriously; to move on lingeringly or with effort.—*n.* A net or a kind of grapple for recovering the bodies of drowned persons; an apparatus used to recover articles lost in the water, or to dredge up oysters, &c.; a kind of heavy harrow for breaking up ground; a long coach or carriage, generally drawn by four

horses, uncovered and seated round the sides; an apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels of a vehicle, in descending hills, slopes, &c.; a person or thing forming an obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; slow and difficult motion.—**Drag-net, n.** A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

Drabble, drag'ly, v.t.—*drabbled, dr'ying.* [Dim. from *drag*, or, as something, a form of *drabble*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.—*v.t.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.—**Draggie-tail, n.** A slut.—**Draggie-tailed, a.** Untidy; slutish.

Dragoman, drag'ō-man, n. pl. Dragomani. [By *dragoman*, from *Ar. tarjuman*, an interpreter, from *tarjama*, to interpret; Chal. *tarjama*, to interpret.] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent in Eastern countries; an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate; a term in general use in the Levant.

Dragon, dragon, n. [Fr. *dragon*, from *L. droco*, Gr. *drakon*, from root *drak* or *derk*, as in *derkomat*, to see; skr. *dary*, to see; so called from its fiery eyes.] A fabulous animal, conceived as a sort of winged crocodile, with fiery eyes, crested head, and enormous claws, spouting fire, and often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness; a kind of small lizard, having an expansion of the skin on each side, which forms a kind of wing, serving to sustain the animal when it leaps from branch to branch; a fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent (*Shak.*); a fierce, violent person, male or female; more generally now, a spiteful, watchful woman; a short carbine, carried by the original dragons, having the representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle; a variety of carrier pigeons.—**Dragonet, drag'ō-net, n.** A little dragon; a small fish of the goby family.—**Dragon-fly, n.** The popular name of a family of insects, having large strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, a long body, and strong horny mandibles.—**Dragonish, drag'ō-nish, a.** Pertaining to or like a dragon.—**Dragon's-blood, n.** The popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants, used for colouring spirit and turpentine varnishes, for tooth-tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.—**Dragon-shell, n.** A name given to a species of limpet.—**Dragon-trees, n.** An evergreen tree of the Canary Islands, one of the plants that produce dragon's-blood.

Dragon, dra-gun', n. [From *drapon*, the carbine carried by the original dragons raised by Marshal Bressac in 1680, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked.] Originally a soldier serving both on foot and horseback; now a cavalry soldier, there being in the British army heavy and light dragons, now nearly alike in weight of men, horses, and appointments.—*v.t.* To harass with or abandon to the rage of soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures.—**Dragonade, Dragonade, drag'ō-nād, dra-gō'nād, n.** A persecution of French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV., from dragons generally leading the persecuting force; a military attack upon civilians.

Drain, drain, v.t. [Probably from A. Sax. *dreinigan*, to strain, and allied to *drain*.] To cause to pass through some porous substance; to filter; to exhaust any body of a liquid; to exhaust (land) of excessive moisture by causing it to flow off in channels; to exhaust; to deprive by drawing off gradually of liquor (a country of men).—*v.t.* To flow off gradually, to be emptied or deprived of liquor by flowing or dropping.—*n.* The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous flow or withdrawal; a channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; pl. the grain from the mash-tub.—

Drainable, drā'nā-bl, a. Capable of being drained.—**Drainage, drā'nāj, n.** A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; the system of drains and other works by which any town, surface, and the like, is freed from water; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; the water carried away from a district by natural or other channels.—**Drainer, drā'ner, n.** One who or that which drains; one who constructs channels for draining land; cookery, a perforated plate for letting fluids escape.—**Drain-tile, Draining-tile, n.** A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains.—**Drain-trap, n.** A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them.

Drake, drak, n. [Contr. from a form *enedrice, endroko* (Icei. *andrika*, O.H.G. *antrecho, antricho*), a hypothetical masculine of A. Sax. *ened*, a duck, the termination *ric*, being the same as that in *bishopric*, and akin to Goth. *reiks*, ruling, G. *reich*, a duke.] The male of the duck kind; a species of fly used as bait in angling.

Dram, dram, n. [Contr. from *drachma*.] Apothecaries' weight, a weight of the third part of an ounce, or 60 grains; *avoirdupois* weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once.—**Dram-shop, n.** A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities.

Drama, drā'ma, n. [Gr. *drama*, from *drao*, to do, to act.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action, generally designed to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest; dramatic composition or literature; dramatic representation and all that is connected with it.—**Dramatic, Dramatical, dra-mat'ik, dra-mat'i-kal, a.** Of or pertaining to the drama or plays represented on the stage; appropriate to or in the form of a drama; theatrical; characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama (a dramatic description).—**Dramatically, dra-mat'i-kal, ad.** In the manner of the drama; vividly and strikingly.—**Dramatist, dram'a-tist, n.** The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.—**Dramatizable, dram'a-ti-zā-bl, a.** Capable of being dramatized.—**Dramatize, dram'a-tis, v.t.**—*dramatized, dramatizing.* To comply in the form of the drama; to adapt to the form of a play.—**Dramaturgy, dram'a-tēr-jī, n.** [Gr. *dramaturgos*, dramatic composition—*drama*, and *ergon*, work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage.—**Dramaturgic, dram-a-tēr-jik, a.** Pertaining to dramaturgy; theatrical; hence, unreal.—**Dramaturgist, dram-a-tēr-jist, n.** One skilled in dramaturgy.

Drank, pret. of drink.

Draps, drāp, v.t.—*draped, draping.* [Fr. *draper*, to drape, from *drap*, cloth. **Drap.**] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth; to dispose drapery about for use or ornament.—**Draper, drā'per, n.** [Fr. *drapier*.] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.—**Draperied, drā'per-id, a.** Furnished with drapery.—**Drapery, drā'per-i, n.** [Fr. *draperie*.] The occupation of a draper; fabrics of wool or linen; the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung.

Drastic, drast'ik, a. [Gr. *drastikos*, from *drao*, to do, to act.] Acting with strength or violence; powerful; emeticans.—*n.* A strong purgative.

Dracht, draft, n. [From *draw*, *drag*.] The act of drawing; the capacity of being drawn (a cart or plough of easy draught); the drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines; a drawing or first sketch; an outline; a sweeping of the water for fish with a net; that which is taken by sweeping with a net (a draught of fishes); the depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; a current of

air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney; *pl.* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checked squares. — *On draught*, drawn out to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c. — *s. f.* To draw out; to sketch roughly; to draft. — *a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (*draught ale*). — *Draught-bar*, *n.* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses for draught purposes; a swing-tree or swingle-tree. — *Draught-board*, *n.* A checked board for playing draughts. — *Draught-compasses*, *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, &c. — *Draughtsman*, *draftsman*, *n.* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings. — *Draughtsmanship*, *draftsman-ship*, *n.* The office or work of a draughtsman. — *Draughty*, *drafty*, *ti*, *a.* Of or pertaining to draughts of air; exposed to draughts. — *Drave*, *draw*, old and poetical pret. of *drive*. — *Dravidian*, *dravidian*, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Dravida*, the name of an old province of India; applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c. — *Draw*, *dra*, *v. f.* — *draw* (*dra*), *draw* (*dra*), *drawing*. [A softened form of *drag* (which see).] To pull along after one; to haul; to cause to advance by force applied in front of the thing moved or at the fore end; to pull out; to unshackle; to bring out from some receptacle (to *draw water*); to let run out; to extract (blood, wine); to attract; to cause to move or tend toward; to allure; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to lead, as a motive; to induce to move; to inhale; to take into the lungs; to pull more closely together, or apart (to *draw a curtain*); to lengthen; to extend in length; to form by extension (to *draw wire*); to form (a line) between two points; to represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; to describe in words or to represent in fancy; to derive, deduce, have, or receive from some source; to receive from customers or patrons; to receive or take (to *draw money from a bank*); to extort; to force out (groans, tears); to write in due form; to form in writing; to take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by such drawing; to require (so many feet of water) for floating; to bend (to *draw the bow*); to evacuate; to finish, as a game, battle, &c., so either party can claim the victory. — *To draw a badge, for*, &c., to draw or force it from its cover. — *To draw in*, to contract; to pull back; to collect or bring together; to entice, or inveigle. — *To draw off*, to draw away; to withdraw; to abstract (the mind); to draw or take from; to cause to flow from. — *To draw on*, to allure; to entice; to occasion; to cause. — *To draw over*, to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party. — *To draw out*, to lengthen; to extend; to compose or form in writing; to cause to issue forth; to elicit, by questioning or address; to cause to be declared, or called forth. — *To draw together*, to collect or be collected. — *To draw up*, to raise; to lift; to form in order of battle; to array; to compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing. — *s. f.* To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to act or have influence, as a weight; to shrink; to contract; to advance; to approach; to resort or betake one's self to; to unshackle a sword; to use or practice the art of delineating figures; to form a picture; to make a draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person. — *To draw back*, to retire; to move back; to withdraw. — *To draw near or nigh*, to approach; to come near. — *To draw off*, to retire; to retreat. — *To draw on*, to advance; to approach. — *To draw up*, to form themselves in regular order (as troops); to assume a certain order or arrangement;

to stop a horse by pulling the reins. — *a.* The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; a drawn game. — *Drawable*, *dra'bi*, *a.* Capable of being drawn. — *Draw-back*, *dra'bak*, *n.* What detracts from profit or pleasure; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage; a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted, as duty on spirits when they are sent abroad. — *Draw-bolt*, *n.* A coupling-plug. — *Draw-bridge*, *dra'brjz*, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down or opened or shut horizontally, to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. — *Draw-cut*, *n.* A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c. — *Drawee*, *dra'ee*, *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn. — *Drawer*, *dra'er*, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who draws liquor from a cask; a waiter (*Shak*); one who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money; a sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau; *pl.* an under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes. — *Draw-gate*, *n.* The valve of a sluice. — *Draw-gear*, *n.* A harness adapted for draught-horses; the apparatus or parts by which railway carriages are coupled together, &c. — *Drawing*, *dra'ing*, *n.* The act of one who draws; the representation or delineation of an object on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c.; the amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment. — *Drawing-board*, *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting in water-colours, &c. — *Drawing-master*, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing. — *Drawing-paper*, *n.* A large-sized variety of stout paper, used for making drawings. — *Drawing-pen*, *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. — *Drawing-pencil*, *n.* A black-lead pencil used in drawing. — *Drawing-room*, *n.* [For *withdrawing-room*, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining-room.] A room in a house appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished persons hold levees, or private persons receive parties; the formal reception of evening company at a royal court. — *Drawn*, *dra'p*, *n.* and *a.* Filled; haled; allured; unshathed; extended; delineated, &c.; not decided, from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory (a *drawn battle*). — *Draw-net*, *n.* A net for catching birds. — *Draw-plate*, *n.* A stout plate of steel, pierced with a graduated series of conical holes, for drawing wire through in order to reduce and elongate it. — *Draw-well*, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket. — *Drawl*, *dra'l*, *v. f.* [A dim. form from *draw* or *drag*.] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone; to whine away in an indolent manner. — *s. f.* To speak with slow utterance. — *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice. — *Drawlingly*, *dra'ling-ly*, *adv.* In a drawling manner. — *Dray*, *dra*, *n.* [A Sax. *draps*, from *dragan*.] A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels, such as those used by brewers. — *Drayage*, *dra'az*, *n.* The use of a dray; charge for the use of a dray. — *Dray-horse*, *n.* A horse used in a dray. — *Drayman*, *n.* A man who attends a dray. — *Dread*, *dred*, *n.* [A Sax. *draedan*, on *dradana*, to fear.] Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger; terror; awe; fear united with respect; the cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded (O.T.). *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree. — *s. f.* To fear in a great degree. — *s. i.* To be in great fear. — *Dreader*, *dred'er*, *n.* One that dreads. — *Dreadful*, *dred'ful*, *a.* Impressing dread or great fear; terrible; formidable; awful; venerable. — *n.* A print chiefly devoted to the narration of stories of criminal life, frightful accidents, &c. [Colloq.] — *Dreadfully*, *dred'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a manner to be dreaded. —

Dreadfulness, *dred'ful-ness*, *n.* The quality of being dreadful. — *Dreadless*, *dred'less*, *a.* Free from fear or dread; undaunted; intrepid. — *Dreadlessness*, *dred'less-ness*, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness. — *Dreadnaught*, *dred'nat*, *n.* A person that fears nothing; a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain; a garment made of such cloth. — *Dream*, *drem*, *n.* [A Sax. *dræam*, joy, melody; O. Fris. *dræm*, D. *dröom*, G. *traum*, O. Sax. *dræm*, dream.] The thought or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; *Scrp.* impressions on the minds of sleeping persons made by divine agency; a matter which has only an imaginary reality; a visionary scheme or conceit; vain fancy; an unfounded suspicion. — *s. f.* — *dreamed* or *dreams* (*dremt*), *dreaming*. To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep; with of before a noun; to think; to imagine; to think idly. — *s. i.* To see in a dream. — *To dream away*, to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend idly. — *Dreamer*, *drem'er*, *n.* One who dreams; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes. — *Dreamy*, *drem'i*, *a.* Full of dreaming or musing. — *Dreamful*, *drem'ful*, *a.* Full of dreams. [Tenn.] — *Dreaminess*, *drem'i-ness*, *n.* State of being dreamy. — *Dreamland*, *drem'land*, *n.* The land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie. — *Dreamless*, *drem'less*, *a.* Free from dreams. — *Dreamlessly*, *drem'less-ly*, *adv.* In a dreamless manner. — *Dreamy*, *drem'i*, *a.* Full of dreams; associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams; dream-like. — *Dreary*, *dre'ri*, *a.* [A Sax. *dræorig*, bloody, sad, sorrowful, *dræor*, blood, from *dræowen* (Goth. *dræwans*), to fall, with common conversion of a into y; akin to G. *dræwig*, sad, *trauern*, to mourn.] Dismal; gloomy; waste and desolate; distressing; oppressively monotonous. — *Drear*, *dre'r*, *n.* Dismal; gloomy with solitude. — *Drearily*, *dre'ri-ly*, *adv.* Dismal; gloomily. — *Dreariness*, *dre'ri-ness*, *n.* The state of being dreary. — *Drearily*, *dre'ri-ly*, *adv.* Very dreary. — *Dredge*, *dredj*, *n.* [From the stem of *drag*, the *g* being softened as in *brim* from *older brig*.] A drag-net for taking up shells, &c.; an apparatus for bringing up shells, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation; a machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c. — *s. f.* — *dragged*, *dragging*. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to remove sand, silt, &c., from by the use of a dredge. — *Dredger*, *dred'jer*, *n.* One who or that which dredges. — *Dredging-machine*, *dragging-vest*, *n.* A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c. — *Dredge*, *dredj*, *n.* [Fr. *draps*, mixed provender for horses and cattle; It. *drappes*, from Gr. *dragemata*, dried fruits.] A mixture of oats and barley sown together. — *s. f.* To sprinkle flour on roast meat. — *Dredge-box*, *dragging-box*, *dragger*, *dred'jer*, *n.* A utensil for scattering flour on meats when roasting. — *Dregs*, *drægs*, *n. pl.* [Icos. *drægg*, Sw. *drægg*, *drægg*, lees; probably connected with *drag*, *drag*, the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off.] The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, the most vile and worthless among men. — *Dreg*, in the singular, is found in Spenser and Shakspeare. — *Dregginess*, *drægg'i-ness*, *n.* State of being dreggy. — *Dreggy*, *drægg'ig*, *drægg'ish*, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent. — *Drench*, *dræns*, *v. f.* [A Sax. *dræncan*, *dræncan*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink. *Drink*.] To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate; to purge violently (an animal) with medicine. — *n.* [A Sax. *dræne*, a draught.] A draught; a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse. — *Drencher*, *dræns'er*, *n.* One who drenches. — *Dress*, *dræ*, *v. f.* — *dressed* or *drest*, *dræsing*. [Fr. *dræser*, to make right, prepare, from a L.L. verb *directare*, *directare*, to make straight, from L. *directus*, straight. *Di-*

draw.] To make straight or in a straight line (troops); to put to rights; to put in good order; to till or cultivate; to treat (a wound or sore) with remedies or curative appliances; to prepare, in a general sense; to make suitable or fit for something (leather, a lamp, &c.); to put clothes on; to invest with garments; to adorn; to deck.—To draw up or out, to clothe elaborately, pompously, or elegantly.—*v.t.* **Milit.** to arrange one's self in proper position in a line; to clothe one's self; to put on garments.—*n.* Clothes, garments, or apparel; collectively, a suit of clothes; a costume; a lady's gown.—**Dress-circle, n.** A portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress.—**Dress-coat, n.** A coat with narrow pointed tails, which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, &c.—**Dresser, dress'er, n.** One who dresses, one employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; a hospital assistant, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c.—[*Fr. dressoir.*] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; a kind of low cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils.—**Dressing, dress'ing, n.** The act of one who dresses; what is used to dress; an application to a wound or sore; in a general sense, what is used to dress; are spread over land; gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics; *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c., or the nutritious ingredients to complete a salad; *arch*, mouldings round doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.—**Dressing-case, n.** A box containing requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, &c.—**Dressing-gown, n.** A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.—**Dressing-room, n.** An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.—**Dressing-table, n.** A table provided with conveniences for the toilet.—**Dressmaker, dress'mak'er, n.** A maker of ladies' dresses.—**Dressy, dress'y, a.** Very attentive to dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [Colloq.]

Drew, drō, pret. of draw.

Drey, drā, n. Squirrel's nest.

Drabble, drab'l, v.t.—*drabbled, drabbling.* [A dim. from *drap*, and properly *dripples*.] To give out or let fall in drops.—*v.t.* To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops.—**Drabbled, Drib'let, drib'let, n.** One of a number of small pieces or parts; a small sum doled out as one of a series.

Drar, drār, n. Under Dav.

Drift, drift, n. [From *drife*, A. Sax. *drifan*—*Icel. drift*, a snow-drift; Dan. *drift*, impulse, drive; D. *drift*, drove, course. *Davre*, and comp. *rise, rift, shrive, shift; thrise, thrist*.] A drove or flock; a heap of matter driven together by the wind or water (a snow-drift); a driving or impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; tendency; aim (the *drift* of one's remarks); intention; design; purpose; a name in South Africa for a ford; *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; *met.*, the distance which a vessel drives through wind or current when lying to or hove-to during a gale; *geol.*, earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs and glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged.—*Drift of a current*, the rate at which it flows.—*v.t.* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water or air; to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; *mining*, to make a drift; to search for metals or ores.—*v.t.* To drive into a heap.—*n.* Drifted by wind or currents (*drift sand, drift ice*).—**Drifter, drift'er, n.** A boat that uses drift-nets.—**Driftless, drift'less, a.** Without drift; purposeless; aimless.—**Drift-net, n.** A large fishing net that hangs upright and catches herring, mackerel, &c., by the gills.—**Drift-sail, n.** A sail used under water to keep the ship's head right, and prevent her driving too fast.—**Drift-wood, n.** Same as

Gulf-wood.—**Drift-wood, n.** Wood drifted or floated by water.—**Drifty, drift'y, a.** Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drill, drill, v.t. [From D. *drillen*, to bore, to drill soldiers; G. *drillen*, to bore; from same root as *through, thrill, thrill* in nostril. (In the agricultural sense, however, perhaps of different origin.)] To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; *agri.* to sow in rows, drills, or channels; to teach and train soldiers or others to their duty by frequent exercises; hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—*v.t.* To go through the exercises prescribed to recruits, &c.—*n.* A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; the act of training soldiers, &c., to their duty, or the exercises by which they are trained; *agri.* a row of seeds deposited in the earth, or the trench or channel in which the seed is deposited; also a machine for sowing seeds in rows.—**Drill-barrow, n.** *Agri.* an implement for forming drills, sowing the seed, and covering it with earth.—**Drill-bow, n.** A small bow, the string of which is used for rapidly turning a drill.—**Drill-harrow, n.** A small harrow employed in drill-husbandry.—**Drill-plough, n.** A plough for sowing grain in drills.—**Drill-press, Drilling-machine, n.** A machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal.—**Drill-sergeant, n.** A sergeant who drills soldiers.

Drill, Drilling, drill, drill'ing, n. [G. *drillich*, from *drst*, three, in a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way.] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth.

Drily. Under Dav.

Drink, drink, v.i.—*drank or drunk (pret.), drank or drunken (pp.)*. [A. Sax. *drincan*—D. *drinken*, *Icel. drekka*, G. *trinken*, Goth. *drinkan*, to drink. Hence *drench* and *thirst* or other purpose; especially, to take intoxicating liquor; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; to be an habitual drunkard.—*v.t.* To drink to, to salute in drinking; to drink in honour of; to wish well to, in taking the cup.—*To drink deep*, to drink a deep draught; to indulge in liquor to excess.—*v.t.* To swallow (liquids); to imbibe; to suck in; to absorb; to take in through the senses (to drink delight); to inhale.—*To drink down*, to take away thought or consideration of (care, &c.) by drinking.—*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught.—*To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into.—*To drink up*, to drink the whole.—*To drink the health*, or to the health of, to drink while expressing good wishes for; to signify good-will by drinking; to pledge.—*n.* Liquor to be swallowed; a draught of liquor; intoxicating liquors.—*In drink*, drunk; tipsy.—**Drinkable, drink'able, a.** Fit or suitable for drink; potable.—*n.* A liquor that may be drunk.—**Drinkableness, drink'ableness, n.**—**Drinker, drink'er, n.** One who drinks, particularly one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard.—**Drinking, drink'ing, a.** Connected with the use of intoxicating liquors.—**Drinking-bout, n.** A convivial revel a set to at drinking.—**Drinking-fountain, n.** A public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst.—**Drinking-horn, n.** A cup or goblet made of horn.—**Drinking-song, n.** A song in praise of drinking; a bacchanalian song.—**Drink-money, n.** Money offered to buy liquor for drink.—**Drink-offering, n.** A Jewish offering of wine, &c.

Drip, drip, v.t.—*dripped, dripping*. [A. Sax. *drīpan*, to drip; D. *druppen*, G. *tröpfeln*, *Icel. drípa*, D. *druppen*, G. *tröpfeln*, Akin *drop*.] To fall in drops; to have any liquid falling from it in drops.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops.—*n.* A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; that which falls in drops; dripping, or melted fat from meat while roasting; the edge of a roof; the cornice projecting so as to throw off water; a drip-stone.—**Dripping, drip'ing, n.** The fat which falls from meat in roasting.—

Drip-stone, n. *Arch.* a projecting moulding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain.

Drive, driv, v.t.—*drove (formerly drove); driven, driving*. [A. Sax. *drifan*—Goth. *drēban*, D. *driven*, Dan. *drive*, G. *treiben*, to drive, to urge or carry on. *Drift* and *drive* are derivatives.] To impel or urge by physical means; to force or move by force; to force or move by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to constrain; to press or carry to a great length (an argument); to chase or hunt; to keep horses or other animals moving onward while directing their course; to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them; to guide or regulate a machine; to convey in a carriage or other vehicle; to carry on, prosecute, engage in (a trade, a bargain); *mining*, to dig horizontally; to cut a horizontal gallery or tunnel.—*v.t.* To be forced along or impelled (a ship *drives* before the wind); to rush and press with violence (a storm *drives* against the house); to go in a carriage; to travel in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals; to aim or tend; to aim a blow; to make a stroke.—*To let drive*, to aim a blow; to strike.—*n.* A journey or airing in a vehicle; a course on which carriages are driven; a road prepared for impulsion.—**Driver, driv'er, n.** One who or that which drives; the person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team; *navy*, a large fore-and-aft quadrilateral sail, called also the *Spanker*, on the mizen mast; *mach.* the main wheel in which motion is communicated to a train of wheels; a driving-wheel.—**Driver-ant, n.** A singular species of ant in West Africa, so named from its driving before it almost every animal that comes in its way.—**Driving, driv'ing, n.** and *a.* Having great force of impulse or power.—**Driving-shaft, n.** A shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to a machine.—**Driving-wheel, n.** *Mech.* a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others; the large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank-axle or main-shaft.

Drivel, driv'el, v.i.—*drivelled, drivelling*. [A modification of *drabble*, from root of *drīb*.] To slobber; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak of foolish in the mouth; *n.* saliva flowing from the mouth; silly unmeaning talk; senseless twaddle.—**Driveller, driv'el'er, n.** One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

Drizzle, driz'l, v.i.—*drizzled, drizzling*. [A dim. from A. Sax. *drēdan*, Goth. *drēsan*, to fall; like Prov. G. *driseln*, to dizzle. *Darav.*] To rain in small drops; to fall from the clouds in very fine particles.—*v.t.* To shed in small drops or particles.—*n.* A small or fine rain; mistle.—**Drizzly, driz'ly, a.** Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

Droger, droger, drō'ger, n. A small West Indian coasting craft, for carrying goods.

Droit, droit, n. [Fr., from L. *directus*.] Right; law; justice; a fiscal charge or duty.—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high-admiral.

Droll, drōl, a. [See a word as *Fr. drôle*, D. *drōl*, G. *drōll*, a. *drōl*, short person, a droll; Gael. *droll*, a. *drōl*, a. *drōl*, a kind of imp or hobgoblin.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous.—*n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.—*v.t.* To jest; to play the buffoon.—**Drollery, drōl'ery, n.** The quality of being droll; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun; comicalness; humour.—**Drollish, drō'lish, a.** Somewhat droll.

Dromedary, drum'ed-ary, n. [L. *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed from Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running, from stem of *dramain*, to run.] A species of camel,

Fate, far, fat, fall;

mé, met, hér;

pine, pin;

note, not, nôve;

tûbe, tub, tull;

oil, pound; S. Sc. abeam—the Fr. a.

called also the Arabian camel, with one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two humps.

Drons, drón, n. [A. Sax. *drón*, the drone-bee; L. G. and Dan. *drone*, Sw. *drone*, *drone*, Ger. *dröhne*, from the sound it makes; comp. *humble-bee*, G. *Hummel*, and the verb *hunn*] The male of the honey-bee; a udder; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; one of the largest tubes of the bagpipe, which emit a continued deep tone.—*v. t.*—*droned, droning*. [Dan. *drone*, Sw. *dróna*, to drone; akin to *hunn*, *dröhne*, a sound.] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound; to hum; to snore; to make use of a dull monotonous tone; to live in idleness.—*v. t.* To read or speak in a dull, monotonous, droning manner.—**Dronish, drón'ish, a.** Like or *v.* staining to a drone; sluggish; lazy; inactive; slow.—**Dronishly, drón'ish-ly, adv.** In a dronish manner.—**Dronishness, drón'ish-ness, n.**—**Drony, drón'ly, a.** Like a drone; dronish.

Drop, dróp, v. t. [A form of *dróp, dróp*.] To sink or hang down; to bend downward, as from weakness or exhaustion; to languish from grief or other cause; to fall or sink; to decline; to be dispirited; to come towards a close (*Tenn.*).—*v. i.* To sink or hang down.—*n.* The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down; a drooping position or state.—**Drooper, dróp'er, n.** One who or that which droops.—**Droopingly, dróp'ing-ly, adv.** In a drooping manner.

Drop, dróp, n. [A. Sax. *drôpa*, O. Sax. *drôp*, Icel. *drôpt*, D. *drop*, G. *tröpfel*, a drop; akin *dröbble*, *dríp*, *drôp*.] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, falling or pendant, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; what resembles or hangs in the form of a drop, as a hanging diamond ornament, a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c.; a very small quantity of liquor; a small quantity of anything (a drop of pity; *SAsk*); that part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which he suddenly dropped; also the distance which he has to fall; the curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience; pl. a liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.—*v. t.*—**Dropped, dropping**. [A. Sax. *drôpan*, from the noun = D. *drôppen*, G. *tröpfen*.] To pour or let fall in drops; to let fall, lower, or let down (to drop the anchor); to let go, dismiss, lay aside, break off from; to quit, leave, omit; to utter (words) slightly, briefly, or casually; to send in an off-hand informal manner (*drop me a few lines*).—*v. i.* To fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; to let drops fall; to drip; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to sink lower; to cease; to die suddenly; to fail, as in battle; to come to an end; to be allowed to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into*.—**Drop a stern** (*naut.*), to slacken speed so as to let another vessel get ahead.—**To drop down**, to sail, row, or move down a river.—**Dropping** (*naut.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—**Drop-drill, a.** *Agri.* an agricultural implement, which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously.—**Drop-let, dróp'let, n.** A little drop.—**Dropper, dróp'er, n.** One who or that which drops.—**Dropping, dróp'ing, n.** The act of one who drops; a falling in drops; that which drops; pl. the dung of animals.—**Droppingly, dróp'ing-ly, adv.** In drops.—**Drop-hammer, Drop-press, n.** A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil; used for embedding, punching, &c.—**Drop-scene, n.** A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage in theatre.—**Drop-tin, n.** Fine tin.

Dropey, dróp'ey, n. [Formerly *Aydrops*, from Gr. *Aydrops*, *Dropsy*, from *Aydros*, water.] *Med.* an unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular tissue.—**Droptical, dróp'ti-kal, a.**

Diseased with dropsy; inclined to dropsy; resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.—**Dropticalness, dróp'ti-kal-ness, n.**—**Droptical, dróp'ti-kal, a.** Affected with dropsy; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation. **Droopy, dróp'ey, n.** [Rus. *droshki*.] A kind of Russian four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia.

Drossmeter, drós-mé't-er, n. [Gr. *drossos*, dew, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night.

Dross, drós, n. [A. Sax. *drôs*, *dross*, from *drôsan*, to fall; D. *dross*, Icel. *trôs*, rubbish; Sc. *drusk*, *drugs*; Dan. *dryss*, to fall. **DREAV.**] The refuse or impurities of metals; rust; waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part.—**Drossiness, drós'ies, n.** The quality or state of being drossy.—**Drossy, drós'ly, a.** Like dross; pertaining to dross; full of or abounding with refuse matter; worthless; foul; impure.

Drought, drout, n. [Contr. from A. Sax. *drugoth*, *drugoth*, from *drôp*, *drôp*, *dry*; like D. *drooght*, from *droop*, *dry*. **DUV.**] Dry weather; want of rain; such a continuance of dry weather as affects the crops; aridness; thirst; want of drink; scarcity; lack.—**Droughtiness, drout'ies, n.** The state of being droughty.—**Droughty, drout'ly, a.** Characterized by drought or the absence of rain or moisture; arid; thirsty.—**Drowth, drouth, n.** Drought; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.—**Drowthiness, dronth'iness, n.**—**Drowthy, drouth'ly, a.** devoid of moisture; droughty; thirsty, especially for strong drink.

Drove, dröv, n. [A. Sax. *drôf*, from *drôfan*, to drive.] A number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body; a collection of animals moving forward; a crowd of people in motion; a flock.—**Drover, drö'v-er, n.** One who drives cattle or sheep to market, or from one locality to another.

Drown, drôn, v. t. [From A. Sax. *drûncian*, to sink in water, to be drunk, from *drûncen*, pp. of *drûncan*, to drink; Dan. *drûne*, to drown. *DANA, DANCEN.*] To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid; to overflow, overwhelm, or inundate; to put an end to, as if by drowning or overwhelming; to overpower (to drown care; to drown one's voice).—*v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

Drowse, drouz, v. t.—**drowsed, drowsing**. [A. Sax. *drûsan*, *drûsian*, to be slow, to languish; allied to *drôsan*, to fall, to drop; D. *drôosen*, to dose, to slumber. **DAAV.**] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy or dull.—*v. i.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.—**Drowsily, dröz'si-ly, adv.** In a drowsy manner.—**Drowsiness, dröz'si-ness, n.** State of being drowsy.—**Drowsy, dröz'sy, a.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; sluggish; stupid; disposing to sleep; lulling.

Drub, drub, v. t.—**drubbed, drubbing**. [Prov. E. *drub*; akin to Icel. and Sw. *drubba*, to beat; G. *trüben*, to hit.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.—**n.** A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.—**Druber, drüb'er, n.** One who drubs or beats.—**Drubbing, drüb'ing, n.** A cudgelling; a sound beating.

Drudge, druj, v. t.—**drudged, drudging**. [Softened form of O. E. *drugga*, *drugg*, to work laboriously; origin doubtful.] To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.—**n.** One who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.—**Drudgery, druj'ér-ly, n.** Ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.—**Drudgingly, druj'ing-ly, adv.** With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

Drug, drug, n. [Fr. *drogue*; Fr. Sp. *Pg.* *It. droga*, all from D. *droog*, the same word as A. Sax. *drôp*, *dry*—because the ancient medicines were chiefly dried herbs.] Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition

or preparation of medicines; any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable; an article of slow sale or in no demand in the market.—*v. t.*—**drugged, drugging**. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.—*v. t.* To mix with drugs; to introduce some narcotic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines; to administer narcotics to; to render insensible with a narcotic drug.—**Druggist, drug'ist, n.** One who deals in merely to hny and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

Druggot, drug'et, n. [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash. *DUTO.*] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, need for covering carpets, and also as an article of clothing.

Druid, druid, n. [Ir. and Gael. *druidh*, W. *derwydd*.] A priest or minister of religion who superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.—**Druidess, druid'ess, n.** A female druid.

Druidical, druid'ik-ál, druid'ik-ál, a. Pertaining to the druids.—**Druidical stones**, the name popularly given to large upright stones, found in various localities and sometimes forming circles, from an uncertain assumption that they were druidical places of worship.—**Druidism, druid'iz-izm, n.** The doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the druids.

Drum, drúm, n. [Probably, like *drumme*, G. *trommel*, a drum, Dan. *drum*, a booming sound; Goth. *drumja*, a sound.] An instrument of music commonly in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, the ends being beaten with sticks to produce the sound; a mechanical contrivance resembling a drum in shape, and used in connection with machinery of various kinds, &c.; the tympanum or barrel of the organ; a quantity packed in the form of a drum; a round box containing figs; a tea before dinner; a kettle-drum; a name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party; a storm-drum.—*v. t.*—**drummed, drumming**. To beat a drum; to beat with rapid movements of the fingers; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to throb; to resound dully. *v. i.* To perform on a drum; to expel with beat of drum (he was *drummed out* of the regiment); to summon by beat of drum; to *drum up*, to assemble or call together by beat of drum.—**Drum-head, n.** The head or top of a drum; a variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head.—**Drumhead's court-martial**, a court-martial called suddenly on the field.—**Drum-major, n.** The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—**Drummer, drum'er, n.** One who drums; one whose office is to beat the drum.—**Drum-stick, n.** The stick with which a drum is beaten; what resembles a drum-stick, as the upper joint of the leg of a turkey.

Drunk, drung, a. [From *drunken*, *DANA.*] Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor.—**Drunkard, drung'k-árd, n.** One given to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.—**Drunken, drung'ken, a.** [Part of *drunk*, but now used chiefly as an adjective.] Intoxicated; drunk; given to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness.—**Drunk quarrel**, *Drunkanly, drung'ken-ly, adv.* In a drunken manner. (*Shak.*)—**Drunkness, drung'ken-ness, n.** The state of being drunk; the habit of indulging in intoxication; intoxication; inebriety.

Drupe, dróp, n. [Fr. *drupe*, L. *drupa*, Gr. *drúpa*, an over-ripe olive.] *Bot.* a stone fruit, such as the cherry or plum; a fruit in which the outer part is fleshy while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel.—**Drupeaceous, drúp'e-á-shus, a.** Producing drupes; pertaining to drupes, or consisting of drupes.—**Drupel, dróp'el, n.** *Bot.* a little drupe.

Druse, druse, n. [*G. drusus, a gland.*] A cavity in a rock or mineral having its interior surface studded with crystals. — **Drusy, drusy, a.** Pertaining to a druse; having the surface composed of very small prominent crystals nearly equal in size. **Dry, dri, a.** [*A. Sax. dryps, drige, dris* (*D. droog, G. trocken*), dry, whence *dryan, drigun, to dry.*] *Drought* and *drug* are derivatives.] Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not moist; arid; not giving milk; thirsty; craving drink; barren; jaune; plain; unembellished; destitute of interest; quietly sarcastic; caustic; discouraging; expressive of a degree of displeasure; cold and not friendly (*a dry reception*). — *Dry goods, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, ribbons, &c.*, in distinction from groceries. — *Dry steam, superheated steam.* — *Dry stone walls, walls built of stone without mortar.* — *Dry wines, those in which no sweetness is perceptible.* — *v.t.* — *dried, drying.* To make dry; to free from water or from moisture of any kind; to delicately; to expose in order to evaporation of moisture; to deprive of natural juices, sap, or greenness. — *To dry up, to deprive wholly of water; to scorch or parch with thirst.* — *v.i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; sometimes with *up*. — **Dryar, drier, dr'er, a.** One who or that which dries or makes dry; a desiccative; specifically a preparation to increase the hardening and drying properties of paint. — **Drying, drying, a.** Adapted to exhaust moisture; having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard. — **Dryly, Drily, dri'ly, adv.** Without moisture; coldly; frigidly; without affection; severely; sarcastically; barrenly; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain. — **Dryness, dri'nes, a.** The state or quality of being dry. — **Dry-shak, dri'shak, v.t.** To beat severely. [*Shak.*] — **Dryfoot, dri'fut, adv.** Pursuing game by the scent. — **Dry-measure, n.** The measure for dry goods, by quarters, bushels, pecks, &c. — **Dry-nurse, n.** A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast; one who stands to another in a somewhat similar relationship to that of a dry-nurse; *midiv*, slang, an inferior officer who instructs his superior in his duties. — *v.t.* To act as dry-nurse to; to feed, attend, and bring up without the breast. — **Dry-pile, a.** A form of the ordinary voltaic pile, in which the liquid is replaced by some hygroscopic substance, as paper water and allowed to dry. — **Dry-point, n.** A sharp etching needle, used to cut fine lines in copper. — **Dry-rot, dri'rot, n.** A well-known disease affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it. — **Dry-salter, dri'sal-ter, n.** Formerly, a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c. — **Dry-saltary, dri'sal-ter-i, a.** The articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter. — **Dry-shod, adv.** Without wetting the feet. — **Dry-stone, a.** A term applied to a wall not cemented with mortar. **Dryad, dri'ad, n.** [*Gr. dryas, dryados, from drys, an oak, a tree.*] *Myth.* a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods. — **Dryite, dri't, n.** *Geol.* fragments petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized. **Dual, du'al, a.** [*L. dualis, from duo, two; akin duet, double, doubt, dubious, &c.*] Expressing the number two; existing as two; consisting of two; twofold; a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of. — *n.* *Gram.* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of. — **Dualism, du'a-lizm, n.** A twofold division; a system founded on a double basis or based in belief of two fundamental existences; the belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one

good, the other evil; the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other; the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations. — **Dualist, du'a-list, n.** One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms. — **Dualistic, du'a-lis'tik, a.** Pertaining to dualism; characterized by duality. — **Duality, du'al-ty, a.** The state of being two or of being divided into two. — **Dearchy, du'ar-ki, a.** [*Gr. dyo, two, and arche, rule.*] Government by two persons. **Duan, du'an, a.** [*Gael. and Ir.*] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song. **Dub, dub, v.t.** — *dubbed, dubbing.* [*A. Sax. dubban, to strike, to dub knight; Icel. dubba, to dub.*] To strike with a sword and make a knight; to give the accolade to; to confer any dignity or new character on; to entitle; to speak of as; to make smooth, or of an equal surface, by some operation; to smooth with an adze; to rub with grease, as leather when being curried; to raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles. — *n.* A blow. **Dub, dub, n.** [Probably of same root as *dip* and *deep*.] A puddle; a small pool of foul stagnant water. **Dubious, du'bi-us, a.** [*L. dubius, moving alternately in two opposite directions, from root of duo, two. Doxstr.*] Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; uncertain; not ascertained or known exactly; not clear or plain; occasioning or involving doubt; of uncertain event or issue. — **Dubiously, du'bi-us-ly, adv.** In a dubious manner. — **Dubiousness, du'bi-us-ness, n.** The state of being dubious. — **Dublety, du'bi-ly, n.** [*L. dubitas.*] Doubtfulness; a feeling of doubt. — **Dublocity, du'bi-os-i-ty, n.** Deceitfulness; doubtfulness. — **Dubitableness, du'bi-ta-bil-i-ty, n.** [*L. dubito, to waver in opinion.*] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain. — **Dubitancy, du'bi-tan-sy, n.** Doubt; uncertainty. — **Dubitate, du'bi-tat, v.t.** To hesitate. — **Dubitation, du'bi-ta-tion, n.** [*L. dubitatio.*] The act of doubting or hesitating; doubt. **Ducal, du'kal, a.** [*L. ducalis, pertaining to a leader, from dux, ducis, a leader. Du'ca.*] Pertaining to a duke. — **Ducally, du'kal-i-ly, adv.** After the manner of a duke; in relation with a duke or a ducal family. — **Ducat, du'cat, n.** [*Fr. ducat, It. duccato, from L. ducatus, a duchy (the particular duchy originating the name being uncertain), from L. dux, Du'ca.*] A coin formerly common in several continental states, either of silver or gold; average value of the former, 3s. to 3s., and of the latter about 5s. 4d. — **Ducatoon, duk at-on, n.** [*Fr. ducatoon, from ducat.*] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of different values. — **Duchess, duch'es, n.** [*Fr. duchesse, from duc, duke.*] The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy. — **Duchy, duch'i, n.** [*Fr. duché.*] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. **Duck, duk, n.** (Same word as *D. dock, Sw. duk, G. tuch, cloth.*) A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c. **Duck, duk, n.** (Same word as *Dan. dukke, G. docke, a baby or puppet; or the name of the bird used as a term of endearment.*) A word of endearment or fondness. **Duck, duk, v.t.** [Akin to *D. dwiken, to bend the head, duck, dive, Dan. dukke, to dive, G. sencken, to dip, to dive.*] To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; to bow, stoop, or nod in order to escape a blow or the like. — *v.i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe. — *n.* [From the verb to duck.] A name of various water-fowls akin to, but distinguished from swans and geese by having broader bills, a more waddling gait from their legs being placed further back, there being also a marked difference in the

plumage of the sexes; a term of endearment (colloq.); an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water. — *To wade ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c. along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly; hence, to waste ducks and drakes of one's money, to squander it in a foolish manner.* — **Duck-bill, duck-mole, n.** A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck. *Oenitrus vinctus*. — **Duck-billed, a.** Having a bill like a duck. — **Ducker, duk'er, n.** One who ducks; a plunger; a diver; a cringer; a fawner. — **Duck-hawk, n.** The marsh-harrier or moor-hazzard. — **Ducking-stool, n.** A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. — **Duck-ling, duk'ling, n.** A young duck. — **Duck-meat, Duck's-meat, Duck-wood, n.** The popular name of several species of plants growing in ditches and shallow water, and floating on the surface, serving for food for ducks and geese. — **Duck-shot, n.** Large shot used for shooting wild ducks. **Duct, duk't, n.** [*L. ductus, a leading, conducting, from duco, ducere, to lead. Du'ca.*] Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conveyed, used especially of canals in the bodies of animals or in plants. — **Ductile, duk'til, a.** [*L. ductilis.*] Easy to be led or influenced (person); tractable; yielding to persuasion or instruction; capable of being drawn out into wire or threads (used of metals). — **Ductility, duk'til-i-ty, n.** In a ductile manner. — **Ductilness, duk'til-ness, n.** The quality of being ductile. — **Ductility, duk'til-i-ty, n.** The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, while their thickness or diameter is diminished, without any actual separation of their parts; a yielding disposition of mind; ready compliance. **Dudgeon, du'jon, n.** [Perhaps akin to *G. degen, a sword, a dagger.*] A small dagger; the haft or handle of a dagger (*Shak.*). **Dudgeon, du'jon, n.** [*W. dygen, anger, grudge; dygn, severe, hard, painful.*] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord. **Due, du, a.** [*O. Fr. deu, Fr. de, pp. of deoir, from L. debere, to owe. Du'rr.*] Falling to be paid or done to another; owed by one to another, and by contract, justice, or propriety required to be paid; liable or meriting to be given or devoted; owing (the attention due to one's studies); proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; reasonable; required by the circumstances (to behave with due gravity); exact; correct; owing origin or existence; to be attributed or assigned as causing (an effect due to the sun's attraction); that ought to have arrived or to be present; bound or stipulated to arrive (the mails are due). — *adv.* Directly; exactly (to sail due east). — *n.* What is owed or ought to be paid or done to another; that which justice, office, rank, or station, social relations or established rules of decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; a toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction. — **Duly, du'll, adv.** In a due, fit, or proper manner; fitly; suitably; properly; at the proper time. — **Duenna, du'nes, a.** State of being due; fitness; propriety; due quality. **Duel, du'el, n.** [*Fr. duel, It. duello, from L. duellum, old form of bellum, war, from duo, two.*] A premeditated combat between two persons with deadly weapons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel; a single combat; a fight between two fortresses, two encamped armies, and the like, carried on without the tactics of a pitched battle or an assault. — *v.t.* — *duelled, duelling.* To engage in a duel. — **Duelling, du'el-ing, n.** The practice of engaging in duels. — **Duellist, du'el-ist, n.** One who engages in a duel or in duels. — **Duelle, du'el-ly, n.** A duel; the art or practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulate it (*Shak.*). **Duenna, du'en-na, n.** [*Sp. duenna, duena, a form of donna, fem. of don, from L. domnus, a mistress.*] An elderly female appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portu-

Fâte, far, fat, fall; me, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; & Sa. abame—the Fr. a.

guess families; an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger.

Duet, Duette, dd-et', du-ét's, n. [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.] A musical composition for two voices or two instruments.

Duffel, Dufla, du-fel, dufl', n. [From *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap; frieze.

Duffer, dufer, n. A pedlar; a hawk of cheap, flashy articles; a hawker of sham jewelry; a person who is a sham; a useless character; a stupid person; a fogey (colloq.).

Dug, dug, n. [Akin to Sw. *dugga*, Dan. *dugge*, to suckle; from root seen in Skr *dūh*, to milk, *daukhar* also being from this root.] The pap or nipple of a woman or (now generally) of an animal.

Dug, dug, pret. & pp. of dig.

Dugong, dg'ong, n. [Malayan.] A herbivorous mammal of the Indian Seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow, and sometimes attaining a length of 30 feet, though generally about 7 or 8.

Duks, duk, n. [Fr. *duc*, from L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader, fr. *duco*, to lead (see also in *duci*, *duci*, *duci*, *ducere*, *ducere*, *ducere*, *ducere*, &c.); cogn. A. Sax. *luga*, a leader, E. *lug* and *low*.] A chief, prince, or leader; in Great Britain, one of the highest orders of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; in some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state.—**Dukesdom, duk'dom, n.** The territory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.—**Dukeship, duk'ship, n.** The state or dignity of a duke.

Dulcamara, dul-ka-ma'ra, n. [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Lit. bitter-sweet.] A common British hedge-plant, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade, the root and twigs of which have a peculiar bitter sweet taste.

Dulcet, dul-set, a. [O. Fr. *doctet*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; luscious; exquisite; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; agreeable to the mind.—**Dulcification, dul-si-fi-ka'shon, n.** The act of dulcifying.—**Dulcificious, dul-si-fi-ous, a.** [L. *dulcis*, and *facio*, to flow.] Flowing sweetly.—**Dulcify, dul-si-fi, vt.**—**Dulcified, dulcified, vt.** [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony; to render more agreeable to the taste.

Dulcimer, dul-si-mér, n. [Sp. *dulcímela*, It. *dolcimello*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument consisting in its modern form of a shallow quadrilateral box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers.

Dulla, dül-la, n. [Gr. *douleia*, service, from *doulos*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church.

Dull, dul, a. [A. Sax. *dot*, *dwot*, erring, dull, from *dwolan*, to be torpid or foolish; akin Goth. *dwals*, foolish; Ice. *dul*, dullness; D. *dot*, L. G. *dull*, G. *doll*, mad.] Stupid; doltish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; wanting sensibility or keenness in some of the senses (sight, hearing); not quick; sad; melancholy; depressing; dismal; gross; inanimate; insensible; not pleasing; not exhilarating; cheerless; not bright or clear; tarnished; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; cloudy; overcast.—**v. t.** To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to render less acute; to make less eager; to make sad or melancholy; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to render dim; to sully; to tarnish or cloud.—**v. i.** To become dull.—**Dullard, dul'ard, n.** The stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead.

Dullardism, dul'ard-izm, n. Stupidity; doltishness.—**Dull-brained, a.** Stupid.—**Dull-browed, a.** Having a gloomy brow or look.—**Dull-eyed, a.** With eyes dull in expression.—**Dull-head, a.** A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.—**Dullish, dul'ish, a.** Somewhat dull; somewhat stupid; tiresome.—**Dully, dul'y,**

a. Somewhat dull. [From, *-adv.* (dull'ly). Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.—**Dullness, dull'ness, n.** The state or character of being dull.

Dulse, duls, n. [Gael. *duilias*, Ir. *duiliasag*, *duise*.] A kind of edible sea-weed having a reddish-brown, or purple, frond, several inches long, found at low water adhering to the rocks.

E. Under Dug.

Duma, dum, a. [A. Sax. *dwomb*—Goth. *dwomb*, Dan. *dum*, G. *dwomb*, dumb, stupid; allied to *dim*, and perhaps Goth. *dwasha*, deaf.] Mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not accompanied with speech; effected by signs (*dumb-show*).—**To strike dumb**, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment.—**v. t.** To silence; to overpower with sound (*Shak.*).—**Dumbly, dum'ly, adv.** Mutely; silently; without words or speech.—**Dumbness, dum'ness, n.** State of being dumb.—**Dumb-bells, a. pl.** Weights, usually consisting of two iron balls with a short piece for grasping between them, swung in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.—**Dumb-show, a.** A sort of dramatic representation performed pantomimically; gesture without words; pantomime.—**Dumb-waiter, n.** A framework with shelves, made to move between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.; a side-table or other piece of furniture in a dining-room, on which dessert, &c., is placed until required.—**Dumfound, Dumfound, dum-found, v. t.** To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]—**Dumfounder, dum-found'er, v. t.** To confuse; to stupefy; to strike dumb; to confound. [Colloq.]—**Dummy, dum'y, n.** One who is dumb; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also, a game at whist when there are only three players; a sham object doing service for a real one, as sham packages, &c., in shops; a lay-figure in draper's shops, &c.—**a.** Silent; mute; sham; fictitious.—**Double dummy, hist** with only two players, each having a hand exposed.

Dumosa, Dumosa, dū-mus, dū-mōs, a. [L. *dumosus*, from *dumus*, a bush.] Having a bushy form; abounding with bushes.

Dump, dump, v. t. [Akin to *bump*, *thump*.] To put or throw down with a bang; to deposit carelessly; to sell cheaply abroad through protection in the home market.

Dump, dump, a. [Allied to *damp*; Dan. *dump*, *dull*; G. *dampf*, steam, vapour; comp. *dumps*, melancholy, with *sepositus*, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; heaviness of heart; generally in the plural, and now used only when a ludicrous effect is intended; a melancholy tune (*Shak.*).—**Dumpleh, dum'pleh, a.** Sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.—**Dumplehly, dum'pleh-ly, adv.** In a mooping manner.—**Dumplehness, dum'pleh-ness, n.** State of being dumpleh.

Dumpling, dum'pling, n. [Connected with Prov. E. *dwump*, a clumsy loaden counter; a lump; also perhaps prov. *dwump*, to knock.] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it.—**Dumpy, dum'py, a.** Short and thick.—**Dumpy-level, a.** A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass, used in surveying.

Dun, dun, a. [A. Sax. *dwana*, perhaps from W. *dwon*, *dwon*, *dwun*.] Of a grayish brown or dull brown colour; of a smoky colour.—**Dunish, dun'ish, a.** Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.

Dun, dun, v. t.—**dunned, dunn'ing.** [A form of *duo*.] To clamour for payment of a debt from; to demand a debt in a pressing manner from; to call on for payment repeatedly; to urge importunately.—**a.** One who duns.

Dunce, dnna, n. [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the Schoolmen of the fourteenth century, opposed to the revival of classical learning; hence this name was given to his followers in contempt by their opponents.] An ignoramus; a pupil too stupid to learn; a dullard; a thick-skull.—**Dunce-don, duns'dun, n.** The realm or domain

of dunce.—**Duncey, dun'ser', n.** A Dunce; stupidity.—**Dunish, dun'ish, a.** Like a dunce.—**Dunshness, dun'sh-ness, n.**

Dunderbald, Dunderbald, dun'dér-hed, dun'dér-pát, n. [Comp. Dan. *dwunder*, head, a dunderbald, lit. stupid-head, from *dwun*, stupid.] A dunce; a dull-head.—**Dunderheaded, dun'dér-hed-ed, a.** Stupid; thick-skulled.

Dune, dūn, n. [A. Sax. *dwān*, *Down*.] A low hill of sand accumulated on the seacoast; a name given to some ancient forts in Scotland with a hemispherical or conical roof.

Dung, dung, n. [A. Sax. *dwung*, G. *dwung*, Sw. *dwyns*, connected with verb to *dwing*.] The excrement of animals.—**v. t.** To manure with dung.—**v. i.** To void excrement.—**Dung-fork, a.** A fork with three or more prongs used to lift dung.—**Dunghill, dun'ghill, n.** A heap of dung; the place where dung is kept collected; a mean or vile abode or situation.—**a.** Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; vile.—**Dungmeer, dung'mér, n.** A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot.—**Dungy, dun'gy, a.** Full of dung; filthy; vile.

Dungaree, dun-ga-ré, n. [Anglo-Indian, low, common, vulgar.] A coarse unbleached Indian calico, generally blue, worn by sailors.

Dungeo, dun'jon, a. [Fr. *donjon*, *donjon*, *donjon*.] The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon; a close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement.—**v. t.** To confine in a duncheon.

Dunwassel, Dunwassel, du-ni-was'sal, n. [Gael. *dwasa*, wast, from *dwain*, a man, and *wasal*, gentle.] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scottish Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunker, dun'ker, n. A member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia; a tunker.

Dunlin, dun'lin, n. [From *dun* with dim. termination *-ling*; or from *dun*, adj.] A species of sandpiper, about 8 inches in length, occurring in vast flocks along the sandy shores of Britain; remarkable for the variations its plumage undergoes in summer and winter.

Dunna, dun'a, n. [For *dwanna*, from *dwon*.] Faggots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water; also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady.

Duncock, dun'ok, n. [From *dun*, *a.*] The common hedge-sparrow.

Duodecimal, dū-dēs-ī-mal, a. [L. *duodecim*, twelve, *decim*, ten.] Proceeding in computation by twelves, *a. pl.* An arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches.—**Duodecimo, dū-dēs-ī-mō, a.** Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.—**a.** A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves; the size of a book consisting of sheets so folded; usually indicated thus, *12mo*.

Duodenum, dū-dē-num, n. [From L. *duo*, two, *decim*, ten, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] The first portion of the small intestine; the twelve-inch intestine.—**Duodenal, dū-dē-nal, a.** Connected with or relating to the duodenum.—**Duodenary, dū-dē-nā-ri, a.** [L. *duodenarius*.] Relating to the number twelve; twelfold; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary arithmetic**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases twelfold from right to left, instead of tenfold.

Duoletteral, dū-dē-lit'ér-al, a. [L. *duo*, two, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

Duologue, dū-ō-log, a. [L. *duo*, two, *logus*, from *dialogus*.] A dialogue between two.

Dup, dup, v. t. [For *dup*.] To open. [*Shak.*]

Dupe, dup, n. [Fr. *dupes*, a name sometimes given to the hoopoe, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person. Comp. *gibson*.] A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.—**v. t.**—**duped, dup'ing.** [Fr. *dupes*.] To make a dupe of; to trick; to

deqjan, from *deq*, dye, colour, perhaps akin to *deu*.] To give a new and permanent colour to applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also to hair, skins, &c.; to stain; to colour; to tinge.—A. A colouring liquor; colour; stain; tinge.—Dyer, d'yer, n. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.—Dye-house, n. A building in which dyeing is carried on.—Dyer's-wood, n. Same as *Arcell*.—Dyer's-wood, n. A British plant of the same genus as *nigronette*, affording a beautiful yellow dye.—Dye-stuff, n. Materials used in dyeing.—Dye-wood, n. A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.—Dye-work, n. An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

Dying, di'ing, a. Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death (*dying* words); pertaining to or associated with death (*dying* hour); drawing to a close; fading away.—n. The act of expiring; death.—Dyingly, di'ing-li, adv. In an expiring manner.—Dyingness, di'ing-ness, n. The state of dying; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Dyke, n. and v. Same as *Dike*.

Dynam, di nam, n. (*Gr. dynamis*, power.) A term proposed to express a unit of work equal to a weight of 1 lb. raised through 1 foot in a second; a foot-pound.—Dynameter, di nam'e-ter, n. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.—Dynametric, di nam'e-tri-kal, n. A dynameter.—Dynamometer, di nam'e-trom'e-ter, n. A dynameter.—Dynamism, di nam'iz-m, n. Pertaining to dynamics; relating to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature.—Dynamical electricity, current electricity.—Dynamically, di nam'i-kal-li, adv. In a dynamical manner.—Dynamics, di nam'iks, n. The science, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion. [Formerly the term was used as equivalent to the modern *Kinetics*, *Mechanics* being then equivalent to *Dynamics* as now used.]—Dynamism, di nam'iz-m, n. The doctrine that all substance involves

force.—**Dynamite**, din'a-mit, n. An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth, and sometimes of charcoal, saw-dust, &c., impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder.—**Dynamitard**, **Dynamiter**, din'a-mit'ard, din'a-mit'er, n. One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes.—**Dynamometer**, di nam'om'e-ter, n. An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c.—**Dynamometric**, **Dynamometrical**, di nam'om'e-tri-kal, di nam'om'e-tri-kal, a. Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or to the measurement of force.—**Dynamo-electric**, di nam'om'e-lek'tri-k, a. Producing force by means of electricity.

Dynasty, din'a-ti, n. (*Gr. dynastia*, sovereignty, from *dynastes*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be strong, *dynamis*, power.) A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; the period during which they rule.—**Dynastic**, di nam'is-ti-k, a. Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dyne, din, n. (*Gr. dynamis*, power.) **Physics**, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second.

Dyesthesia, di-es-the'si-a, n. (*Gr. dys*, with difficulty, *esthesia*, perception.) **Pathol.** Impaired feeling; insensibility.

Dyschroa, di-kro-a, n. (*Gr. dys*, and *chroa*, colour.) **Med.** A discoloured state of the skin.

Dyscrasia, **Dyscrasy**, di-kra-si, di-kra-si, n. (*Gr. dyscrasia*, and *kra-sis*, habit.) **Med.** A bad habit of body.

Dysentery, di-en-ter-i, n. (*Gr. dysentery*—*dys*, bad, and *entery*, intestines.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, accompanied generally with much fever and great prostration, frequent stools, the discharges being mixed with blood and mucus or other morbid matter, griping of the bowels, and tenesmus.—**Dysenteric**, **Dysenterical**, di-en-ter-i-k, di-en-ter-i-kal, n. Pertaining to or afflicted with dysentery.

Dyalogistie, di-a-lo-jis'ti-k, a. [Formed on the model of *calogistie*, *dys* signifying ill, and the word having therefore the oppo-

site significance of *calogistie*.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or approbation; censorious; opprobrious.—**Dyalogistically**, di-a-lo-jis'ti-kal-li, adv. In a dyalogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.—**Dyalogy**, di-a-lo-j'i, n. Dispraise; opposite of *calogy*.

Dyadic, di-si-di-n, n. (*Gr. dys*, bad, and *dia*, to small, and *diad*, matter.) A species of coal, of a greenish or yellowish gray colour, in masses composed of thin layers, which, when burning, emits a very fetid odour.

Dysorexia, **Dysorexy**, di-so-rek'si-a, di-so-rek'si-a, n. (*Gr. dys*, bad, and *orexia*, appetite.) **Med.** A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

Dyspepsia, **Dyspepsy**, di-pep'si-a, di-pep'si-a, n. (*Gr. dyspepsia*—*dys*, bad, and *pepsis*, to concoct to digest.) Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance.—**Dyspeptic**, **Dyspeptical**, di-pep'tik, di-pep'ti-kal, a. Afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.—**Dyspepsic**, n. A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

Dysphasia, **Dysphasy**, di-sfa'si-a, di-sfa'si-a, n. (*Gr. dys*, ill, and *phaso*, to eat.) **Med.** Difficulty of swallowing.

Dysphonia, **Dysphony**, di-sfo'ni-a, di-sfo'ni-a, n. (*Gr. dys*, bad, and *phono*, voice.) **Med.** A difficulty of speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

Dyspnoea, di-sp-ne'a, n. (*Gr. dyspnoea*—*dys*, ill, and *pneo*, to breathe.) **Med.** Difficulty of breathing.—**Dyspnoic**, di-sp-no'ik, a. Affected with or resulting from dyspnoea.

Dysrhymia, di-thim'ik, a. (*Gr. dysrhythmos*, melancholy—*dys*, bad, and *rhythmos*, the soul or spirit.) **Med.** Affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

Dysuria, **Dysury**, di-s'u-ri-a, di-s'u-ri, n. (*Gr. dysuria*—*dys*, ill, and *urora*, urine.) **Med.** Difficulty in discharging the urine attended with pain and a sensation of heat.—**Dysuric**, di-s'u-rik, a. Pertaining to dysuria.

Dziggatal, dzig'se-ta, n. The wild ass of Central Asia, a fine swift animal, intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass.

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter of the alphabet; *max*, the third note or degree of the natural or diatonic scale.

Each, ech, *distib*, a. and *pr*. [O. E. *ecche*, *ech*, *ych*, *weh*, *elch*, *elic*, *ek*.] A. Sax. *ec*, from *d=aye*, *ever*, and *ic*, like; similar to *D*, and *L. G. elk*, *G. joplich*. Comp. *such* and *which*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; every one of two or more considered individually. With other it is used reciprocally; as, it is our duty to assist each other (that is, each to assist the other).

Eager, e'ger, n. [O. E. *egre*, O. Fr. *egre*, Mod. Fr. *agré*, *eager*, sharp, biting, from *L. acer*, *acris*, sharp, from root which appears in *acule*, *acid*, *acrid*, &c.] Sharp, sour, acid [*Shak*.]; excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardently wishing or longing; vehement; fervid; earnest; impetuous; keen.—**Eagerly**, e'ger-li, adv. In an eager manner.—**Eagerness**, e'ger-ness, n. The state or character of being eager; keenness; ardour; zeal.

Eagle, e'gl, n. [*Fr. eagle*, from *L. aquila*, an eagle, fem. of the rare adj. *aquilus*, dark-coloured, warthy.] A common name of many large birds of prey, characterized by a hooked beak and curved, sharp, and strong claws (talons), and by its great powers of flight and vision, often regarded as a symbol of royalty; a military standard

having the figure of an eagle, such as that of ancient Rome and modern France; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-two shillings sterling; a reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings.—**Eagle-eyed**, a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—**Eagle-owl**, n. A horned owl little inferior in size to the golden eagle.—**Eagle-stone**, n. A variety of argillaceous iron ore occurring in spherical, oval, or reniform masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head; so called from an ancient notion that they were often found in the nests of eagles.—**Eagle-wood**, n. A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense.

Eagre, **Eager**, e'ger, n. [A. Sax. *edgor*, *egor*, Icel. *eggr*, the sea.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring-tide, as in the Severn, Solway, &c.; a bore.

Ealdorman, ALDERMAN, a. [A. Sax. *aldman*, to bring forth, and *ling*, dim. term.] A lamb just brought forth. [*Shak*.]

Kar, er, n. [A. Sax. *edre*=*D. oor*, Icel. *eyra*, Dan. *ere*, G. *ohr*, L. *auris*, Gr. *ous*.] The organ of hearing, which in man and higher animals is composed of the external ear, a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inward; the middle ear, tympanum or drum; and the internal ear or labyrinth; the sense

of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the difference of musical sounds; a favourable hearing; attention; a part of any inanimate object resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle of a tin pitcher, &c.—**All ear**, all attention.—**To set by the ears**, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel.—**Up to the ears**, over head and ears, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed.—**Eared**, e'rd, a. Having ears; usually in compounds, as *long-eared*.—**Earless**, e'ries, n. Having no ears; wanting the external ear.—**Ear-ache**, n. Pain in the ear.—**Ear-cockle**, n. A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of a microscopic worm.—**Ear-drop**, n. An ornamental pendant for the ear.—**Ear-drum**, n. The tympanum (which see).—**Ear-hole**, n. The aperture or opening of the external ear.—**Ear-mark**, n. A mark on the ear for distinguishing sheep, pigs, cattle, &c.; hence any mark for distinction or identification.—**To distinguish by putting an ear-mark on**—**Ear-pick**, n. An instrument for cleaning the ear.—**Ear-piercing**, a. Piercing the ear; sharp; shrill; acute.—**Ear-ring**, n. An ornament ring worn hanging from the lobe of the ear, and usually carrying a jewelled pendant.—**Ear-shell**, n. One of a genus of gastro-podous molluscs, so called from the flatness and smallness of the spire of the shell giving it some resemblance to an ear—

Ear-shot, *n.* The distance the ear can perceive sound; hearing distance.—**Ear-trumpet**, *n.* An instrument, usually in the shape of a conoidal tube, used to enable persons somewhat deaf to hear more readily.—**Ear-wax**, *n.* The waxy or viscom substance secreted by the ear; cerumen.—**Earwig**, *er'wig*, *n.* [A. Sax. *uwig*, a beetle.] One of a family of insects having a long narrow body and a pair of nippers at the extremity of the abdomen: so called from a popular delusion that they have a propensity to creep into the ear.—**Ear-witness**, *n.* One able to give evidence from his own hearing; an auditor.—**Ear**, *er*, *et.* [A. Sax. *erian*, O. Fris. *era*, Icel. *erja*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *aro*, Gr. *erod*, to plough.] To plough or till. [O.T.]—**Ear-ling**, *er'ing*, *n.* A ploughing of land; tilling. [O.T.]—**Ear**, *er*, *n.* [A. Sax. *ear*, D. *ear*, G. *ähre*, an ear.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of cereal plants which contains the flowers and seeds.—*v.t.* To shoot, as an ear, to form ears, as corn.—**Earl**, *erl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorl*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *jarl*, an earl.] In Britain a nobleman, the third in rank being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.—**Earldom**, *erl'dum*, *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.—**Earl-marshal**, *n.* An officer of state in Great Britain, who, as the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of-arms.—**Earl**, *erl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *ariles* (adv.), from *ear*, soon, *ic*, like, *Earl*,] In advance of something else as regards time; sooner than ordinary; produced or happening before the usual time (*early* fruit, *early* maturity); forward; being at the beginning; first (in *early* manhood, *early* times).—**Early English architecture**, the style of architecture into which the Norman passed, the distinctive features of which are pointed arches, long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings, called the *dog-tooth* ornament: called also the *First Pointed* or *Lancet Style*.—*adv.* Soon, or sooner than usual or than others; in good season; betimes.—**Earliness**, *erl'i-ness*, *n.* The state of being early.—**Earn**, *ern*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours; O. D. *ernn*, G. *ernn*, harvest.] To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation.—**Earnings**, *er'nings*, *n. pl.* That which is earned; what is gained or deserved by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward; recompense.—**Earnest**, *er'nest*, *a.* [A. Sax. *earnest*, earnestness, *earneste* (adj.), earnest, serious; cog. D. and G. *ernst*, earnest, D. *ernsten*, to endeavour.] Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; warm; zealous; intent; anxious grave.—*a.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.—**Earnestly**, *er'nest-ly*, *adv.* In an earnest manner.—**Earnestness**, *er'nest-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being earnest.—**Earnest**, *er'nest*, *n.* [From W. *ernest*, earnest or pledge, from *ern*, a pledge.] Something given by way of token or pledge, to bind a bargain and prove a sale; a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or as a token of more to come; *for*, anything which gives assurance, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits; token.—**Earnest-money**, *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.—**Earth**, *erth*, *n.* [A. Sax. *eorthe*; Goth. *airtha*, Icel. *jörth*, Sw. and Dan. *jord*, G. *erde*, allied to A. Sax. *ard*, soil, home, dwelling, and perhaps to Gr. *era*, Skr. *ira*—*earth*, and to L. *aro*, to plough.] The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the mould on the surface of the globe; the globe which we inhabit; the planet third in order from the sun;

the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, as opposed to the sea; the ground; the hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself; *chem.* the name given to certain tasteless, inodorons, dry and nondissimilable substances, the most important of which are lime, baryta, strontia, magnesia, alumina, silica, glauca, yttria, and thorina.—*v.t.* To hide in the earth; to cover with earth or mould.—*v.i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.—**Earth currents**, in *elect.* strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic lines of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication.—**Earthen**, *erth'n*, *a.* Made of earth; composed of clay or other like substance.—**Earthy**, *erth'ly*, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or this world; worldly; temporal; gross; vile; carnal; mean; composed of earth; among the things of this earth; possible; conceivable.—**Earthiness**, *erth'i-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being earthy.—**Earthing**, *erth'ing*, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature; one much attached to worldly affairs; a worldly.—**Earthy**, *erth'i*, *a.* Of or pertaining to earth; composed of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; like earth or having some of its properties.—**Earthing**, *erth'i-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being earthy.—**Earth-born**, *a.* Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth; relating to or occasioned by earthly objects; of low birth; meanly born.—**Earth-bound**, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth; firmly fixed in the earth.—**Earth-closet**, *n.* A night-stool or convenience of the same kind, in which the faeces are received in a quantity of earth.—**Earthenware**, *erth'n-war*, *n.* Every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire; crockery; pottery.—**Earth-flax**, *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, whose long flexible parallel filaments are so delicate as to resemble flax.—**Earthly-minded**, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.—**Earthly-mindedness**, *n.* The state of being earthly-minded.—**Earth-nut**, *n.* An umbelliferous plant common in woods and fields in Britain, producing a brown sweetish farinaceous tuber or nut about the size of a chestnut, formed 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and of which swine are fond; also a name given to the ground-nut.—**Earth-oil**, *n.* PETROLEUM.—**Earth-plate**, *n.* A telegraphic battery or line wire, by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit, so that a return wire is unnecessary.—**Earthquake**, *erth'kwak*, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes a slight tremor, at other times a violent shaking or convulsion, in which vast chasms open, swallowing up sometimes whole cities; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth; probably due to internal igneous forces.—**Earth-shine**, *n.* A name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her.—**Earth-work**, *n.* A term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in cuttings, embankments, &c.; a fortification constructed of earth.—**Earth-worm**, *n.* The common worm found in the soil, characterized by a long body divided by transverse furrows into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs, visible appendages, and organs of sight; a mean sordid wretch.—**Ease**, *es*, *n.* [Fr. *aise*, ease; O. Fr. *aise*, *aise*, ease; Fr. *aise*, *it. ago*, O. It. *agio*, ease; all words of very doubtful origin.] Freedom from labour or exertion, or from physical pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity; repose; freedom from difficulty or great labour; facility; freedom from constraint, formality, stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; unaffectedness.—*v.t.*—**ease**, *es'ing*, To free

from pain, suffering, anxiety, care, or any disquiet; to annoy; to relieve; to give rest; to mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to alay; to abate or remove in part (to *ease* pain, grief, heat, &c.); to render less difficult; to facilitate; to release from pressure or restraint by moving gently; to shift a little.—**Easeful**, *es'ful*, *a.* Giving ease. [Oet.]—**Easement**, *es'ment*, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease or relief; law, a privilege without profit which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c.—**Easy**, *ez'i*, *a.* Being at rest; having ease; free from pain, disturbance, suffering, annoyance, care, trouble, concern, anxiety, or the like; quiet; tranquil; giving no pain or disturbance; requiring no great labour or exertion; not difficult; not steep, rough, or uneven; gentle; not unwilling; ready; not constrained, stiff, or formal; not rigid or strict; smooth; flowing; not straitened or restricted as to life.—**Easily**, *ez'i-ly*, *adv.* In an easy manner.—**Eases**, *ez'i-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being easy.—**Easel**, *ez'el*, *n.* [G. *esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand.] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them.—**East**, *est*, *n.* [A. Sax. *east* = D. *oost*, G. *ost*, Icel. *austr*; connected with L. *aurora* (anc. *ausora*), Lith. *austra*, the red of morning, Skr. *ushas*, the dawn, from a root *us* to burn, as in L. *urere*, to burn.] One of the four cardinal points, being the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe; the oriental countries.—*a.* Toward or in the direction of the rising sun; opposite from west.—*v.t.* To move in the direction of the east; to veer from the north or south toward the east.—*adv.* In an easterly direction; eastwards.—**Easterling**, *es'ter-ling*, *n.* An old name for a native of some country lying eastward of Britain, especially a trader from the shores of the Baltic.—**Easterly**, *es'ter-ly*, *a.* Coming from the east; moving or directed eastward; situated or looking toward the east.—*adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.—**Eastern**, *es'tern*, *a.* [A. Sax. *eastern*.] Being or dwelling in the east; oriental; situated toward the east; on the east part; going toward the east, or in the direction of east.—**Easting**, *es'ting*, *n.* The distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward.—**Eastward**, **Eastwards**, *es'tward*, *es'twards*, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.—**Eastward**, *a.* Facing, pointing, or having its direction towards the east.—**Easter**, *es'ter*, *n.* [A. Sax. *eastre*, Easter, from a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called *east-ermōnth*; connected with *east*.] A movable festival of the Christian church observed in March or April in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection.—**Easy**, Under *Ease*.—**Eat**, *et*, *v.t.* pret. *ate* or *ate* (et, it); pp. *eat* or *eaten* (et, 'tin). [A. Sax. *etan* = D. *eten*, Icel. *etan*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *etan*, G. *essen*; from root seen also in L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Skr. *ad*, to eat.] To masticate and swallow; to partake of as food; said especially of solids; to corrode; to wear away; to gnaw into gradually.—**To eat one's heart**, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.—**To eat one's words**, to retract one's assertions.—*v.i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal; to have a particular taste or character when eaten; to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance.—**Eatable**, *et'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being eaten; esculent.—*a.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is used as food; an edible or comestible.—**Eater**, *et'er*, *n.* One who

Fate, far, fat, fall;

mē, met, hēr;

plne, pin;

nōte, not, mōve;

tūbe, tub, hūll;

oil, pound;

a, So, absume—the Fr. u.

cats; that which eats or corrodes.—Eating-house, n. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

Eatage, (E'at), n. Same as Eddish. Eau, s, n. [Fr., from L. aqua, water.] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes.—Eau de Cologne, s de ko-lon, n. A perfumed spirit, originally invented at Cologne, and consisting of spirits of wine flavoured by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent.—Eau de vie, d de ve, n. [Lit. water of life.] The French name for brandy.

Eaves, evz, n. pl. [A. Sax. efesa, yfesa (sing.), the eave; the edge, whence eferian, to shave, to trim; same word as Goth. abirva, O.H.G. abas, part of the roof from root of oser.] That part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and casts off the water that falls on the roof.—Eaves-drop, v.t.—eaves-dropped, eaves-dropping. To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors; to watch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.—n. The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.—Eaves-dropper, n. One who stands near the window or door of a house to catch what is said within doors; one who tries to hear private conversation.—Ebb, eb, n. [A. Sax. ebbe, ebb; D. eb, ebbe, G. and Dan. ebbe, Sw. eb; allied to E. even, G. aben, to fall off, to sink. EVENING.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to flood or ebb; a flowing backward or away; decline; decay (the ebb of prosperity or of life).—v.t. To flow back to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean: opposed to flow; to recede; to decrease; to decay; to decline.—Ebb-idea, n. The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

Ebionite, e'bi-on-it, n. [Heb. ebionim, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians.] One of a sect of Jewish Christians who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, but denied the divinity of Christ.

Ebony, e'bon-i, n. [L. ebenus, Gr. ebenos, from Heb. eben, a stone, from its hardness and weight.] A black-coloured wood of great hardness, heavier than water, and capable of taking on a fine polish, being much used in inland work and turnery; the most valuable variety is the heart-wood of a large tree growing in Cayen.—Ebon, e'bon, n. Consisting of ebony; black like ebony; dark.—Ebonite, e'bo-nit, n. Same as Vulcanite.—Ebonize, e'bo-niz, v.t. To make black or tawny; to tinge with the colour of ebony.

Ebracteate, e-brak'te-at, n. [L. e. priv. and bractea, e thinn plate.] E without bractea.—Ebracteolate, e-brak'te-o-lat, n. Without bracteoles.

Ebriety, e'br-i-e-ti, n. [L. ebrietas, from ebrius, drunk.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

Ebullition, e-bul'ish-on, n. [L. ebullitio, from ebullio, e, out, up, and bullio, to boil, from bulla, a bubble. BOIL.] The operation or phenomenon of boiling; the bubbling up of a liquor by heat; the agitation produced in a fluid by heat; the escape of a portion of it converted into an aeriform state by heat; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing.—Ebullience, Ebulliency, e-bul'yens, e-bul'yen-si, n. A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.—Ebullient, e-bul'yent, n. Boiling over; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

Eburnean, e-ber'n-an, n. [L. eburneus, from ebur, ivory.] Relating to or made of ivory.—Eburnine, e-ber'nin, n. Made of ivory.

Ecarte, e-kar'te, n. [Fr., discarded.] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded; so called because the players may discard or exchange their cards for others.

Eccaleobion, ek'kal-e-o'bi-on, n. [Gr. ekaleo, to call out, and bios, life.] A com-

trivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Eccentric, ek-sen'trik, n. [L. eccentricus, e, from, and centrus, centre.] Deviating or departing from the centre; not having the same centre; not concentric though situated one within the other; having the axis out of the centre; deviating from usual practice; given to act in a way peculiar to one's self and different from other people; anomalous; singular; odd.—An eccentric person; a term applied to several mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft.—Eccentrically, ek-sen'trik-al-ly, adv. With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.—Eccentricity, ek-sen'tris-i-ti, n. The state of having a centre different from that of another related circle; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and one of its foci; eccentric conduct; departure or deviation from what is regular or usual; oddity; whimsicalness.

Echymosis, ek-ki-mo'sis, n. [Gr. ekchy-mosis, from ek, out, and chymos, juice, from cheo, to pour.] Med. a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood caused by a contusion, as a blow on the eye.

Ecclesiastic, Ecclesiastical, ek-kle'zi-as'tik, ek-kle'zi-as'ti-kal, n. [Gr. ekklesiastikos, from ekklesia, an assembly, the church, from ekklao, to call forth or convocate, ek, and kales, to call.] Pertaining or relating to the church; not civil or secular.—Ecclesiastic, n. A person in orders or consecrated to the services of the church and the ministry of religion.—Ecclesiastically, ek-kle'zi-as'ti-kal-ly, adv. In an ecclesiastical manner.—Ecclesiast, ek-kle'zi-as't, n. An ecclesiastic; a preacher.

Ecclesiastes, ek-kle'zi-as'tes, n. A canonical book of the Old Testament, placed between the book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon.—Ecclesiastism, ek-kle'zi-as'ti-sizm, n. Strong adherence to the principles of the church, or to socialistic observances, privileges, &c.—Ecclesiastical, ek-kle'zi-as'ti-kal, n. A book of the Apocrypha.—Ecclesiology, ek-kle'zi-o'lo-ji, n. [Gr. ekklesia, the church, and logos, discourse.] The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations; the science and theory of church building and decoration.—Ecclesiologist, ek-kle'zi-o'lo'jist, n. One versed in ecclesiology.

Eccoprotic, ek-ko-pro'tik, n. [Gr. ek, out, from, and kopros, dung.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; gently cathartic.—n. A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic.

Ecdroma, ek-de-ron, n. [Gr. ek, out, and derma, skin.] The outer layer of the integument; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane; the epidermal layer of the skin.

Ecdysis, ek-di-sis, n. [Gr. from ekdys, to strip off—ek, out, of, and dys, to enter.] The act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents, certain insects, &c.

Echelon, esk'e-lon, n. [Fr., from échelle, a ladder, from L. scala, a ladder.] Milit. the position of an army in the form of steps, or in parallel lines, each line being a little to the left or right of the preceding one.—Echeloned, esk'e-lond, n. Formed in echelon.

Echidna, e-kid'na, n. [Gr., an adder, a fabulous monster.] A burrowing mammal of Australia belonging to the Monotremata and resembling the hedgehog, except that the muzzle is protracted and slender, with a small aperture at the extremity for the protrusion of a long flexible tongue, by means of which it catches its insect prey; the porcupine ant-eater.—Echidnina, e-kid'nin, n. Serpent poison; the secretion from the poison glands of the viper and other serpents.

Echinata, Echinated, e-ki-nat', e-ki-nat-ed, n. [L. echinus, Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, a sea-urchin.] Set with prickles; prickly,

like a hedgehog; having sharp points.—Echinata, e-ki'nit, n. A fossil sea-urchin.—Echinoderm, e-ki'no-derm, n. [Gr. echinos, and derma, skin.] An animal of the class Echinodermata.—Echinodermata, Echinodermata, e-ki'no-der-mat-a, n. Relating to the Echinodermata.—Echinodermata, e-ki'no-der-mat-a, n. pl. A class of marine invertebrate animals of the annuloid type, characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules (as in the star-fish and sea-cucumber), or so as to form a kind of shell like that of the sea-urchin; and by the rigid arrangement of the parts of the adult; it includes the sea-urchin, star-fishes, sand-stars, brittle-stars, feather-stars, sea-cucumbers, &c.—Echinococca, e-ki'no-ko'si, n. pl. Same as Acanthococca.—Echinus, e-ki'nus, n. The generic name of the sea-urchin; or a an egg-shaped moulding or ornament, alternating with an anchor-shaped or dart-shaped body.

Echo, ek'o, n. pl. Echoes, ek'o's. [L. echo, from Gr. eko, an echo, a nymph who, for love of Narcissus, pined away till nothing remained of her but her voice; a sound: this word is also seen in echechias.] A sound reflected, or reverberated from a distant surface; sound returned; repercussion of sound; repetition with assent; close imitation either in words or sentiments; a person who slavishly follows another in uttering sentiments.—v.t. To give forth an echo; to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back; to produce a sound that reverberates; to give out a loud sound.—v.t. To reverberate or send back the sound of; to repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiment or opinion.

Eclaircissement, e-klar-es-man, n. [Fr. from éclaircir—L. ex, and clarus, clear.] The clearing up of a plot, mystery, or the like; explanation.

Eclampsy, ek-lamp'si, n. [Gr. eklamptia, ek, out, and lampo, to shine.] A flashing of light before the eyes; convulsive motions; convulsions; epilepsy.

Eclat, e-klat, n. [Fr., a splinter, noise, brightness, magnificence, from eclater, to split, to shiver, to glitter; from O.H.G. ecklezen, G. ecklezen, ecklesen, to split; E. split, slice, slat.] A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation; brilliancy of success; splendour of effect; lustre; renown; glory.

Eclastic, ek-let'ik, n. [Gr. ekklesiastikos, ek, and lego, to choose.] Proceeding by the method of selection; choosing what seems best from others; not original nor following in any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the doctrines, works, &c., of others; specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who selected from the opinions and principles of various schools what they thought solid and good.—n. One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like.—Ecclectically, ek-let'ik-al-ly, adv. In an eclectic manner.—Ecclecticism, ek-let'isizm, n. The doctrine or practice of an eclectic.

Eclipse, e-kli'ps, n. [L. eclipso, from Gr. eclipso, defect, from ekleipo, to fail—ek, out, and leipo, to leave.] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; an eclipse of the moon, for instance, being caused by the earth coming between it and the sun; Ap. a darkening or obscuring of splendour, brightness, or glory.—v.t.—eclipse, eclipsey. To cause the eclipse or obscuration of; to cloud; to darken, obscure, throw into the shade; to cloud the glory of.—v.t. To suffer an eclipse.—Ecliptic, e-kli'ptik, n. [L. linea eclip-tica, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place.] A great circle of the celestial sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27'; the path which the sun, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, appears to describe among the fixed stars; a great circle

on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; pertaining to an eclipse.

Eclipsus, ek'log, *n.* [L. *eclōga*, Gr. *eklogō*; selection, from *eklegō*, to select. Ectecro.] A poetical composition in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

Economy, ē-kon'ō-mī, *n.* [L. *oecōnomia*, Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The management, regulation, and government of a household; especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household; hence, a frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour; the disposition or arrangement of a household; especially, the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; the regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.—*Domestic economy.* Domestic.—*Political economy.* Political.—*Economic, Economical, ē-kon'ō-mī-kal, a.* Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; thrifty; saving; not wasteful or extravagant; relating to the science of economics, or the pecuniary and other productive resources of a country; relating to the means of living.—*Economically, ē-kon'ō-mī-kal-lī, adv.* In an economical manner.—*Economical, ē-kon'ō-mī-kal, a.* The science of household affairs or of domestic management; the science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy.—*Economist, ē-kon'ō-mīst, a.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who practises economy; one versed in economics or the science of political economy.—*Economisation, ē-kon'ō-mī-sā'shon, a.* The act or practice of economizing or managing frugally; the result of economizing; economy; saving.—*Economise, ē-kon'ō-mīz, v. t.*—*economized, economising.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of having or acquiring property.—*v. i.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

Ecorché, ē-kor-shā, *n.* [Fr.] Paint and sculp. the subject, man or animal, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study.

Ecosaise, ē-kos-āz, *n.* [Fr.] Dance music in the Scotch style; a schottische.

Ecostate, ē-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *e*, priv., and *costa*, a rib.] Bot. a term applied to leaves that have no central rib.

Écraseur, ē-kri-sēr, *n.* [Fr. from *écraser*, to crush to pieces.] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths.

Ectasy, ek'tā-sī, *n.* [Gr. *ekstasis*, a standing out, a displacement, distraction, astonishment—*ek*, out, and *histēmi*, to stand (from root of *stand*).] A state in which the mind is carried away as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; a kind of trance; excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; extreme delight; madness or distraction (*Shak.*).—*Ectastic, Ectastical, ek-stat'ik, ek-stat'i-kal, a.* Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; suspending the senses; entrancing; rapturous; transporting; delightful beyond measure.—*Ectastically, ek-stat'i-kal-lī, adv.* In an ecstatic manner.

Ecthilipsis, ek-thil'ip-sīs, *n.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis*, a squeezing out—*ek*, out, and *thlībō*, to press.] Latin pros. the elision of the final

syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ectoblast, ek'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *blasos*, bud, germ.] *Physiol.* the membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from *mesoblast*, the nucleus, and *endoblast*, the ucleolus.—*Ectoderm, ek'tō-derm, a.* [Gr. *derma*, skin.] *Anat.* an outer layer of membrane, as the epidermal layer of the skin.—*Ectodermal, Ectodermic, ek'tō-dermal, ek'tō-dermik, a.* Belonging to the ectoderm.—*Ectoparasite, ek'tō-par-ā-sit, a.* A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals; as opposed to *endoparasite*, which lives in the body.—*Ectosarc, ek'tō-sark, a.* [Gr. *sarz*, carcase, flesh.] *Zool.* the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain Protozoa, such as the Amœba.—*Ectozoa, ek'tō-zō-a, n. pl.* [Gr. *zōon*, a living being.] Parasites (as lice, &c.) which infest the external parts of other animals: opposed to *Entozoa*.

Ectropical, ek-trop'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *tropikōs*, turning. Taoric.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; being outside the tropics.

Ectype, ek'tip, *n.* [Gr. *ektupos*, worked in high relief—*ek*, out, and *typos*, type.] A reproduction of, or very close resemblance to, an original: opposed to *prototype*; a copy in relief or embossed.—*Ectypal, ek'tip'al, a.* Taken from the original; imitated.—*Ectypography, ek'tip-og-rā-fī, a.* A method of etching in which the lines are in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

Ecumenical, ē-kū-men'ik, ek-nū-men'i-kal, *a.* [L. *ecumenicus*, Gr. *oikoumenē*, the habitable earth, from *oikos*, a habitation.] General; universal; specifically, an epithet applied to an ecumenical council regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the whole Catholic Church.

Eczema, ek'tē-mā, *n.* [Gr., from *ekēō*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *seō*, to boil.] An eruptive disease of the skin, characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acid fluid, often giving rise to excoriation; one form is popularly known as *grocer's itch*.—*Eczemas'ous, ek-zem'a-tus, a.* Pertaining to or produced by eczema.

Edeacious, ē-dā'shus, *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.—*Edeaciously, ē-dā'shus-lī, adv.* Greedily; voraciously.—*Edeacity, ē-dā's-i-tī, n.* [L. *edacitas*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

Edda, edā, *n.* [Icel., great-grandmother; a name given to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.] The name of two Scandinavian books, dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century: first, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, a collection of pagan poems or chants of mythic, prophetic, mostly all of religious character; second, the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*, a kind of prose synopsis of Scandinavian mythology.

Eddish, ed'ish, *a.* [A. Sax. *ediac*, aftermath, probably from *ed*, a prefix signifying again, anew.] The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

Eddy, ed'i, *n.* [From Icel. *eddi*, an eddy, from prefix *ed*, Goth. *id*, A. Sax. *ed*, again, back.] A current of air or water turning round in a direction contrary to the main stream; a whirlpool; a current of water or air moving circularly.—*v. i.*—*edded, eddying.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.—*v. t.* To cause to move in an eddy; to collect as into an eddy.

Edema, ē-demā'sous, ē-dēmā, *n.* [Heb. and Chal. *eden*, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.

Edentate, ē-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *edentatus*—*e*, ex, out of, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Destitute or deprived of teeth; pertaining to the Edentata.—*a.* An animal belonging to the order Edentata.—*Edentata, ē-den-tā'ta, n. pl.* An order of mammals, including the sloth, armadillo, pangolin, and ant-eaters, and so called from some of the genera being absolutely toothless, while

the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, with no enamel or root, whilst incisors are rarely present.—*Edentulous, ē-den'tō-lus, a.* Without teeth; toothless.

Edge, ej, *n.* [A. Sax. *eg*, edge, whence *ecycian*, *eggian*, to sharpen, to egg—D. *egge*, Icel. and Sw. *egg*, G. *eck*, edge, corner; from an Indo-European root *ak*, seen in L. *actes*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acuo*, to sharpen; akin *acid*, *acutus*, *asper*.] The thin cutting side of an instrument; the abrupt border or margin of anything; the brink; the border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—*v. i.*—*edged, edging.* To sharpen; to furnish with an edge, fringe, or border; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to instigate; to move sideways; to move by little and little.—*v. t.* To move sideways or gradually; to advance or retire gradually.

Edged, edj, *p. and a.* Furnished with an edge; having an edge of this or that kind; bordered; fringed.—*Edgewise, ej'wis, a.* Not having a sharp edge; blunt.—*Edgewise, ej'wis, adv.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.—*Edging, edj'ing, n.* That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament; a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.—*Edge-tool, a.* An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge; *eg*, something dangerous to deal or sport with.

Edible, ed'i-bl, *a.* [L. L. *edibilis*, from L. *edo*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; escient.—*a.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; a comestible.

Edibility, ed'i-bil-ī-tī, ed'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being edible.

Edict, ed'ikt, *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dicō*, to speak. Dicron.] An order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition; a decree.—*Edictal, ē-dikt'al, a.* Pertaining to an edict.

Edify, ed'i-fī, *v. t.*—*edified, edifying.* [Fr. *edifier*, from L. *edificare*, to build, erect, construct—*edif*, a house, and *facio*, to make.] To build or construct; to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness.—*v. i.* To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement.—*Edifier, ed'i-fī-er, a.* One who edifies.—*Edifying, ed'i-fī-ing, a.* Adapted to edify; having the effect of instructing and improving.—*Edification, ed'i-fī-kā'shon, n.* The act of edifying; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.—*Edifice, ed'i-fī-s, n.* [L. *edificium*, a building. Enrv.] A building; a structure; a fabric; chiefly applied to houses and other large structures.—*Edificial, ed'i-fī-sh'al, a.* Pertaining to an edifice or structure; structural.—*Edifyingly, ed'i-fī-ing-lī, adv.* In an edifying manner.—*Edifyingness, ed'i-fī-ing-nes, n.*

Edile, ē-dil, *n.* [L. *edilis*, from *edes*, a building.] A magistrate of ancient Rome who had the superintending of buildings of all kinds, especially public edifices, and also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.—*Edilship, ē-dil-ship, n.* The office of an edile.

Edit, ed'it, *v. t.* [L. *edo*, *editum*, to give forth, to publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datus*, to give, whence *date*, *datus*.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare, as a book or paper, for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to conduct or manage as regards literary contents or matter; to publish.—*Edition, ē-dish'on, n.* A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published; or subsequently; a work as characterized by editorial labours; the whole number of copies of a work published at once.—*Editor, ed'i-tēr, n.* One who edits; a person who superintends, revises, corrects,

shameless—*cf* for *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead. *Faov*.] Audacious impudence or boldness; assurance entirely unabashed; shamelessness; brazenness.

Effulge, ef-ful'j, *v. a.*—*effulge*, *effulging*. [*L. effulgeo*—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.—**Effulgence**, ef-ful-jen-s, *n.* A flood of light; a shining forth of light or glory; great lustre or brightness; splendour.—**Effulgent**, ef-ful-jent, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.—**Effulgently**, ef-ful-jent-li, *adv.* In a bright or splendid manner.

Effuse, ef-fu's, *v. t.*—*effused*, *effusing*. [*L. effundo*, *effusum*, to pour out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour. *Fusz*.] To pour out, as a fluid; to pour.—*v. i.* To emanate; to come forth.—*a.* (*effus*). *Bot.* Applied to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement; *conca* applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove.—**Effusion**, ef-fu'zhon, *n.* The act of pouring out; that which is poured out; the vessel containing it into another part; cordiality of manner; overflowing or demonstrative kindness.—**Effusive**, ef-fu'siv, *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely; showing overflowing kindness or cordiality of manner.—**Effusively**, ef-fu'siv-li, *adv.* In an effusive manner.—**Effusiveness**, ef-fu'siv-nes, *n.*

Efreet, ef-rét, *n.* Araiv.
Eft, eft, *n.* [O.E. *efete*, *efete*, *a. Sax. efete*. *Newt* is from *efete*, the *n* of the art. *an* having adhered to the noun.] A newt.
Egad, e-gad', *exclam.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of 'by God.' An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.
Egence, e-jen-s, *n.* [*L. egens*, *ppr. of egere*, to suffer want.] The state of suffering from the need of something; a desire for something wanted.

Eger, e-ger, *n.* Same as *Eagre*.
Egest, e-jest', *v. i.* [*L. egero*, *egestum*, to carry or bear out—*e*, out, and *gero*, to carry.] To cast or throw out; to void excrement.—**Egestion**, e-jest'yon, *n.* The act of voiding excrement.

Egg, eg, *n.* [*A. Sax. egg*—Icel. *egg*, Dan. *egg*, Sw. *egg*, G. and D. *ei*; allied in origin to *L. ovum*, Gr. *ovon*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, an egg.] A roundish body covered with a shell or membrane, formed in a special organ of many female animals besides birds, and in which the development of the young animal takes place; an ovum. [Animals whose young do not leave the egg till after it is laid are called *oviparous*; those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called *ovoviviparous*.]—**Egg and anchor**, *egg and dart*, *egg and tomopse*, arch. same as *Echinus*.—**Egger**, *Eggar*, *eg'er*, *eg'ler*, *n.* A collector of or dealer in eggs.—**Eggery**, eg'er-i, *n.* A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are deposited, as those of sea-birds.—**Egg-apple**, *n.* The fruit of the egg-plant.—**Egg-bird**, *n.* A species of tern the eggs of which are of considerable commercial importance in the West Indies.—**Egg-cup**, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg at table.—**Egg-flip**, *n.* A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beat-n with it.—**Egg-glass**, *n.* A sand-glass running about three minutes, for regulating the boiling of eggs.—**Egg-plant**, *n.* A plant of the potato family, with white egg-shaped fruits, which are boiled, stewed in sauces, &c.—**Egg-shell**, *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; *sp.* anything very brittle, easily broken, or destroyed.—**Egg-slice**, *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.—**Egg-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs with.

Egg, eg, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. eagian*, *eagian*, to incite, to sharpen; Icel. *egga*, to egg. *Ene*.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to investigate; to provoke.—**Egger**, eg'er, *n.* One who eggs or incites.

Egis, e-jis, *n.* Same as *Egip*.
Eglandulose, Eglandulous, e-glan'du-lis, e-glan'du-lus, *a.* [*L. e*, out, and *glandulosus*, glandulous.] Destitute of glands.

Eglantine, eg-lan-tin, *n.* [*Fr. eglantine*, O. *Fr. eglent*, from a form of *aculeus*, prickly, from *L. aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, *acus*, a needle. *Acum*.] An old and poetical name for the sweet-hrier or wild-rose.
Ego, e-go', *n.* [*L. I.*] *Philos.* the person thinking subject; the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the not-self, the object.—**Egoism**, e-go'izm, *n.* [*Fr. egoisme*.] *Philos.* the doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; subjective idealism; a passionate love of self; egotism; selfishness.—**Egotist**, e-go'ist, *n.* [*Fr. egotiste*, an egotist.] An egotist; a selfish person; one holding the doctrine of egoism.—**Egotistic**, *Egotistical*, e-go'ist-ik, e-go'ist-i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to egoism; addicted to or manifesting egoism; egotistic.—**Egotistically**, e-go'ist-i-kal-li, *adv.* In an egotistic manner.—**Egoty**, e-go'iti, *n.* Personality; individuality.—**Egotism**, e-go'izm, *n.* [*Gr. egotia*, and *thos*, a god.] The deification of self; self-worship.—**Egotism**, e-go'tizm, *n.* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance.—**Egotisms** and *self-conceit* are based on what we think of ourselves, the former being the more deep-seated and powerful; *vanity*, on what we believe others think of us.—**Egotist**, e-go'tist, *n.* One who repeats the word *I*; very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements.—**Egotistic**, *Egotistical*, e-go'tist-ik, e-go'tist-i-kal, *a.* Addicted to egotism; manifesting egotism.—**Egotistically**, e-go'tist-i-kal-li, *adv.* In an egotistical or self-conceited manner.—**Egotize**, *Egotize*, e-go'tis, e-go'iz, *v. t.*—*egotized*, *egotizing*. To talk or write much of one's self; to exhibit egotism.

Egregious, e-gre'j-i-us, *n.* [*L. egregius*, lit. out of the common flock or herd—*e*, out, and *grex*, *grex*, a flock (whence *gregarious*).] Extraordinary; remarkable; enormous; now mostly used in a bad or ironical sense (an *egregious* fool, blunder, impudence).—**Egregiously**, e-gre'j-i-us-li, *adv.* In an egregious manner.—**Egregiousness**, e-gre'j-i-us-nes, *n.*

Egress, e-gres, *n.* [*L. egressus*, from *egredior*—*e*, and *gradior*, to step. *Grade*.] The act of going or issuing out; the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place; *astron.* the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.—*v. i.* (*e-gres*). To go out; to depart; to leave.—**Egression**, e-gresh'on, *n.* [*L. egressio*.] *Egress*.—**Egressor**, e-gres'er, *n.* One who goes out.

Egret, e-gret, *n.* [*Fr. egrette*, a dim. from an old form *aire*, from O. H. G. *Aegro*, a heron. Sw. *äger*, Icel. *ægri*, a heron. *Heron* has the same origin.] A name of those species of herons which have the feathers on the lower part of the neck lengthened and the bars loose, so that this part of the plumage is very soft and flowing; the small white heron; a plume of heron's feathers, or of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an egret; *bot.* the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.

Egriore, e-gri-o-er, *n.* [*Fr. aigre*, sour.] A kind of sour cherry.
Egyptian, e-jip'than, *a.* [*From Egypt*, Gr. *Agyptos*, akin *Gyppos*.] Pertaining to Egypt.—**Egyptian culture**, a culture, about the size of a raven, which frequents the streets of eastern towns, where it is protected on account of its services as a scavenger. Called also *Pharaoh's Chicken*.—*n.* A native of Egypt; an old designation for a gipsy, so called because believed to have come from Egypt.—**Egypt**, e-jep't, *n.* One well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt, especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents.—**Egyptology**, e-jip'to-logy, *n.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology.—**Egyptology**, e-jip'to-logy, *n.* The science of Egyptian antiquities; that

branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

Eh, i or e, an *interj.* expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.

Eider, eider-duck, i-der, *n.* [*G. eider*, Sw. *sider*, Icel. *ædr*, Dan. *æder*.] A species of large duck, with down that is much valued, from its warmth, lightness, and elasticity.

Eidograph, i-do-graf, *n.* [*Gr. eidos*, likeness, and *grapho*, to write.] An instrument for copying designs on a larger or smaller scale than the original.

Eidolon, i-do'lon, *n.* [*Idol*.] An unreal or spectral form; a phantom.

Eight, at, *a.* [*A. Sax. ahta*—G. and D. *acht*, Icel. *atta*, Dan. *atte*, L. *octo*, Gr. *okto*, Ir. and Gael. *achd*, Skt. *astam*, *astam*.] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; one more than seven and less than nine.—*n.* The number composed of seven and one; the symbol representing this number.—**Eight-day**, *a.* That goes for eight days (an eight-day clock).—**Eighteen**, e'teen, *a.* and *n.* Eight and ten; the sum of ten and eight; the symbol representing this sum.—**Eighteenth**, e'ten-mo, [*n.* From *eighteen* and *mo*, in L. *decimo*, tenth.] The size of a book, in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eighteen, e'teen, *n.* [*From eighteen* and *mo*, in L. *decimo*, tenth.] The size of a book, in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eightfold, e't-fold, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.—**Eighty**, e'th, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the seventh; one of eight equal parts of anything; an octave.—**Eighty**, e'th, *adv.* In the eighth place.—**Eighty**, e'th, *a.* and *n.* Next in order to the seventh; one of eight equal parts of anything.—**Eighty**, e'th, *a.* and *n.* Eight times ten; fourscore; a symbol representing this number.

Eikon, i'kon, *n.* [*Gr.*] A likeness; an image; a statue.

Eisteddfod, is-ten'vod, *n.* [*W.*] A meeting of bards and minstrels in Wales; a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of prize poems and performances on the harp.

Either, e'ither or i'wæter, the former is more in accordance with analogy, *a. proo.* [*A. Sax. ægther*; contracted from *ægh-weather*, *c* compounded of *æ*—*ægh*, the augment *ge*, and *weather*. *EACH*, *Wæther*.] One or the other; one of two things; each of two; the one and the other; both.

Ej, *conj.* A disjunctive conjunction always used as correlative to and preceding or following the one or the other.

Ejaculate, e-jak'u-lat, *v. t.*—*ejaculated*, *ejaculating*. [*L. ejaculo*, *ejaculatus*—*e*, out, and *jaculo*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw, seen also in *reject*, *project*, &c.] To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter suddenly and briefly.—*v. i.* To utter ejaculations.—**Ejaculation**, e-jak'u-la'shon, *n.* The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; the exclamation uttered; a prayer consisting of a few words.—**Ejaculatory**, e-jak'u-la-to-ri, *a.* Of the nature of an ejaculation.

Eject, e-jekt', *v. t.* [*L. ejicio*, *ejectum*—*e*, and *jacio*, to throw, as in *dejected*, *project*, &c.] To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to drive away; to expel; to dismiss from office; to turn out.—**Ejection**, e-jek'shon, *n.* [*L. ejectio*.] The act of ejecting; dismissal; dispossession; expulsion; rejection.—**Ejectionment**, e-jekt'ment, *n.* Casting out; a dispossession; law, the removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements.—**Ejector**, e-jek'ter, *n.* One who ejects.

Eke, ek, *v. t.*—*eked*, *eking*. [*A. Sax. ecan*, to increase, to eke, Icel. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, L. *augere* (whence *augment*), Gr. *auxano*, to increase.] To add to; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with *out* (he eked out his income by odd jobs).—*n.* Something added to another; an addition.—*adv.* [*A. Sax. ead*, D. *ook*, Sw. *och*, Dan. *og*, G. *und*, and.] Also likewise in addition.—**Eking**, e'king, *n.* That which is added.

Elaborate, e-lab'o-rat, *v. t.*—*elaborated*, *elaborating*. [*L. elaboro*, *elaboratum*—*e*, out, and *laboro*, to labour, from *labor*, labour.] To produce with labour; to work out or complete with great care; to work out fully or perfectly.—*n.* Wrought with

branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

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to; to charge with electricity; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; to give a sudden shock (as of surprise) to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill.—*v.t.* To become electric.—*Electro*, *e-lek'trō*, *n.* A contraction for *Electrotype*.—*Electro-ballistic*, *n.* Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight.—*Electro-biologist*, *n.* One versed in electro-biology.—*Electro-biology*, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms; also mesmerism or animal magnetism or a phase of this.—*Electro-chemistry*, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.—*Electrode*, *e-lek'trōd*, *n.* (*ode* is from Gr. *hodos*, a way.) One of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circle.—*Electro-dynamic*, *Electro-dynamical*, *n.* Pertaining to electro-dynamics.—*Electro-dynamics*, *n.* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.—*Electro-dynamometer*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action.—*Electro-gild*, *v.t.* To gild by means of the electric current.—*Electro-gilt*, *n.* Gilded by means of the electric current.—*Electro-kinetic*, *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion.—*Electro-kinetic*, *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion.—*Electrolyse*, *e-lek'tro-līz*, *v.t.* (Gr. *electro*, and *lyo*, to dissolve.) To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.—*Electrolysable*, *e-lek'tro-lī-zā-ble*, *a.* Susceptible of being electrolysed.—*Electrolytation*, *e-lek'tro-lī-zā'shon*, *n.* The act of electrolysing.—*Electrolysis*, *e-lek'tro-lī-zis*, *n.* The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity.—*Electrolyte*, *e-lek'tro-līt*, *n.* A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.—*Electrolytical*, *Electrolytical*, *e-lek'tro-līt'ik*, *e-lek'tro-līt'ī-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis.—*Electro-magnet*, *n.* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through a wire coiled round it.—*Electro-magnetic*, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism; occasioned by electricity.—*Electro-metallurgy*, *n.* The art of depositing metals, as gold, silver, copper, &c., from solutions of their salts upon metallic or other conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents.—*Electrometer*, *e-lek'trom-ē'ter*, *n.* An instrument for measuring electricity, or differences of electric potential between two conductors.—*Electrometric*, *Electrometrical*, *e-lek'tro-mē'trīk*, *e-lek'tro-mē'trī-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer, or the measurement of electricity.—*Electrometry*, *e-lek'trom-ē'trī*, *n.* That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity.—*Electromotion*, *n.* The motion of electricity; mechanical motion produced by electricity.—*Electro-motive*, *a.* Producing or pertaining to electro-motion.—*Electrostatic force*, the power which maintains electric currents.—*Electromotor*, *e-lek'tro-mō'tōr*, *n.* Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current; an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect.—*Electron*, *e-lek'tron*, *n.* An ultimate atom or corpuscle of electricity.—*Electro-negative*, *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.—*Electrophorus*, *e-lek'tro-fōrus*, *n.* An instrument for collecting electricity, and showing the phenomena of induction.—*Electro-physiology*, *a.* Pertaining to electro-physiology.—*Electro-physiology*, *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.—*Electro-plate*, *v.t.* To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.—*n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of

electro-plating.—*Electro-plater*, *n.* One who practices electro-plating.—*Electropolar*, *a.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.—*Electro-positive*, *a.* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement.—*Electroscope*, *e-lek'tro-skōp*, *n.* An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind.—*Electroscopic*, *e-lek'tro-skōp'īk*, *a.* Belonging to the electroscope.—*Electro-silver*, *v.t.* To deposit a coating of silver on by means of voltaic electricity; to electro-plate.—*Electro-station*, *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena occasioned by electricity at rest, and of the production and discharge of stationary charges of electricity.—*Electro-tint*, *n.* An art by which drawings are traced by the action of electricity on a copper plate.—*Electrotype*, *e-lek'tro-tīp*, *n.* The act of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original; a copy thus produced.—*v.t.*—*electrotyped*, *electrotyping*, *To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype.*—*Electrotypy*, *e-lek'tro-tīp'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotype.—*Electrotypist*, *e-lek'tro-tī-pist*, *n.* One who practices electrotype.—*Electrotypy*, *e-lek'tro-tī-pī*, *n.* The process of electrotype.

Electuary, *e-lek'tū-ārī*, *n.* [L.L. *electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin.] A medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

Eleemosynary, *el-ē-mō-sī-nārī*, *n.* [L.L. *eleemosynarius*, from Gr. *eleemosyne*, alms, from *eleo*, to pity, *eleos*, compassion. ALMA.] Given in charity or alms; appropriated to charity; founded by charity (an *eleemosynary* institution); relating to charitable donations; supported by charity.—*n.* One who lives by receiving alms or charity.—*Eleemosynarily*, *el-ē-mō-sī-nārī-lī*, *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner.

Elegance, *el'ē-gāns*, *a.* [Fr. *élégance*, from L. *elegantia*, from *elegans*, for *eligo*, a, ex, out, and *lego*, to pick, to choose. ELICIT.] The quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety; or from the absence of anything calculated to produce a disagreeable sensation; refinement; an elegant characteristic or feature.—*Elegancy*, *el'ē-gān-sī*, *n.* Elegance.—*Elegant*, *el'ē-gānt*, *a.* [Fr. *élegant*, L. *elegans*.] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement, or polish; pleasing to good taste; graceful; refined (a lady with an *elegant* figure); having the words or style polished and appropriate (an *elegant* speech); giving expression to thought with propriety and grace; pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of colour; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; showing fine harmony or symmetry.—*Elegantly*, *el'ē-gānt-lī*, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

Elegy, *el'ē-jī*, *n.* [L. *eleptia*, from Gr. *eleptia*, from *elepos*, a lament.] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; *class. poetry*, any poem written in elegiac verse.—*Elegiac*, *el-ē-jī'ak*, *a.* Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies; said especially of a style of verse commonly used by the Greek and Latin poets, and composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines.—*Elegiac*, *el'ē-jī-ast*, *el'ē-jīst*, *n.* A writer of elegies.—*Elegize*, *el'ē-jīz*, *v.t.* and *v.* To write or compose elegies; to celebrate sorrow or lament in an elegy; to bewail.

Element, *el'ē-mēt*, *n.* [L. *elementum*, an element, a first principle; same root as *element*.] One of the simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists, or upon which its constitution is based; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed; an ingredient; *chem.* one of the sixty-four simple substances which hitherto have re-

lated resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter; pl. the first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; one of the constituents of the matter of a world according to an old and still popular classification.—*fr.* air, earth, water (hence such expressions as 'war of the elements' for a storm); the state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence (hence, *out of one's element*, out of one's natural sphere or position); a datum or value necessary to be taken into consideration in making a calculation or coming to a conclusion; pl. the bread and wine used in the eucharist.—*v.t.* To constitute; to be an element in; to make a first principle.—*Elemental*, *el-ē-men'tal*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by element or primary ingredients; pertaining to the material world or some of them (hence 'elemental war,' applied to a tempest); arising from or pertaining to first principles; elementary.—*Elementalism*, *el-ē-men'tal-izm*, *n.* The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers.—*Elementality*, *el'ē-men'tal'ī-tī*, *n.* State of being elemental or elementary.—*Elementally*, *el-ē-men'tal-lī*, *adv.* In an elemental manner; according to elements.—*Elementarily*, *el-ē-men'tal-ī*, *adv.* Elementarily.—*Elementariness*, *n.* The state of being elementary.—*Elementary*, *el-ē-men'tārī*, *a.* Having the character of an element or primary substance; primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; initial; rudimentary; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments.—*Elementary analysis*, *chem.* the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—*Elementary substances*, the elements or substances which have hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means.—*Elementoid*, *el-ē-men'tōid*, *n.* Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance.

Elemi, *el'ē-mī*, *n.* The resinous exudation from various trees, used in plasters and ointments and the manufacture of varnishes.

Eleonchus, *el-ēng'kus*, *n.* [L. *eleonchus*; Gr. *elenchos*.] Logic, a syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself; a fallacious argument; a sophism.

Elephant, *el'ē-fānt*, *n.* [L. *elephas*, *elephantia*, from Gr. *elephas*, *elephantos*, an elephant; probably from Heb. *elep*, an ox.] The name of two species of huge quadrupeds, one inhabiting India, the other Africa, and both remarkable for having their nose prolonged into a long proboscis or trunk with the nostrils at its extremity, and for their large tusks.—*Elephantiasis*, *el-fānt'ī-ās'is*, *n.* A disease with elephantiasis.—*Elephantiasis*, *el'ē-fānt'ī-ās'is*, *n.* [Gr. from *elephas*, elephant.] Med. A skin disease in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.—*Elephantine*, *el-fānt'īn*, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense.—*Elephantoid*, *el-ē-fānt'ōid*, *a.* Having the form of an elephant.—*Elephant-paper*, *n.* A writing, printing, and drawing paper, of the size of 28 inches by 23.

Eleusinian, *el-ē-sīn'ī-an*, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as, *Eleusinian mysteries* or *festivals*, the mysteries and festivals of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated there.

Eleutheromania, *el-ū'ther-ō-mā'nī-ā*, *n.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania*, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom.—*Eleutheromaniac*, *el-ū'ther-ō-mā'nī-āk*, *n.* A fanatic on the subject of freedom.

Elevate, *el'ē-vāt*, *v.t.*—*el-ē-ā-ted*, *elevating*. [L. *elevo*, *elevatum*, to lift up—*el-ē-āt*, *up*, and *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light in weight, whence *levity*, *leaver*, *levy*, &c.] To raise; in a literal sense, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to raise to a higher state or station; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from a low or common

Fate, fāt, fat, fall; mā, met, hār; pine, pīn; note, not, mōve; tūba, tab, bull;

oil, pound; & c. above—the Fr. u.

state, as by training or education; to exalt; to excite, cheer, animate; to render somewhat tipsy (oolooq); to augment or swell; to make louder.—Elevated, el'vā-ted, a. Raised; exalted; dignified; exalted; excited; slightly raised; raised above the natural pitch; somewhat loud.—Elevated-ness, el'vā-ted-ness, n.—Elevating, el'vā-ting, a. Exalting; elevating.—Elevation, el'vā'shon, n. (L. *elevatio*.) The act of elevating; the act of raising or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher; the state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; that which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; height; degree of height; height above the surface of the earth; altitude; *astro*, altitude; *gus*, the angle with the axis of the bore of a firearm makes with the plane of the horizon; *area*, a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section, as opposed to *ground-plan*.—Elevator, el'vā-ter, n. One who or that which elevates, raises, lifts, or exalts; a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher; a hoist.—Elevatory, el'vā-to-ri, a. Tending or having power to elevate.

Elva, el'vā, n. (Fr., a pupil; a scholar; one brought up or protected by another.)

Eleven, el'ev'n, n. a. A Sax. *endolfoten*, *endulfon*—Icel. *elliuf*, Dan. *ellev*, D. *el*, Goth. *ovind*; compounded of two elements meaning one and ten, A Sax. *ioofra*, Goth. *if*, being allied to L. *decim*, Gr. *deka*, ten. So *twelve*—two-ten.) Ten and one added.—n. The sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units; *cricket*, the number of players selected from the members of a club to play in a match.—Elevēth, el'ev-nth, a. and n. Next in order after the tenth; one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

Elf, elf, n. pl. Elves, elvz. (A Sax. *elf*, *elf*—L.G. *elf*, Dan. *alf*, Icel. *alfr*, O.H.G. *alp*, an elf. Probably of same origin as L. *albus*, white, and the name Alps.) A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in; a fairy; a goblin; a mischievous person; a pet name for a child.—Elf-arrow, Elf-bolt, n. Names popularly given in the British Islands to the ancient flint arrow-heads still often found. Also called *Elf-dart*.—Elfa, elfin, a. Relating or pertaining to elves.—n. A little elf; a little nrchin.—Elfa, el'fab, a. Of or pertaining to elves; resembling an elf; suggestive of elves.—Elf-land, n. The region of the elves; fairy-land.—Elf-look, n. A knot of hair twisted as if by elves.

Elit, el'it, v. t. (L. *elicio*, *elictum*—*e*, out, and *elico*, to allure; akin *elucate*, *delight*.) To bring or draw out by reasoning, discussion, examination, or the like; to deduce or educe (as truth, facts, &c.).

Elide, el'id, v. t. (L. *elido*—*e*, out, and *lido*, to strike.) *Gram.* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable.—Elision, el'ish-on, n. *Gram.* the act of eliding; the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

Eligible, el'ij-bl, a. (Fr. *eligible*, from L. *eligere*, out, and *lego*, to choose. ELACY.) Fit to be chosen for some purpose or duty; worthy of choice; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.—Eligibility, el'ij-bl-ity, n. The state or condition of being eligible; capability of being chosen.—Eligibleness, el'ij-bl-ness, n. Eligibility.—Eligibly, el'ij-bl, adv. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Eliminate, el'im'i-nāt, v. t. (*eliminated*, *eliminating*. [L. *elimino*, *eliminatum*—*e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] To discharge or throw off (as a secretion of the human body); to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary; to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of consideration; *etc.* to cause to disappear from an equation; to deduce or elicit (incorrect in this sense).—Elimination, el'im'i-nā'shon, n. The act of eliminating.

Eliguation, el-il-kwā'shon, n. (L. *eliquo*—*e*, out, and *liquo*, to melt.) An operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead.

Elision. Under ELIDE.

Elite, el'it, n. pl. (Fr., lit. elected or select.)

Those who are choice or select; the best; the flower.

Elizate, el'iz'at, v. t.—*elinated*, *elinating*. [L. *elico*, to boil thoroughly, from *elirus*, thoroughly boiled—*e*, and *lix*, an ancient word which, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes.) To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.—Elizate, el'iz'at-shon, n. The act of boiling or seething; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elizir, el'iz'er, n. (Fr. *elixer*, from Sp. *elixer*, from Ar. *al-izir*, the philosopher's stone, from Gr. *zēros*, dry.) A liquor sought for by the alchemists for transmuting metals into gold or for prolonging life; quintessence; a cordial; *med.* a tincture composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.

Elizabethan, el'iz-ə-beth'an, a. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her period.—Elizabethan architecture, the architectural style of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the debased Gothic and Italian were combined, characterized by large windows, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and much ornament.

Elk, elk, n. [Icel. *elgr*, O.H.G. *elaho*, Sw. *elg*; akin to L. *alces*, an elk.] The largest existing species of the deer family, measuring 7 feet high at the shoulders, and found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the Moose.

Ell, el, n. (A Sax. *elra*; D. *el*, *elze*, G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elna*, Sw. *el*, Icel. *elja*, Goth. *alaina*; akin to L. *ulna*, Gr. *elend*, the forearm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *cubit*.) A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth; the English ell being 45 inches, the Flemish ell 57, the Scotch 57, and the French 54.

Elmagie, el'ia'li, a. (From Fr. *galle*, gall, reversed.) Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.

Ellipse, el'ips, n. (Gr. *elipsis*, an omission or defect, from *elipō*, to leave out—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.) *Geom.* an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base; a closed curve in which the distances of any point from two points called the foci have always the same sum.—Ellipsa, el'ip'sia, n. *Gram.* the omission of one or more words which the hearer or reader may supply; printing, the marks, thus — or — or . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words; *geom.* an ellipse; Elliptograph, Elliptograph, el'ip's-ō-graf, el'ip'to-graf, n. An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel.—Ellipsoid, el'ip'soid, n. *Geom.* a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—Ellipsoidal, el'ip'soid'al, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.—Elliptic, Elliptical, el'ip'tik, el'ip'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipsis; having a word or words left out.—Elliptically, el'ip'ti-kal-ly, adv. According to the form of an ellipse; with a word or words left out.—Ellipticity, el'ip'ti-ti, n. The quality of being elliptical or having the form of an ellipse.

Elm, elm, n. (A Sax. *elm*, D. *elm*, Icel. *elmr*, Dan. *elm*, *elm*; akin to L. *ulmus*, Bohem. *elms* (pron. *ylms*); elm.) A valuable European timber tree, species of which are also found in America.—Elman, el'men, a. Made of elm.—Elmy, el'mi, a. Abounding with elm.

Elmo's-are, el'mō's-ir, n. [After Saint Elmo, whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship.

Elocular, el'ok'ū-ler, a. (L. *s*, without, and *locus*, cell.) *Bot.* having but one cell; not divided by partitions.

Elocution, el'ok'ū-shon, n. (L. *elocutio*, from *elocuo*, *elocutus*, to speak out—*e*, out, and *loquo*, to speak, seen in *colloquy*, *eloquent*, *loquacious*, &c.) The art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled to render it effective and impressive; mode of utter-

ance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures.—Elocutionary, el'ok'ū-shon-er-i, a. Pertaining to elocution.—Elocutionist, el'ok'ū-shon-ist, n. One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Eloge, el'ōzh, n. (Fr., from L. *elogium*.) A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased.—Elogist, el'ō-jist, n. (Fr. *élogiste*.) One who delivers an eulogy.—Elogy, Elogium, el'ō-jī, el'ō-jī-um, n. A panegyric; an eulogy.

Elohim, el'ō'him, n. One of the Hebrew names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible, used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God.—Elohistic, el'ō-his'tik, n. The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovistic*.—Elohistic, el'ō-his'tik, a. A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*.

Elongate, el'ong'gāt, v. t.—*elongated*, *elongating*. (L. L. *elongo*, *elongatum*—L. *s*, out, and *longus*, long.) To lengthen; to extend.—*a. t.* To recede apparently from the sun; said of a planet in its orbit.—Elongation, el'ong-gā'shon, n. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being stretched out or lengthened; *astro*, the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth.

Elope, el'ōp, v. t.—*eloped*, *eloping*. [From D. *loopen*, the same word as G. *laufen*, Goth. *laupan*, to run, to leap, E. *leap*, with prefix *a*, out, away.] To run away; to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints; said especially of a woman.—Elopement, el'ōp-ment, n. The act of eloping; the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

Eloquence, el'ō-kwens, n. (Fr. *eloquence*, from L. *eloquens*, *ELUCURIO*.) The art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; oratory; that which is expressed with eloquence.—Eloquent, el'ō-kwent, a. Having the power of expressing strong emotions vividly and appropriately; adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; characterized by eloquence.—Eloquently, el'ō-kwent-ly, adv. In an eloquent manner.

Elsa, el'sā, a. or adv. (A Sax. *elias*, else, otherwise; akin to O.H.G. *elī*, Goth. *elī*, L. *alius* (see ALIUS), Gr. *alios*, another.) Other; besides; in addition; as in who *else*; nothing or nobody else, nowhere else.—*conj.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; as, he was ill, else he would have come.—Elsewhere, el'swēr, adv. In another place; somewhere else.

Elshā, el'shā, n. An ambassador or envoy; a Persian or Turkish name.

Elucidate, el'ū-si-dāt, v. t.—*elucidated*, *elucidating*. (L. L. *elucido*, *elucidatum*—L. *e*, out, and *lucido*, bright. LUCID.) To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from and render intelligible; to illustrate.—Elucidation, el'ū-si-dā'shon, n. The act of elucidating; explanation; exposition; illustration.—Elucidative, el'ū-si-dā-tiv, a. Making or tending to elucidate; explanatory.—Elucidator, el'ū-si-dā-ter, n. One who elucidates or explains.—Elucidatory, el'ū-si-dā-to-ri, a. Tending to elucidate.

Elude, el'ūd, v. t.—*eluded*, *eluding*. (L. *eludo*—*e*, and *ludo*, to play, as in *elude*, *colude*, *delude*, &c.) To evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by (to elude scrutiny).—Eldable, el'ūd-ə-bl, a. Capable of being eluded or escaped.—Eldance, el'ū'shon, n. An escape by artifice or deception; an evasion.—Eldative, el'ū-siv, a. Practising elusion; using art to escape.—Eldatively, el'ū-siv-ly, adv. With or by elusion.—Eldation, el'ū-sō-ri-ness, n. The state of being elusory.—Eldatory, el'ū-sō-ri, a.

Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fallacious.

Elul, *el'ul*, *n.* [Heb.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding nearly to our August.

Elutriate, *el'ut-ri-āt*, *v. t.* — *elutritus*, *elutritus*. [L. *elutrio*, *elutritum*, from *eluo*, *elutum*, to wash off — *o*, off, and *luo*, to wash.] To purify (ores) by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed, the lighter matters being then separated from the heavier.

Elutriation, *el'ut-ri-ā'shon*, *n.* The operation of elutriating.

Elvan, *el'van*, *n.* A kind of rock in Cornwall, often forming dikes in other rocks; a granitic and felspar porphyritic rock.

Elves, *el'vz*, *pl. of elf*. — *Elvish*, *el'vish*, *a.* Pertaining to elves or fairies; mischievous, as if done by elves; elfish. — *Elvishly*, *el'vish-ly*, *adv.* In an elfish manner.

Elysian, *el'iz-um*, *n.* [L. from Gr. *Elysiou*, (*pedion*), the Elysian fields.] *Myth.* a place assigned to happy souls after death; the seat of future happiness; hence, any place exquisitely delightful. — *Elysian*, *el'iz-um*, *a.* Pertaining to elysium; exceedingly delightful.

Elytron, *el'y-trum*, *el'i-tron*, *el'i-trum*, *n.* *pl.* *Elytra*, *el'i-tra*. [Gr. a cover, sheath, from *elyo*, to roll round.] The wing-sheath or coriaceous membrane which forms the superior wing in beetles, serving to cover and protect the true wing. — *Elytriform*, *el'y-tri-form*, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath. — *Elytrine*, *el'y-trin*, *a.* The substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed. — *Elytroid*, *el'y-troid*, *a.* Like an elytron.

Elsevir, *el'se-veer*, *a.* Of or belonging to the Elsevir family; applied to editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elsevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1686 to 1690, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance; a term applied to a variety of printing type consisting of tall thin letters.

Em, *em*, *n.* First the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth.

Eminate, *em-mā'sh-ēt*, *v. t.* — *eminated*, *eminating*. [L. *emacis*, *emaciatum* — *emacis*, and *macies*, leanness.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean from loss of appetite or other cause. — *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to reduce to leanness. — *a.* Thin; wasted. — **Emination**, *em-mā'sh-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of making or becoming lean or thin in flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Emanate, *em-mā-nāt*, *v. t.* — *emanated*, *emanating*. [L. *emano*, *emanatus* — *emano*, to flow.] To flow forth or issue from a source; said of what is intangible, as light, heat, odour, power, &c.; to proceed from something as the source, fountain, or origin; to take origin; to arise; to spring. — **Emanant**, *em-mā-nant*, *a.* Emanating, issuing, or flowing from something else. — **Emanation**, *em-mā-nā'shon*, *n.* The act of emanating; that which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvia. — **Emanative**, *em-mā-nā-tiv*, *a.* Tending to emanate. — **Emanatively**, *em-mā-nā-tiv-ly*, *adv.* After the manner of an emanation.

Emancipate, *em-mā-ni-pāt*, *v. t.* — *emancipated*, *emancipating*. [L. *emancipio*, *emancipatum* — *emano*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] To set free from servitude or slavery by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to restore from bondage to freedom; to free from bondage, restriction, or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence. — **Emancipation**, *em-mā-ni-pā'shon*, *n.* The act of emancipating; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation. — **Emancipationist**, *em-mā-ni-pā'shon-ist*, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves. — **Emancipator**, *em-mā-ni-pā-tēr*, *n.* One who emancipates.

Emarginate, *em-mar-gi-nāt*, *v. t.* — *emarginated*, *emarginating*. [L. *emarginatus* — *emargino*, and *margo*, *margis*, border, margin.] Having the margin or extremity taken away; having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin; notched at the blunt

apex; applied most commonly in bot. to a leaf, petal, &c. — **Emarginately**, *em-mar-gi-nāt-ly*, *adv.* In the form of notches. — **Emargination**, *em-mar-gi-nā'shon*, *n.* The condition of being emarginate; a blunt notch in the extremity or margin.

Emasculate, *em-mā'sk-ū-lāt*, *v. t.* — *emasculated*, *emasculating*. [L. *emasculo*, and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male, *ASCULUS*.] To deprive of the properties of a male; to castrate; to geld; to deprive of masculine vigour; to render effeminate; to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book). — **Emasculation**, *em-mā'sk-ū-lā'shon*, *n.* The act of emasculating; the state of being emasculated. — **Emasculatory**, *em-mā'sk-ū-lāt-ō-ry*, *a.* Serving or tending to emasculate.

Embalm, *em-bālm*, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, and *balm*, balsam.] To preserve (a dead body) from decay by removing the intestines and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs; to preserve from loss or decay; to cherish tenderly the memory of. — **Embalmer**, *em-bālm-ēr*, *n.* One who embalms.

Embank, *em-bāngk*, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bank*.] To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes; to bank up. — **Embankment**, *em-bāngk-ment*, *n.* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank; a mound or bank raised to protect land from being overpowered by a river or the sea, or to enable a road or railway to be carried over a valley.

Embarcation, *n.* **EMBARCATION.**

Embargo, *em-bārgō*, *n.* [Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, embarrassment, lit. what serves as a bar — prefix *em* for *in*, and *L. L. barra*, a bar — akin *embarrass*.] A restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse; a restraint or hindrance imposed on anything. — *v. t.* To put an embargo on; to subject to an embargo.

Embark, *em-bārk*, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarkier* — *en*, in, and *barque*, a bark. *BARQUE*.] To put or cause to enter on board a ship or boat; to engage, invest, or make to enter on in any affair. — *v. t.* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage or take a share in any affair; to enlist. — **Embarkation**, *em-bārk-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of embarking; that which is embarked or put on board.

Embarrass, *em-bā-rās*, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarrass*, embarrassment — prefix *em*, and *L. L. barra*, a bar; akin *embargo* *Bar*.] To derange, confuse, or entangle (affairs, business, &c.), so as to make a course of action difficult; to involve in pecuniary difficulties; to perplex, disconcert, or abash. — **Embarrassed**, *em-bā-rās-t*, *p.* and *a.* Entangled; involved; confused; disconcerted. — **Embarrassing**, *em-bā-rās-ing*, *a.* Perplexing; adapted to perplex or embarrass. — **Embarrassingly**, *em-bā-rās-ing-ly*, *adv.* In an embarrassing manner. — **Embarrassment**, *em-bā-rās-ment*, *n.* The state of being embarrassed; entanglement; perplexity arising from inability to pay one's debts; confusion of mind; abashment.

Embassador, *em-bā-sā-dōr*, *n.* An ambassador. [This spelling is not now used, though *ambas* and not *ambass* is the correct form.] — **Embassy**, *em-bā-sād-ē*, *n.* An embassy; a message. (*Shak.*) — **Embassy**, *em-bā-sād-ē*, *n.* [O. E. and Fr. *embassade*.] The mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of an ambassador or envoy; the message of an ambassador; a message, especially a solemn or important message; the persons entrusted with ambassadorial functions; a legation; the official residence of an ambassador.

Embatle, *em-bāt'l*, *v. t.* — *embattled*, *embattling*. [Prefix *em*, and *battal*.] To arrange in order of battle; to array for battle; to furnish with battlements. — *v. t.* To be ranged in order of battle. — **Embattled**, *em-bāt'ld*, *p.* and *a.* Arrayed in order of battle; furnished with battlements; indented like a battlement. — **Embattlement**, *em-bāt'ld-ment*, *n.* An indented parapet; a battlement (which see).

Embay, *em-bā*, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bay*.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.

Embayment, *em-bā-ment*, *n.* A portion of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

Embed, *em-bed*, *v. t.* — *embedded*, *embedding*. [Prefix *em*, and *bed*.] To lay in or as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter. — **Embedment**, *em-bed-ment*, *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

Embellish, *em-bel'lish*, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir*, prefix *em*, and *bellis*, *l. bellus*, pretty, beautiful.] To make beautiful; to adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to deck. — **Embellisher**, *em-bel'lish-ēr*, *n.* One who or that which embellishes. — **Embellishment**, *em-bel'lish-ment*, *n.* The act of embellishing or adorning, or state of being embellished; that which embellishes or adorns; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye or agreeable to the taste; adornment; ornament; decoration.

Ember, *em-ber*, *n.* [A. Sax. *embyrian*, cinders; Dan. *emmer*, *icei*, *embyria*, embers.] A small live coal, glowing piece of wood, &c.; used chiefly in the plural to signify live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

Ember-days, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *embyrine*, *embyron*, *embyra*, the circle or course of the year, from *ymb* or *emb*, round, and *riana*, to run.] Days returning at certain seasons, to being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit Sunday, after Holyrood-day (September 14), and after St. Lucia's day (December 13), appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence, called also *Embering-days*. — **Ember-tide**, *n.* The season at which ember-days occur. — **Ember-week**, *n.* A week in which ember-days occur.

Ember-geese, *n.* [N. *ember-gaas*, G. *Ember*; *embym*, uncertain.] A swimming bird, known also as the great northern diver.

Embezzle, *em-bez'l*, *v. t.* — *embezzled*, *embezzling*. [O. Fr. *embezzier*, to filch, bestow, to deceive; origin doubtful.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables. — **Embezzlement**, *em-bez'l-ment*, *n.* The act by which a clerk, servant, or person acting as such, fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care. — **Embezzler**, *em-bez'l-ēr*, *n.* One who embezzles.

Embitter, *em-bit-ēr*, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, and *biter*.] To make bitter or more bitter; to make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing; to make more severe, poignant, or painful; to render more violent or malignant; to exasperate. — **Embitterer**, *em-bit-ēr-ēr*, *n.* One who or that which embitters. — **Embitterment**, *em-bit-ēr-ment*, *n.* The act of embittering.

Emblaze, *em-blāz*, *v. t.* — *emblazed*, *emblazing*. [Prefix *em*, and *blaze*.] To kindle; to set in a blaze; to make to glitter or shine; to display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; to blazon.

Emblazon, *em-blā-zōn*, *v. t.* [Prefix *em*, and *blazon*.] To adorn with figures of heraldry or emblems armorial; to depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield; to set off with ornaments; to celebrate in laudatory terms; to sing the praises of. — **Emblazoner**, *em-blā-zōn-ēr*, *n.* One that emblazons. — **Emblazonment**, *em-blā-zōn-ment*, *n.* The act of emblazoning; that which is emblazoned. — **Emblazony**, *em-blā-zōn-ri*, *n.* The act or art of emblazoning; blazonry; heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, &c.

Emblem, *em-blem*, *n.* [Fr. *emblème*; Gr. *emblemata*, from *emballō* — *em*, in, and *balleō*, to cast.] A kind of inlaid work or mosaic; a picture, figure, or other work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; any object or its figure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality or state; a symbolic figure; a type; a symbol; a device, as a balance used to sym-

boile justicr.—Emblematic, Emblematical, emblem-mat'ik, em-blo-mat'-kal, a. Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; serving as an emblem or symbolic figure; symbolic.—Emblematically, em-blo-mat'-kal-li, adv. In an emblematic manner.—Emblematic, em-blo-mat'-tist, a. An inventor of emblems.—Emblematic, Emblematic, em-blo-mat'-tis, em-blo-mat'-ti, s. i.—Emblematic, emblematic; emblemized, emblemizing. To represent by an emblem; to serve as the emblem of.

Emblem, em-blo-mat', n. [From O. Fr. *emblem*, to sow with corn—prefix *em*, and *blé*, *bléd*, L. L. *bladum*, corn.] *Law*, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops annually produced: used chiefly in the plural.

Embody, em-bod'i, s. i.—*embodied*, *embodying*. [Prefix *em*, and *body*.] To lodge in a material body; to invest with a body; to incarnate; to clothe with a material form; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception (to embody thought in words); to form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole.—s. i. To unite into a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.—Em-bodied, em-bod'-d'er, a. One who embodies.—Em-bodiment, em-bod'-i-ment, n. Act of embodying or investing with a body; the state of being embodied; bodily or material representation; the act of collecting or forming into a body or united whole.

Embogue, em-bog', s. i. [Prefix *em*, and O. Fr. *bugus*, a mouth, Fr. *bouche*, from L. *bucca*, the cheek.] To discharge itself, as a river, into the sea or another river.

Embolden, em-bol'd'en, s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.—Emboldener, em-bol'd'en-er, a. One who emboldens.

Embolism, em-bol-izm, a. [Gr. *embolismos*, from *embolizō*, to throw in, to insert.] The insertion of clots, mucus, or :ars in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalation; every, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrine, a frequent cause of paralysis, and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle.—Embolismal, Embolismic, em-bol-iz'm'al, em-bol-iz'm'ik, a. Pertaining to embolism or to intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

Emboisment, em-boi-sum, s. i. [Fr., from *em*, in, bow, good, and *point*, condition.] Plumpness; fleshiness; rotundity of figure; stoutness.

Emborder, em-bor'd'er, s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *border*.] To adorn with a border; to imborder.

Emboss, em-bos's, s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *boss*.] To form bosses on; to fashion relief or raised work on; to cover with protuberances; to represent in relief or raised work; to represent in worked figures.—Embossed, em-bos's'd, a. One who embosses.—Embossment, em-bos's'ment, n. The act of embossing; work in relief.

Embranchure, em-bran-cher, s. i. [Fr., from prefix *em*, and *branche*, mouth.] A mouth of a river; the mouth-hole of a wind-instrument of music; the shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

Embrow, em-brō', s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *brow*.] To form like a brow; to vault.—*M.U.*

Embrow, em-brō', s. i.—*embrowed*, *embrowling*. [Prefix *em*, and *brow*.] To take out the brows or entrails of; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts of; to sink or inclose in; to imbed; to bury.—Embrower, em-brō'-er, a. One who embrows.—Embrowment, em-brō'-ment, n. The act of taking out the bows; evisceration.

Embower, em-bow-er, s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *bower*.] To lodge or rest in a bower.—s. i. To cover with a bow; to shelter with, or as with, trees; to form a bower for.

Embrace, em-bras', s. i.—*embraced*, *embracing*. [Fr. *embrasser*, to embrace—*em*, in, and *bras*, the arm. *BRACE*.] To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to inclose,

encompass, or contain; to encircle; to seize eagerly, in a figurative sense; to accept with cordiality (doctrines, religion); to comprehend (include, or take in); to comprise; to submit to (*BRACK*).—s. i. To join in an embrace.—a. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.—Embracement, em-bras'ment, a. A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace; sexual commerce (*BRACK*).—Embracer, em-bras'er, a. *Law*, one who practices embracery.—Embracer, em-bras'er, a. One who embraces.—Embracery, em-bras'er-i, n. *Law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

Embrasure, em-bras'ur, a. [Fr., prefix *em*, and *bras*, to slope the edge of a stone.] Part of an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired; the indent or crenelle of an embattlement; arch, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall to give more room or admit more light.

Embrocate, em-brō-kat', s. i.—*embrocated*, *embrocating*. [L. L. *embrocco*, *embrocatum*, from Gr. *embrocō*, a fomentation, from *embrocō*, to foment—prefix *em* for *en*, in, and *brocō*, to wet.] *Med.* to moisten and rub, as with spirit, oil, &c.—Embrocation, em-brō-kat'-sh'n, n. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c.; the liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Embroglie, em-brō'gl'yē, a. *IMPROBIE*.

Embroiler, em-brō'id-er, s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *broiler*. *BAOISER*.] To adorn with figures of needle-work, often raised above the surface.—Embroiler, em-brō'id-er, a. One who embroiders.—Embroidery, em-brō'id-er-i, n. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuff, and muslin into various figures; variegated needle-work; hence, variegated or diversified ornaments.

Embroil, em-brō'id', s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *broil*, a noisy quarrel.] To mix up or entangle in a quarrel or disturbance; to intermix confusedly; to involve in contention or trouble.—Embroilment, em-brō'id'ment, a. The act of embroiling; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion.

Embrown, em-brō-wn, s. i. [Prefix *em*, and *brown*.] To make brown; to imbrown.

Embryo, em-brō', s. i. [Fr., from *em*, in, and *brō*, to be full of anything.] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a *fetus*; the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule; the beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; rudimentary state.—*Embryo buds*, spheroidal solid bodies formed in the bark of trees, and capable of developing into branches under favourable circumstances.—Embryogeny, em-brō'-o-je-ni, a. [Gr. *embryon*, and root *gen*, to produce.] The formation and development of embryos; that department of science that treats of such formation and development.—Embryogeny, em-brō'-o-je-ni, a. Pertaining to embryogeny.—Embryology, em-brō'-i-ol-ō-j'i, n. [Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of embryos, whether in plants or animals.—Embryologic, Embryological, em-brō'-i-ol-ō'j'ik, em-brō'-i-ol-ō'j'ik-al, a. Of or belonging to embryology.—Embryon, em-brō'-on, a. An embryo (*M.U.*)—Embryonal, Embryonic, em-brō'-on-al, em-brō'-on-ik, a. Of or pertaining to an embryo, or the embryonic stage. Also Embryonary, em-brō'-on-er-i, and Embryotic, em-brō'-on-er-i, s. i.—Embryony, em-brō'-on-er-i, n. [Gr. *embryon*, and *tonos*, a cutting.] The division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery.

Emend, s-emend', s. i. [L. *emendo*, to correct—*e*, priv., and *mendo*, a spot or blemish.

Amend and mend are virtually the same as this.] To remove faults or blemishes from; to amend; especially to amend by criticism of the text; to improve the reading of (an emended text of Vergil).—Emendation, s-em-en-dā'-sh'n, n. The act of amending; removal of errors or corruptions from the text of a book or writing; a textual alteration or correction.—Emendator, s'em-en-dā-tō-er, a. One who emends.—Emendatory, s'em-en-dā-tō-er-i, a. Contributing to emendation or correction.

Emerald, em-er-ald, a. [Fr. *émeraude*, Sp. *esmeralda*, It. *smaraldo*; from L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald.] A precious stone whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green, akin to the beryl, found especially in South America; a variety of printing type intermediate between minio and nonpareil.—a. Of a bright green, like emerald; printed with the size of type known as emerald.—*Emerald green*, a durable pigment of a vivid light-green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper.

Emerge, s-merj', s. i.—*emerged*, *emerging*. [L. *emerge*, *emertum*—*e*, out, and *mergo*, to plunge, as in *immergo*, submerge. *MANE*.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; to issue or proceed from something; to reappear after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to come to notice.—Emergence, s-merj'en-s, n. The act of emerging.—Emergency, s-merj'en-ji, n. The act of emerging; sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; unforeseen occurrence; any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action; pressing necessity.—Emergent, s-merj'en-t, a. Emerging; rising into view or notice; coming suddenly; unexpected; calling for immediate action; urgent; pressing.—Emergently, s-merj'en-tli, adv. In an emergent manner.—Emergence, s-merj'en-s, n. The act of emerging or rising out of a fluid or other substance; the act of coming forth to view; the reappearance of a heavenly body after its occultation.

Emeritus, s-mer-it'us, a. [L. *emeritus*, having served out his time—*e*, out, and *merito*, meritorius, to merit, earn, earn, Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service; as, a professor *emeritus*. Sometimes used as a noun.

Emesia, em-er-ō-si, a. p. n. Corrupted from *hemorrhoida*, Hemorrhoids; piles. [O.T.] *EMESION*. Under *EMESIS*.

Emery, em-er-i, a. [Fr. *éméris*, O. Fr. *emeril*, from L. *emerytus*, from Gr. *emerys*, *emerys*, *emerys*, from *emēs*, to rub.] A mineral substance, an amorphous variety of corundum and sapphire, varying in colour from deep gray to bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish, used for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.—Emery-cloth, Emery-paper, a. Cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing.

Emetic, s-mer-it', a. [Gr. *emetikos*, from *emēs*, to vomit.] *Med.* inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth.—a. A medicine that provokes vomiting.—Emetically, s-mer-it'-kal-li, adv. In such a manner as to excite vomiting.—Emetic, s-mer-it', a. The active principle of emetics.—*EMESIS*.

Emet, s-em-et', a. *EMU*.

Emette, s-em-it', a. [Fr. *éméte*, from L. *ex*, intenz., and *moove*, *moove*, to move.] A sedulous commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

Emulsion, s-milk'shon, a. [L. *e*, and *mictio*, a making water.] The discharging of urine; urine.—Emulatory, s-milk'tō-er-i, a. Causing or promoting the flow of urine; diuretic.—a. A diuretic.

Emigrate, em-i-grāt', s. i.—*emigrated*, *emigrating*. [L. *emigro*, *emigratum*, to migrate, to emigrate—*e*, out, and *gro*, to migrate.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.—Emigrant, em-

Encrust, en-kru'st, v.t. To incrust.

Encumber, en-kum'ber, v.t. [Prefix en, and cumber; Fr. *encumber*.] To impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to clog; to load; to embarrass; to load, as an estate, with debts. — **Encumberingly**, en-kum'ber-ing-ly, adv. In a manner to encumber or impede. — **Encumbrance**, en-kum'brans, n. Anything that impedes action or renders it difficult and laborious; clog, load, burden, impediment; liability resting on the discharge of which the estate is liable, as a mortgage, &c. — **Encumbrancer**, en-kum'brans-er, n. One who holds an encumbrance on an estate.

Encyclic, en-si'klik, en-si'klik-al, a. (Gr. *enkyklios*—en, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.) Sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; circular; used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.

Encyclopaedia, en-si'klo-pe'di-a, n. (Gr. *enkyklopaidia*—en, in, *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction.) A work in which various branches of knowledge are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a kind of dictionary of things, not words; a cyclopaedia. — **Encyclopaedist**, en-si'klo-pe'di-ist, n. One who compiles an encyclopaedia, such as is embraced in an encyclopaedia; universal as regards knowledge and information. — **Encyclopaedism**, en-si'klo-pe'di-izm, n. The making of encyclopaedias; the possession of a wide range of information; extensive learning. — **Encyclopaedist**, en-si'klo-pe'di-ist, n. The compiler of an encyclopaedia, or one who assists in such compilation; a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range. These words are also spelled *Encyclopaedia*, &c.

Encyst, en-sist', v.t. [Gr. en, in, and *kystis*, a bladder, a pouch.] To inclose in a cyst, sac, or vesicle. — **Encystation**, en-sis-tay-shun, en-sis-tay-shun, n. A process undergone by certain Protozoa and Infusoria previous to hibernation, in which they become coated with a secretion of gelatinous matter, ultimately inclosing the body in a hard cyst. — **Encysted**, en-sist-ed, p. and a. Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; applied to tumors which consist of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a sac or cyst.

End, end, a. [A. Sax. *ende* = Icel. *end*, Dan. and G. *ende*, Goth. *andels*, the end; Skr. *anda*, end, death.] The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; the termination, conclusion, or last part of anything; the close of a portion of time, of an action, or of a state of things, of a quantity of materials; the close of life; death; consequence; issue; result; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift. — *On end*, resting on one end; upright; also, continuously; uninterruptedly. — *To make both ends meet*, to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal. — *v.t.* To put an end to or be the end of; to finish; to close, conclude, terminate; to destroy; to put to death. — *v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease. — **End**, en'd, n. One who or that which ends or finishes. — **Ending**, en-ding, n. The act of putting or coming to an end; conclusion; termination; the last part; the final syllable or letter of a word. — **Endless**, end-less, a. Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length and duration; perpetual; recurring; interminable; incessant; continual; without object, purpose, or use; fruitless; forming a closed loop and working continuously round two wheels or pulleys in the same plane (an endless rope, chain, saw). — **Endless screw**, a screw on a revolving shaft, the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth. — **Endlessly**, end-less-ly, adv. In an endless manner. — **Endlessness**, end-less-ness, n. The state or quality of being endless. — **Endlong**, end'long,

a. or adv. With the end forward; lengthwise. — **Endways**, end'wise, end'wise, end'wise, adv. On the end; erectly; in an upright position; with the end forward. — **End-all**, n. What ends all; conclusion. [Shak.]

Endamage, en-dam'ij, v.t. — **endamaged**, *endamaged*. To bring loss or damage to; to damage; to harm; to injure. — **Endamage-ment**, en-dam'ij-ment, n. Act of endamaging. [Shak.]

Endanger, en-dan'jer, v.t. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. — **Endangerment**, en-dan'jer-ment, n. Act of endangering or state of being endangered. [M.D.]

Endear, en-deer', v.t. To make dear; to make more beloved; to bind by ties of affection and love. — **Endearance**, en-deer'-ance, n. State of being endeared. — **Endearing**, en-deer-ing, a. Having tendency to make dear or beloved; tender; affectionate. — **Endearment**, en-deer'-ment, n. The act of endearing; the state of being beloved; tender affection, a caress (in this sense chiefly plural).

Endeavour, en-dev'er, n. [Fr. en, in, and *devoir*, duty, from the use of these words in such expressions as *se mettre en devoir*, to try to do, to set about; *devoir*, whence *due*, *debt*, is from *li, debere*, to owe, to be under obligation (whence *debt*),] An exertion of physical strength or of intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object; an effort; an essay; an attempt. — *v.t.* To labour or exert one's self for the accomplishment of an object; to strive; to try; to attempt; to essay. — *v.i.* To try to effect; to strive after; often governing an infinitive. — **Endeavourer**, en-dev'er-er, n. One who endeavours.

Endeavour, en-dev'er, n. [Gr. *endekha*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.] A plano figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endeictic, en-dik'tik, a. [Gr. *endeiktikos*, from *endeiknmi*, to display.] Displaying; exhibiting; in the Platonic philosophy an *endeictic* dialogue is one which exhibits a specimen of skill.

Endemic, Endemical, en-dem'ik, en-dem'ik-al, a. [Fr. *endémique*, from Gr. *endemia*—en, in, among, and *demos*, people.] Peculiar to a people, locality, or region; term applied to diseases to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject. — *A disease of an endemic nature*. — **Endemically**, en-dem'ik-al-ly, adv. In an endemic manner.

Endermatic, Endermic, en-der-mat'ik, en-der'mik, a. [Gr. en, and *derma*, skin.] Med. applied or effected by rubbing into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

Enderon, en-de-ron, n. [Gr. en, in, and *deros*, skin.] The inner surface of the outer layer of the skin (viz. the ectoderm or epidermis).

Endive, en'div, n. [Fr. *endive*, from L. *endybra*; probably from Ar. *Andeb*.] A composite plant, used as a salad; garden succory.

Endocardium, en-dokar'di-um, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *cardia*, the heart.] Anat. a colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart. — **Endocardiac**, en-dokar'di-ak, a. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart. — **Endocarditis**, en-dokar'di-tis, n. An inflammatory disease of the interior part of the heart, ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves.

Endocarp, en-dokarp', n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. the inner layer of the pericarp of fruits, when its texture differs from the outer layer, as the stone of a plum or the flesh of an orange.

Endochrome, en-dokrom', n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *chroma*, colour.] Bot. the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, except the green.

Endocyst, en-dok-sist, a. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kystis*, a bag.] Zool. the inner membrane or layer of the body-wall of a polyzoan.

Endoderm, en-dod-erm, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *derma*, skin.] Zool. the inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as the Coelenterata.

Endogamy, en-dog'a-mi, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *gamos*, marriage.] A custom existing among many peoples of marrying only within their own tribe. — **Endogamous**, en-dog'a-mus, a. Pertaining to, practicing, or characterized by endogamy.

Endogen, en-dog'en, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, root *gen*, to produce.] Any plant, the stem of which grows by additional development from the inside and does not increase much in thickness, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith, the leaves also being commonly parallel-veined, as in the grasses, lilies, and palms.

Endogens form a primary class of the vegetable kingdom, which contrasts with the exogens. — **Endogenous**, en-dog'en-us, a. Pertaining to endogen; growing, developing, originating from within. — **Endogenously**, en-dog'en-us-ly, adv. In an endogenous manner; internally.

Endolymph, en-dol-imp', n. [Gr. *endon*, thin, *E. lymph*.] Anat. a limpid fluid the labyrinth of the ear.

Endomorph, en-domorf', n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *morphé*, form.] Mineral. a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral.

Endoparasite, en-dopara-sit, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *E. parasita*.] A parasite living on the internal organs of animals, as opposed to an ectoparasite.

Endopleurum, en-dop-leu-rum, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *pleura*, bark.] Bot. the inner layer or fiber of bark containing woody tissue lying next the wood.

Endophyllous, en-dop-ful-us, a. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *phylon*, a leaf.] Bot. applied to the young leaves of monocotyledonous plants, from their being formed within a sheath.

Endopleura, en-dop-leu-ra, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *pleura*, the side.] Bot. the innermost skin of a seed-coat.

Endorhiza, en-dor-i-za, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *rhiza*, a root.] Bot. the radicle of the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, which is developed inside a sheath, from which it issues in germination. — **Endorhizal**, Endorhizous, en-dor'i-zal, en-dor'i-zus, a. Bot. having the radicle protected in its early stage by a sheath.

Endorse, en-dors', v.t. — **endorsed**, *endorsing*. [Prefix en, and L. *dorsum*, a back.] To write something on the back of, as one's name on the back of a bill; hence, to assign by writing one's name on the back; to assign or transfer by endorsement; to sanction, ratify, or approve. — **Endorsable**, en-dors'a-bil, a. Capable of being endorsed. — **Endorsament**, en-dors'-ment, n. The act of endorsing; a note or docket of the contents of any paper on its back, the signature of the holder of a cheque, ratification, sanction, or approval. — **Endorsant**, en-dors'-ant, n. One who endorses.

Endosarc, en-dosark', n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *sarx*, flesh.] The inner molecular portion of sarcode in the Amœbia and allied rhizopods.

Endoskeleton, en-doskel'e-ton, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *skelion*.] The internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contrast with the *exoskeleton*, the outer hard covering of such animals as the fish, &c.

Endosmosis, Endosmosis, en-dos-mo-sis, en-dos-mo-sis, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *smosis*, impulsion, from *osmos*, to press.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions, from the exterior to the interior. — **Endosmometer**, en-dos-mo-m'e-ter, n. An instrument measuring the force of endosmotic action. — **Endosmotic**, Endosmotic, en-dos-mo-tik, en-dos-mo-tik, a. Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of or acting by endosmosis.

Endosperm, en-dos-perm, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *sperra*, seed.] Bot. the albuminous tissue which surrounds the embryo of many seeds, and which contains a supply of food for the germinating embryo. — **Endospermic**, Endospermic, en-dos-perm-ik, en-dos-perm-ik, a. Belonging to or containing endosperm.

Endostome, en-dostom', n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *stoma*, the mouth.] Anat. the

a. Variegated; spotted; having an indented outline; indented by curves with the points outwards. — *Engrailed*, *en-grail-ment*, *n*. The ring of dots round the edge of a medal; indentation in curved lines. **Engrain**, *en-grân*, *v.t.* To dye with grain or kermes; hence, for the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour; to dye deep; to incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain. — **Engrainer**, *en-grâ-nér*, *n*. A person who paints articles in imitation of wood.

Engrave, *en-grâv*, *v.t.* — *engraved*, *pp*. *engraved* or *engraver*, *en-grâv-er*. [*Prefix en*, and *grave*, to carve.] To cut figures, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c.; to delineate, copy, picture, or represent by incisions, as on stone, metal, wood, &c.; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. — **Engraver**, *en-grâv-er*, *n*. One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood. — **Engraving**, *en-grâv-ing*, *n*. In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c., on any hard substance; specifically, the art of forming designs on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs on paper; that which is engraved; an engraved plate; an impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

Engross, *en-grôs*, *v.t.* [*Fr. en*, and *grossir*, to enlarge, from *gros*, big. *Gross*.] To increase in bulk or quantity (*Shak*); to seize, occupy, or take up the whole of (care or duties *engross* one's time or attention); to purchase, with the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters (to *engross* a legal document). — *v.t.* To be employed in engrossing, or making fair copies of writings. — **Engrosser**, *en-grôs-er*, *n*. One who or that which engrosses; one who takes or assumes in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; one who copies a writing in large fair characters. — **Engrossment**, *en-grôs-ment*, *n*. The act of engrossing or state of being engrossed; the copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Engulf, *en-gulf*, *v.t.* To engulf. **Enhance**, *en-hâns*, *v.t.* — *enhanced*, *enhancing*. [*Fr. enlever*, to advance, enhance, from *en*, *en*, forward, from *l. in*, in, to, *and*, before.] To heighten; to make greater; to increase (price, pleasure, difficulty, beauty, evil, or other non-physical object). — *v.t.* To increase or grow larger. — **Enhancement**, *en-hâns-ment*, *n*. The act of enhancing or state of being enhanced; rise; augmentation; aggravation. — **Enhancer**, *en-hâns-er*, *n*. One who or that which enhances.

Enharmonic, *en-hâr-mon-ik*, *en-hâr-mon-ik*, *n*. [*Fr. enharmonique*, *Gr. enharmonikos*, in harmony — *en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony.] *Mus.* of or pertaining to that one of the three ancient Greek scales which consisted of quarter tones; pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognises intervals less than semitones. — **Enharmonically**, *en-hâr-mon-ik-ly*, *adv.* In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

Enhydrite, *en-hi'drit*, *n*. [*Gr. en*, and *Hydro*, water.] A mineral containing water. — **Enhydrous**, *en-hi'drus*, *n*. Having water within; containing water or other fluid; not *enhydrous*.

Enigma, *en-ig-ma*, *n*. [*L. enigma*, from *Gr. aigma*, from *ainomai*, to speak darkly, from *ainos*, a tale, a story. A dark saying, in which something is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle; something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed; anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c.; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable. — **Enigmatis**, *en-ig-mat-ik*, *n*. Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly

expressed; ambiguous. — **Enigmatically**, *en-ig-mat-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an enigmatic manner. — **Enigmatist**, *en-ig-mat-ist*, *n*. A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. — **Enigmatism**, *en-ig-mat-ism*, *n*. The act of talking in enigmas; to deal in riddles.

Enjoin, *en-join*, *v.t.* [*Fr. enjoindre*, from *L. iungo* — *in*, and *io*, to join.] To prescribe or impose with some authority; to lay, as an order or command; to put by way of injunction; to order, direct, or urge (to *enjoin* submission or obedience upon a person; duties *enjoined* by law); to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. — **Enjoiner**, *en-join-er*, *n*. One who enjoins. — **Enjoinment**, *en-join-ment*, *n*. The act of enjoining.

Enjoy, *en-joy*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. enjoyer*, to receive with joy — *prefix en*, and *joy* = *E. joy*.] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or enjoy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. — *To enjoy one's self*, to experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; to be happy. — **Enjoyable**, *en-joy-able*, *adj.* Capable of being enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment. — **Enjoyer**, *en-joy-er*, *n*. One who enjoys. — **Enjoyment**, *en-joy-ment*, *n*. The condition of enjoying; the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; that which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession; cause of joy or gratification; delight.

Enkindle, *en-kind*, *v.t.* — *enkindled*, *enkindling*. [*Prefix en*, and *kindle*.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action. — *v.t.* To take fire.

Enlace, *en-lâs*, *v.t.* — *enlaced*, *enlacing*. To fasten with or as with a lace; to lace; to encircle. — **Enlacement**, *en-lâs-ment*, *n*. Act of enlacing; state of being enlaced; an encircling.

Enlarge, *en-lârj*, *v.t.* — *enlarged*, *enlarging*. To make larger or greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend; to expand; to augment; to increase; to make more comprehensive (to *enlarge* the mind); to magnify to the eye; to set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. — *v.t.* To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; to expatiate in speaking or writing; to speak or write at length or in full detail. — **Enlarge**, *en-lârj*, *n*. A not narrow nor confined; expansive; broad; comprehensive; liberal (*enlarged* views of a question). — **Enlargement**, *en-lârj-ment*, *n*. The act of enlarging or state of being enlarged; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; something added on; an addition; expansion or extension, as applied to the mind or the intellectual powers; release from confinement; deliverance; a detailed discourse or argument. — **Enlarger**, *en-lârj-er*, *n*. One who or that which enlarges.

Enlighten, *en-lit*, *v.t.* [*Prefix en*, and *lighten*, to make light, to illumine.] To shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; to give intellectual light to; to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to; to inform; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend. — **Enlightener**, *en-lit-er*, *n*. One who or that which enlightens. — **Enlightenment**, *en-lit-ment*, *n*. Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.

Enlist, *en-lis*, *v.t.* [*Prefix en*, and *list*.] To enroll or enter on a list; to hire for the public service, especially military service, by entering the name in a register; to employ in advancing some interest; to engage the services of (to *enlist* a person in the cause of truth). — *v.t.* To engage in public service, especially military service, voluntarily; to enter heartily into a cause, as being devoted to its interests. — **Enlistment**, *en-lis-ment*, *n*. The act of enlisting; the raising of soldiers by enlisting.

Enliven, *en-liv*, *v.t.* [*Prefix en*, and *live*.] To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make brightly, gay, or cheerful. — **Enliverer**, *en-liv-er*, *n*. One who or that which enlivenes or animates.

Enmity, *en-mi-ti*, *n*. [*Fr. inimitié*, *O. Fr. enmistic*, corresponding to a *L.* form *ini-*

mitias, from *inimicus*, unfriendly — *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] The quality or state of being an enemy; hostility or unfriendly disposition; hostility; ill-will.

Enneagon, *en-né-a-gon*, *n*. [*Gr. ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles. — **Enneagonal**, *en-né-a-gon-ial*, *adj.* *Geom.* having nine angles. — **Enneagynous**, *en-né-a-jin-l-nus*, *adj.* [*Gr. gyné*, female.] *Bot.* having nine pistils or styles; said of a flower or plant. — **Enneahedral**, *en-né-a-hé-dral*, *n*. [*Gr. hedra*, seat, base.] *Geom.* having nine sides. — **Enneahedra**, *en-né-a-hé-dra*, *n*. [*Gr. ennea*, nine, and *hedra*, a figure have nine sides; a nonagon. — **Enneander**, *en-né-an-dér*, *n*. [*Gr. uer*, and *ros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers. — **Enneandrian**, *en-né-an-dri-an*, *n*. [*Gr. ennea*, nine, and *dri-an*, en-né-an-dri-an, *n*. Having nine stamens. — **Enneapetalous**, *en-né-a-pet-á-lus*, *adj.* Having nine petals or flower-leaves. — **Enneaspermous**, *en-né-a-sper-mus*, *n*. [*Gr. sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* having nine seeds.

Ennobel, *en-nób-él*, *v.t.* — *ennobled*, *ennobling*. [*Prefix en*, and *noble*; *Fr. ennoblir*.] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to exalt; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence. — **Ennoblement**, *en-nób-él-ment*, *n*. The act of ennobling; the state of being ennobled; exaltation; elevation.

Ennu, *en-nwé*, *n*. [*Fr. O. Fr. ennu*, annoy, like *O. Venet. inodio*, from *L. in odio*, in hate, in disgust. *Obliv. Annot.*] Langor of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weariness; tedium. — **Ennu**, *en-nwé-ya*, *n*. [*Fr.*] Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure. — *n*. One affected with ennui; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or occupations. — **Ennu**, *en-nwé-ya*, *n*. A female affected with ennui.

Enormous, *en-nór-mus*, *n*. [*L. enormis* — *e*, out of, and *norma*, a rule. *NORMAL*.] Great beyond or exceeding the common measure; excessively large; excessively wicked; flagitious; atrocious. — **Enormous**, *lit.* out of rule, hence great, far beyond common; used especially of magnitude; immense, that cannot be measured; used especially of quantity, extent, and number; excessive, beyond bounds, beyond what is fit and right; said especially of degree.

— **Enormously**, *en-nór-mus-ly*, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure. — **Enormousness**, *en-nór-mus-ness*, *n*. The state of being enormous. — **Enormity**, *en-nór-mi-ti*, *n*. [*L. enormitas*.] The state or quality of being enormous; immoderate, or excessive; excessive degree; atrociousness; a very grave offence against order, right, or decency; an atrocious crime; an atrocity.

Enough, *é-nuf*, *n*. [*O. E. enow*, *A. Sax. enow*, *Gen. D. genow*, *Ice. enowgr*, *O. Fr. enoch*, *Goth. genohs*, *G. genow*, enough, from a verb meaning to suffice.] Satisfying desire or giving content; meeting reasonable expectations; answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand. [*Enough* usually follows the noun with which it is connected.] — *n*. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants; what is equal to the powers of ability. — **Enough**?, an exclamation denoting sufficiency. — **Enough**, *adv.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desire or wants; fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree (he was ready enough to embrace the offer); in a tolerable or passable degree (the performance is well enough). — **Enow**, *é-nou*. An old form of *Enough*.

Enounce, *en-nóunc*, *v.t.* — *enounced*, *enouncing*. [*Fr. énoncer*, *L. enuncio* — *e*, out, and *nuncio*, to declare, as in *announce*, *denounce*, *pronounce*.] To declare; to enunciate; to state, as a proposition or argument. — **Enouncement**, *é-nóunc-ment*, *n*. Act of enouncing; enunciation; distinct statement.

Enquire, *en-kwîr*, *v.t.* and *i*. **Enquirer**, *en-kwîr-er*, *n*. **Enquiry**, *en-kwîr-i*, *n*. Same as *Inquire*, *Inquirer*, *Inquiry*.

Enrage, *en-râj*, *v.t.* — *enraged*, *enraging*. To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke

- Enthusiasm**, en-thú-'zi-asm, a. [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiastós*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous*, *enthous*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god (whence *theist*.) An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; complete possession of the mind by any subject; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. — **Enthusiast**, en-thú-'zi-ast, n. [Gr. *enthousiastés*.] One full of enthusiasm; one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy; a highly imaginative person. — **Enthusiastic**, En-thú-'zi-as-'tik, en-thú-'zi-'as-'tik, a. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm; prone to enthusiasm; ardent; devoted. — **Enthusiastically**, en-thú-'zi-as-'tik-ly, *adv.* With enthusiasm.
- Enthymema**, en-thi-mém, n. [Gr. *enthymema*—*en*, and *thymos*, mind.] *Rhet.* An argument consisting of only two premises or propositions, a third proposition being suppressed or kept in mind; as, 'we are dependent, therefore we should be humble'—the proposition omitted being 'all dependent creatures should be humble.' — **Enthymematical**, en-thi-mé-mat-'ik, a. Pertaining to an enthymema.
- Entice**, en-tis, *v.t.* — **enticed**, **enticing**. [O. Fr. *enticer*, *entiser*, a. *frabrand*.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure, attract, invite; to lead astray; to induce to evil. — **Enticement**, en-tis'ment, n. The act or means of enticing; allurements; attraction; seduction. — **Enticer**, en-tis'er, n. One who or that which entices. — **Enticing**, en-tis'ing, *v.* and *a.* Alluring; attracting; attractive. — **Enticingly**, en-tis'ing-ly, *adv.* In an enticing manner.
- Entire**, en-tir, a. [Fr. *entier*, from L. *integer*, whole (whence *integer*, *integrity*, &c.)] Whole; unbroken; complete in its parts; perfect; not mutilated; not participated with others; mere; sheer. — *Syn.* Under **COMPLETE**. — **Entire horse**, an uncastrated horse; a stallion.—*a.* That kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout; so called because it combined the qualities of various sorts of beer, and did not necessitate mixing. — **Entirely**, en-tir-ly, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; altogether. — **Entireness**, en-tir-ness, n. Completeness; unbroken form or state. — **Entirety**, en-tir-ty, n. The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness; the whole.
- Entitle**, en-ti-'tl, *v.t.* — **entitled**, **entitling**. [O. Fr. *entituler*, Fr. *entituler*—L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title.] To give a name or title to; to affix a name or appellation to; to designate; to denominate; to call; to name; to furnish with a title, right, or claim (a railway ticket *entitles* a person to travel).
- Entity**, en-ti-'ti, n. [L. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, a thing. *Ewa*.] Being; character of existence; essence; a being or species of being; an existing thing. — **Entitative**, en-ti-'ti-tiv, a. Considered as an entity or independent existence.
- Entoblast**, en-to-blast, n. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *blastos*, bud.] *Physiol.* the nucleolus of a cell.
- Entomb**, en-tóm, *v.t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter. — **Entombment**, en-tóm'ment, n. The act of entombing; burial; sepulture.
- Entomology**, en-to-mol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, from *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, and *tomos*, to cut; from the thorax being almost divided from the abdomen.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects. — **Entomic**, **Entomical**, en-tóm-'ik, en-tóm-'i-kal, a. Relating to insects. — **Entomoid**, en-to-moid, a. Like an insect. — **Entomoline**, en-tóm-o-lin, n. Same as **Chitin**. — **Entomologist**, **Entomological**, en-to-mol'o-ji-'kal, a. Pertaining to entomology. — **Entomologically**, en-to-mol'o-ji-'kal-ly, *adv.* In an entomological manner. — **Entomologist**, en-to-mol'o-ji-st, n. One versed in entomology.
- Entomophagan**, en-to-mof'a-gan, n. [Gr. *entomon*, and *phagein*, to eat.] An insectivorous animal. — **Entomophagous**, en-to-mof'a-gus, a. Feeding on insects; insectivorous. — **Entomophilous**, en-to-mof'i-lus, a. [Gr. *entomon*, and *philos*, love.] *Bot.* Applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects. — **Entomotraca**, en-tóm-'tra-ka, n. pl. [Gr. *entomon*, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] A division of the crustaceous animals containing a number of the lower forms, as brine-shrimp, water-beet, &c.
- Entonic**, en-ton'ik, a. [Gr. *entonos*, strained—*en*, and *teinó*, to stretch.] *Med.* strained; intense as regards physiological action.
- Entoperipheral**, en-to-pe-rif'er-al, a. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *E. peripherai*.] Within the periphery or external surface of a body.
- Entophyte**, en-to-fit, a. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures; a plant growing on or in living animals. — **Entophytic**, en-to-fit'ik, a. Pertaining to entophytes.
- Entozoon**, en-to-zoon, n. pl. **Entozoa**, en-to-zo'a. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal. — **Entozoal**, **Entozoic**, en-to-zo'al, en-to-zo'ik, a. Pertaining to the Entozoa. — **Entozoologist**, en-to-zo-ol'o-ji-st, n. A student of entozoology. — **Entozoology**, en-to-zo-ol'o-ji, n. That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.
- Enttracte**, en-trákt, n. [Fr.] The interval between the acts of a drama; a short musical entertainment performed during such interval.
- Entrais**, en-tráiz, n. pl. [Fr. *entrailles*; from L. *intestina*, from L. *inter*, within.] The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the viscera; the guts.
- Entrain**, en-trán, *v.t.* To put on board a railway train; opposed to **destrain**. — *v.t.* To take places in a railway train.
- Entrammel**, en-tram'mel, *v.t.* — **entrammelled**, **entrammelling**. To trammel; to entangle.
- Entrance**, en-trans, n. [From *enter*.] The act of entering into a place; the power or liberty of entering; admission; the doorway or passage by which a place may be entered; initiation; beginning; the act of taking possession, as of property or an office. — **Entrant**, en-trant, n. One who enters; one who begins a new course of life; one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body.
- Entrance**, en-trans, *v.t.* or *i.* — **entranced**, **entrancing**. To throw into a trance; to put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture. — **Entrancement**, en-trans'ment, n. The act of entrancing or state of being entranced.
- Entrap**, en-tráp, *v.t.* — **entrapped**, **entrapping**. To catch as in a trap; to ensnare; to catch by artifices; to entangle.
- Entreat**, en-tret, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *tréat*; O. Fr. *entruiter*, to treat of.] To ask earnestly (a person or a thing); to beseech; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune; to treat, handle, or deal with. — **Entreatable**, en-tre-'ta-bl, a. Capable of being entreated or influenced by entreaty. — **Entreater**, en-tre-'ter, n. One that entreats. — **Entreatingly**, en-tre-'ting-ly, *adv.* In an entreating manner. — **Entreaty**, en-tre-'ti, n. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; application.
- Entree**, en-trá, n. [Fr.] Entry; freedom of access; a made-dish served between courses at dinner. — **Entrée**, en-trá-má, n. [Fr. — *entre*, between, and *waie*, a dish.] A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, &c.
- Entrench**, en-trench, *v.t.*; **Entrenchment**, en-trench'ment, n. Same as **Intrench**, **Intrenchment**.
- Entreposé**, en-tré-pó, n. [Fr., from L. *inter*, between, *positus*, placed.] A warehouse for the depositing of goods; an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandises.
- Entreeol**, en-tré-sol or en-tré-sol, a. [Fr.] Arch. a low story between two others of greater height.
- Entrochite**, en-tro-ki't, n. [Gr. *en*, in, and *trochos*, a wheel.] A term applied to the wheel-like joints of encrusts, which frequently occur in great profusion in certain limestone. — **Entrochial**, en-tro-ki'al, a. Belonging to or consisting of entrochite.
- Entrust**, en-trust, *v.t.* **Entrusted**, **Entrusting**. [Fr. *entré*, *ERRA*.] The act of entering; entrance; ingress; the act of recording in a book; any single item entered or set down; the passage into a house or other building or into a room; a beginning; a first attempt; the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers, and obtaining permission to land goods; *law*, the act of taking possession of lands or tenements. — **Entrusted money**, n. Money paid for entry; money paid when a person becomes a member of a society, or that he may be allowed to take part in a competition.
- Entwine**, en-twin, *v.t.* — **entwined**, **entwining**. To twine; to twist round. — *v.t.* To become twisted or twined. — **Entwinement**, en-twin'ment, n. A twining or twisting round or together.
- Enucleate**, en-nú-'sh-át, *v.t.* — **enucleated**, **enucleating**. [L. *enucleo*, *enucleatum*—*e*, priv, and *nucleus*, a kernel.] To make manifest or plain; to disentangle; to solve. — **Enucleation**, en-nú-'sh-át'shon, n. The act of enucleating; explanation.
- Enumerate**, en-nú-'mé-rát, *v.t.* — **enumerated**, **enumerating**. [L. *enumero*, *enumeratum*—*e*, out, and *numerus*, number.] To count or tell, number by number; to number; to count; to mention one by one; to recount. — **Enumeration**, en-nú-'mé-rát'shon, n. The act of enumerating; an account of a number of things each by one. — **Enumerative**, en-nú-'mé-ri-tiv, a. Counting; reckoning up. — **Enumerator**, en-nú-'mé-ri-tér, n. One who enumerates.
- Enunciate**, en-nun-'sh-át, *v.t.* — **enunciated**, **enunciating**. [L. *enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, to tell. *Nuncio*.] To utter, as words or syllables; to pronounce; to declare; to proclaim; to announce; to state. — *v.t.* To utter words or syllables. — **Enunciative**, en-nun-'sh-át-iv, a. Capable of being enunciated, or expressed. — **Enunciation**, en-nun-'sh-át'shon, n. The act of enunciating; declaration; expression; utterance; announcement; statement. — **Enunciative**, en-nun-'sh-át-iv, a. Pertaining to enunciation; declarative. — **Enunciatively**, en-nun-'sh-át-iv-ly, *adv.* Declaratively. — **Enunciator**, en-nun-'sh-át-tér, n. One who enunciates. — **Enunciatory**, en-nun-'sh-át-ri, a. Pertaining to enunciation or utterance.
- Enure**, en-ur, *v.t.* [Same as *inure*.] To take or have effect; to be available or of benefit.
- Enuresis**, en-ur'is, n. [Gr. *en*, in, and *ouron*, urine.] *Pathol.* incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.
- Envelop**, en-vel'ap, *v.t.* [Fr. *envelopper*, *il*, *envelopper*, to envelop—*en*, in, and *velop*, to wrap; so also *develop*.] To cover, as by wrapping or folding; to enwrap or wrap up; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to form a covering about; to lie around and cover; to conceal. — **Envelope**, en-vel'áp, n. What is wrapped around or envelops something; a wrapper; an inclosing cover; an interment; any one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils. — **Envelopment**, en-vel'áp'ment, n. The act of enveloping; that which envelops.
- Envenom**, en-ven'om, *v.t.* To taint or impregnate with venom; to poison; to imbue with bitterness or malice; to enrage; to exasperate.
- Environ**, en-vi-rón, &c. See **ENVY**.
- Environ**, en-vi-rón, *v.t.* [Fr. *environner*, *en*, and O. Fr. *vironer*, to veer, to environ, from *virer*, to veer. *Vira*.] To surround, encompass, or encircle; to hem in; to involve; to envelop. — **Environment**, en-vi-rón'ment, n. Act of surrounding; state of being environed; that which environs; surroundings. — **Environs**, en-vi-róns, n. pl. The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides.
- Envisage**, en-vis'áj, *v.t.* [Fr. *enviesager*—

en, in, and visage, face.] To look in the face of; to face.—*Envisagement*, en-vis-ij-men-t. The act of envisaging, en-vis-ij-ment. *Envoy*, en'vol, a. [Fr. *envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, L. *via*, a way, as in *envoyage*, voyage, &c. *WAY*.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government; a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion.—*Envoyship*, en'vol-ship, a. The office of an envoy.

Envy, en'vi, a. [Fr. *envie*, from L. *invidia*, envy, from *invidus*, envious—in, against, and root *vid*, to look. *Vision*.] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune; malice; object of envy.—*a.t.*—*envious*, en'vi-us, a. [Fr. *envieux*.] To feel envy towards or on account of; to repine at; to regard with malice and longing; to desire earnestly.—*v.t.* To be affected with envy; to have envious feelings.—*Envious*, en'vi-a-hl, a. Exciting or capable of exciting envy.—*Enviousness*, en'vi-a-hl-ness, a. The state or quality of being envious.—*Enviously*, en'vi-a-hl-adv. In an envious manner.—*Envious*, en'vi-us, a. [Fr. *envieux*.] Feeling or harbouring envy; tainted with envy; excited or directed by envy.—*Enviously*, en'vi-us-li, adv. In an envious manner.—*Enviousness*, en'vi-us-ness, a.

Enwrap, en-rap', v.t. To envelop; to in-wrap.

Enzootic, en-sō-ōt'ik, a. [Gr. *en*, among, and *zōon*, an animal.] Limited to the animals of a district; specifically applied to diseases.—*a.* A disease restricted to the animals of a district.

Eocene, ē-ō-sen, a. and a. [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* A term applied to the series of strata at the base of the tertiary formations, so called from the small proportion of living species found in it.

Eolian, Eolie, ē-ō'i-an, ē-ō'ik, a. A name of one of the ancient Greek races.—*Eolian mode*, *mus.*, the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G.—*a.* The Eolian dialect; one of the Eolian race.

Eolian, ē-ō'i-an, a. Pertaining to *Æolus*, the god of the winds.—*Eolian*, ē-ō'i-an, a. A simple instrument that sounds by the air sweeping across its strings.

Eolipile, ē-ō'i-pil, a. [L. *Æolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used for exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

Eolithic, ē-ō-lith'ik, a. [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Archæol.* Of or pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period.

Eon, Eon, ē-on, a. [Gr. *ēōn*, age, duration, eternity.] A long indefinite space of time; a great cycle of years; an age; an era; *Platonic ætæon*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity; a sort of divine beings believed in by the Gnostics.

Eosic, ē-ō-sō'ik, a. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *os*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems.—*Eosicæ*, ē-ō-sō'ic-æ, the name given to a supposed fossiliferous low tery, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada and in the quartzite of Germany.—*Eosicæal*, ē-ō-sō'ic-æ-al, a. Of or belonging to the eosicæ.

Eosic, ē-ō-sō'ic, a. [Gr. *ēōs*, brought in or on—*ep*, on, and *agō*, to lead.] *Astron.* the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

Epanthous, e-pan-thus, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, flower.] *Bot.* growing upon flowers.

Eparch, ep'ark, a. [Gr. *eparchos*—*epi*, and *arché*, dominion.] In Greece, the governor of a province or eparchy.—*Eparchy*, ep'ar-ki, a. [Gr. *eparchia*.] The territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

Epaule, e-pal', a. [Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder,

O. Fr. *épaule*, from L. *spatula*, *spatula*, a broad, flat thing; dim. of *spatula*, a broad blade; allied to *spada*.] *Fort.* the shoulder of a section, or the angle made by the face and flank.—*Epauletment*, e-pal'ment, a. *Fort.* a mass of earth, &c., raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire; a kind of parapet.—*Epaulet*, *Epauletta*, ep'a-let, a. [Fr. *épaulettes*.] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, especially by military and naval officers.—*Epauletted*, ep'a-let-ed, a. Furnished with epaulets.

Epencephalon, ep-en-sef-a-lon, a. [Gr. *epi*, near, and *encephalon*, the brain.] *Anat.* the hindmost of the four divisions or segments of the brain.—*Epencephalic*, ep-en-sef-al'ik, a. *Anat.* of or belonging to the epencephalon.

Epenthetic, e-pen-thet'ic, a. [Gr. *epi*, on, en, in, and *thetis*, to put.] *Gram.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.—*Epenthetic*, e-pen-thet'ik, a. *Gram.* inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergas, e-pern', a. [Apparently from Fr. *éperge*, thrift, economy.] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the centre of a table.

Epezeuxis, e-pe-ze-'jū-sis, a. [Gr. *epi*, and *zeugma*, *zeugma*.] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; exegesis.—*Epezeuxical*, e-pe-ze-'jū-ka-l, a. Explanatory; exegetical.

Epha, Ephah, ē'fa, a. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate, 8,000 gallons; according to another, 4,486.

Ephemeral, e-fem'e-ral, a. [Gr. *ephemerōs*, lasting but a day, short-lived—*epi*, and *hēmera*, a day.] Beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; fleeting.—*Ephemera*, e-fem'e-ra, a. A small fly that lives but for a day or for a very short time; the day-fly.

Ephemerality, e-fem'e-ral'i-ti, a. The state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral.—*Ephemeridian*, e-fem'e-rid'i-an, a. Relating to an ephemeris.—*Ephemeris*, e-fem'e-ria, a. pl. *Ephemerides*, e-fem'er-i-deæ. (Gr., a diary.) A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary; *astron.* a publication exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them; an astronomical almanac; a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature.—*Ephemerist*, e-fem'e-rist, a. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; one who keeps an ephemeris.—*Ephemerous*, e-fem'e-ron, a. Anything ephemeral.

Ephesian, e-fē'shi-an, a. Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.

Ephod, e-fod, a. [Heb., from *ephed*, to put on.] A species of vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest over the second tunic, and consisting of two main pieces, one covering the back, the other the breast and upper part of the body.

Epher, e-for, a. [Gr. *epheros*.] A name of certain magistrates among the ancient Spartans.

Epiblast, ep'i-blast, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Bot.* a second cotyledon, consisting of a small transverse plate, found on some grasses; next the upper of the two layers of cells (the under being the *hypoblast*) forming the hypocotyledon.

Epic, ep'ik, a. [L. *epicus*, from Gr. *epikos*, from *epos*, a word, a song.] Composed in a lofty narrative style of poetry; pertaining to such a style; narrative; heroic.—*a.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing often the exploits of heroes.

Epicalyx, ep-i-ka-liks, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *calyx*.] *Bot.* the outer calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts.

Epicarp, ep'i-karp, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *carpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*.

Epicene, ep'i-sen, a. [Gr. *epithimos*, common to a number—*epi*, and *hōmos*, common.] *Gram.* a term applied to nouns which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes.

Epiclinal, ep-i-kl'i-nal, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *klēn*, a bed.] *Bot.* placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Epicurus, ep'i-kū-rus, a. [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and chief evil.] One devoted to sensual enjoyments; especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.—*Epicurean*, ep'i-kū-rū-an, a. Pertaining to Epicurus or his teaching; luxurious; given to luxury.—*a.* A follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries; an epicure.—*Epicureanism*, ep'i-kū-rū-an-ism, a. The principles or philosophical doctrines of Epicurus; attachment to luxurious habits.—*Epicurism*, ep'i-kū-rism, a. The practice of an epicure.—*Epicurians*, ep'i-kū-ris, s.t.—*epicurians*, ep'i-kyū-ris. To indulge one's self like an epicure.

Epicyle, ep'i-si-kl, a. [Gr. *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle.] In old astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.—*Epicyclic*, ep'i-si-kl'ik, a. Pertaining to an epicycle.—*Epicycloid*, ep-i-si-kl'oid, a. *Geom.* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve.—*Epicycloidal*, ep-i-si-kl'oid-al, a. Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.—*Epicycloidal wheel*, a fixed wheel or ring toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter, fitted so as to revolve about the centre of the larger.

Epidictic, Epidictical, ep-i-dik't'ik, ep-i-dik't'ik-al, a. [Gr. *epidiktikos*—*epi*, and *diktō*, to show.] Serving to display or show off; having a rhetorical or declamatory character; demonstrative.

Epidemic, Epidemical, ep-i-dem'ik, ep-i-dem'ik-al, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *dēmos*, people.] Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community; said of diseases; prevalent; general; generally prevailing.—*Epidemic*, a. A disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country.—*Epidemically*, ep-i-dem'ik-al-adv. In an epidemic manner.—*Epidemiological*, ep-i-dē-mi-ō-lō'j'ik-al, a. Pertaining to epidemiology.—*Epidemiologist*, ep-i-dē-mi-ō-lō'j'ist, a. One skilled in epidemiology.—*Epidemiology*, ep-i-dē-mi-ō-lō'j'i, a. The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemic diseases.—*Epidemy*, ep-i-dē-mi, a. An epidemic.

Epidermis, Epiderm, ep-i-dēr'mis, ep-i-dēr'm, a. [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, and *derma*, skin.] *Anat.* the cuticle or scurf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals; *bot.* the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant.—*Epidermal*, ep-i-dēr'mal, a. Relating to the epidermis; *epidermic*.—*Epidermatoid*, *epidermoid*, ep-i-dēr'mat-oid, ep-i-dēr'moid, a. Resembling or pertaining to the epiderm.—*Epidermis*, *Epidermical*, ep-i-dēr'mik, ep-i-dēr'mi-ka-l, a. Pertaining to or like the epidermis.

Epidictic, Epidictical, ep-i-dik't'ik, ep-i-dik't'ik-al, a. Same as *Epidictic*.

Epidote, ep-i-dōt, a. [Fr., from Gr. *epi*, over and above, and *didomi*, to give, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms.] A mineral of a green or grey colour, vitreous lustre, and partial transparency, a member of the garnet family.

Epigone, Epigone, ep-i-jō-us, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gōn*, the earth.] *Bot.* growing on or close to the earth.

Epigastrie, ep-i-gas'trik, a. [Gr. *epi*, and *gaster*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.—*Epigastrium*, ep-i-gas'tri-um, a. The upper part of the abdomen.

Epige, Epigeum, ep'i-jā, ep-i-jō'um, a. *Herp. mov.* Same as *Perige*.

Epigone, ep'i-jōn, a. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and

longing to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch.

Epoch, ep'od, n. [Gr. epōds—epi, upon, and chos, a song, an ode.] The third or last part of the ode; the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; a species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.—Epodie, e-p'od'ik, a. Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

Eponym, ep'o-nim, n. [Gr. epi, upon, and onoma, a name.] A name of a place or people derived from that of a person; a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italia, Romania, for Italy, Rome*.—Eponymia, Eponymosa, ep'o-nim'ik, e-p'o-ni-mus, a. Of or relating to or connected with an eponym.

Epos, Epodia, ep'o-p'ē, ep'o-p'ō-ya, n. [Fr. epope, Gr. epopōia—epos, a word, an epic poem, and poies, to make.] An epic poem; the subject of an epic poem.—Epos, ep'oa, n. [Gr.] An epic poem or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

Eprovente, ē-prō-ve'te, n. [Fr., from éprouver, to try, assay, prove.] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder.

Epsom-salt, ep'som-salt, n. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges; so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom, but now prepared otherwise.

Epsaltria, ep-sal'tri-ka, a. [Gr. epopsaltria, from epi, upon, and psaltria, a psalm.] Med. healing; cicatrizing.

Epyornis, ē-py'or-nis, n. See EPIORNIS.

Equip, ē-kw'ip, a. [L. æquabilis, from æquus, to make equal, from æquus, equal.] Characterized by uniformity; invariableness, or evenness; uniform in action or intensity; not varying; steady; even.—Equipability, Equableness, ē-kw'ip-a-bil'i-ty, ē-kw'a-bil-nes, n. State or quality of being equipable.—Equipably, ē-kw'ip-a-bil-ly, adv. In an equipable manner.

Equal, ē-kw'al, a. [L. æquus, from æquus, equal (seen also in equity, adequate, testify, &c.); same root as Skr. sha, one, the same.] The same in size, value, qualities, or degree; neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor worse; uniform; not variable; being in just relation or proportion; of the same interest or importance; not unduly favourable to any party; just; equitable; fair; having competent power, ability, or means; adequate.—A. One not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.; a compeer.—s. i. equalled, equaling, &c.; to make equal; to make of the same quantity or quality; to cause to be commensurate with or unexpressed by; to equalize; to be equal to; to be advanced to; to be commensurate with; to rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with; to become equal to.—Equality, ē-kw'al-i-ty, n. [L. æqualitas.] The state of being equal; likeness in size, number, quantity, value, qualities, or degree; the condition in which things or persons cannot be said to be inferior or superior, greater or less, one than another; parity; sameness in state or continued course.—Equalize, ē-kw'a-liz, v. t. equalized, equalizing. To make equal; to cause to be equal in amount or degree; to adjust so that there shall be equality between.—Equalization, ē-kw'al-i-zā'shon, n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.—Equalizer, ē-kw'al-iz-er, n. One who or that which equalizes.—Equally, ē-kw'al-ly, adv. In an equal manner or degree; in the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially.—Equalness, ē-kw'al-nes, n. A state of being equal; equality.

Equanimity, ē-kw'a-nim'i-ty, n. [L. æquanimitas—æquus, equal, and animus, mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed.

Equate, ē-kwāt, v. t. equalled, equaling. [L. æquo, æquatum, to make equal, from æquus, equal.] To make equal; to reduce

to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result.—Equation, ē-kwā'shon, n. The act of equating; eq, a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities, equality being denoted by the sign = (equal to) between them; astron. a quantity which from some imperfect method has to be taken into account in order to give a true result.—Equation of time, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time given by a dial and that given by a clock.—Personal equation, in astronomical observations the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly.—EQUATOR, ē-kwā'ter, n. [L. L. æquator, from L. æquus, æquatum, to make equal.] That great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres (the northern and southern), and every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth; also, the equinoctial or celestial equator.—EQUATORIAL, ē-kwā'ter-i-al, a. Pertaining to the equator.—An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion.—EQUATORIAL, ē-kwā'ter-i-al, adv. In an equatorial manner; in a line with the equator.

Equerry, Equary, ē-kw'ē-ri, n. [Fr. écurie, a stable, so that the word means really stable (man); from L. L. æcuria, a stable; from G. H. G. æcuria, the Mod. G. æcurer, a barn or shed.] An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses; in England, equerries are certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse.

Equestrian, ē-kw'ē-tri-an, a. [L. æquæstris, from æquus, horsemann, from æquus, horse; akin Gr. ἵππος, Skr. eśa, horse; Gr. εἶψ, swift.] Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; representing a person on horseback (as an equitation statue); pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome.—A. A rider on horseback; one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.—EQUESTRIANISM, ē-kw'ē-tri-an-izm, n. The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.—EQUESTRIAN, ē-kw'ē-tri-an, n. [Spurious French form.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

Equilateral, ē-kw'i-lā'ter-al, a. Geom. consisting of or having the angles all equal.

Equidistant, ē-kw'i-dif-er-ent, a. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

Equidistance, ē-kw'i-dis-tāns, n. Equal distance.—Equidistant, ē-kw'i-dis-tānt, a. Being at an equal distance from some point or place.—Equidistantly, ē-kw'i-dis-tānt-ly, adv. At an equal distance.

Equilateral, ē-kw'i-lā'ter-al, a. [L. æquus, equal, and later, lateris, a side.] Having all the sides equal.

Equilibrate, ē-kw'i-librāt, v. t. equalibrated, equalibrating. [L. æquus, equal, and libra, to poise, from libra, a balance.] To balance equally; to keep in equipoise.—Equilibrium, ē-kw'i-librā'shon, n. Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced.—Equilibrant, ē-kw'i-librānt, n. One that balances equally; one who keeps his balance in natural positions and hampered movements, as a rope-dancer.—Equilibrity, ē-kw'i-libr-i-ty, n. [L. æquilibrium.] Equilibrium.—Equilibrium, ē-kw'i-libr-i-um, n. [L. æquilibrium.] Equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by two or more weights or forces counterbalancing each other, as the state of the two ends of a balance when both are charged with equal weights, and they maintain an even or level position; a state of just poise; a position of due balance.

Equimultiple, ē-kw'i-mul'ti-pl, a. [L. æquus,

equal, and multiplex, to multiply.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.—A. A number multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.

Equine, Equinal, ē-kw'in, ē-kw'i-nal, a. [L. Equus, from equus, a horse, æquus, n. s.] Pertaining to or resembling a horse.

Equinox, ē-kw'i-nok-s, n. [L. æquinoctium, from æquus, equal, and nos, night.] The time when the sun reaches one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator intersect each other, the vernal equinox being about the 21st of March, the autumnal equinox about the 23d of September, the day and the night being then of equal length all over the world.—Equinoctial, ē-kw'i-nok'-shal, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; occurring or manifested about that time (æquinoctial gales); pertaining to the regions or climate under the equinoctial line or about the equator.—The two points of the heavens at which the equator and ecliptic intersect each other.—A. The celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Equip, ē-kw'ip, v. t. equipped, equipping. [Fr. équiper, O. Fr. equiper, to equip, to fit out a ship, from the Lat. stem ship, to provide, arrange, &c., as in Ital. ships, to arrange; akin E. ship, ships.] To dress; to accoutre; to prepare for some particular duty or service; specifically, to furnish with arms and munitions of war; to provide with everything necessary for an expedition or voyage; to fit out for sea, as a ship.—Equipage, ē-kw'ip-aj, n. [Fr. équiper.] Materials with which a person or thing is equipped; accoutrements; equipment; the furniture and supplies of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; a train of dependants accompanying or following a person; a carriage with the horse or horses, harness, &c.; routine.—Equipment, ē-kw'ip-ment, n. The act of equipping or fitting out; anything that is used in equipping; necessary for an expedition, a voyage, &c.; equipage.

Equipotent, ē-kw'i-pō'tent, a. [L. æquus, equal, potens, to hang.] Hanging in equipoise; equal; balanced.

Equitable, ē-kw'i-tā-ble, n. [L. æquus, equal, and Æ. potes,] Equality of weight or force; due balance; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

Equipollence, Equipollency, ē-kw'i-pōl-lens, ē-kw'i-pōl-lens, n. [Fr. equipollens—L. æquus, equal, and potes, to be able.] Equality of power or force; logic, an equivalence between two or more propositions.—Equipollent, ē-kw'i-pōl-lent, a. Having equal power, force, or signification; equivalent.

Equiponderate, equiponderate, [L. æquus, equal, and pondero, to weigh, from pondus, ponderis, weight.] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.—s. i. To weigh equally in an opposite scale; to counterbalance.—Equiponderance, Equiponderancy, ē-kw'i-pōn-der-āns, ē-kw'i-pōn-der-an-si, n. Equality of weight; equipoise.—Equiponderant, ē-kw'i-pōn-der-ant, a. Being of the same weight.

Equisetum, ē-kw'i-sē-tum, n. [L. æquus, a horse, and seta, a bristle.] The generic and common name of many cryptogamous plants, popularly known as horse-tails, having hollow jointed stems, leaves in the form of whorls of teeth terminating the joints, and growing in marshy places.—Equisetaceæ, ek-wi-sē-tā'shus, a. Pertaining to the nat. order of equisetum or horse-tails.

Equitable, ek-wi-tā-ble, a. [Fr. équitable, from L. æquitas, equity, from æquus, equal.] Possessing or exhibiting equity; equal in regard to the rights of persons giving each his due; just; fair; impartial; pertaining to a court of equity.—Equitableness, ek-wi-tā-bl-nes, n. The quality of being equitable.—Equitably, ek-wi-tā-bil-ly, adv. In an equitable manner; justly; impartially.—Equity, ek-wi-ti, n. [Fr. équité, L. æquitas.] The giving or disposition to give to each man his due; justice;

impartiality; fairness; uprightness; law, a doing justice between parties where there is no guidance or remedy in strict law; more strictly, a system of supplemental law founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing these to meet new exigencies.

Equitant, ek-wi-tant, a. [L. *equitans*, pp. of *equito*, to ride, from *equus*, *equus*, a horseman; from *equus*, a horse.] Bot. a term applied to unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud, that overlap each other entirely without any involucre, as in the iris.

Equitation, ek-wi-ta'shon, a. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

Equivalent, ek-wiv'a-lent, a. [Fr. *équivalent*—L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, pp. of *valere*, to be worth (seen also in *equal*, *prevail*, &c.)] Equal in value, force, power, effect, excellence, import, or meaning; interchangeable.—Something that is equivalent to that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force with something else; something given as fair exchange; compensation; *chem.* the quantity by weight in which an element combines with or replaces a unit of hydrogen; *geol.* a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different character in a different region, and holding a similar place.

—**Equivalently**, ek-wiv'a-lent-li, adv. In an equivalent manner.—**Equivalence**, ek-wiv'a-lens, a. The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, signification, or force.—**Equivalentness**, ek-wiv'a-lens-ness, a. Same as *Equivalence*; *chem.* the quality in chemical elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions.

Equivalent, ek-wiv-val, ek-wiv-valvd, a. A term applied to bivalve shells in which the valves are equal in size and form. Also **Equivalentular**, ek-wiv-val'vul-er.

Equivoal, ek-wiv'v-kal, a. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *voce*, voice.] Being of doubtful signification; capable of being liable to be understood in different senses; ambiguous; uncertain; dubious; unsatisfactory; deserving to be suspected; capable of being ascribed to different motives; doubtful; questionable.—**Equivoally**, ek-wiv'v-kal-li, adv. In an equivocal manner.—**Equivoalness**, ek-wiv'v-kal-ness, a. State of being equivocal.—**Equivoate**, ek-wiv'v-kat, s.t.—**equivocated**, **equivocating**. To use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to pravaricate; to quibble.—**Equivoation**, ek-wiv'v-kat'shon, a. The act of equivocating; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; pravarication; quibbling.—**Equivoicator**, ek-wiv'v-kat-er, a. One who equivocates; a pravaricator; a quibbler.—**Equivoicatory**, ek-wiv'v-ka-to-ri, a. Indicating or characterized by equivocation.—**Equivoique**, **Equivoique**, ek-wiv'v-ök, ek-wiv'v-ök, a. [Fr. *equivocque*.] An ambiguous term or expression; a quirk or quibble.

Era, 'era, s. [L. *era*, a date, an item of an account, from *L. era*, counters, pl. of *as*, brass.] A fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points, an age or period.

Eradiate, er-rad'i-kat, v.t.—**eradiated**, **eradiating**. [L. *eradicare*, *eradicatum*—*e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radical*.)] To pull up by the roots; to destroy at the roots; to root out; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate.—**Eradiable**, er-rad'i-ka-bl, a. That may be eradicated.—**Eradiation**, er-rad'i-ka'shon, a. The act of eradicating.—**Eradiative**, er-rad'i-ka-tiv, a. Serving to eradicate, n.proot, extirpate, or destroy.

Erase, er-äs, v.t.—**erased**, **erasing**. [L. *erado*, *eratum*—*a*, out, and *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape, to scratch. *RAS.*] To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to remove or destroy, as by rubbing or blotting out.—**Erasable**, **Erasible**, er-äs-a-bl, er-äs'i-bl, a. That may

or can be erased.—**Erasement**, er-äs'ment, s. The act of erasing.—**Eraser**, er-äs'er, s. One who or that which erases; a sharp instrument, prepared causticous and the like, used to erase writing, &c.—**Erasion**, er-äs'ion, s. The act of erasing; obliteration.—**Erasure**, er-äs'ür, s. The act of erasing or scratching out; obliteration; the place where a word or letter has been erased.

Erasidian, er-äs'i-an, s. One whose opinions are the same or akin to those of Thomas Erastus, a German divine of the sixteenth century, who maintained the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.—**Erasianism**, er-äs'i-an-izm, s. The doctrines or principles of Erastus or his followers; in a loose and inaccurate sense, the doctrine that an established church should be under the complete control of the state.

Erbium, er-bl'um, s. [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and other rare elements, in some minerals.

Ere, ar, adv. or conj. [A. Sax. *ær*—D. *eer*, Icel. *ær*, Goth. *ær*, before, sooner, earlier. It is the positive form, of which *erst* is the superlative.] Before; sooner than.—**Prep.** Before. In respect of the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.—**Ereawhile**, ar-whil, adv. Before this time.—**Erewhile**, ar-whil, adv. Some time ago; a little time before.

Erebus, er'e-bus, s. [L. *erëbus*, Gr. *erëbos*.] According to the belief of the Greeks and Romans a dark and gloomy region under the earth, through which the shades passed into Hades.

Erect, er-ekt, a. [L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, to erect—*er*, out, and *rego*, to straighten. *Ressert.*] In a perpendicular posture; upright; directed upward; raised; uplifted; firm; bold; unabaken.—**v.t.** To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position, or nearly so; to set upright; to raise up; to construct; to set up; to build; to establish; to found; to form; to elevate; to exalt; to lift up; to encourage.—**Erectable**, er-ekt'abl, a. Capable of being erected.—**Erector**, er-ekt'er, s. One who or that which erects.—**Erectile**, er-ekt'il, s. Susceptible of erection.—**Erectility**, er-ekt-il'i-ti, s. The quality of being erectile.—**Erection**, er-ekt'shon, s. The act of erecting; a raising and setting perpendicular; a setting upright; the act of constructing or building; establishment; settlement; formation; anything erected; a building of any kind.—**Erective**, er-ekt'iv, a. Setting upright; raising.—**Erectly**, er-ekt'li, adv. In an erect posture.—**Erectness**, er-ekt'ness, s. The state of being erect.—**Erector**, er-ekt'er, s. One who or that which erects.

Erethaceous, er'e-ma-ka'sis, s. [Gr. *erethos*, slowly, faintly, and *erethis*, burning.] A slow combustion or oxidation; the gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air.

Eremitic, er'e-mit, s. [L. *eremita*; Late Gr. *eremites*, from Gr. *eremos*, alone, desert.] One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.—**Eremitical**, er'e-mit'ik, er'e-mit'ikal, a. Relating to having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit.—**Eremitism**, er'e-mit-izm, s. A living in seclusion from social life.

Erethism, er'e-thizm, s. [Gr. *erethismos*, irritation, from *eretho*, to stir.] Med. a morbid energy or excitement in any organ or tissue.—**Erethistic**, er'e-thist'ik, a. Relating to erethism.

Erg, erg, s. [Gr. *ergon*, work.] Physics, a unit of work, being the work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (1/27 grain troy), produces a velocity of a centimetre (1/337 inch) per second.—**Ergometer**, er-gom'e-ter, s. An instrument for measuring work.

Ergot, er-got, s. [L.] Therefore.

Ergot, er-got, s. [Fr. *ergot*, *ergot*, a spur, *ergot*.] A diseased state of rye and other grasses, caused by the attack of a minute fungus on the seeds or grains; the diseased grain itself.—**Ergoted**, er-got'ed, a. Diseased with ergot.—**Ergotine**, **Ergotin**, er-go-tin, s. The narcotic and poisonous

principle of the ergot of rye, obtained as a brown powder of a pungent and bitter taste.—**Ergotism**, er-go-tizm, s. An epidemic occurring in moist districts from the use of ergoted rye in food.

Eriaceæ, er-i-äs'ä-us, s. [L. *erica*, heath.] Of or belonging to the nat. order of heaths. **Eriago**, er-ing'vö, s. Same as *Eryngo*. **Erianya**, e-rin'ä-ä, pl. **Erianyes**, e-rin'ä-ä, *Græc. myth.* one of the Furies; a goddess of discord.

Eriometer, er-i-om'e-ter, s. [Gr. *erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres.

Eristic, Eristical, er-ist'ik, er-ist'ikal, a. [Gr. *eristikos*, contentious, from *eris*, strife.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; captious.

Ermine, er'min, s. [O. Fr. *ermine*, Mod. Fr. *ermine*, from the Teut.; comp. Dan. *Sv. and G. Hermine*, O. G. *Aerm*, *Aermo*, an ermine.] A quadruped of the weasel tribe found over temperate Europe, but common only in the north, much sought after in the winter on account of its fur, which is white at that season; known also as the *stoat*; the fur of the ermine, long considered as an emblem of purity; *fig.* the office or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.—**Ermined**, er'mind, a. Clothed or adorned with ermine.

Erm, ern, a. [A. Sax. *ær*—Dan. and Sw. *ær*, an eagle, allied to G. *ær*, an eagle, and to Sw. *ær*, swift, from *ri*, to go.] A name sometimes given to the white-tailed sea-eagle, the bald-eagle, and other allied species.

Erode, e-röd, v.t.—**eroded**, **eroding**. [L. *erodo*—*e*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence *rodit*.] To eat into or away; to corrode.—**Erodent**, e-röd'ent, s. A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.—**Eros**, e-rös, s. [L. *erosus*.] Bot. having small regular sinness in the margin, as if gnawed.—**Erosion**, e-rös'shon, s. [L. *erodo*.] The act or operation of eating or wearing away; *geol.* the wearing away of soil or rock by the influence of water and ice (especially in the form of glaciers).—**Erosive**, e-rös'iv, a. Having the property of eating or wearing away.

Erotic, e-rot'ik, a. [Gr. *erōtikos*, from *erōs*, *erōtos*, love.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love.—**An amorous composition or poem**.—**Erotomania**, **Erotomania**, e-röt'ö-mä-ni-ä, e-röt'ö-mä-ni, s. [Gr. *erōs*, *erōtos*, and *mania*, madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

Eropetology, Eropetological, Eropetologist, er-pe-to-lö-j'i, er-pe-to-lö-j'i-ka, er-pe-to-lö-j'ist. Same as *Herpetology*, &c.

Err, er, v.t. [L. *erro*, *erratum*, to wander, to err; allied to G. *irren*, to wander, to go astray.] To wander from the right way; to go astray; to deviate from the path of duty; to fall morally; to transgress; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to blunder; to misapprehend.—**Errant**, er-rant, a. [L. *errans*, *errantis*, pp. of *erro*, to err.] Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to the knights of yore who wandered about to seek adventures.—**Errantry**, er-rant-ri, s. A wandering; a roving or rambling about; the condition or way of life of a knight-errant.—**Erratic**, er-rat'ik, er-rat'ikal, a. [L. *erraticus*.] Wandering; devious; having no certain course; irregular or peculiar in movements or actions; eccentric; peculiarly queer.—**Erratic blocks**, or **Erratics**, in *geol.* boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances.—**Erratically**, er-rat'ikal-li, adv. In an erratic manner.—**Erraticness**, er-rat'ikal-ness, s. State of being erratic.—**Erratum**, er-rät'um, a. pl. **Errata**, er-rät'ä, [L. *erratus*, a blunder.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.—**Erroneous**, er-rön'us-us, a. [L. *erroneus*.] Characterized by or containing error or errors; wrong; mistaken; false; inaccurate.—**Erroneously**, er-rön'us-us-li, adv. In an erroneous manner.—**Erroneousness**, er-rön'us-us-ness, s. The quality of being erroneous.

espousailles, *L. sponsalia*, *espousals*, pl. n. of *sponsals*, relating to betrothal. The act of espousing or betrothing; frequently used in the plural; the adopting or taking up of a cause. — **Espousment**, *es-pou-ment*, n. Act of espousing. — **Eposer**, *es-pou-zer*, n. One who espouses.

Esprit, *es-pré*, n. [Fr.] Soul; spirit; intellect; mind; wit. — **Esprit de corps**, an attachment to the class or body of which one is a member; the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association.

Espy, *es-pi*, v.t. — **espied**, *espying*. [O.Fr. *espier*, It. *spiare*; same word as *spy*.] To see at a distance; to have the first sight of; to descry; to discover, as something concealed, or as if expected; to spy. — **Espial**, *es-pial*, n. The act of espying; observation; discovery. — **Espiar**, *es-pi-er*, n. One who spies. — **Espionage**, *es-pi-o-naj*, n. The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the conduct and words of others as a spy.

Esquimaux, n. **ESAIMO**.

Esquire, *es-kuir* or *es'*, n. [O.Fr. *escuyer*, Fr. *écuyer*, lit. a shield-bearer from *L. scutum*, a soldier armed with a scutum, or shield, from root *ska*, to cover or protect.] Originally, a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight; a title properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to justices of the peace, sheriffs, landed proprietors, &c.; now used as a complimentary adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c., to almost any person of respectable standing.

Essay, *es-é* v.t. [Fr. *essayer*.] To exert one's power or faculties on; to make an effort to perform; to try; to attempt; to endeavour to do; to make experiment of. — **ess-é**, n. An effort made for the performance of anything; a trial, attempt, or endeavour; a test or experiment; a literary composition intended to prove some particular point or illustrate a particular subject, not having the importance of a regular treatise; a short disquisition on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life. — **Essayer**, n. One who essays (pronounced *es-sé-er*); one who writes essays; an essayist (pronounced *es-sé-er*). — **Essayist**, *es-sé-ist*, n. A writer of an essay or essays.

Essence, *es-sén*, n. [Fr., from *L. essentia*, from *esse*, to be; akin *entity*.] That which constitutes the particular nature of a thing, and which distinguishes it from all others; that which makes a thing what it is; existence; a being having existence; constituent substance; the predominant elements or principles of any plant or drug extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; an extract; perfume; odour; scent; the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions (the essence of a lecture, a statement). — **ess-é**, To perfume; to scent. — **Essential**, *es-sén-shal*, a. Being of or pertaining to the essence; necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; constituting a thing what it is; important in the highest degree; indispensable; volatile; (diffusible) essential oils. — **ess-é**, What is essential; fundamental or constituent principle; distinguishing characteristic. — **Essentiality**, *Essentialness*, *es-sén-shal-é-té*, *es-sén-shal-ness*, n. The quality of being essential. — **Essentially**, *es-sén-shal-ly*, adv. In an essential manner; fundamentally.

Essene, *es-sén*, n. pl. [Gr. *Esséni*, *L. Esseni*.] Among the Jews, a member of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Establish, *es-tabl-ish*, v.t. [O.Fr. *establis* (Fr. *établir*), from *L. stabilis*, to make firm, to establish, from *sta*, root of *sto*, to stand. *Stablis*.] To make steadfast, firm, or stable; to settle on a firm or permanent basis; to set or fix permanently; to institute and ratify; to enact or decree authoritatively and for permanence; to ordain; to strengthen; to prove; to confirm; to originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found permanently; to set up in connection with the state and endow (a church); to set up in business. — **Establisher**, *es-tab-*

lish-er, n. One who establishes. — **Establishment**, *es-tabl-ish-ment*, n. The act of establishing; the state of being established; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; a permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government; that form of doctrine and church government established by the legislature in any country; the residence or residence and acting business; a person's residence and everything connected with it, such as furniture, servants, carriages, &c.; an institution, whether public or private; the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c. — **Establishmentarian**, *es-tabl-ish-ment-á-ri-an*, n. One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion.

Estafete, *Estafette*, *es-ta-fet'*, n. [Fr. *estafette*, from It. *staffetta*, a courier, from *staffa*, a stirrup, from O.H.G. *stapho* — *E. staf*.] A military courier; an express of any kind.

Estaminet, *es-tam-i-né*, n. [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Estate, *es-tát*, n. [O.Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, from *L. status*, a standing, state, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand. *Statis*.] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; rank; quality; possessions; property; a piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; an order or class of men constituting a state; one of the classes of the nation invested with political rights, the three estates of the realm, in Britain, being the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons. — **The fourth estate**, the newspaper press; journalists. — **est-é**, To settle an estate upon (*Tena*.); to bestow (*Sansk.*).

Esteem, *es-tém*, v.t. [Fr. *estimer*, *L. estimare*, *estimatum*, from same root as *skr. esha*, a wish, G. *Estochen*, to desire. Akin *estim*.] To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to prize. — **est-é**, An opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; estimation; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth. — **Esteemable**, *es-té-ma-bl*, a. Worthy of esteem; estimable. — **Esteeimer**, *es-té-mer*, n. One who esteems. — **Estimable**, *es-té-ma-bl*, a. Capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard. — **Estimableness**, *es-té-ma-bl-ness*, n. The quality of being estimable. — **Estimably**, *es-té-ma-bl-ly*, adv. In an estimable manner. — **Estimate**, *es-tí-mát*, v.t. — **estimated**, *estimating*. [*L. estimare*, *estimatum*.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding; especially applied to value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; to rate by judgment, opinion, or a rough calculation; to fix the worth of; to compute; to calculate; to reckon. — **est-é**, A valuing or rating in the mind; an approximate judgment or opinion as to value, degree, extent, quantity, &c. — **Estimation**, *es-tí-má-shon*, n. [*L. estimatio*.] The act of estimating; calculation; computation; an estimate; esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour. — **Estimative**, *es-tí-má-tiv*, a. Having the power of estimating. — **Estimator**, *es-tí-má-ter*, n. One who estimates or values.

Esthetic, *Esthetic*, &c. Same as *Aesthetic*.

Estival, *es-tí-val*, a. [*L. estivus*, from *estas*, summer.] Pertaining to summer. — **Estivate**, *es-tí-vát*, v.t. [*L. estivo*, *estivus*.] To pass the summer. — **Estivation**, *Estivation*, *es-tí-vá-shon*, n. Bot. The manner in which the parts of a flower-bud are arranged with respect to each other before opening; the disposition of the petals within the flower-bud — **ervation** being the disposition of leaves.

Estop, *es-top*, v.t. — **estopped**, *estopping*. [O.Fr. *estoper*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow, from *L. stupa*, *stoppa*, tow.] Law, to impede or bar by one's own act. — **Estoppel**, *es-top-pel*, n. Law, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act.

Estover, *es-tó-ver*, n. pl. [O.Fr. *estover*, *estover*, to be needful.] Law, the right of taking the necessary amount of wood from

an estate for fuel, fences, repairs, and other reasonable purposes.

Estrade, *es-trád*, n. [Fr.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a platform.

Estrange, *es-tránj*, v.t. — **estranged**, *estranging*. [O.Fr. *estranger*, from *L. L. estraneus*, foreign, strange. *Straneus*.] To keep apart or out of friendly relations; to make to cease from being familiar; to alienate; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one. — **Estrangedness**, *es-trán-jed-ness*, n. The state of being estranged. — **Estrangement**, *es-tránj-ment*, n. The act of estranging or state of being estranged; alienation.

Estray, *es-tré*, n. A stray, or animal that has strayed from the custody of its owner.

Estrait, *es-trét*, n. [O.Fr. *estrait*, from *L. extraho*, *extrahere*, to draw out.] Law, a true copy of an original writing, under which fines are to be levied. — **est-é**, Law, to levy (fines) under an estrait.

Estuary, *es-tú-á-ri*, n. [*L. estuarium*, from *estuo*, to boil or foam, *estus*, heat, tide.] The wide mouth of a river where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs; a fieth. — **Estuarian**, *Estuarian*, *es-tú-á-ri-an*, *es-tú-á-ri-n*, a. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Estero, *es-té-ri-ó*, n. [Gr. (*Ástéiros*, a companion.)] Bot. a kind of aggregate fruit, as that of the strawberry and raspberry.

Est-major, *es-tá-má-jor*, n. [Fr.] The staff of an army or regiment.

Et cetera, *es-té-er*, n. *Et cetera*, and other things. — *Et cetera* and others of the like kind, an expression used after the mention of certain individuals of a class, to indicate that others might also have been mentioned by name; written also *Et cetera*, *Et cetera*, and commonly contracted *etc.*, &c. It is sometimes treated as a noun, forming the plural with a.

Etch, *ech*, v.t. and t. [From D. *etsen*, G. *essen*, to corrode by acids, to etch; lit. to bite into; O.H.G. *etsen*, to eat. *Eat*.] To produce figures or designs upon a plate of steel, copper, glass, or the like, by means of lines drawn through a thin coating or ground covering the plate and corroded or bitten by as some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the coating has been removed by the etching instrument. — **Etcher**, *ech-er*, n. One who etches. — **Etching**, *ech-ing*, n. The art or operation of an etcher; a design or picture produced by an etcher. — **Etching-ground**, n. The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered. — **Etching-needle**, n. An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c., in etching.

Eternal, *é-tér-nal*, a. [Fr. *éternel*; *L. aeternus*, *aeternus*, from *avere*, an age, and adj. suffix *-ternus*. *Aoz*.] Having no beginning or end of existence; everlasting; endless; continued without intermission; ceaseless; perpetual. — **The Eternal**, an appellation of God. — **Eternalist**, *é-tér-nal-ist*, n. One who holds the existence of the world to be infinite. — **Eternalness**, *é-tér-nal-ité*, v.t. — **eternized**, *eternalized*. To make eternal; to give endless duration to. — **Eternally**, *é-tér-nal-ly*, adv. In an eternal manner; without beginning or end of duration; perpetually; unceasingly; continually. — **Eternity**, *é-tér-ni-té*, n. The condition or quality of being eternal; duration or continuance without beginning or end; endless past time or endless future time; the state or condition which begins at death. — **Eternity**, *é-tér-ni-té*, v.t. — **eternized**, *eternalized*. [Fr. *éterniser*.] To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Etesian, *es-té-si-an*, a. [*L. aestivus*, from Gr. *estios*, annual, from *etes*, a year.] Recurring every year; blowing at stated times of the year; applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean.

Etheling, *eth-el-ing*, n. Same as *Atheling*.

Ether, *é-ther*, n. [*L. aether*, from Gr. *aither*, from *aitho*, to light up, to kindle, to burn or blaze. *Éther*, *é-ther*, summer heat. *Éther*, *é-ther*, to set on fire, *áthēa*, bright.] The supposed subtle atmosphere in space beyond the earth's atmosphere;

Euphuism, u'f'u-izm, n. [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly, written in a strange and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth.] *Euphuus* is the Gr. *euphros*, well-shaped—*eu*, well, and *phros*, growth, stature.] Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown artificial diction.—*Euphuist*, u'f'u-ist, n. One addicted to euphuism; applied particularly to certain writers, at the head of which stood John Lyly.—*Euphuistic*, u'f'u-ist'ik, n. Belonging to the euphuists or to euphuism.

Eurasian, u-r'zhi-an, n. [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father.

Eureka, u-r'ka, n. [Gr. *ἔειρα*, I have found, perf. ind. act. of *ἔειρα*, to find.] The exclamation of Archimedes, when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery especially, one made after long research; an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery.

European, u-r'p'e-an, n. [L. *Europa*, Gr. *Εὐρώπη*, Europe.] Pertaining to Europe; native to Europe.—*A* native of Europe.—*Europeanise*, u-r'p'e-an-iz, v.t. To cause to become European; to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usage.

Eustachian, u-st'ki-an, n. Named after *Eustachius* or *Eustachio*, an Italian physician, who died 1574.—*Eustachian tube*, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth.—*Eustachian valve*, a valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava.

Euxaly, u'zak-el, n. [Gr. *εὐαλγία*, good arrangement—*eu*, well, and *alga*, order.] Good or established order.

Euthanasia, u-the-n'z-i-a, n. [Gr.—*eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.] An easy death; a putting to death by painless means; a means of putting to a painless death.

Eutrophy, u'tro-f'i, n. [Gr. *εὐτροφία*, from *εὐτροφος*, healthy—*eu*, well, and *τροφός*, to nourish.] Med. healthy nutrition; a healthy state of the nutritive organs.—*Eutrophic*, u-tro-f'ik, n. An agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition.

Evacuate, e-vak'u-ate, v.t.—*evacuated*, *evacuating*. [L. *evacuare*, *evacuatum*—*e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty, from *vacuo*, to be empty. *Vacant*.] To make empty; to make empty by removing one's self from (an army *evacuates* a town or a country; to void or discharge from the bowels.—*Evacuant*, e-vak'u-ant, n. Producing evacuation; purgative.—*A* medicine which promotes the natural secretions and excretions.—*Evacuation*, e-vak'u-ash'on, n. The act of evacuating; that which is evacuated or discharged, especially from the bowels.—*Evacuative*, e-vak'u-ativ, n. Serving or tending to evacuate; purgative.—*Evacuator*, e-vak'u-ator, n. One who or that which evacuates.

Evade, e-vad', v.t.—*evaded*, *evading*. [L. *evadere*, *evado*, to go, as in *evada*, *perade*; akin to E. *wadd*. *Wade*.] To avoid, escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to slip away from; to elude; to escape the grasp or comprehension of; to baffle or foil.—*v.t.* To escape; to slip away; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.—*Evadible*, e-vad'i-bl, n. Capable of being evaded.

Evasion, e-v'zhi-on, n. [L. *evasio*.] The act of evading, eluding, avoiding, or escaping; shift; subterfuge; equivocation; prevarication; shuffling.—*Evasive*, e-v'zhi-iv, n. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating; containing or characterized by evasion.—*Evastively*, e-v'zhi-iv-ly, adv. In an evasive manner.—*Evastiveness*, e-v'zhi-iv-nes, n.

Evastion, e-v'zhi-u'shi-on, n. Exhaustive valuation or appraisalment.

Evanesce, e-v'zhi-nes, v.t.—*evanesced*, *evanescing*. [L. *evanesco*—*e*, and *vanescere*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty. *Van*.]

To vanish; to disappear; to be dissipated, as vapour.—*Evanescent*, e-v'zhi-nes-ent, n. The state or character of being evanescent.—*Evanescently*, e-v'zhi-nes-ent-ly, adv. Subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to disappear or come to an end.—*Evanescently*, e-v'zhi-nes-ent-ly, adv. In an evanescent manner.

Evangel, e-van-jel, n. [L. *euangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *euangelion*, good tidings, the gospel—*eu*, well, good, and *angelos*, to announce.] The gospel; one of the gospels or four New Testament books under the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.—*Evangelical*, *Evangelic*, e-van-jel'i-kal, e-van-jel'ik, n. [L. L. *evangelicus*.] According to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; adhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; *eccles.* a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace; applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1517 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—*Evangelicalism*, e-van-jel'i-kal-izm, n. Adherence to evangelical doctrines.—*Evangelically*, e-van-jel'i-kal-ly, adv. In an evangelical manner.—*Evangelism*, e-van-jel'i-izm, n. Evangelical principles.—*Evangelist*, e-van-jel'ist, n. One of the four writers of the gospels; a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work.—*Evangelistic*, e-van-jel'ist'ik, n. Evangelical; tending or designed to evangelize.—*Evangelisation*, e-van-jel'ist'ish'on, n. The act of evangelizing.—*Evangelize*, e-van-jel'iz, v.t.—*evangelized*, *evangelizing*. To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to and convert.—*v.t.* To appear.

Evaporate, e-vap'er-ate, v.t.—*evaporated*, *evaporating*. [L. *evaporare*, *evaporatum*—*e*, out, and *vapor*, vapour, *vaporum*.] To pass off in vapour; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be visible; *fig.* to escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.—*v.t.* To convert or resolve into vapour; to cause to evaporate; to vaporize.—*Evaporable*, e-vap'er-a-bl, n. Capable of being converted into vapour or of being dissipated by evaporation.—*Evaporation*, e-vap'er-ash'on, n. The act or process of evaporating; the conversion of a liquid by heat into vapour or gas, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid; vaporisation; the matter evaporated; vapour.—*Evaporative*, e-vap'er-ativ, n. Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation.—*Evaporimeter*, e-vap'er-om-eter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an astrometer.

Evanesce, e-v'zhi-nes. Under *Evane*.

Eve, ev, n. [Short for *even*, *evening*.] The close of the day; the evening; the day; or the latter part of the day before a church festival; the period just preceding some event (on the eve of a revolution).

Even, ev'n, n. [A. Sax. *efen*, *even*, level, equal—D. *even*, Dan. *jev*, *jev*, *jevn*, *jevn*, Goth. *ains*, G. *eben*, *even*, level.] Level; smooth; flat; devoid of irregularities; straight or direct; uniform; equal; not easily ruffled; on a level or on the same level; in the same or in an equally favourable position; on a level in advantage; having accounts balanced; square; adjusted; fair; equitable; capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder; opposed to odd.—*v.t.* To make even; to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state; to balance.—*adv.* Expressing a level or equality; hence, just; exactly in consonance; according (even as he wished); expressing equality or sameness of time (I knew it even then); expressing, emphatically, identity of person (even he did it); expres-

ing a strong assertion; not only this or no, but more, or but also.—*Evenly*, ev'n-ly, adv. In an even manner; smoothly; equally; uniformly; impartially.—*Evenness*, ev'n-nes, n. The state or quality of being even.—*Even-handed*, e-v'n-hand-ed, n. Equitable; just.—*Even-handedness*, e-v'n-hand-ed-nes, n.

Even, ev'n, n. [A. Sax. *aftra*, *even*, *evening*.] Evening. [*Post.*] *Evenfall*, ev'n-fal, n. The fall of evening; early evening; twilight.—*Evening*, ev'n-ing, n. A form of worship for the evening; vesper.—*Evening*, ev'n-td, n. Evening.

Evening, ev'ning, n. [A. Sax. *aftra*, verbal noun (like *morning*), from *aftra*, *afon*, evening; cog. G. *abend*, Sw. *afton*, *afon*, *afon*, Dan. *aften*, evening. The root meaning seems to be retiring, the word being akin to A. Sax. *af*, *af*, G. *ab*, *ab*, from. L. *ab*, *skr.* *apa*, from.] The close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the time from sunset till darkness; the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night; the decline or latter part of life, strength, or glory; often used as an adjective.—*Evening-star*, n. The planet Venus when visible in the evening.

Event, e-vent, n. [L. *eventus*, from *evenire*, *evenire*, to come out—*e*, out, and *venire*, to come, seen also in *advent*, *convent*, *provent*, *revent*, &c.] That which happens or falls out; any incident good or bad; an occurrence; the consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; the issue, conclusion, end.—*Eventful*, e-vent'ful, n. Full of events or incidents; characterized by great changes either in public or private affairs.—*Eventual*, e-vent'u-al, n. Coming or happening as a consequence or final result; consequential; final; ultimate.—*Eventuality*, e-vent'u-al-ty, n. That which eventuates or happens; contingent result.—*Eventually*, e-vent'u-al-ly, adv. In the event; in the final result or issue.—*Eventuate*, e-vent'u-ate, v.t.—*eventuated*, *eventuating*. To issue as an event or consequence; to fall out; to happen; to come to pass.

Ever, ev'er, adv. [A. Sax. *aftra*, always, allied to Goth. *ada*, time, *af*, ever; Icel. *af*, an age, the space of life; L. *avum*, Gr. *aión*, *aión*, an age.] At any time; at all times; always; eternally; continually; incessantly; perpetually; in any degree.—*For ever*, eternally; to perpetuity; sometimes with a repetition for the sake of emphasis (*for ever and ever*).—*Ever and anon*, now and then; again and again; time after time.—*Ever*, in composition, signifies always or continually, without intermission, or to eternity; as, *ever-active*; *ever-living*.—*Evergreen*, ev'er-grin, n. Always green; having verdant leaves throughout the year; always fresh, vigorous, or in a good condition.—*A* plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.—*Everlasting*, ev'er-las-ting, n. Lasting or enduring for ever; existing or continuing without beginning or end; eternal; perpetual; endless; continual.—*A* Eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered.—*The Everlasting*, the Eternal Being; God.—*Everlastingly*, ev'er-las-ting-ly, adv. Eternally; perpetually; continually.—*Everlastingness*, ev'er-las-ting-nes, n.—*Evermore*, ev'er-mor, adv. Always; eternally; for ever; at all times; continually.

Event, e-vert', v.t. [L. *evectus*, *evectum*—*e*, and *verte*, to turn, as in *convert*, *invert*, *revert*, *vers*, &c.] To overturn; to overthrow; to turn outward, or inside out.—*Overturn*, e-vert'ash'on, n. The act of overturning; an overthrowing; destruction.—*Eversion* of the eyelids, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic.

Every, ev'er-i, n. [O.E. *eorlic*, *eorlic*, from A. Sax. *aftra*, *ever*, and *ic*, each. *Evra*, *Evra*.] Each individual of the whole number; each of a number singly or one by one.—*Everybody*, ev'er-i-bod-i, n. Every person.—*Everyday*, ev'er-i-da, n. Used, occurring, or that may be seen

or met with every day; common; usual; ordinary. -- Everywhere, ev-er-i-whar, adv. in every place; in all places.

Evict, e-vikt, v. t. [L. evicere, evictum, to vanquish utterly; -s, intena, and vices, to overcome, as in evincere, evincet, evincens. VICT-u.] To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to expel from lands or tenements by law. -- Eviction, e-vik-shon, n. The act of evicting; the expulsion of a tenant from lands or tenements by law.

Evidence, e-vi-dens, n. [Fr. evidence, from L. evidenti-a, and video, vicium, to see. VISION.] That which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so; that which makes evident or enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; testimony; law, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation. -- King's or Queen's evidence, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime. -- a. t. -evidenced, e-vi-dens-ing. To render evident; to prove; to make clear to the mind. -- Evident, e-vi-dent, a. [L. evidens.] (Open to be seen; clear to the mental or physical eye; manifest; obvious; plain. -- Evidential, e-vi-den-shal, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving. -- Evidentiary, e-vi-den-shi-ari, a. Evidential. -- Evidently, e-vi-dent-li, adv. In an evident manner; clearly; manifestly. -- Evidentness, e-vi-dent-nes, n.

Evil, e-vil, a. [A. Sax. evel, vail; D. euvel, O. Fris. eel, G. abel, Uch. uel. Ill is a contracted form of evil.] Having bad qualities of a natural kind; or having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vile; vicious; unfortunate; unpropitious; calamitous. -- The evil one, the devil. -- a. Anything that causes injury, pain, or suffering; misfortune; calamity; mischief; injury; depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity; the negation or contrary of good. -- adv. Not well; ill. -- Evident, e-vil-dor, n. One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong. -- Evil-eye, a. A kind of influence superstitiously ascribed in former times to certain persons, their glance being supposed to injure. -- Evil-eyed, a. Having the evil-eye; looking with envy, jealousy, or bad design. -- Evil-favored, a. Having a bad countenance or external appearance. -- Evil-minded, a. Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin. -- Evilness, e-vil-nes, n. Evilness; wickedness; malignity of sin. -- Evil-starved, a. Destined to misfortune, as if through the influence of an adverse star or planet; ill-starred.

Evince, e-vins, v. t. -- evinced, evincing. [L. evincere, to vanquish, to prove or show. EVICT.] To show; to prove; to manifest; to make evident; to display as something belonging to one's own nature or character (to evince fear). -- Evincement, e-vin-ment, n. Act of evincing. -- Evincible, e-vin-ni-bl, a. Capable of being evinced. -- Evincibly, e-vin-ni-bli, adv. In a manner to evince.

Eviscerate, e-vis-er-ate, v. t. -- eviscerated, eviscerating. [L. eviscerare, and viscera, the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel. -- Evisceration, e-vis-er-a-shon, n. The act of eviscerating.

Evolve, e-volv, v. t. -- evolved, evolving. [L. evolvere, to unroll, and volve, to call.] To call or summon forth. -- Evocation, e-v-ko-shon, n. The act of evoking; a calling forth.

Evolution, e-v-lyu-shon, n. [L. evolutio, from evolvere, to unroll, to unfold. EVOLVE.] The act of unfolding, unrolling, or expanding; a gradual development or working out; the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots--the reverse of involution; a regulated or systematic series of movements which a body of troops, a fleet, or a ship makes when chang-

ing a previous for nation or position; that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a development from simplicity to complexity, a gradual advance from a simple or rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character. -- Evolutional, Evolutionary, e-v-lyu-shon-ol, e-v-lyu-shon-ari, a. Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution. -- Evolutionist, e-v-lyu-shon-ist, n. One skilled in evolutions, especially in military evolutions; a believer in the doctrine of evolution.

Evolve, e-volv, v. t. -- evolved, evolving. [L. evolvere, to unroll, and volve, to call, which is cognate with E. to unroll, and is seen also in evolve, devolve, resolve, soluble, volume, &c.] To unfold; to open and expand; to disentangle; to unravel; to develop; to cause to pass from a simple to a complex state. -- a. t. To open or disclose itself. -- Evolve-ment, e-volv-ment, n. Act of evolving. -- Evolve-ment, e-volv-ment, n. Geom. the involute of a curve. -- Evolver, e-volv-er, n. One who or that which evolves.

Evulsion, e-vul-shon, n. [L. evulsio, -s, out, and velle, vulsum, to pluck.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force. -- Eve, e, n. [A. Sax. eow; allied to Fris. ee, O. H. G. eot, ea, Icel. e, L. ovis, Gr. ois, Skr. art, a sheep.] A female sheep. -- Ewe, e'er, n. [From O. Fr. ewe, Mod. Fr. ewe, water, from L. eque, water (whence equus, &c.).] A large pitcher or jug with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands; a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin for holding the water.

Excarnate, ek-karn-er-ate, v. t. -- excarnated, excarnating. [L. excarnare, excarnatum; -er, intena, and carnis, harsh, sharp, sour.] To irritate, excasperate, or inflame; to increase the malignant qualities of; to increase the violence of (a disease). -- Excarnation, ek-karn-er-ate-shon, n. The act of excarnating; increase of malignity; a periodical increase of violence in a disease. Termed also Excarnation, ek-karn-er-ate-shon, n.

Exact, ek-sakt, a. [L. exactus, pp. of exigo, to drive out, to measure--ex, out, and ago, to drive, to do, as in agere, act, agitate, &c.] Closely correct or regular; accurate; conformed to rule; precise; not different in the least; methodical; careful; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict. -- a. t. [Fr. exacter, L. L. exactura.] To force or compel to be paid or yielded; to extort by means of authority or compulsion; to enforce a yielding of; to join with pressing urgency. -- Exacter, ek-sakt-er, n. One who exacts. -- Exactness, ek-sakt-ness, n. Demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice; extorting; making unreasonable claims. -- Exactness, ek-sakt-ness, n. The act of exacting; extortion; a wresting of contributions unjustly; that which is exacted; fees, rewards, or contributions levied with severity or injustice. -- Exactitude, ek-sakt-it-ud, n. Exactness; accuracy; nicety. -- Exactly, ek-sakt-li, adv. In an exact manner. -- Exactness, ek-sakt-ness, n. The state or quality of being exact; accuracy; correctness; preciseness; regularity. -- Exactor, ek-sakt-er, n. One who exacts.

Exaggerate, ek-sag-er-ate, v. t. -- exaggerated, exaggerating. [L. exaggerare, exaggeratum; -er, intena, and agere, to heap, from ager, a heap--ad, to, and gero, to carry.] To represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant; to heighten unduly; to magnify. -- Exaggeration, ek-sag-er-ate-shon, n. The act of exaggerating; a representation of things beyond the truth or reality. -- Exaggerative, ek-sag-er-ativ, a. Having the tendency to exaggerate. -- Exaggerator, ek-sag-er-ate-er, n. One who exaggerates. -- Exaggeratory, ek-sag-er-ate-to-ri, a. Containing exaggeration.

Exalbumino, ek-sal-bi-mi-nus, n. Bot. having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons. -- Exalt, ek-salt, v. t. [Fr. exalter, from L. exaltare, -er, and altus, high (whence altitudo, height).] To raise high; to lift up; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or

dignity, character, and the like; to elevate with joy, pride, or confidence; to elevate; to praise highly; to magnify; to extol; to elevate the tone of; to exalt in diction or sentiment. -- Exaltation, ek-sal-ta-shon, n. The act of exalting or state of being exalted; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity; a state of great elation; mental elevation. -- Exaltedness, ek-sal-ted-nes, n. The state of being exalted. -- Exalter, ek-sal-ter, n. One who exalts.

Examine, eg-sam-in, v. t. -- examined, examining. [L. examinare, examinatum, from ex-erare, examine, the tongue of a balance, for ex-erare, from ex, out, and ago, to bring, to do (whence agere, &c.).] To inspect or observe carefully; to look into the state of; to view and consider in all its aspects; to question, as a witness or an accused person; to put judicial inquiries to; to inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, or progress of, by interrogatories; to try or test. -- Examinant, eg-sam-i-nant, n. An examiner. -- Examinee, eg-sam-i-nant, n. One who undergoes an examination. -- Examiner, eg-sam-i-ner, n. One who examines; one who inspects; a person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a university. -- Examinable, eg-sam-i-na-bli, a. Capable of being examined. -- Examen, eg-sam-en, n. An examination. -- Examination, eg-sam-i-na-shon, n. The act of examining or state of being examined; a careful search or inquiry; careful and accurate inspection; a legal inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; a process for testing qualifications, knowledge, progress, of students, candidates, &c.; investigation; scrutiny; trial. -- Examiner, eg-sam-i-ner, n. An examiner.

Example, eg-amp-ly, n. [L. exemplum, from ex-erare, to take out or away--ex, out, and amo, emptum, to take, to purchase (as in ex-empt).] Sample in the same word. A sample or specimen; a pattern, in morals or manners, worthy of imitation; a copy or model; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated; a former instance, to be followed or avoided; one held out as a caution or warning to others; a particular case illustrating a general rule, position, or truth.

Exanthema, ek-san-them-a, n. pl. Exanthemata, from ex-anthema, (Gr. exanthema, from ex-erare, to break out, and anthema, a flower.) Med. an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, small-pox, &c.; frequently limited to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever. -- Exanthematic, ek-san-them-a-tus, ek-san-them-a-tik, a. Of or pertaining to exanthema; eruptive. -- Exanthematic, ek-san-them-a-tic, n. Med. an eruption.

Exarch, ek-ark, n. [Gr. exarchus--ex, and archa, a chief.] A viceroy or governor of an Italian or African province under the Byzantine Empire. -- Exarchate, ek-ark-it, n. The office, dignity, or administration of an arch.

Exarticulation, ek-art-ik-uh-shon, n. [L. ex, out, and articulus, a small joint.] Dislocation of a joint. -- Exasperate, ek-sas-per-ate, v. t. -- exasperated, exasperating. [L. exasperare, exasperatum, to irritate--ex, and asper, rough, harsh.] To irritate in a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to anger; to excite or inflame. -- Exasperation, ek-sas-per-ate-shon, n. The act of exasperating or state of being exasperated.

Exchange, ek-sch-ang, n. [L. ex-cambium, from ex-cambium, to exchange. CAMBIO, EXCAMBIO.] To exchange; applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.] -- Exchange, ek-sch-ang, n. Exchange of pieces of land. [Scotch.] -- Exchange, ek-sch-ang, n. [L. ex-cambium, ex-cambium, and cambium, to exchange, to be hot.] A growing hot; glowing heat; heat of passion.

Excarnate, ek-karn-er-ate, v. t. -- excarnated, excarnating. [L. ex, priv., and carnis, harsh, sharp, sour, &c.] To deprive or clear of flesh. -- Excarnation, ek-karn-er-ate-shon, n. The act of divesting of flesh; the opposite of incarnate.

Ex-cathedra, ek-ka-thed'ra, a. [*L. ex*, from, and *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a chair (whence *cathedral*).] *Lit.* from the chair, as of authority or instruction; hence, applied to any decision, order, &c. given in an authoritative and dogmatic manner.

Excavate, ek-ka-vat, v. t. — *excavated*, *excavating*. [*L. excavo*, *excavatum*—*ex*, out, and *cavo*, hollow. *CAV.*] To cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow; to hollow; to form by scooping or hollowing out. — **Excavation**, ek-ka-vat'shon, n. The act of excavating; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing substance. — **Excavator**, ek-ka-vat'er, n. One who or that which excavates; a machine for excavating.

Exceed, ek-sed', v. t. [*L. excedo*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, to go. *CEDE.*] To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of; to outgo; to surpass; to excel.—*v. i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds or limits.—**Exceeding**, ek-sed'ing, a. Great in extent, quantity, degree, or duration; very large.—*adv.* In a very great degree; unusually. [*O.T.*]—**Exceedingly**, ek-sed'ing-li, *adv.* In an exceeding manner or degree; very greatly; very much.

Excel, ek-sel', v. t. — *excelled*, *excelling*. [*L. excello*—*ex*, and root seen in Gr. *hallo*, to impel, *L. celsum*, raised high.] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison; to surpass; to transcend; to exceed.—*v. i.* To be eminent or distinguished; to surpass others; to take a high rank.—**Excellence**, ek-sel-len-ns, n. The state of excelling in anything; the state of possessing good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; superiority; eminence; any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or esteemed; a title of honour given to persons of high rank; excellency.—**Excellent**, ek-sel-len-ti, a. Valuable quality; excellence; a title of honour given to governors, ambassadors, ministers, and the like; with *your*, *Sir*, &c.—**Excellent**, ek-sel-len-ti, a. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; virtuous; good; worthy; excelling or surpassing in any quality, power, or attainment; being of great value or use; remarkable for good properties.—**Excellently**, ek-sel-len-ti-li, *adv.* In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree.

Excentral, ek-sen'tral, a. *Not* out of the centre.

Excentric, Ekcentricity. *Eccentric*.

Except, ek-sept', v. t. [*Fr. excepter*, *L. excipio*, *excipitum*—*ex*, out, and *capio*, to take, seen also in *captious*, *expectant*, *capable*, *accept*, *conceive*, &c.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude.—*v. i.* To object; to take exception; usually followed by *to*.—*prep.* Being excepted or left out; with exception of; excepting.—*conj.* Excepting; unless.—**Excepted**, ek-sept'ed, p. and a. Left out; specially excluded.—**Excepting**, ek-sept'ing, *ppr.* used as a *prep.* and *conj.* With exception of; excluding; unless; except.—**Exception**, ek-sep'shon, n. The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; offence; slight anger or resentment *to take exception* at a severe remark; to take exception to what was said.—**Exceptionable**, ek-sep'shon-a-bl, a. liable to objection or objection.—**Exceptionableness**, ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes, n.—**Exceptional**, ek-sep'shon-al, a. Out of the ordinary course; relating to or forming an exception.—**Exceptionally**, ek-sep'shon-al-li, *adv.* In an exceptional manner; unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially.—**Exceptive**, ek-sep'tiv, a. Including an exception; making exception.—**Exceptor**, ek-sep'ter, n. One who makes exceptions.

Excerpt, ek-sept', v. t. [*L. excerpō*, *excerpsum*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.] To pick out or extract from a book or other literary composition; to cull; to select; to cite.—*n.* An extract from an author or from a

writing of any kind.—**Excerption**, ek-sep't'shon, n. [*L. excerpō*.] The act of excerpting; a gleanings, selection.

Excess, ek-kes', n. [*L. excessus*, from *excedo*, to exceed, *EXCEED.*] That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is beyond measure, proportion, or due quantity; superfluity; superabundance; any transgression of due limits; extravagance; wastefulness; riotous living; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence; the amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another.—**Excessive**, ek-kes'iv, a. Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; immoderate; extravagant; extreme.—**Excessively**, ek-kes'iv-li, *adv.* In an excessive manner, or degree; exceedingly; vehemently; violently.—**Excessiveness**, ek-kes'iv-nes, n. The state or quality of being excessive.

Exchange, ek-chanj', v. t. — *exchanged*, *exchanging*. [*O.Fr. echanger*—*ex*, and *changer*, to change. *CHANGE.*] To give or take in return for another thing; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign a thing, state, or condition, and take something else; to give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.—*v. i.* To make an exchange; to pass or to be taken as an equivalent.—*n.* The act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by interchange of commodities; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the thing given or the thing received in return; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business; often contracted into 'Change; the difference of different countries.—**Exchangeable**, ek-chan-ja-bl, a. Capable of being exchanged; estimated by what may be procured in exchange.—**Exchangeableness**, Exchangeability, ek-chan-ja-bl-nes, ek-chan-ja-bl'i-ti, n. The quality or state of being exchangeable.—**Exchangeer**, ek-chan-ja-bl'er, n. One who exchanges; one who deals in exchanging the money of one country for that of another.—**Exchange broker**, n. One who negotiates foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission.

Exchequer, ek-ches'ker, n. [*O.Fr. eschequier*, *Fr. eschequier*, a chess-board; the term was applied to a court of finance from its having at first held its meetings round a table covered with checked cloth, because accounts were taken by means of counters on the checks. *CHUCK*, *CHUCKER*, *CHUCKS*.] A state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; a person's finances or pecuniary resources; an ancient English tribunal and court, founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Exchequer bill**, bill for money, or bill of credit issued from the exchequer, and pledging the government to repay the sum with a certain rate of interest; a species of paper currency omitted under the authority of the government, and in Britain forming a principal part of the public unfunded debt.—*v. i.* To institute a process against in the court of exchequer.

Exciptian, ek-sip'ti-an, n. [*L. excipiens*, *excipitum*, *ppr.* of *excipio* to take exception.] *Med.* an inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, sugar, jelly, &c.

Excise, ek-sis', n. [*From O.D. excisus*, *G. excisus*, *excisus*, corruption of *O.Fr. assise*, an assize, a tax. *AMISE.*] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, spirits, &c.; or levied on persons for licenses to pursue certain callings, deal in certain commodities, as well as use certain things (armorial bearings, carriages, plate, &c.), or the like; that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collecting of such duties.—*v. t.* — *excised*, *excising*. To levy an excise on.—**Excisable**, ek-sis'a-bl, a. liable or subject to excise.—**Ex-**

ciptian, ek-sip'ti-an, n. An inferior officer of the excise.

Excise, ek-sis', v. t. — *excised*, *excising*. [*From L. excisus*, *excisus*—*ex*, out, and *cido*, to cut, as in *excisus*, *circumcisus*.] To cut out or off; to remove by cutting, as in surgery; to delete or expunge.—**Excision**, ek-sis'on, n. The act of cutting out; removal by cutting; amputation; deletion.

Excite, ek-sit', v. t. — *excited*, *exciting*. [*Fr. exciter*, from *L. excito*—*ex*, and *cito* (as in *cito*, *excite*, *excite*), *intense*, *to hasten*, to arouse, provoke, or to stir up; to cause to act, as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive; to give new or increased action to; to stimulate; to call forth or increase the vital activity of; to raise, create, or set afoot.—**Excitable**, ek-sit'a-bl, a. Susceptible of excitement; capable of being excited; easily excited or stirred up; prone to or characterized by excitement.—**Excitability**, Ekcitableness, ek-sit'a-bl'i-ti, ek-sit'a-bl-nes, n. The state or quality of being excitable.—**Excitant**, ek-sit'an-ti, n. That which produces or may produce increased action in a living organism; an agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body or of any of the tissues or organs; a stimulant.—**Excitation**, ek-sit'a'shon, n. The act of exciting; excitement.—**Excitative**, Excitatory, ek-sit'a-tiv, ek-sit'a-tor-i, a. Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.—**Excitement**, ek-sit'ment, n. The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being excited; agitation; sensation; commotion; a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, or both, produced by stimulants, irritants, or the like; that which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action.—**Exciter**, ek-sit'er, n. One who or that which excites.—**Exciting**, ek-sit'ing, v. t. and a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling.—**Excitingly**, ek-sit'ing-li, *adv.* So as to excite.—**Excitive**, ek-sit'iv, a. Tending to excite.

Exclaim, ek-klam', v. t. [*L. exclamo*—*ex*, and *clamo*, to call. *CLAM.*] To utter with vehemence; to cry out; to shout; to declare with loud vociferation.—**Exclaiming**, ek-klam'ing, n. One who exclaims.—**Exclamation**, ek-klam-a'shon, n. The act of exclaiming or making an outcry; noisy talk; vehement or passionate utterance; an emphatical or passionate utterance; a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, or both, produced by stimulants, irritants, or the like; that which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action.—**Exclamatory**, Ekclamative, ek-klam'a-tor-i, ek-klam'a-tiv, a. Pertaining to or characterized by exclamation; expressing exclamation.—**Exclamatorily**, Ekclamatively, ek-klam'a-tor-i-li, ek-klam'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

Exclude, ek-klod', v. t. — *excluded*, *excluding*. [*L. excludo*, to shut out—*ex*, out, and *cludo*, to shut, whence *claw*, *close*, &c.] To hinder from entering or from admission; to shut out; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to dobar; to except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, argument, description, &c.; to thrust out; to eject.—**Exclusion**, ek-kloz'on, n. The act of excluding, shutting out, debarring, expelling, excepting, or rejecting; the state of being excluded.—**Exclusionary**, ek-kloz'on-er-i, a. Tending to exclude or dobar.—**Exclusionism**, ek-kloz'on-izm, n. Exclusive principles or practice.—**Exclusionist**, ek-kloz'on-ist, n. One who is in favour of exclusion.—**Exclusive**, ek-kloz'iv, a. Having the power or effect of excluding; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others (an exclusive privilege); not taking into account something or certain individuals; not including or comprehending certain things (an exclusive estimate); often with *of* (500 men exclusive of officers); excluding from or chary in admitting to society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal; narrow.—*n.* One very fastidious as to the social

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hē; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōre; tūbe, tab, bull; oil, pound; t, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example; that which exemplifies.—*Ex-emplifier*, eg-sem'pli-fēr, n. One that exemplifies.

Exempt, eg-sem't, v.t. [*Fr. exemptor*; *L. eximio*, *exemptum*, to take out, to remove—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to buy, to take.] To free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, &c., to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity (no man is exempted from suffering).—*a*. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are subject; not subject; not liable; not included; freed; free.—*n*. One who is exempted; one not subject.—*Exemption*, eg-sem'shon, n. The act of exempting; exemption; being exempt; immunity; privilege.

Exequator, ek-ek-kw'it-er, n. [*L.* let him perform or execute.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consular or commercial agent; an official permission to perform some act.

Exequies, ek-ek-kwis, n. pl. [*L. exsequi*, from *exsequor*, *exsequor*—*ex*, out of, and *sequor*, to follow. *EXCQUV.*] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.—*Ex-sequial*, ek-ek-kwi'al, a. Pertaining to funeral ceremonies.

Exercise, ek-ser-iss, n. [*Fr. exercis*, from *L. exercitium*, *exercis*, from *exercere*, *exercitum*, to exercise—*ex*, out, and *erco*, to inoculate, to hinder.] A putting in action the powers or faculties of (the eyes, the limbs, the mind); use; employment; practice or performance; a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything (th. *exercis* of an art, trade, occupation); exertion of the body as conducive to health; bodily exertion as a part of regimen; systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in grace; any such art or dexterity acquired by bodily training; training to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill; moral training; discipline; a lesson or example for the practice of learners; a school task.—*v.t.*—*exercised*, *exercising*. To set in exercise or operation; to employ; to set or keep in a state of activity; to exert (the body, the mind) to put in practice; to carry out in action (to exercise authority); to train, discipline, or improve by practice; to task; to keep employed or busy; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; to task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict.—*v.t.* To exercise one's self; to take exercise.—*Exerciser*, ek-ser-si-zer, n. One who or that which exercises.—*Exercisable*, ek-ser-si-zi-bl, a. Capable of being exercised, enjoyed, or enforced.—*Exercitation*, ek-ser-si-ta'shon, n. [*L. exercitatio*.] Exercise; practice; use.

Exergue, eg-ser-g, n. [*Gr. ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] The small space beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minor importance.

Exert, eg-ser't, v.t. [*L. exerto*, *exertio*, to stretch out, to thrust forth, *freq.* from *ex-ertio*, *exertum*, to thrust out or forth—*ex*, out, and *ertio*, to join. *EXERT.*] To put forth (strength, force, ability); to put in action; to bring into active operation (the mind, the bodily powers); *ref.* to use efforts; to strive; to put forth one's power.—*Exertion*, eg-ser'shon, n. The act of exerting; a putting forth of power; an effort; a striving or struggling; endeavour; trial.

Exeunt, *EXR*. **Exfoliate**, eks-fō'll-i-āt, v.t.—*exfoliated*, *exfoliating*. [*L. exfolio*, *exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves—*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf.] To separate and come off in scales; to split into scales.—*v.t.* To free from scales or spinters.—*Exfoliation*, eks-fō'll-i-ā'shon, n. The process of exfoliating or separation into scales or laminae, as in a mineral.—*Exfoliative*, eks-fō'll-i-ā-tiv, a. Having the power of causing exfoliation.

Exhale, eg-hāl, v.t.—*exhaled*, *exhaling*. [*L. exhalo*—*ex*, out, and *halo*, to breathe.]

To breathe or send out (something of a vaporous or gaseous character); to emit as vapour; also, to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles.—*v.t.* To rise or pass off, as vapour; to vanish.—*Exhalable*, eg-hā'la-bl, a. Capable of being exhaled or evaporated.—*Exhalant*, *Exhalant*, eg-hā'lant, eg-hā'lent, a. Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.—*Exhalation*, eg-hā'la'shon, n. [*L. exhalatio*.] The act or process of exhaling; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour; emanation; effluvia.

Exhaust, eg-hast, v.t. [*L. exhaustio*, *exhaustum*—*ex*, out, up, and *aurio*, to draw, to draw water.] To draw out or drain off the whole of; to consume or use up; to empty by drawing out the contents; to use or expend the whole of by exertion; to wear out; to tire; to treat thoroughly; to leave nothing unaid regarding.—*Exhauster*, eg-hast-er, n. One who or that which exhausts.—*Exhaustible*, eg-hast-i-bl, a. Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or brought to an end.—*Exhaustibility*, eg-hast-i-bl'i-ti, n. Capability of being exhausted; the state of being exhaustible.—*Exhausting*, eg-hast-ing, a. Tending to exhaust, weaken, or fatigue.—*Exhaustion*, eg-hast-ion, n. The act of exhausting; the state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits; a state of complete fatigue and bodily weakness.—*Exhaustive*, eg-hast-iv, a. Causing exhaustion; tending to exhaust; treating of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined; thorough.—*Exhaustively*, eg-hast-iv-ly, adv. In an exhaustive manner.—*Exhaustless*, eg-hast-less, a. Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.—*Exhaust-pipe*, n. The pipe of a steam-engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.—*Exhaust-steam*, n. The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.—*Exhaust-valve*, n. The valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder.

Exhibit, eg-hib'it, v.t. [*L. exhibeo*, *exhibetum*—*ex*, out, and *hibeo*, *hibetum*, to hold, as in *prohibeo*, &c. *HABV.*] To hold out or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; to manifest publicly (to exhibit a noble example); *med.* to administer by way of medicine or remedy.—*v.t.* To show one's self in some particular capacity or character; to exhibit one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition.—*a*. Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition; a document or other thing shown to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence.—*Exhibitor*, eg-hib'i-ter, n. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition.—*Exhibition*, eks-hi-bi'shon, n. [*L. exhibitio*.] The act of exhibiting; a showing or presenting to view; that which is exhibited; especially a public display, as of works of art, natural products, manufactures, feats of skill, and the like; hence, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities; *med.* the act of administering a remedy.—*Exhibitioner*, eks-hi-bi'shon-er, n. In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance.—*Exhibitive*, eg-hib'i-tiv, a. Serving for exhibition; representative.—*Exhibitor*, eg-hib'i-ter, n. One who exhibits.—*Exhibitory*, eg-hib'i-to-ri, a. Exhibiting; showing; intended to exhibit or display.

Exhilarate, eg-hil'a-rāt, v.t.—*exhilarated*, *exhilarating*. [*L. exhilaro*—*ex*, and *halero*, to make merry, from *halero*, merry, jovial.] To make cheerful or merry; to inspire with hilarity; to make glad or joyous; to inspirit; to gladden; to cheer.—*Exhilarant*, eg-hil'a-rant, a. Exhilarating.—*a*. That which exhilarates.—*Exhilarating*, eg-hil'a-rāt-ing, a. Such as to exhilarate or make cheerful.—*Exhilaratingly*, eg-hil'a-rāt-ing-ly, adv. In an exhilarating manner.—*Exhilaration*, eg-hil'a-rā'shon,

n. The act of exhilarating; cheerfulness; enlivenment; gladness; gaiety.

Exhort, eg-hort, v.t. [*L. exhortor*—*ex*, and *hortor*, to encourage, to advise.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments; to laudable conduct or course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to admonish.—*v.t.* To use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.—*Exhortation*, ek-hor-tā'shon, n. The act or practice of exhorting; language intended to incite and encourage; a persuasive discourse; a homily; an admonition.—*Exhortative*, *Exhortatory*, eg-hor-tā-tiv, eg-hor-tā-to-ri, a. Containing exhortation; tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.—*Exhorter*, eg-hort-er, n. One who exhorts or encourages.

Exhume, eks-hūm, v.t.—*exhumed*, *exhuming*. [*Fr. exhumer*, to dig out of the ground—*L. ex*, out, and *humus*, earth, ground (akin *humable*).] To dig up after having been buried; to disinter.—*Exhumation*, eks-hū-mā'shon, n. The act of exhuming.

Exigence, *EXIGENCY*, ek-si-jen-si, ek-si-jen-ē-si, n. [*Fr. exigence*, from *L. exigo*, to drive out or forth, to demand, to exact. *EXACT.*] The state of being urgent or pressing; urgent demand; urgency; a pressing necessity; emergency.—*Exigent*, ek-si-jent, a. Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.—*Exigible*, ek-si-j-bl, a. That may be exacted; demandable; requireable.

Exiguous, ek-si-g'ū-si, a. [*L. exiguus*, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive.—*Exiguity*, ek-si-g'ū-ti, n. [*L. exiguitas*.] Smallness; slenderness.

Exile, eg-sil, n. [*Fr. exil*, banishment, *exil*, an exiled person, from *L. exsilium*, banishment, *exsil*, a banished person—*ex*, out, and root of *exire*, to leap (whence *exire*, *exil*); *SKR. sar*, to go.] The state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return either for a limited time or for perpetuity; banishment; a removal to a foreign country for residence; a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity; the person banished or expelled from his country, or who leaves his country and resides in another.—*v.t.*—*exiled*, *exiling*. To banish; to cause to be an exile.—*Exilement*, eg-sil-ment, n. Banishment.

Exist, eg-sist, v.t. [*Fr. exister*, from *L. existo*—*ex*, and *isto*, to stand, as in *existens*, *existens*, *EXIST.*] To have actual existence or being; to be, whether in the form of matter or of spirit; to be; to live; to continue to have life or animation; to continue to be.—*Existence*, eg-sis'ten-si, n. The state of being or existing; continuance of being; that which exists; an entity.—*Existent*, eg-sis'tent, a. Having existence; being.—*Existential*, eg-sis'ten-shal, a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, existence.

Exit, ek-sit, n. [*L.* he goes out, from *exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, to go.] The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place.—*Exeunt*, ek-sit-ant, n. They go out; a common direction in plays, referring to more of the actors than one.

Exodia, ek-ō-dī-ā, n. [*EXODUS*.] *Physiol.* A term applied to certain nerves which conduct influence from the spinal marrow outward to the body; motor.

Exodus, ek-ō-dus, n. [*Gr. exo*—*ex*, and *hodos*, way.] Departure from a place; especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another; the second book of the Old Testament which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exogamy, ek-ō-gā-mi, n. [*Gr. exo*, without, and *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe, and so leads the men to capture their wives from among other tribes.—*Exogamous*, ek-ō-gā-mi-ous, a. Of or belonging to exogamy; characterized by exogamy.

penes; costly; dear; extravagant; lavish.
 —**Expensively**, eks-pen'siv-ly, *adv.* In an expensive manner. —**Expensiveness**, eks-pen'siv-ness, *n.* The quality of being expensive.
Experience, eks-pi-ri-ens, *n.* [Fr. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try, to prove — *ex*, and a root *per*, to try, to pass through, same as in *E. ferry*, &c.] Personal trial, proof, or test; frequent trial; continued and varied observation; the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life. — *v.t.* — **experienced**, **experiencing**. To make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall. — **Experienced**, eks-pi-ri-ent, *p. and c.* Taught by experience; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation. — **Experiential**, eks-pi-ri-en'shal, *a.* Relating to experience; derived from or based on experience, trial, or observation; empirical. — **Experientialism**, eks-pi-ri-en'shal-izm, *n.* The doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive. — **Experientialist**, eks-pi-ri-en'shal-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of experientialism.
Experiment, eks-per-i-ment, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*.] **EXPERIENCE.** An act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered; a trial. — *v.t.* To make trial; to make an experiment. — **Experimental**, eks-per-i-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or killed in experiment. — **Experimentalise**, eks-per-i-men'tal-iz, *v.t.* To make experiments. — **Experimentalist**, eks-per-i-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who makes experiments. — **Experimentally**, eks-per-i-men'tal-ly, *adv.* In an experimental manner; by experiment. — **Experimentation**, eks-per-i-men'ta'shon, *n.* The act or practice of making experiments. — **Experimentist**, eks-per-i-men'ter, eks-per-i-men-tist, *n.* One who makes experiments.
Expert, eks-pert', *a.* [L. *expertus*, having made trial, experienced, from *experior*, to try. EXPERTICE.] Experienced; taught by use or practice; skilful; dexterous; adroit; having a facility of operation or performance from practice. — *a.* A skilful or practiced person; a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession. — **Expertly**, eks-pert-ly, *adv.* In an expert manner. — **Expertness**, eks-pert-ness, *n.* The quality of being expert.
Expate, eks-pi-at, *v.t.* — **expiated**, **expiating**. [L. *expiō*, *expiatō*, to make satisfaction — *ex*, out, and *pio*, to appease, to propitiate, from *pius*, pious.] To atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for. — **Expiable**, eks-pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being expiated. — **Expiation**, eks-pi-a'shon, *n.* The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation is made. — **Expiator**, eks-pi-a-ter, *n.* One who expiates. — **Expulatory**, eks-pi-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.
Expire, eks-pi-r, *v.t.* — **expired**, **expiring**. [Frav.] To breathe out; to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; opposed to **expire**; to emit in minute particles; to exhale. — *v.i.* To emit breath; to emit one's last breath; to die; to come to an end; to close or conclude, as a given period; to terminate; to end. — **Expiration**, eks-pi-r'a'shon, *n.* [L. *expiratio*.] The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs; emission of breath; exhalation; close, end, conclusion, or termination; expiry. — **Expiratory**, eks-pi-r'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath. — **Expiring**, eks-pi-ring, *p. and c.* Breathing out air from the lungs; breathing the last breath; dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time

of dying. — **Expiry**, eks-pi-ri, *n.* Expiration; termination.
Expiscator, eks-pis-kat, *v.t.* [L. *expiscor*, from *pisca*, a fish, and *pscior*, to fish.] To fish out; to discover by artificial means or by strict examinations. — **Expiscation**, eks-pis-kat'shon, *n.* The act of expiscating; the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination. — **Expiscatory**, eks-pis-kat-o-ri, *a.* Calculated to expiscate.
Explain, eks-plan', *v.t.* [L. *explicare* — *ex*, level, plain, PLAIN.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obliquity; to give explicit; to clear of obscurity; to give explicit. — *v.i.* To show the meaning or reason of. — *v.t.* To give explanations. — **Explicable**, eks-pli-k-able, *a.* Capable of being explained. — **Explicator**, eks-pli-ka-ter, *n.* One who explains. — **Explanation**, eks-pli-na'shon, *n.* [L. *explicatio*.] The act of explaining; a making clear or understood; exposition; interpretation; the clearing up of matters between parties who have been at variance. — **Explanatory**, eks-plan-a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.
Explicative, eks-pli-ka-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *explicatif*, from L. *explicō*, *explicatō*, to fill full — *ex*, intens, and *placō*, to fill (as in *complete*, &c.).] Added to fill a vacancy; superfluous; said of words. — *a.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy; an oath or a needless interjection. — **Explicatively**, eks-pli-ka-tiv-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an explicative. — **Explicatory**, eks-pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* Explicative.
Explicate, eks-pli-ka-t, *v.t.* — **explicated**, **explicating**. [L. *explicō*, *explicatō*, to unfold — *ex*, pri, and *placō*, to fold, as in *complate*, *implicate*, *apply*, &c. PIV.] To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to interpret. — **Explicable**, eks-pli-ka-ble, *a.* Capable of being explicated or explained. — **Explication**, eks-pli-ka'shon, *n.* The act of explicating or explaining; explanation. — **Explicative**, **Explicatory**, eks-pli-ka-tiv, eks-pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* Serving to unfold or explain. — **Explicator**, eks-pli-ka-ter, *n.* One who explains.
Explicite, eks-pli-sit, *a.* [L. *expliciteus*, disentangled, from *explicō*, *explicatō*, to unfold, to disentangle. EXPERTICE.] Not implied only, but distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; open; unreserved; outspoken. — **Explicetly**, eks-pli-sit-ly, *adv.* In an explicit manner; expressly; plainly. — **Expliciteus**, eks-pli-sit-us, *a.* The quality of being explicit.
Explosa, eks-plod', *v.t.* — **exploded**, **exploding**. [L. *explodō*, to hoot off the stage, to cast out, reject — *ex*, and *plaudō*, to clap, as in *applaud*, *plaudid*, &c.] To burst with a loud report; to burst and expand with force and noise; to detonate; to burst into activity or into a passion. — *v.t.* To cause to explode or burst with a loud report; to drive from notice or practice and bring into disrepute; to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in pp.; an exploded custom or theory). — **Explosant**, eks-plod-ent, *n.* **Pétol.** name as **explosive**. — **Explosive**, eks-plod-er, *n.* One who or that which explodes. — **Explosion**, eks-plod'shon, *n.* [L. *explosio*.] The act of exploding; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge caused by the application of fire, as of gunpowder or an inflammable gas; *fig.* a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage, generally accompanied by excited language or by violent actions. — **Explosive**, eks-plod-iv, *a.* Causing explosion; readily exploding; **pétol.** mute, forming a complete vocal stop; said of certain consonants. — *a.* Anything liable or with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c.; **pétol.** mute or non-continuously consonant, as *h*, *t*, *ð*. — **Explosively**, eks-plod-iv-ly, *adv.* In an explosive manner.
Exploit, eks-plott', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*, O.Fr. *exploiet*, from L. *explicō*, *explicatō*, *explicatō*, to unfold, finish. EXPERTICE.] A

deed or act of note; a heroic act; a deed of renown; a notable feat; a great or noble achievement. — *v.t.* [Fr. *exploier*.] To make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilize. — **Exploitation**, eks-ploi-ta'shon, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully; utilization; the successful application of industry on any object, as in the cultivation of land, the working of mines, &c.
Explore, eks-plor', *v.t.* — **explored**, **exploring**. [L. *explorō*, to cry aloud, to explore — *ex*, out, and *plorō*, to bewail, as in *deplorō*.] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery, especially geographical discovery; to search by any means; to scrutinize; to inquire into with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth. — **Exploitable**, eks-plor-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being explored. — **Exploration**, eks-plor-a'shon, *n.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination. — **Explorative**, **Exploratory**, eks-plor-a-tiv, eks-plor-a-to-ri, *a.* Serving or tending to explore; searching; examining. — **Explorer**, eks-plor-er, *n.* One who explores. — **Exploring**, eks-plor-ing, *p. and c.* Employed in or designed for exploration.
Explosion. Under **EXPLORE**.
Exposure, eks-poz-er, *n.* [L. *exponere*, *exponere*, *ppr.* of *expono*, to expose or set forth — *ex*, out, and *pono* to place.] One who expounds or explains anything; one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party; *alg.* a small number placed above a quantity at the right hand to denote to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised, thus *a*² denotes *a* raised to the second power. — **Exponential**, eks-poz-en'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents.
Export, eks-pört', *v.t.* [Fr. *exporter*, from L. *exporto* — *ex*, out, and *porto*, to bear, to carry, as in *import*, *report*, *support*, *sport*.] One who sends or exports; one who exports to foreign countries; to send or furnish for conveyance to distant places, either by water or land. — *a.* (eks-pört). The act of exporting; exportation; the gross quantity of goods exported; that which is exported; a commodity that is exported. — **Exportable**, eks-pört-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exported. — **Exportation**, eks-pört-a'shon, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying or sending abroad commodities in the course of commerce. — **Exporter**, eks-pört-er, *n.* One who exports; the person who ships goods, commodities, or merchandise to a foreign country.
Expose, eks-poz', *v.t.* [Fr. *exposer* — *re*, *ex*, and *pono*, to set, to place. **POSE**; also **COMPOSE**, **DROSE**, &c.] To set out or leave in a place unprotected and uncared for; to abandon; to make bare; to uncover; to disclose; to put forward or place in a position to be seen; to exhibit; to set out to view; to lay open to examination; to subject or place in the way of something to be avoided (this exposed him to danger); to put in danger; to hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly or ignorance of. — **Exposed**, eks-poz-ed, *a.* [Fr.] Exposure; the exposure of something which it was desirable to keep concealed. — **Exposed**, eks-poz-ed, *p. and c.* Put in danger; unprotected; liable; subject; open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered. — **Exposedness**, eks-poz-ed-ness, *n.* A state of being exposed. — **Exposer**, eks-poz-er, *n.* One who exposes. — **Exposition**, eks-poz-ish-on, *n.* [Fr. *exposition*, L. *expositio*.] A laying open; a setting out to public view; explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning; an exhibition or show. — **Expositor**, eks-poz-iter, *n.* One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. — **Expository**, eks-poz-iter, *a.* Serving to explain; tending to illustrate. — **Exposure**, eks-poz-er, *n.* The act of exposing; abandonment; the state of being exposed; openness to view; openness or liability to danger, inconvenience, &c.; position in regard to the free access of light, air, &c.
Ex-post-facto, eks-pst-fak'to, *a.* [L.] Law,

Wato, far, fat, fall; met, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. above — the Fr. u.

done after another thing; after the deed is done; retrospective.

Expostulate, eks-poh'tu-lat, s.t. [L. ex-
postulatus, to demand vehemently, to find
fault - ex, and postulo, to demand, from
posco, to ask urgently, to beg. Postulatus.]
To reason earnestly with a person on some
impropriety of his conduct; to remon-
strate. - s.t. To reason about; to discuss.
[Shak.] - Expostulation, eks-poh'tu-la-
shon, n. The act of expostulating; the act
of pressing on a person reasons or argu-
ments against the impropriety of his con-
duct; an address containing expostulation.
- Expostulator, eks-poh'tu-la-ter, n. One
who expostulates. - Expostulatory, eks-
poh'tu-la-to-ri, a. Consisting of or contain-
ing expostulation.

Exposure. Under Expose.

Exposit, eks-poh't, s.t. [O. Fr. expositus,
from L. expositus, to set forth, to explain
- ex, out, and pono, to place. Compound is
similarly formed.] To explain; to lay open
the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to
interpret. - Expositor, eks-poh'ter, n.
One who exposes.

Express, eks-pres, s.t. [O. Fr. exprimer;
L. exprimo, expressum - ex, out, and pre-
sio, to press. Press.] To press or squeeze out;
to force out by pressure; to give utterance
to or declare by words; to represent in
words; to intimate; to indicate; to make
known; to tell; to represent; to exhibit;
to denote; s.t. to speak what one has got
to speak. - a. Given in direct terms; not
implied or left to inference; clearly ex-
pressed; not ambiguous; plain; explicit;
intended or sent for a particular purpose
or on a particular errand; traveling with
special speed (an express train). - a. Mes-
senger sent with haste on a particular
errand or occasion; any regular provision
made for the speedy transmission of mes-
sages; any vehicle or other conveyance
sent on a special message; a railway train
which travels at a specially high rate of
speed; the message sent by an express.

Expressed, eks-pres't, p. and a. Squeezed
or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered
or sent down in writing (well expressed
sentiments). Expressible, eks-pres'i-bl, a.
Capable of being expressed. - Expression,
eks-pres'hon, n. The act of expressing or
forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils
from plants; the act of uttering, declaring,
or representing; utterance; declaration;
power of expressing one's thoughts, feel-
ings, ideas, &c.; something uttered; a
phrase or mode of speech; the peculiar
manner of utterance suited to the subject
and sentiment; cast of countenance, as in-
dicative of feeling or any emotion; as
expressive of character; play of features, as
the natural and lively representation of any
state or condition, as in a picture by the
pose of the figure, the conformation of the
features, &c.; the power or quality in a
picture or other work of art of suggesting
an idea; mus. the tone, grace, or modulation
of voice or sound suited to any particu-
lar subject; any algebraic quantity, a
simple or compound, as 3a, $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$, &c.

Expressional, eks-pres'hon-al, a. Of or pertain-
ing to expression. - Expressive, eks-
pres'iv, a. Destitute of expression. -
Expressive, eks-pres'iv, a. Serving to ex-
press, utter, or represent (words expressive
of gratitude); full of expression; vividly
representing the meaning or feeling in-
tended to be conveyed; emphatical. - Ex-
pressively, eks-pres'iv-ly, adv. In an ex-
pressive manner. - Expressiveness, eks-
pres'iv-nes, n. The quality of being ex-
pressive. - Expressive, eks-pres'iv, adv. In
an express manner; of set purpose; in
direct terms; plainly. - Expressness, eks-
pres'iv-nes, n.

Expressive, eks-pres'iv, s.t. [L. ex, out
of, from, and proprius, one's own. Prop-
ria, Proprietas.] To disengage from ap-
propriation; to give up a claim to the ex-
clusive property of. - Expropriation, eks-
pres'iv-ri-a-shon, n. The act of expropriat-
ing; the act of dispossessing the owner of
a property wholly or to a great extent of
his proprietary rights.

Expulsion, eks-pul'shon, n. [L. expulsio, a

driving out, from expello, to expel.] The
act of driving out or expelling; a driving
away by violence; the state of being ex-
pelled, driven out, or away. - Expulsive,
eks-pul'siv, a. Having the power of ex-
pelling.

Expunge, eks-pun'j, s.t. [L. expungo, expung-
ere, [L. expun, to prick out, to cross or
blot out - ex, e, t, and pingo, to prick.
Pon.] To blot or erase; to obliterate; to
wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

Expurgate, eks-per'gat, s.t. [L. expurgatus,
expurgatus. [L. expurgo, expurgo: ur-
go, ex, and purgo, to purge. Purus, Purus.]
To purify from anything noxious, offen-
sive, or erroneous; to purge; to cleanse; to
strike obscene, coarse, or offensive passages
out of (a book). - Expurgation, eks-per-
ga-shon, n. The act of expurgating, purging,
or cleansing; purification. - Expurgator,
eks-per'ga-ter, n. One who expurgates. -
Expurgatory, eks-per'ga-to-ri, a. Clean-
ing; purifying; serving to obliterate.

Exquisite, eks-kwi-t, s.t. [L. exquisitus,
carefully sought out, exquisite, from ex-
quiro, exquisitum - ex, out, and quiro, to
seek, whence question, quest, query, &c.] Of
great excellence or fineness; choice; select;
consummate; perfect; of keen or delicate
perception; keen; nice; refined; delicate;
pleasurable or painful in the highest de-
gree; extreme. - a. One excessively nice in
his dress; a dandy; a swell; a fop; a co-
comb. - Exquisitely, eks-kwi-t-iv, adv. In an
exquisite manner. - Exquisite, eks-
kwi-t-iv, n. a.

Exanguine, eks-an-gwi-ne, a. Exanguine,
eks-an-gwi-ne-us, eks-an-gwi-nus,
eks-an-gwi-nus, n. [L. exanguis - ex,
priv., and sanguis, blood.] Destitute of
blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.
- Exanguinity, eks-an-gwi-ni-ti, n. Des-
titution of blood.

Exert, eks-ert, ek-ert, s.t. [L. exertus,
exertus, from exerceo, to stretch out or
forth. Exerceo.] Standing out; projected
beyond some other part. - Exertile, eks-
ert-il, a. Capable of being protruded.

Exsiccate, eks-sik'kat, s.t. [L. exsiccatus, ex-
siccatus. [L. exsiccio, exsiccatum, to dry
up - ex, intens., and siccio, to dry.] To ex-
haust of moisture; to dry up completely.
- Exsiccant, eks-sik'kant, a. Having the
quality of drying. - Exsiccation, eks-sik-
ka-shon, n. The act or operation of exsiccating
or drying; dryness. - Exsiccative, eks-
sik'ka-tiv, a. Tending to make dry; hav-
ing the power of drying. - Exsiccator, eks-
sik'ka-ter, n. An apparatus or contrivance
for drying moist substances.

Exstipulate, eks-ti-pu-lat, a. Bot. Having
no stipules.

Extant, eks-tant, s.t. [L. extans, extans,
extans, extans, pp. of extendo, to stand
out - ex, out, and tendo, to stand. STANS.]
Still existing; in being; now existing;
not destroyed or lost.

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Still existing; in being; now existing;
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Extend, eks-tend, s.t. [L. extendo, to stretch
out - ex, out, and tendo, to stretch (as in
extendere, proferre, ferre); same root as L.
tensus, thin, tense, tenuous, E. thin.] To
stretch in any direction; to carry forward
or continue in length; as a line; to spread
in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to
hold out or reach forth; to expand; to en-
large; to widen; to diffuse; to continue; to
prolong; to communicate, bestow, or im-
part. - s.t. To stretch; to reach; to be com-
pared in length or breadth; to become
larger or more comprehensive. - Exten-
sively, eks-tend-iv, adv. In an extended
manner. - Extender, eks-tend-er, n. He
who or that which extends. - Extensible,
eks-tend-i-bl, a. Capable of being extend-
ed. - Extensibility, eks-tend-i-
bi-li-ti, n. The quality of being exten-
sible. - Extensible, eks-tend-i-bl, a. Capable of being extended.
- Extension, eks-ten'shon, n. The act of
extending; the state of being extended; en-
largement; expansion; prolongation; that
property of any body by which it occupies
a portion of space, being one of the prop-
erties of matter; logic, the extent of the
application of a general term, that is, the
objects collectively which are included
under it; compass. - Extensively, eks-ten-
siv, a. Having great or considerable ex-
tent; wide; large; embracing a wide area
or a great number of objects; diffusive. -
Extensively, eks-ten'siv-ly, adv. In an ex-
tensive manner. - Extensiveness, eks-ten-
siv-nes, n. The state or quality of being
extensive. - Extensor, eks-ten'ser, n. Anat.
a muscle which serves to extend or
straighten any part of the body, as an arm
or a finger; opposed to flexor. - Extent, eks-
tent, n. [L. extensus, a stretching out;
L. extensus, extended.] Space or degree
to which a thing is extended; extension;
length; compass; bulk; size.

Extenuate, eks-ten'u-at, s.t. [L. extenuatus,
extenuatus. [L. extenuo, extenuatum, to
make thin or small, to lessen - ex, and
tenuo, thin, fine (whence tenuity); same
root as E. thin.] To lessen or dimin-
ish; to weaken the import or force of; to palliate;
to mitigate. - Extenuation, eks-ten'u-a-
shon, n. The act of extenuating; pallia-
tion; mitigation, as opposed to aggrava-
tion. - Extenuator, eks-ten'u-a-ter, n. One
who extenuates. - Extenuatory, eks-ten'u-
a-to-ri, a. Tending to extenuate.

External, eks-ter-nal, s.t. [L. compar. of
exter or exterus, on the outside, outward,
from ex, out of; akin external, extrins,
extrinsecus, extrinsecus.] External; outer;
outward; bounding or limiting outwardly;
situated beyond the limits of; on the out-
side; not arising or coming from within. -
a. The outer surface; the outside; the
external features. - Exteriority, eks-ter-
ri-or'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being ex-
terior; exteriority. - Exteriorly, eks-ter-
ri-or-ly, adv. In an exterior manner; out-
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ri-or-ly, adv. In an exterior manner; out-
wardly; externally.

External, eks-ter-nal, s.t. [L. compar. of
exter or exterus, on the outside, outward,
from ex, out of; akin external, extrins,
extrinsecus, extrinsecus.] External; outer;
outward; bounding or limiting outwardly;
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exsuldo, to discharge by sweating—*ex*, and *suldo*, to sweat, from same root as *E. sicut*.] To discharge through the pores, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out, like sweat or juice; to let come out.—*s. t.* To flow from a body through the pores; to come out like sweat.—*Exsulatio*, *eks-sul-ti'o*, *n.* The act of exuding; a discharge of humours or moisture; that which is exuded.

Exulcerate, *eg-sul'ter-at*, *v. t.* [*L. exulcerare*, *exulceratum*—*ex*, intensa, and *ulcus*, *ulceris*, an ulcer.] To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; to ulcerate.

Exult, *eg-sul't*, *v. i.* [*L. exultare*, *exultare*, to leap or jump about—*ex*, and *salto*, *salto*, to leap, seen also in *exalt*, *revel*, *salient*, &c.] To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice accordingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph.—*Exultant*, *eg-sul'tant*, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly.—*Exultation*, *eg-sul'ta'shon*, *n.* The act of exulting; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.—*Exultingly*, *eg-sul'ting-ly*, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

Exuvia, *eg-sul'ti-a*, *n. pl.* [*L.*, from *exuo*, to put off, to strip.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, &c.—*Exuvial*, *eg-sul'ti-al*, *a.* Relating to or containing exuvia.—*Exuviation*, *eg-sul'ti-a'shon*, *n.* The rejection or casting off of exuvia.

Ex-voto, *eks-vo'to*, *a.* [*L.*, in consequence of a vow.] Vowed; offered in consequence of a vow: epilled to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, &c., presented by Roman Catholics. Used also as a noun.

Eyalest, *l'a-let*, *n.* A Turkish province un-

der the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class.

Eyas, *l'as*, *n.* [*Fr. aieie*, lit. a nestling falcon, from *L. L. eidax*, *vidax*, still in the nest, *L. nidus*, a nest; with loss of *n* as in *edax*.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. [*Saak.*]

Eyas-mushet, a young sparrow-hawk.

Eya, *l*, *n.* [*O. E. ey*, *eythe*, *A. Sax. edge*, *Dan. eta*, *D. oog*, *Icel. eyga*, *G. eyeg*, *Cock. eygo*; *og*, *L. oculus*, *Skr. aksh*—*eye*; from a root meaning sharp. *Actu.*] The organ of vision, which in man and the higher animals consists of a ball or globular body set in an orbit or socket and forming an optical apparatus by means of which the figures of external objects form sensible impressions; power of seeing; delicate or accurate perception; sight; ocular perception; notice; observation; regard; respect; anything resembling or suggesting an eye in shape or appearance, as the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber, the hole or aperture in a needle, the circular catch of a hook-and-eye, the loop or ring on a rope; arch, the centre of something; thus, the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex.—*The wind's eye*, the direction right opposite to that of the wind.—*s. t.*—*eyed*, *eying*. To fix the eye on; to look on; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.—*Eyed*, *id*, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with eyes; having eyes of this or that character; used most frequently in composition.—*Eyefless*, *l'es*, *a.* Without eyes.—*Eyeball*, *l'bal*, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.—*Eyebright*, *l'brt*, *n.* A pretty little annual herb common in meadows, heaths, &c.,

throughout Britain, which formerly enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eye.—*Kyebrow*, *l'brou*, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.—*Eye-glass*, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; the lens of a telescope, microscope, &c., to which the eye is applied.—*Eyeball*, *l'bal*, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.—*Eyebelt*, *l'bel*, *n.* A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord, or for other purposes.—*Eyeball*, *l'bid*, *n.* That portion of movable skin that serves as a cover for the eyeball.—*Eyepiece*, *n.* In an optical instrument the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—*Eye-servant*, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.—*Eye-service*, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.—*Eyeshot*, *l'shot*, *n.* Range of vision; sight; view.—*Eyeshot*, *l'sit*, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.—*Eyessore*, *l'sor*, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.—*Eyetooth*, *l'toth*, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a fang; a canine tooth.—*Eyewitness*, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything.

Eyet, *l'ot*, *n.* [*O. E. ey*, *Icel. ey*, *A. Sax. ey*, an island, and dim. term. *-ot*.] A little isle; a small river islet with willows growing on it; an it.

Eyre, *l'ar*, *n.* [*O. Fr. eyre*, *eyre*, a journey, from *L. iter*, *iteraris*, a journey.] A journey or circuit of a court; a court of itinerant justices.—*Justices in eyre*, itinerant justices who formerly travelled to hold courts in the different English counties.

Eyry, *Eyrie*, *l'ri*, *n.* Same as *AREAL*.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper front teeth; was the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

Fa, *fa*, *n.* *Fas*, the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

Faam-tee, *fa'am-ti*, *n.* The dried leaves of an orchid indigenous to Bourbon, used as a stomachic and in pulmonary complaints.

Fabaceae, *fa-ba'shu*, *a.* [*L. faba*, a bean.] Having the nature of the bean; like the bean.

Fabian, *fa'bi-an*, *a.* Like the generalship of *Fabius Maximus*, who harassed the troops of Hannibal but took care to avoid a battle (*Fabian strategy*).

Fable, *fa'bl*, *n.* [*Fr. fable*, *L. fabula*, from *fab*, to speak; *akim faba*.] A fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; a fabricated story; a fiction; the plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem; subject of talk (*Town*).—*s. t.*—*fabled*, *fabling*. To tell fables or falsehoods.—*s. t.* To invent or fabricate; to speak of as true or real.—*Fabled*, *fa'bid*, *p.* and *a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.—*Fablier*, *fa'bier*, *n.* One who fables; a writer of fables.—*Fabliaux*, *fa-blé-ô*, *n. pl.* *Fabliaux*, *fa-blé-ô*, [*Fr.*] A kind of metrical tale common in French literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.—*Fabulist*, *fa'bú-líst*, *n.* The inventor or writer of fables.—*Fabulists*, *fa'bú-lísts*, *n. pl.*—*Fabulosity*, *fa'bú-ló-si-ti*, *n.* The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness; a fable.—*Fabulous*, *fa'bú-lus*, *a.* Having the nature of a fable; fictitious; invented; not real; mythical; hardly to be received as truth; incredible.—*Fabulously*, *fa'bú-lus-ly*, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.—*Fabulousness*, *fa'bú-lus-nes*, *n.* The quality of being fabulous.

Fabric, *fa'brík*, *n.* [*Fr. fabrique*, *L. fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker; same root as *facio*, to make. *Ferpe* is really the same word.] A structure; a building, edifice, or construction; the frame of a building; cloth manufactured; the structure

of anything; the manner in which the parts are put together; texture.—*Fabricant*, *fa'brí-kant*, *a.* [*Fr.*] A manufacturer.—*Fabricate*, *fa'brí-két*, *v. t.*—*fabricated*, *fabricating*. [*L. fabrico*, *fabrico-fem*.] To frame, build, make, or construct; to form into a whole by connecting the parts; to form by art and labour; to invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely.—*Fabrication*, *fa'brí-ká'shon*, *n.* The act of fabricating; construction; making; the act of devising falsely; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood.—*Fabricator*, *fa'brí-ká-tér*, *n.* One who fabricates.

Facade, *fa-sád* or *fa-sád'*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *It. facciata*, a facade, from *facies*, *L. facies*, the face.] The face or front view or elevation of an edifice; exterior front or face.

Face, *fas*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. facies*, *facies*, figure, form, from *facio*, to make.] The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, &c.; the visage; aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look; countenance; expression of the face; the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forward; a plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid; appearance; aspect; effrontery; boldness; assurance; the dial of a clock; watch, compass-card, or other indicator; the sole of a plane; operating edge or surface in certain implements.—*To make a face*, to distort the countenance; to make a grimace.—*To fly in the face of*, to act in direct opposition to or disregard of; to defy.—*Face to face*, both parties being present and confronting each other.—*s. t.*—*Facing*. To turn the face or front full toward; to meet in front; to stand up against in hostile encounter; to confront; to stand with the face or front toward; to slash or protect with a thin external covering over the front of; to smooth or dress the face of a stone, &c.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.—*To face out*, to persist in, especially to persist in an assertion which is not true; to brave (an accusation) with effrontery.—*To face sea*, to adulterate it

by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances.—*s. t.* To turn the face (to face to the right or left).—*Face-ache*, *l'io-douloureux*; a kind of neuralgia in the face.—*Face-d*, *fas*, *a.* Having a face; marked with a face; as a court-card.—*Facial*, *fa'shi-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the face.—*Facial angle*, the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane; an angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding.—*Facially*, *fa'shi-al-ly*, *adv.* In a facial manner; considered in regard to the features.—*Facing*, *fas'ing*, *a.* A covering in front for ornament, protection, defence, or other purposes; mode of adulterating tea by mixing with colouring matter and other substances; the arrangement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c.; pl. the distance; a trimming; on a regimental coat or jacket.—*Facially*, *fas'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a fronting position.

Facet, *fas'et*, *fa-sét'*, *n.* [*Fr. facette*, dim. of *face*.] A small flat portion of a surface; one of the small smooth surfaces on a gem or crystal.—*s. t.* To cut a facet or facets on.—*Faceted*, *fas'é-téd*, *a.* Having facets; formed into facets.

Facetia, *fa-sé-shi-a*, *n. pl.* [*L.*, from *facies*, merry, elegant, from root of *facio*, to make. Witty or humorous sayings; jests; witticisms.—*Facetious*, *fa-sé-shi-us*, *a.* Merry; jocular; witty; full of pleasant; playful; exciting laughter.—*Facetiously*, *fa-sé-shi-us-ly*, *adv.* In a facetious manner.—*Facetiousness*, *fa-sé-shi-us-nes*, *n.* The quality of being facetious; pleasantry.

Facial. Under *Fac*.

Facies, *fa'shi-és*, *n.* [*L.*] A cast, the face; foot, and goal. The general aspect presented by an assemblage of animals and plants, characteristic of a particular locality or period.

Facile, *fa'sil*, *a.* [*L. facilis*, easy to be done or made, from *facio*, to make.] Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; easy to be dealt with; easy of access or converse; not haughty or distant; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault;

ch, chain; sh, sea, look; s, son; j, job; f, Fr. tou; ng, sing; un, den; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

ready; dexterous (an artist's *facile pendit*).
Facillness, fak'il-nes, n. The state of being facile.—**Facilitate**, fa-sil'i-tat, e.t.—**Facilitated**, **facilitating**. [Fr. *faciliter*, from *facilitas*, easiness.] To make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of.—**Facilitation**, fa-sil'i-ta'shon, n. The act of facilitating.—**Facility**, fa-sil'i-ti, n. [Fr. *facilité*, L. *facilitas*.] Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy or ductility in character; easiness to be persuaded, usually implying a disposition to yield to solicitations or evil; the means by which the accomplishment of anything is rendered more easy: in this sense usually in the pl.
Facsimile, fak-sim'i-lé, n. [L. *facio*, to make, and *similis*, like.] An exact copy or likeness; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits, and peculiarities.—**Facsimilist**, fak-sim'i-list, n. The producer of a facsimile or of facsimiles.
Fact, fakt, n. [L. *factum*, a thing done, a deed, a fact, from *facio*, to do or make, a stem which appears in many words, as *affect*, *afair*, *conquerfait*, *defeat*, *difficult*, *faculty*, *profit*, &c.] Anything done or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event; reality; truth; a true statement.
Factious, fak'shon, n. [L. *facio*, from *facio*, *factum*, to do. FACT.] A party combined or acting in union; in opposition to another party or a government; a party unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good; discord; dissension.—**Factiously**, fak'shon-ri, n. A party man; one of a faction.—**Factiousist**, fak'shon-ist, n. One who promotes faction.—**Factiousness**, fak'shon-ness, n. One who promotes faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.—**Factiously**, fak'shon-ly, adv. In a factious, turbulent or disorderly manner.—**Factiousness**, fak'shon-ness, n. The state or character of being factious; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.
Factitious, fak-tish'us, n. [L. *factitious*, made by art, from *facio*, to make. FACT.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; conventional.—**Factitiously**, fak-tish'us-ly, adv. In a factitious manner.—**Factitiousness**, fak-tish'us-ness, n.
Factitive, fak'ti-tiv, a. [From *facio*, *factum*, to make or cause; *factivus*, expressing the result of an action that produces a new condition in the object (in 'he struck him dead,' struck is factitive).]
Factor, fak'tér, n. [L. a maker, doer, from *facio*, *factum*, to do. FACT.] An agent employed by merchants residing in other places to buy and sell or transact other business on their account; in Scotland, a person appointed by a landlord or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c.; and, the multiplier or multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product; also, any expression considered as part of a product; hence, generally, one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result.—**Factorage**, fak'tér-aj, n. The allowance to a factor for his services; commission.—**Factorial**, fak-tó'ri-ál, n. Of or pertaining to a factor or factors.—**Factorship**, fak'tér-ship, n. The business of a factor.—**Factory**, fak'tó-ri, n. A name given to establishments of merchants and factors residing in foreign countries; (contr. from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.
Factotum, fak-tó'tum, n. [L. *facio*, to do, and *totum*, the whole.] A confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer.
Facula, fak'ú-lé, n. pl. [L. *facula*, a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] A star, spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of its surface.—**Facular**, fak'ú-lér, a. Pertaining or relating to faculae.

Faculty, fak'ú-ti, n. [Fr. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, from *facio*, to do, to make. FACT.] Any mental or bodily power; capacity for any action or function; skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power or endowment; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and more specifically the medical profession; the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves.
Fad, fad, n. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *fadiana*, to arrange.] A favourite theory; crotchety; hobby. [Colloc.]—**Faddy**, fad'i, a. Given to fads or crotchets. [Colloc.]
Fade, fad, e.t.—**Faded**, **fading**. [O.E. *fade*, to fade; comp. Fr. *fade*, insipid, from *l. vapidus*, rapid.] To wither; to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually; to decay; to lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to lose colour entirely; to grow dim or indistinct to view.—**f.** To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour.—**Fadedly**, fad'ed-ly, adv. In a faded or decayed manner.—**Fadless**, fad'les, a. Unfading.—**Fading**, fad'ing, n. a. Liable to fade or lose freshness and vigour; not durable; transient.—**Fadingly**, fad'ing-ly, adv. In a fading manner.—**Fadingness**, fad'ing-ness, n.
Fadge, faj, e.t. [A. Sax. *fagan*, to fit, akin to *juager*, fair; comp. G. *fagen*, D. *voepen*, Ew. *fope*, to fit.] To suit; to fit; to be found suitable or successful.
Faeces, fé'sé, n. pl. [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; dregs; sediment.—**Faecal**, fé'kal, a. Pertaining to faeces.
Faery, fá'er-i, a. Pertaining to fairies; fairy.
Fag, faj, e.t.—**fagged**, **fagging**. [Probably from verb to *fag*, by omission of *i*.] To become weary; to fall in strength; to be faint with weariness; to labour hard or assiduously; to work till wearied; to act as a fag.—**f.** To use or treat as a fag or drudge; to tire by labour; to exhaust.—**f.** A laborious drudge; a school-boy who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class; a custom in some great English schools.—**Fag-end**, n. [The end which *fags* or hangs loose.] The end of a web of cloth; the latter or meaner part of anything.
Faggot, fag'ot, n. [Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, a faggot, from L. *fax*, *fax*, faggot, a torch.] A bundle of sticks or small branches used for fuel, or for filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; a fascine; a hundle of pieces of iron or steel in bars; a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company or to hide deficiency in its number; a term of contempt for a dry, shrivelled old woman.—**f.** To bind in a faggot or bundle; to collect promiscuously.—**Faggot-vote**, n. A vote procured by the purchase of property under mortgage or otherwise, which is divided among a number so as to constitute a nominal qualification without a substantial basis.—**Faggot-voter**, n. One who holds a faggot-vote.
Fagotto, fa-got'tó, n. [It. *fagotto*, the name being given, it is said, from its faggot-like appearance.] The Italian name of the instrument otherwise called the *hassoon*.
Faham-tee, FAHAM-TEE.
Fahlers, Fahlors, fá'l'ts, fá'l'ér, n. [G. *fahl*, yellowish, and *ers*, ore.] Gray copper or gray copper ore.
Fahrenhelt, fá'ren-hit, n. [After *Fahrenhelt*, who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1730.] The name distinguishing that kind of thermometer in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180°, the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°.
Falence, fá-lens or fá-yáns, n. [Fr.] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from *Falence* in Italy.
Fall, fal, e.t. [Fr. *faillir*, to fail, from *l. fallere*, to deceive, whence also *fales*,

faillible, *faillir*, faller.] To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; to come short; not to have the due measure or degree; to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished; to become weaker; to become extinct; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be unsuccessful; to be guilty of omission or neglect; to become insolvent or bankrupt.—**f.** To cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid or strength to; to be wanting to; to disappoint; to desert; not to be at hand when required.—**f.** *Miscarry*; failure; deficiency; want.—**Without fail**, without omission to perform something; without doubt; certainly.—**Falling**, fá'ling, n. Imperfection; a weakness in character or disposition; foibles; fault.—**Falling**, fá'ling, n. A falling; deficiency; cessation of supply or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay; or defect from decay; the act of falling or state of having failed to attain an object; want of success; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt.
Fallie, fá-yé or fá, n. [Fr.] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality.
Fain, fan, n. [A. Sax. *fagan*, joyful, *fagan*, to rejoice; Goth. *fagino*, Icel. *fagna*, to be glad. *Fawn* (verb) is of same origin, *fa* (adj.) is akin.] Glad or pleased under some kind of necessity; inclined; content to accept of or do something for want of better.—**f.** Gladly; with joy or pleasure; with *scold*.—**Fainness**, fá'n-ness, n. State of being fain.
Faint, fánt, e.t. [O. Fr. *faint*, sluggish, negligent, pp. of *faindre*, L. *angere*, to feign, whence also *feign*, *action*, &c.] To become feeble; to decline or fall in strength and vigour; to become temporarily unconscious, powerless, and motionless; to swoon; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become gradually weak or indistinct; to decay; to fade, disappear, or vanish.—**f.** Weak; languid; feeble; exhausted; inclined to swoon; hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses; indistinct; wanting in brightness or vividness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; slight; imperfect; not carried on with vigour or energy; dejected; depressed; dispirited.—**f.** A fainting fit; a swoon; pl. the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky.—**Faint-hearted**, n. Cowardly; timorous; having lost courage; yielding to fear.—**Faint-heartedly**, adv. In a faint-hearted manner.—**Faint-heartedness**, n. Want of courage.—**Faintness**, fánt'ish-ness, n. A slight degree of faintness.—**Faintly**, fánt'ly, adv. In a faint, weak, feeble, or languid manner; without vigour or activity; without vividness or distinctness.—**Faintness**, fánt'ness, n. The state of being faint.
Fair, fáir, n. [A. Sax. *fager*, fair, pleasant, beautiful; Icel. *fagr*, Dan. *feir*, Sw. *fager*, Goth. *fagrs*, bright. FAIRN.] Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; white or light coloured in respect of skin or complexion; not dark or swarthy; not stormy or wet; not cloudy or overcast; clear (*fair weather*); free from obstruction, obstacle, or anything to impede on the *fair way* to success; open, frank, or honest; not resorting to anything (tricky or underhand); just; equitable; free from unfair or unfavourable circumstances or influences; civil, pleasing, or courteous (*fair words*); free from deceptions, plots, and the like; perfectly or easily legible (*a fair copy*); free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished (one's *fair fame*); passably or moderately good; better than indifferent.—**Fair way**, the track or course that is clear of obstacles and is therefore taken by vessels in navigating a narrow bay, river, or harbour.—**adv.** Openly; frankly; civilly; complacently (especially in 'to speak *fair* with the world'); on good terms (to keep *fair* with the world).—**To bid fair**, to promise well; to be in a fair way; to be likely.—**f.** Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female. [Poet.]—**The fair**, the female sex;

Fate, fáir, fáir, fáil; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, móve; tabe, tnb, bull; oil, pound; a, Sa. abuse—the Fr. a

specifically, the liveliest of that sex.—*f.*
To make fair or beautiful.—*Fairness*, *fai'ri-ness*, *n.* Reasonably fair.—*Fairly*, *fai'ri-ly*, *adv.* In a tolerably fair manner.—*Fairly*, *fai'ri-ly*, *adv.* In a fair manner; beautifully; handsomely; honestly; justly; equitably; tolerably.—*Fairness*, *fai'ri-ness*, *n.* The quality or character of being fair; lightness of complexion, beauty, honesty; justice.—*Fair-play*, *fai'ri-play*, *n.* Equitable dealing or treatment; justice.—*Fair-speech*, *fai'ri-speech*, *n.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.—*Fair-weather*, *fai'ri-weather*, *n.* A pleasant weather; showing only in fair weather or in favourable circumstances (a fair-weather friend).
Fair, *fai'r*, *a.* [*Fr. faire*, a fair, market; *It. feria*; *L. feria*, holiday, festive; *It. fiera*, a stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.—*Fairing*, *fai'ring*, *n.* A present given at a fair.
Fairy, *fai'ri*, *a.* [*O. Fr. fœrie*, *Fr. fœrie*, the power of a fairy, enchantment; from *O. Fr. fœ*, *Fr. fœ*, *It. fata*, a fairy, lit. a fate, from *L. fatum*, fate. *FAYE*.] An imaginary being or spirit having a human form, though of a stature much below human and with sundry superhuman attributes; an elf or fay; any personage with superhuman power; fairy-land;—*a.* Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; coming from fairies; resembling a fairy.—*Fairy ring or circle*, a ring formed by the grass in certain places growing noticeably greener than that around, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.—*Fairly*, *fai'ri-ly*, *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies.—*Fairy-king*, *fai'ri-king*, *n.* The king of the fairies.—*Fairy-land*, *fai'ri-land*, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.—*Fairy-quest*, *fai'ri-quest*, *n.* The quest of the fairies.—*Fairy-tale*, *fai'ri-tale*, *n.* A tale relating to fairies.
Faith, *fai'θ*, *n.* [*O. E. feid*, *feith*, *O. Fr. feid*, from *L. fides*, faith; akin *Adelity*, *confidit*, *desp*, *lydell*, &c.] The assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another; firm and earnest belief on probable evidence of any kind; belief; belief in what is given forth as a revelation of the infinite; a settled conviction in regard to religion; a system of religious belief; that which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; faithfulness; fidelity; word or honour pledged; promise given.—*In good faith*, in real honesty; with perfect sincerity.—*Faithful*, *fai'θ-ful*, *a.* Firm in faith; firmly adhering to religious or other duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true and constant to a person to whom one is bound; true to one's word; in conformity to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth; conformable to a prototype; true or exact; worthy of belief.—*The faith-fuls*, those who adhere to the true faith, as contrasted with the adherents of another faith.—*Faithfully*, *fai'θ-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a faithful manner; sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly; conformably to truth or fact; conformably to an example or prototype.—*Faithfulness*, *fai'θ-ful-ness*, *n.* The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.—*Faithless*, *fai'θ-less*, *a.* Without faith; not adhering to allegiance, vow, or duty; disloyal; not observant of promises.—*Faithlessly*, *fai'θ-less-ly*, *adv.* In a faithless manner.—*Faithlessness*, *fai'θ-less-ness*, *n.* State of being faithless.—*Faithworthiness*, *fai'θ-wer-thi-ness*, *n.* Trustworthiness.—*Faith-worthily*, *fai'θ-wer-thi-ly*, *adv.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthily.
Fake, *fak*, *a.* [*Ar. sax. fac*, a space or interval.] One of the circles or windings of a rope as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.
Faker, *fak-er*, *n.* [*Ar. lit.* a poor man.] An oriental ascetic or begging monk.
Falcate, *fal'keit*, *fal'kai'ted*, *a.* [*L. falcatus*, from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] Hooked; in shape like a sickle or scythe.—*Falcation*, *fal'kai'shon*, *a.* A bending or bend in the form of a sickle.—*Falciform*, *fal'si-form*, *a.* In the shape of a sickle or

reaping-hook.—*Falcus*, *fal'k'us*, *n.* [*L.* a small sickle.] *Zool.* A compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed claw.—*Falcivora*, *fal'kai-va*, *a.* *Zool.* Having the shape of a falcus.
Falchion, *fal'chion*, *n.* [*It. falcone*, *L. L. falco*, from *L. falx*, *falcis*, a scythe.] A broad short sword with a slightly curved point.
Falcon, *fal'kon*, *n.* [*O. Fr. falcon*, *Fr. faucon*, *L. L. falco*, probably from *L. falx*, a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak.] The common name of various raptorial birds inferior in size to the eagles and vultures, and remarkable for their elegant form and powers of flight; especially, one trained to hunt wild fowl or other game; a hawk. [*The term falcon* is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called *tercel* or *tercel*.—*Falconer*, *fal'kon-er*, *a.* A person who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for sport; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.—*Falcon-gentle*, *fal'kon-in*, *a.* Of pertaining to the falcons.—*Falcoony*, *fal'ku-ri*, *n.* The art of training falcons to attack wild birds or game; the sport of pursuing wild fowls or game by means of falcons or hawks.
Faldstool, *fald'stol*, *n.* [*Fald* or *fold*, and *stool*.] A folding stool, similar to a camp stool; a kind of stool at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; a small desk at which in churches litany is said.
Falerian, *fal'er-i-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Falerus* in Campania, in Italy.—*a.* The ancient wine made from grapes from Mount Falerus.
Fall, *fal*, *v.* [*fall* (pret.), *fallen* (pp.).] [*A. Sax. feallan*—*D. walen*, *Dan. falde*, *Iscl. falla*, *G. fallen*, to fall. *Fall* is the causal position; to descend by the power of gravity; to drop down; to sink; to ebb; to drop from an erect posture; to empty, disembogue, or discharge itself; add of a stream; to depart from the faith or from rectitude; to sink into sin; to die, particularly by violence; to come to an end suddenly; to perish, be overthrown, or ruined; to sink into weakness; to become faint or feeble (our hopes *fall*); to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to pass into a new state, especially with suddenness or through inadvertence or ignorance (to *fall* asleep, to *fall* into error); to decrease; to be diminished in weight, size, value, or intensity (the price *falls*, the wind *falls*); to assume an expression of dejection, discontent, sorrow, shame, &c.; applied to the countenance; to happen; to befall; to take place; to pass or be transferred by lot, inheritance, or otherwise (something *falls* to one's share); to belong or appertain; to have to be reckoned to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to sink in tone or loudness.—*To fall among*, to come among or into the society of, accidentally and unexpectedly.—*To fall away*, to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; to revolt or rebel; to apostatize; to decline gradually; to languish or become faint.—*To fall back*, to recede; to give way; to go from better to worse; to retrograde; to fall of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.—*To fall back upon*, to have recourse to, generally to some support or expedient formerly tried.—*To fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship or supplication; to sink; to come to the ground.—*To fall foul of*, to attack; to make an assault upon.—*To fall from*, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere to.—*To fall in*, to take one's place in an organized body of men, as soldiers; to terminate or lapse (an annuity *falls in* when the annuitant dies.—*To fall in with*, to meet casually; to happen to meet; to concur, agree, or comply with.—*To fall off*, to be broken or detached from something; to apostatize; to fall away; to get into disuse; to decline from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting; to become less; to decrease; want to deviate from the course to which

the head of the ship was before directed.—*To fall on or upon*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to begin an attack on; to assault; to assail; to come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; to drop on; to light on; to come upon.—*To fall out*, to quarrel; to begin to contend; to happen; to befall; to chance; to turn out; to prove.—*To fall short*, to be deficient.—*To fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to.—*To fall to*, to be subjected to; to become the subject of.—*a.* The act of one who or that which falls; a dropping or descending; descent; a tumble; death; destruction of greatness; downfall; degradation; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; diminution; decrease of price or value; a sinking of tone; cadence; descent of water; a cascade or cataract; extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or may fall; amount of slope; declivity; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn; that which falls; a shower; a kind of ladies' veil; lapse or declension from innocence or goodness, the fall being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve; want, the part of a lock to which the power is applied in a locking.—*To try a fall*, to try a bout at wrestling.—*Fallen*, *fal'en*, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; degraded; sunk in vice; lost to virtue; ruined; overthrown.—*Falling-in*, *a.* An indentation or hollow.—*Falling-sickness*, *a.* Epilepsy, a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.—*Falling-star*, *a.* A meteor appearing as a luminous point darting through the sky, and followed by a long train of light.—*Fall-trap*, *a.* A trap in which a part of the apparatus descends and imprisons or kills the victim.
Fallacious, *fal-lu'shu-s*, *a.* [*Fr. fallacieux*, from *L. fallax*, *fallacia*, deceitful, from *falli*, to deceive. *FALLI*.] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading; producing error or mistake; tending to mislead.—*Fallacious* reasoning consists of arguments that deceive or mislead one, though not necessarily purposely. *Sophistical* reasoning is intendedly false reasoning, consisting of arguments so subtle as not to be easily detected and controverted, advanced purposely to mislead.—*Fallaciously*, *fal-lu'shu-s-ly*, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.—*Fallaciousness*, *fal-lu'shu-s-ness*, *n.* State of being fallacious.—*Fallacy*, *fal-la'si*, *a.* [*L. fallacia*, deceit.] A misleading or mistaken argument; an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error, and therefore misleading; any unsound but specious mode of arguing.
Fallible, *fal'i-bl*, *a.* [*L. fallibilis*, from *L. fallo*, to deceive. *FALLACIOUS*, *FALLI*.] Liable to fall or mistake; liable to deceive or to be deceived; liable to error or going astray.—*Fallibility*, *fal-i-bil'i-ty*, *n.* The state of being fallible; lliableness to deceive or to be deceived.—*Fallibly*, *fal'i-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a fallible manner.
Fallopi-an, *fal-lo'pi-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Fallopius*, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century.—*Fallopi-an tubes*, the two canals or tubes which arise at each side of the uterus, and pass towards the ovarium.
Fallow, *fal'lo*, *a.* [*A. Sax. fallu*, *fallu*, pale red or pale yellow; akin to *G. fall*, *faul*; *L. G. and D. oval*, fallow, same root as *L. pallidus*, pallid, pale. The term was applied to land from the colour of ploughed land.] Pale red or pale yellow; left to rest without a crop after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected; unoccupied; unworked.—*a.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or sown; land ploughed without being sowed; the ploughing of land, without sowing it, for a season.—*v.* To leave fallow or ploughed but not sown in crop.—*Fallow-deer*, *a.* [From its fallow or pale-yellow colour.] A European deer smaller than the stag, of a brownish-bay colour, whitish beneath.—*Fallow-chat*, *Fallow-suck*, *a.* The bird otherwise called the wheat-eat.
False, *fa'ls*, *a.* [*L. falsus*, false, from *falli*, *fallere*, to deceive. *FALLI*.] Not true; not

conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; intended to mislead; counterfeit; forged; not real or genuine; hypocritical; feigned; not agreeable to rule or propriety (*falsa* construction in language); not honest or just; fraudulent; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; not well founded or based (*falsa* hope); constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose (a *falsa* bottom, a *falsa* keel).—**Falsa** faced, a. 11; occultical.—**Falsa**-hearted, a. Treacherous; deceitful; perfidious.—**Falsa**-heartedness, n. Perfidiousness; treachery.—**Falsahood**, *fals'hood*, n. Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth; falseness; want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness; what is false or untrue; untruthfulness; perfdy; imposture.—**Falsely**, *fals'ly*, *adv.* In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; untruly.—**Falseness**, *fals'ness*, n. The state or quality of being false; untruthfulness; want of veracity; duplicity; deceit; unfaithfulness; perfdy.—**Falsify**, *fals'i-fi*, *v.t.*—**falsified**, *fals'i-fied*, *participle*. [*Fr. falsifier*, from *L. falsus*, and *ficio*, to make.] To represent falsely; to vitiate with false and misleading elements; to garble; to make not genuine; to disprove; to prove to be false; to cause to turn out false (to *falsify* a prediction); to violate or break by falsehood.—*v.i.* To violate the truth.—**Falsifiable**, *fals'i-fi-abil*, a. Capable of being falsified.—**Falsification**, *fals'i-fi-kā'shon*, n. The act of falsifying; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not.—**Falsify**, *fals'i-fi-er*, n. One who falsifies; one who counterfeits or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance.—**Falsism**, *fals'izm*, n. A statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent; opposed to *truthism*.—**Falsity**, *fals'i-ti*, n. The quality of being false; that which is false; a falsehood; a false assertion.

Falsito, *fals'ito*, n. [*It.*, from *L. falsus*, false.] The tones above the natural compass of the voice.

Falter, *falt'er*, *v.t.* [*A. freq.* connected with *fault*, from a supposed *Fr.* verb corresponding to *Sp. faltar*, *It. fallare*, to fail, from *L. fallere*, to deceive. **FACT**, **FAIL**.] To hesitate in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; not to be firm and steady; to tremble.—*n.* The act of faltering; hesitation; trembling; quavering.—**Faltering**, *falt'er-ing*, a. Trembling; hesitating.—**Falteringly**, *falt'er-ing-ly*, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice.

Fama, *fā'ma*, n. [*L. fama*.] A widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one; in *Rom. myth.* the deified personification of fame or rumour.

Fame, *fām*, n. [*Fr. fame*, from *L. fama*, fame, renown, from *fax*, to speak; whence also *fab*. **FACT**.] Public report or rumour; report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity.—**Famed**, *fāmd*, *p.* and *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated.—**Fameless**, *fām'less*, a. Without renown.—**Famous**, *fā'mns*, a. [*L. famosus*, *Fr. fameux*.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of; distinguished in story.—**Famously**, *fā'mns-ly*, *adv.* In a famous manner.—**Famouslyness**, *fā'mns-ness*, n. The state of being famous; renown; celebrity.

Familiar, *fā-mil'yar*, a. [*L. familiaris*, from *familia*, a household, the servants of a family, from *famulus*, a servant. **FAMILY**.] Well acquainted; closely intimate; well versed (in a subject of study); exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; accessible; characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; easy well known; well understood; of every-day occurrence or use.—**Familiar spirit**, a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person.—*n.* An intimate; a close companion; a familiar spirit; an officer of the Inquisition employed in apprehending and imprisoning persons accused.—**Familiarity**, *fā-mil'yar-i-ti*, n. The state of being familiar; unconstrained intercourse; intimate ac-

quaintance or knowledge; intimacy; pl. actions characterized by too much licentious liberties.—**Familiarization**, *fā-mil'yar-i-zā'shon*, n. Act or process of making or becoming familiar.—**Familiarize**, *fā-mil'yar-iz*, *v.t.*—**familiarized**, *fā-mil'yar-iz-ed*, *participle*. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make intimately acquainted; to render conversant or fully acquainted by practice or customary use; or by intercourse.—**Familiarly**, *fā-mil'yar-ly*, *adv.* In a familiar manner.—**Familiarness**, *fā-mil'yar-ness*, n. Familiarity.

Family, *fā-mil'i*, n. [*L. familia*, a household, the slaves or servants of a house; from *famulus*, a servant, a slave, from *Oscan famel*, a servant, from *fauma*, *thr. dōwān*, a house.] The body of persons who live in one house and under one head; the parents and children alone; the children as distinguished from the parents; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; line of ancestors; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock (a man of *family*); in scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order.—**Family-man**, n. One who has a family or household; a married man.—**Family-way**, n. State of pregnancy.

Famine, *fā'm*, n. [*Fr. famine*, from *L. famēs*, hunger.] Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution.—**Famish**, *fā'm'ish*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. famia*, starving, from *L. famēs*.] To kill or destroy with hunger; to starve; to cause to suffer from hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to force or compel by extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer by the deprivation of any necessary.

Famous, Under **FAME**.

Fan, *fān*, n. [*A. Sae. fana*, *fan*, from *L. ventus*, wind, and *E. wind*, *winnow*.] The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface, vanes or discs; a machine for winnowing grain; an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face; anything resembling this; what fans or excites.—*v.t.*—**fanned**, *fān'nd*, *participle*. To move or agitate as with a fan; to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; to separate chaff from; and drive it away by a current of air; *fig.* to produce effects on an analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite or stir up an activity; to stimulate.—**Fan-blower**, n. A fan for driving a current of air into a furnace by the quick revolution of a wheel with vanes.—**Fan-light**, n. A fan-shaped window situated over a door in a circular-headed opening; also any window over a door.—**Fanner**, *fān'er*, n. One who fans; a rotatory contrivance with vanes for ventilating the interior of a chamber; an arrangement of vanes for blowing fire; pl. a fan or machine for winnowing grain.

Fan-kail, n. A variety of the domestic pigeon; a form of fan-burner.—**Fan-kail**, a. Having a tail expanding like a fan.

Fan-window, n. A window having a semi-circular outline and a mesh formed of radial bars.

Fanatic, **Fanatical**, *fā-nat'ik*, *fā-nat'i-kal*, a. [*L. fanaticus*, inspired, enthusiastic, from *fannus*, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple. **FANE**.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions.—*n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges in wild and extravagant notions of religion.—**Fanatically**, *fā-nat'i-kal-ly*, *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with wild enthusiasm.—**Fanaticism**, *fā-nat'i-kal-izm*, n. A fanaticism.—**Fanaticism**, *fā-nat'i-kal-izm*, n. The state or character of a fanatic; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; fervid zeal.—**Fanaticism**, *fā-nat'i-siz*, *v.t.* To make fanatic.

Fancy, *fān'si*, n. [*Contr. for fantasia*, *phantasy*, from *L.* and *Gr. phantasia*, a fancy, from *Gr. phantāō*, to make visible, from *phainō*, to show; *akin phānōm*, *phantōmōn*.] A phase of the intellectual fac-

ulty of a lighter and less impressive cast than the imagination, or the active play of this lighter faculty; a new and pleasing thought or conception due to this faculty; the happy and poetical embodiment of such conceptions in words; a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and the like; an opinion or notion; an impression or supposition; a whim or conceit; inclination; liking; fondness; preference.—**The fancy**, a name for sporting characters, especially prizefighters.—*a.* Fine; elegant; ornamental (*fancy* goods; beyond intrinsic value; extravagant (*fancy* price).—*v.t.*—**fancied**, *fān'si-əd*, *participle*. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.—*v.t.* To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with.—**Fancied**, *fān'si-əd*, *p.* and *a.* Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary; attracting one's fancy; liked; in esteem; sought after.—**Fancies**, *fān'si-əd*, n. One who fancies; one who is influenced by his fancies.—**Fanciful**, *fān'si-fū-l*, a. Guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influences of fancy; whimsical; applied to persons; dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; full of wild images; curiously shaped; applied to things.—**Fancifully**, *fān'si-fū-ly*, *adv.* In a fanciful manner.—**Fancifulness**, *fān'si-fū-ness*, n. The quality of being fanciful.—**Fanciless**, *fān'si-less*, a. Destitute of fancy.—**Fancy-ball**, n. A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.—**Fancy-fair**, n. A kind of temporary market in which ladies sell various light wares, usually of their own make, for some benevolent or charitable purpose; a bazaar.—**Fancy-free**, a. Free from the power of love.—**Fancy-work**, n. Ornamental knitting, embroidery, &c., performed by ladies.

Fandango, *fān-dāng'gō*, n. A lively Spanish dance borrowed from the Moors, danced by two persons, male and female, the music being in triple time.

Fans, *fān*, n. [*L. fannus*, a place dedicated to a deity, from *fax*, to speak; *akin fama*, *fate*.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church. [*Poet.*]

Fanfare, *fān'fār*, n. [*Fr.*] A flourish of trumpet; a short tune of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns; an ostentatious parade or boast, bravado.—**Fanfaron**, *fān'fā-rōn*, a. [*Fr.*] A hully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster.—**Fanfaronade**, *fān'fā-rōn'ād*, n. [*Fr.*] A swaggering; ostentation; bluster.

Fangs, *fāng*, n. [*A. Sae. fang*, a taking, grasp, from *fōn* (for *fān*), to seize (*participle*, *feng*, *pp. fangen*).—*G. Angen*, *Goth. fānan*, *D. saengen*, to take.] The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth; the hollow poison tooth of a serpent; a claw or talon.—**Fanged**, *fāng'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling these.—**Fangless**, *fāng'less*, a. Having no fangs or tusks.

Fangled, *fāng'ld*, a. [*From old fangle*, a gawag, something to catch the eye, from *old fangen*, to catch.] Shady; shrew; fond of finery. [*Used by Shakespeare*, but now only in the compound *new-fangled*.]

Fanna, *fān'ōn*, a. [*Fr. fanna*, from *Goth. fana*, cloth, a banner.] *Ecclē.* a kind of napkin or handkerchief used by the priest at mass; also an ornament attached to a priest's left arm.

Fantasia, *fān'tā'si-ā*, n. [*It.*, lit. a fantasy or fancy, from *L.* and *Gr. phantasia*, a fancy, whence also *E. fancy*. **FANCY**.] A species of musical composition having no particular theme, but ranging amidst various airs and movements.—**Fantasm**, *fān'tāzm*, n. Same as *Phantasm*.—**Fantast**, *fān'tāst*, n. One whose mind is full of fantastic notions.—**Fantastic**, **Fantastical**, *fān'tāst'ik*, *fān'tāst'i-kal*, a. [*Fr. fantastique*, from *Gr. phantastikos*, from *phantasia*, vision, fancy.] Fanciful; existing only in imagination; imaginary; chimerical; whimsical; capricious; indulging the vagaries of imagination; having oddness of figure or appearance; whims-

Fassaite, *Fassaite*, *fa'sa-it*, *fa'sit*, *n.* A mineral, a variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of *Fassa*, in the Tyrol.

Fast, *fast*, *a.* [A. Sax. *fast*, *fast*, *fast*, *firm* - *l.* *fast*, *tecl*, *fast*, *Dan.* *fast*, *G.* *fast*, *firm*, *solid*, *Hispan.* *fast*, *quick*, and *verb* to *fast*.] Firmly fixed; closely; closely adhering; made close; strong against attack; firm in adherence; not easily alienated (a *fast* friend); steadfast; faithful; lasting; durable (a *fast* colour). - *adv.* Firmly; immovably. - To *play fast* and *loose*, to act in an inconstant manner; to say one thing and do another. - *Fasten*, *fast'n*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fastwan*, to secure.] To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to secure, as by lock, bolt, or the like; to join in close union; to unite closely; to attach; to affix. - *a.t.* To fix one's self or heart; to become attached. - *Fastener*, *fast'n-er*, *n.* One who or that which fastens. - *Fastening*, *fast'n-ing*, *n.* Anything that fastens, binds, attaches, &c. - *Fastly*, *fast'ly*, *adv.* In a fast, firm, or secure manner. - *Fastness*, *fast'nes*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fastnes*, firmness, a fortification.] The state of being fast, firm, or secure; strength; security; a stronghold; a fortified place; a castle; a fortress.

Fast, *fast*, *a.* [The same word as *fast*, fixed firm or steadfast (one who runs fast runs steadfastly) - *tecl*, *fast*, rapidly, quickly, from *fast*, *firm*.] Swift; moving; rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; dissipated; devoted to pleasure; indulging in sensual vices; said of a man; imitating the manners or habits of a man; said of a female. - *adv.* In a fast or quick manner; swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; prodigally and wastefully; with dissipation. - *Fastness*, *fast'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being fast.

Fast, *fast*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fastan*, to fast; probably from *fast*, firm, steadfast, the meaning being to be steadfast in abstaining - *D.* *fasten*, *Dan.* *fast*, *tecl*, and *Sw.* *fasta*, *G.* *fasten*, *Goth.* *fastan*, to fast.] To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to go hungry; to abstain from food, or particular kinds of food, voluntarily, especially for religious reasons. - *n.* Abstention from food; a withholding from the usual quantity of nourishment; voluntary abstention from food as a religious mortification or humiliation; the time of fasting. - *Fasten*, *fast'ner*, *n.* One who fasts. - *Fast-day*, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.

Fastidious, *fast'id-i-us*, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium*, loathing, fastidiousness, from *fastus*, haughtiness.] Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; delicate to a fault; overnice; difficult to suit. - *Fastidiously*, *fast'id-i-us-ly*, *adv.* In a fastidious manner. - *Fastidiousness*, *fast'id-i-us-nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being fastidious.

Fastigate, *Fastigated*, *fast'ij-ät*, *fast'ij-lät-ät*, *a.* [L. *fastigatus*, pointed, from *fastigium*, a top or peak.] Peaked or pointed at top; bot, tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid, as a plant when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex.

Fat, *fat*, *a.* [A. Sax. *fet* - *D.* *vet*, *Dan.* *fed*, *tecl.* *feitr*, *G.* *felt*, *fat*. Hence, to *fall*, *falling*.] Fleehy; plump; obese; corpulent; the contrary to lean; oily; greasy; unctuous; coarse; heavy; dull; stupid (especially in such compounds as *fat-brained*, *fat-witted*); producing a large income; rich; fertile; nourishing. - *n.* A solid oily substance of whitish or yellow colour, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, found in certain parts of animal bodies, hard and tallow being varieties of it; the best or richest part of a thing. - *v.t.* - *fat d.* *fatting*. To make fat; to fatten. - *v.i.* To grow fat. - *Fatting*, *fat'ting*, *n.* Any young animal fattened for slaughter, as a lamb, kid, or the like. - *Fatly*, *fat'ly*, *adv.* In a fat manner; grossly; greasily. - *Fatness*, *fat'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being fat; corpulence; plumpness; unctuousness; oiliness; richness; fertility. - *Fatten*, *fat'n*, *v.t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to enrich; to make fertile. - *v.i.* To grow fat; to become plump or fleshy. - *Fattener*, *fat'n-er*, *n.* One who or that which fat-

ters; that which gives fatness, richness, or fertility. - *Fattiness*, *fat'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being fatty; greasiness. - *Fatty*, *fat'y*, *a.* Having the nature or qualities of fat; oily; greasy; composed of, or containing much, fat. - *Fat-lub*, *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and lincseed-oil for filling joints, holes, &c.

Fat, *fat*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fat*, *v.*] A large tub or vessel; a vat. [O.T.]

Fatal, *fat'al*, *a.* [L. *fatalis*, from *fatum*, *fact*.] Proceeding from fate or destiny; fraught with fate!; fatal!; causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; disastrous. - *Fatalism*, *fat'al-izm*, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity. - *Fatalist*, *fat'al-ist*, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. - *Fatalistic*, *fat'al-ist'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism. - *Fatality*, *fat'al-i-tät*, *n.* [L. *fatalitas*.] The state of being fatal; a fixed unalterable course of things; a fatal occurrence; a calamitous accident. - *Fatally*, *fat'al-ly*, *adv.* In a fatal manner. - *Fatality*, *fat'al-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being fatal.

Fata Morgana, *fa'ta mor-gä'na*, *n.* [It., because supposed to be the work of a *fata* or fairy called *Morgana*.] A striking optical illusion principally remarked in the coasts of Sicily and Calabria - a variety of mirages.

Fate, *fat*, *n.* [L. *fatum* (lit. that which has been spoken), destiny as pronounced by the gods, fate, from *feri*, to speak (whence also *fama*, fame, and *fatum*, a fane), from a root which appears also in *Gr.* *phero*, to speak, and *phao*, light; akin *fabla*, *fairy*, *fay*, *afable*, &c.] A fixed decree or sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed; inevitable necessity settling how events are to befall; unavoidable concatenation and succession of events; destiny; predetermined lot; human destiny; the final fortune of anything; final event; death; destruction; pl. (*myth.*) the Destinies or Parcs; the three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men, called *Clotho*, *Lachesis* and *Atropos*. - *Fated*, *fat'ed*, *a.* Assigned or gifted with a certain fate; doomed; destined; regulated by fate. - *Fateful*, *fat'ul*, *a.* Bringing or deciding fate or destiny; fatal.

Father, *fa'ter*, *n.* [A. Sax. *faeder* - *D.* *vader*, *tecl.* *faeder*, *Dan.* and *Sw.* *fader*, *Goth.* *faðar*, *G.* *vater*, *L.* *pater*, *Gr.* *pater*, *Per.* *padar*, *Skr.* *piträ* - father, probably from a root *pa*, to feed.] He who begets a child; a male parent; a male ancestor more remote than a parent, especially the first ancestor; the founder of a race, family, or line; a respectful mode of address to an old man; one who exercises paternal care over another; a guardian, protector, or preserver; the first to practise any art; a distinguished example; a teacher; originator; cause; the appellation of the first person in the Trinity; the title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, confessors, and priests; the eldest member of a profession, or other body. - *Father's of the Church*, the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian church in the early ages. - *v.t.* To beget as a father; to assume as one's own work; to profess or acknowledge one's self to be the author of; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production. *fa'fater* a book on a person. - *Fatherhood*, *fa'ter-hud*, *n.* The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father. - *Father-in-law*, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife. - *Fatherland*, *fa'ter-land*, *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *Vaterland*.] One's native country; the country of one's fathers or ancestors. - *Fatherlasher*, *fa'ter-lash-er*, *n.* A fish; the bull-head (which see). - *Fatherless*, *fa'ter-less*, *a.* Destitute of a living father; without a known author. - *Fatherliness*, *fa'ter-lic-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being

fatherly; parental kindness, care, and tenderness. - *Fatherly*, *fa'ter-ly*, *a.* Like a father in affection and care; paternal; protecting; pertaining to a father. - *ad.* In the manner of a father. - *Fathership*, *fa'ter-ship*, *n.* State of being a father.

Fathom, *fav'un*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fothm*, the beam, the space of both arms extended; *tecl.* *fothm*, *l.* *vadem*, *Sw.* *fothm*, *l.* *fothm*, from a root meaning to stretch.] A measure of length containing 6 feet, being originally the space to which a man may extend his arms. - *v.t.* To try the depth of; to find the bottom or extent of; to sound; *to fathom*, to penetrate or comprehend. - *Fathomable*, *fav'un-ä-bl*, *a.* Capable of being fathomed or comprehended. - *Fathomless*, *fav'un-less*, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless; not to be penetrated or comprehended.

Fatigue, *fa'tig*, *v.t.* - *fatigued*, *fatiguing*. [Fr. *fatiguer*, from *L.* *fatigo*, to weary.] To weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion; to tire or wear out. - *n.* Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength; the cause of weariness; labour undergone; toil; the labour of military men distinct from the use of arms. - *Fatigue-dress*, *n.* The working dress of soldiers. - *Fatigue-duty*, *n.* The work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms. - *fatiguing*, *fa'tig-ing*, *p.* and *a.* Inducing fatigue or weariness; tiring; exhausting.

Fatigue, *fat'ig*, *n.* Under *fat*.

Fatuity, *fa'tu'i-ty*, *n.* [L. *fatuitas*, from *fatuus*, silly.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness. - *Fatuous*, *fat'a-nus*, *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] Feeble in mind; weak; idiotically silly; foolish.

Faubourg, *fo'burg*, *n.* [Fr.] A suburb in French cities; also a district within a city which was formerly a suburb.

Fauces, *fa'st*, *n. pl.* [L., the throat, the gullet.] Anat. the gullet or windpipe; the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx. - *Faucal*, *fa'h-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the fauces.

Faucet, *fa'st*, *n.* [Fr. *faucet*, from *L.* *fulvus*, fusc.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot; the peg or spigot itself.

Faugh, *fa*, *exclamation* of contempt or abhorrence.

Fault, *falt*, *n.* [O. Fr. *faulte*, Fr. *faute*, It. and Sp. *falla*, fault, defect, from a Romance verb (not recorded in French), from a L. freq. *fallere*, from *fall*, to deceive. *E. fall*.] A slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety; something worthy of some blame or censure; a defect; a blemish; a flaw; among sportsmen, the act of losing the scent; a lost scent; *pool* and *swain*; a break or dislocation of strata; an interruption in the continuity of strata such that the strata on either side appear elevated or depressed. - *At fault*, puzzled; in some difficulty or perplexity; also, to blame; deserving censure. - *To find fault*, to express blame; to take exception. - *To find fault with*, to take exception to. - *Censure* - *Faulted*, *falt'ed*, *p.* and *a.* *Geol.* exhibiting a fault. - *Faultily*, *falt'ly*, *adv.* In a faulty manner. - *Faultiness*, *falt'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous. - *Faultless*, *falt'les*, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, vice, or offence; perfect. - *Faultlessly*, *falt'les-ly*, *adv.* In a faultless manner. - *Faultlessness*, *falt'les-nes*, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects. - *Faulty*, *falt'y*, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; quite of a fault or of faults; blamable. - *Fault-finder*, *n.* One who censures or objects.

Fauna, *fan*, *n.* [L. *fauna*, a deity of the woods and fields; *Rom.* *myth.* one of a kind of demigods or semi-deities, differing little from satyrs. - *Fauna*, *fan*, *n.* [A Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c.] A collective term for the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants. - *Faunist*, *fan'ist*, *n.* One who treats of the fauna of a country or district.

Faussebraye, fô'bra, n. [Fr.] Fort a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

Faustul, fô'stôl, n. [Fr., from O.H.G. *faustel*, lit. a folding-stool.] An arm-chair, an easy-chair.

Faux pas, fô'pâ, n. [Fr.] A false step; a breach of manners or moral conduct; a lapse from chastity.

Favoniate, fa-vô'ni-â, n. [L. *favus*, a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

Favonia, fa-vô'ni-an, a. [L. *favonia*, the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind.

Faver, fâ'vêr, n. An old and common American way of spelling *Favours*.

Favens, fa-vô'v, a. [L. *favens*, from *favus*, a honey-comb.] Resembling a honey-comb.

Favour, fâ'vêr, n. [Fr. *favours*, from L. *favus*, *favura*, from *favus* to favour, to befriend.] Kind regard; friendly disposition; a state of being looked on with good-will or kindness; a kind act or office; kindness done or granted; an act of grace or good-will; leave; good-will; pardon; a token of love; a knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or on other festive occasions; something worn as a token of affection; convenience afforded for success (under *favours* of darkness); partiality; bias; aspect, look, or appearance (*façade*);—*v.t.* To regard with favour or kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid; to be propitious to; to befriend; to show favour or partiality to; to afford advantages for success to; to render easier; to facilitate.

—**Favourable**, fâ'vêr-â-bl, a. Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; manifesting partiality; conducive; contributing; tending to promote; advantageous; affording facilities. — **Favourableness**, fâ'vêr-â-bl-ness, n. The condition or quality of being favourable. — **Favourably**, fâ'vêr-â-bl, *adv.* In a favourable manner. — **Favoured**, fâ'vêr-d, a. Regarded or treated with favour; having special advantage or facilities; featured, now only in the compounds *well-favoured*, *ill-favoured*. — **Favouredness**, fâ'vêr-d-ness, n. State of being favoured; appearance; cast of countenance (with *well* or *ill* prefixed). — **Favours**, fâ'vêr-êr, n. One who favours. — **Favourite**, fâ'vêr-êt, n. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved; often one unduly favoured; one treated with undue partiality. — **Favourism**, fâ'vêr-êt-izm, n. The disposition to patronise favourites, or to promote the interest of a person or persons to the neglect of others having equal claims. — **Favourless**, fâ'vêr-êt, a. Not regarded with favour.

Favus, fâ'vus, n. [L., a honey-comb.] A kind of ringworm, a disease attacking the scalp, and characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honey-comb.

Fawn, fân, n. [Fr. *fawn*, from a form *favonus*, from L. *favus*, progeny.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.—*v.t.* To bring forth a fawn.—*v.a.* Resembling a fawn in colour; light brown.

Fawn, fân, a.t. [A. Sax. *fawgan*, Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, flatter. FAIN.] To show a servile attachment; to court favour by low cringing, and the like; to flatter meanly; to cringe and bow to gain favour; to cringe and flatter about a person (as a dog). — *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. — **Fawning**, fâ'vân, n. One who fawns. — **Fawning**, fâ'vân, p. and a. Servilely courting or caressing; meanly flattering; cajoling in an abject manner. — **Fawningly**, fâ'vân-ing, *adv.* In a fawning, servile way; with mean flattery.

Fay, fâ, n. [Fr. *fée*, L.L. *fata*, a fairy. FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

Fay, fâ, a.t. [A. Sax. *fagan*, to fit.] To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fast.

Fayalite, fâ'yâl-it, n. [*Fayal*, one of the Azores, where it is found.] A black, greenish, or brownish mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron.

Favone, n. Same as *Frienset*.

Favory, fâ'vô'ri, n. [Fr. *faubert*, *faubert*,

fealty, from L. *Admitta*, faithfulness, fidelity; it is thus the same word as *Admitta*. Fidelity to a superior; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; faithfulness of any person to another; faith.

Fear, fêr, n. [A. Sax. *fear*, *fear*, perill; Icel. *fær*, harm, mischief; O.H.G. *fara*, danger, fright; Mod. G. *fürcht*, danger; from root of L. *vere*, to travel; seen also in L. *periculum*, danger (lit. perill).] A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; holy awe and reverence for God and his laws; respect; due regard, as for persons of authority or worth.—*v.t.* To feel fear or a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to suspect; to doubt; to reverence; to have a reverential awe of; to venerate; to fright or to terrify (*Shak.*);—*v.i.* To be in fear; to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

—**Fearful**, fêr'fôl, n. One who fears. — **Fearful**, fêr'fôl, a. Affected by fear; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid; timorous; wanting courage; imposing fear; terrific; dreadful; awful. — **Fearfully**, fêr'fôl-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner. — **Fearfulness**, fêr'fôl-ness, n. The quality of being fearful. — **Fearless**, fêr'fôl-êss, a. Free from fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted. — **Fearlessly**, fêr'fôl-êss-ly, *adv.* In a fearless manner. — **Fearlessness**, fêr'fôl-êss-ness, n. The state or quality of being fearless.

Feasible, fê'z-ê-bl, a. [Fr. *feasible*, from *faire*, *facere*, to do or make, L. *facere*, to do, to make, *Fact.*] Capable of being done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable.

—**Feasibility**, fê'z-ê-bl-ness, n. The quality of being feasible. — **Feasibly**, fê'z-ê-bl-ly, *adv.* In a feasible manner.

Feast, fêst, n. [O.Fr. *faeste* (Fr. *faite*) from L. *factum*, a holiday, a feast, from *facere*, solemn, festive.] A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake; a banquet; a delicious meal; something particularly gratifying to the palate or the mind; a festival in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage; a periodical or stated celebration of some event.—*v.t.* To take a meal of rich or sumptuous viands; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted.—*v.i.* To entertain with sumptuous food; to treat at the table magnificently; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously. — **Feaster**, fêst-êr, n. One who feasts.

Feat, fêt, n. [Fr. *fait*, from L. *factum*, a deed, from *facio*, *facere*, to do. *Fact.*] An act; a deed; an exploit; in particular, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.—[Fr. *fait*, made.] Neat; skillful; ingenious; deft. (*Shak.*) — **Featly**, fêt-ly, *adv.* Neatly; dexterously.

Feather, fêv'êr, n. [A. Sax. *fether* = D. *veder*, Sw. *fäder*, Icel. *fæðer*, G. *fader*; same root as L. *pennis* (=pinna), a feather; Skr. *patra*, a wing, from root *pat*, to fly.] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds; a plume, consisting usually of a stem hollow at the lower part (called the quill), and having on each side of the upper part (called the shaft) the barbs, which with the shaft constitute the vane; something resembling a feather; a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board.—*A feather* in the cap, an honour or mark of distinction.—*To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits; to be elated.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice (a white feather in the tail of a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed).—*v.t.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to cover with feathers.—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others.—*To feather an ear*, to turn the blade horizontally, with the upper edge pointing aft as it leaves the water, to lessen the resistance of the air upon it.—**Feathered**, fêv'êrd, a. Clothed or covered with feathers; fitted or furnished with feathers; furnished with wings; winged.—**Feather-edge**, n. Carp. the thinner edge

of a board or plank.—**Feather-edged**, a. Having one edge thinner than the other and overlapping.—**Feathering**, fêv'êr-ing, n. A dress or arrangement of small arms or curves separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the hood of windows, &c. in Gothic architecture.—**Featherless**, fêv'êr-êss, n. Destitute of feathers; unfeathered.—**Feathery**, fêv'êr-ê, n. Clothed or covered with feathers; resembling feathers in appearance, softness, or lightness.—**Feather-gram**, n. A wavy gram whose flowers are produced in loose panicles, which, when dried and coloured, form ornaments for rooms.—**Feather-spray**, n. The foamy ripple thrown from the bows of fast-sailing vessels.—**Feather-star**, n. A beautiful crotoid, consisting of a central body or disc, from which spring slender radiating arms furnished on both sides with processes that give a feather-like appearance.—**Feather-weight**, n. A weight as light as a feather; the lightest weight that is placed on a racing-horse.

Feature, fê'tur, n. [O.Fr. *factura*, *factura*, from L. *factura*, a making, from *facere*, *facere*, to make. *Fact.*] The shape or form of the body (*Shak.*); the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape; a promise; a promise.

—**Featured**, fê'turd, a. Having a certain cast of features.—**Featureless**, fê'tur-êss, a. Having no distinct features; ugly.

Fence, fêns, a.t. [A. Sax. *fenc*, a fringe; G. *fenz*, to ravel out.] To unravel the end of anything made of threads or fibres; to ravel out.

Febriola, fê-brî'ô-la, n. [L., dim. of *febris*, fever.] A slight fever.—**Febriolose**, fê-brî'ô-lô-sê, a. Affected with slight fever.—**Febriolous**, fê-brî'ô-lô-sê-ness, n. [L. *febris*, and *febris*, to make.] Causing fever.—**Febriolousness**, fê-brî'ô-lô-sê-ness, n. [L. *febris*, and *febris*, to make.] Producing fever.—**Febriolously**, fê-brî'ô-lô-sê-ly, *adv.* In a manner that mitigates or removes fever.—*a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever.—**Febriolousness**, fê-brî'ô-lô-sê-ness, n. Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

February, fêv'ru-ê-ri, n. [L. *februarius*, from *febris*, purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th.] The second month in the year, consisting in common year of twenty-eight days, in leap-year of twenty-nine.

Feces, fêç-êss, n. *Fæces*.

Fecula, fêk'û-lâ, n. [L. *fecula*, loss of wine, dim. of *fec*, *fecis*, drags.] Powdery matter obtained from plants by crushing, washing with water, and subsidence; starch or farina.—**Feculent**, fêç-ênt, a. [L. *feculentus*, *fec*, *fecis*, drags.] The quality or state of being feculent; sediment; drags; muddy; turbid; foul.

Fecund, fêk'und, a. [L. *fecundus*, fruitful, from root *fec* (as in *feces*), meaning to produce or bring forth.] Fruitful in children; prolific.—**Fecundate**, fêk'und-êt, *v.t.* —**Fecundated**, fêk'und-êt, *v.i.* —**Fecundation**, fêk'und-êt-ôn, n. The act of fecundating.—**Fecundity**, fêk'und-êt-ê-ty, n. [L. *fecunditas*.] The state or quality of being fecund or of bringing forth young abundantly; fertility; richness of invention.

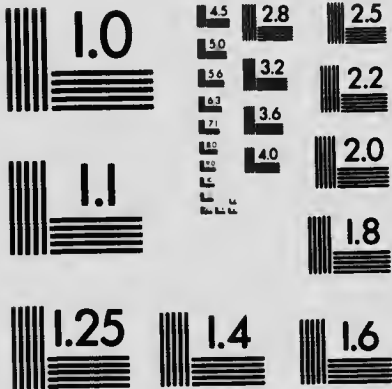
Fed, fêd, *pret.* & *pp.* of *feed*.

Federal, fêd'êr-êl, a. [Fr. *fédéral*, from L. *foedus*, *foederis*, a league, seen also in *confederatus*.] Pertaining to a league or contract, particularly between states or nations; united in a federation; founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c. (as *federal* republic).—*n.* A member of the Northern party in the United States who during the civil war of 1861-5 maintained the integrity of the Union, in opposition to the *Confederates*, or the Southern party, who desired to secede.—**Federalism**, fêd'êr-êl-izm, n. The



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principles of federal government; the upholding and strengthening of the central government in a federal republic.—**Federalist**, fed'ér-á-ist, n. One who upholds federalism; a federalist.—**Federalize**, fed'ér-á-iz, v. t. or i.—**Federalism**, fed'ér-á-iz-m, n. A federal compact.—**Federate**, fed'ér-á-t, a. [L. *federatus*.] Leagued; united by compact, as states or nations.—**Federation**, fed'ér-á-shon, n. The act of uniting in a league; a federal government; a league. Also **Federacy**, fed'ér-á-si.—**Federative**, fed'ér-á-tív, a. Uniting or joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

Fee, fé, n. [A. Sax. *fook*, *fo*, cattle, property, money.—D. *ves*, *foel*, *fé*, G. *foh*, cattle; Goth. *fohwa*, goods, money—allied to L. *pecus*, cattle (whence *pecuniary*).] **Fief** is really the same word. A reward or compensation for services; recompense: applied particularly to the reward of professional services; a *fee* or piece of land held of a superior on certain conditions; a *feud*; *law*, a freehold estate liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor, who is absolute owner of the soil; hence, absolute property, possession, or ownership.—v. t.—pret. & pp. *feed* or *fed*. To give a *fee* to; to pay for services; to reward; to hire; to bribe.—**Fee-simple**, n. An estate in lands or tenements liable to alienation at the will of the owner: also called a *Fee*.—**Fee-tail**, n. An estate limited to a man and the heirs of his body, or to himself and particular heirs of his body.

Feeble, fé'bl, a. [Fr. *faible*, O. Fr. *foible*, *foible*, *foible*, It. *foible*, O. Fr. *foible*, lamentable, from *feo*, to weep.] Destitute of physical strength; infirm; debilitated; weak; wanting force, vigour, vividness, or energy.—**Feebleness**, fé'bl-nes, n. The quality or condition of being feeble.—**Feebly**, fé'bl, adv. In a feeble manner.—**Feebly-minded**, a. Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.—**Feebly-mindedness**, n.

Feed, fé, v. t.—pret. & pp. *fed*. [A. Sax. *fidan*, to feed, from *foeda*, food. **Food**.] To give food to; to supply with nourishment; *to feed* to entertain, indulge, delight; to *feed* one's self with hopes; to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose (to *feed* a lake, a fire); to supply.—v. i. To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to pasture; to graze; to satisfy a longing or craving.—n. That which is eaten; food; fodder; an allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; the material supplied at once to a machine or other contrivance to make it act.—**Feeder**, fé'd-ér, n. One who feeds; one who gives food or nourishment; one who eats; that which supplies something (the *feeder* of a lake).—**Feeding**, fé'd-ing, n. Food; that which furnishes food, especially for animals.—**Feeding-bottle**, n. A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant.—**Feed-pipe**, n. The pipe that carries water to the boiler of a steam-engine or for some other purpose.—**Feed-pump**, n. The pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

Feel, fé, v. i.—*felt*, *feeling*. [A. Sax. *filan*, D. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*, to feel; root and connections doubtful.] To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of with the body or limbs; to have a sense of; to be affected by; to be sensitive of (pain, pleasure, disgrace); to experience; to suffer; to examine by touching.—v. t. To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body; to have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited; to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation (from *foelo* sick or well); to know certainly or without misgiving.—n. The act of feeling; sensation or impression on being touched.—**Feeler**, fé'l-ér, n. One who feels; an organ of touch in insects and others of the lower animals, as antennæ, palpi, &c.; any device for the purpose of ascertaining the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.—**Feeling**, fé'l-ing, a. Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the

passions; possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved.—n. The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; the sensation conveyed by the sense of touch; physical sensation not due to sight, hearing, taste, or smell (a *feeling* of warmth, pain, or drowsiness); mental sensation of emotion; mental state or disposition; mental perception; consciousness; conviction; tenderness of heart; nice sensibility; the quality of exciting or expressing emotion; *pl.* the emotional part of our nature; sensitiveness; susceptibility.—**Feelingly**, fé'l-ing-li, adv. In a feeling manner; tenderly; acutely; keenly.

Feet, fé, n. pl. of *foot*. **Feetless**, fé'tless, a. Destitute of feet.

Feign, féin, v. t. [Fr. *feindre*, from L. *angere*, to shape, invent, feign, from root *ang*, as in *angment*, *angure*, *activa*, *saint*, &c.] To invent or imagine; to make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit.—v. i. To represent falsely; to pretend.—**Feigned**, féind, p. and s. Devised; assumed; simulated; counterfeit.—**Feignedly**, féind-li, adv. In a feigned manner.—**Feignedness**, féind-nes, n. The state or quality of being feigned.—**Feigner**, féin-ér, n. One who feigns.—**Feigningly**, féin-ing-li, adv. In a feigning manner; with pretence.—**Feint**, fént, n. [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.] A pretence; a mock attack; an appearance of aiming or thrusting at one part when another is intended to be struck.—v. t. To make a feint or mock attack.

Feldspar, féld'spár, féls'pár.—**Feldspathic**, féld'spáth-ik, féls'páth-ik.

Felicitate, fé-lis-it-á-t, v. t.—**Felicitated**, fé-lis-it-á-t, p. and s.—**Felicitating**, fé-lis-it-á-t, v. t.—**Felicitate**, fé-lis-it-á-t, v. t. [Fr. *féliciter*; L. *felicitas*, from L. *felix*, *felicitas*, happy.] To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to another at his good fortune; *ref.* to congratulate one's self.—**Felicitation**, fé-lis-it-á-shon, n. The act of felicitating; expression of joy at another's good fortune.—**Felicitous**, fé-lis-it-us, a. Happy; extremely appropriate, suitable, or well expressed; managed with extreme skill and success.—**Felicitously**, fé-lis-it-us-li, adv. In felicitous manner.—**Felicitousness**, fé-lis-it-us-nes, n. The state of being felicitous.—**Felicity**, fé-lis-it-i, n. [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.] The state of being happy or in extreme enjoyment; happiness; bliss; blissfulness; blessing; source of happiness; skillfulness; a skillful or happy turn; appropriateness.

Felina, fé-lin, a. [L. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat.] Pertaining to cats or to their species; like a cat; belonging to the family *Felidae*.—**Felidae**, fé-lid-é, n. pl. A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, cat, leopard, panther, &c.

Fell, fé, pret. of *felt*.

Fell, fé, a. [A. Sax. *fell*, D. *fel*, O. Fr. *fel*, *fell*, sharp, fierce, cruel, a word perhaps of Celtic origin.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; rancorous; hoody.—**Fellness**, fél-nes, n. The state or quality of being fell; cruelty; ruthlessness.

Fell, fé, n. [A. Sax. *fell*—*foel*, *fell*, G. *fell*, D. *vel*, Goth. *fil*, skin. Cog. L. *pellis*, skin.] A skin or hide of an animal; a seam or hem sewed down level with the cloth.—v. t. To lay a seam or hem and sew it down level with the cloth.—**Fellmonger**, fé'l-mang-ér, n. One who deals in fells or hides.

Fell, fé, v. t. [A. Sax. *fellan*, from *fellan*, to fall; quantitative form of *fell*. Comp. *est*, *est*; *to lay*; *rise*; *raise*; &c.] To cause to fall; to bring to the ground; either by cutting or by striking; to hew down; to knock down.—**Feller**, fé'l-ér, n. One who fells or knocks or hews down.

Fell, fé, n. [Icel. *fell*, a hill, *fell*, a mountain; Dan. *feld*, *feld*, a mountain, a rock; G. *fels*, a rock, a cliff.] A barren or stony hill; high land not fit for pasture.

Fella, fé-la, n. [Ar., a peasant; pl. *fellahs*.] An Egyptian peasant or agricultural labourer.

Felloe, fé-ló, n. **FELLY**.

Fellow, fé'l, n. [Icel. *Allygt*, a partner, a sharer in goods, from *Allygt*, a community of goods (lit. a *see-lyng*), from *Ally*, money,

see, and *lag*, partnership, a laying.] A companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal in rank, endowments, character, qualifications, &c.; a peer; a compeer; one of a pair, or of two things, used together and suited to each other; an appellation of contempt for a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; also, familiar for person, individual; a member of a college that shares its revenues; a member of any incorporated society (as of the Royal Society of London). (Used in composition to denote community in nature, station, or employment; mutual association on equal or friendly terms; as, *fellow-citizen*, *fellow-labourer*; *bro-fellow*, *school-fellow*;—*Fellowship*, fé'l-ship, n. The condition of being a fellow or associate; mutual association on equal and friendly terms; companionship; partnership; joint interest; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a brotherhood; an establishment in some college (as those in Cambridge and Oxford) which elects the holders, and a fellow; to share in their revenues.—*Fellow-manner*, n. In Cambridge University, one who dines with the fellows.—*Fellow-creature*, n. One made by the same Creator.—*Fellow-feeling*, n. Sympathy; a like feeling.

Felly, fé'l, n. [A. Sax. *felga*, *felge*—Dan. *felge*, D. *veig*, G. *felge*, a felly.] One of the curved pieces of wood which, joined together, form the circumference or circular rim of a wheel; the circular rim of a wheel. Written also *Felios*.

Felo de se, fé'ló de sé. [L. L. *lit.* a felon upon himself.] Law, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life.

Felon, fé-lon, n. [Fr. *felon*, a traitor, from L. L. *felio*, a felon; origin doubtful.] A person who has committed felony; a person guilty of heinous crimes; a criminal; a malefactor; a whilow; a malignant; fierce; traitorous; dialogal.—**Felonian**, fé-ló-ni-an, a. Villainous; traitorous; villainous; law, one with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.—**Feloniously**, fé-ló-ni-us-li, adv. In a felonious manner.—**Feloniousness**, fé-ló-ni-us-nes, n. The quality of being felonious.—**Felony**, fé-ló-ni, n. A crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both; a serious crime.

Felspar, féls'pár, n. (U. A mineral widely distributed, and usually of a foliated structure, consisting of silica and alumina, with potash, soda, or lime; it is a principal constituent in granite, gneiss, porphyry, &c. Called also *Feldspar*, *Feldspat*.—**Felspathic**, **Felspathous**, féls'páth-ik, féls'páth-ús, a. Pertaining to felspar or containing it; written also *Feldspathic*, *Felspathous*.—**Felstone**, fé'l-stón, n. [Fr. in *felspar*, and *stone*.] Compact felspar, occurring in amorphous or vitreous rock masses.

Felt, félt, pret. & pp. of *feel*.

Felt, félt, n. [A. Sax. *felt*—D. *stik*, G. *Alle*, felt; allied to Gr. *pilos*, wool wrought into felt, and to L. *pilosus*, a felt hat or cap. Akin *Alter*.] A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair or fur, matted or wrought into a compact substance by rolling, beating, and pressure; a hat made of wool felt.—v. t. To mat, or into felt; to cover with felt.—**Felted**, félt-éd, v. t. To mat, or into felt; to cover with felt.—**Feltier**, félt-ér, n. One who makes felt, or who covers with felt.—**Felting**, félt-ing, n. The process by which felt is made; the materials of which felt is made, or the felt itself.

Felucca, fé-luk'-á, n. [It. *felucca*, *feluca*, from Ar. *feluká*, from *felik*, a ship.] A long, narrow vessel, once common in the Mediterranean, with two large lateen sails, and capable of being propelled by oars.

Female, fé-mál, n. [Fr. *fémele*, L. *fémele*, a young girl, from *fémea*, a woman, from the root *fé*, as in *févus*, *févudus*.] An animal of that sex which conceives and brings forth young; that plant which produces fruit; the flower that bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers.—a. Belonging to the sex which produces young; feminine; delicate; weak; bot. pistil-bearing; producing pistillate

or crops in abundance; the opposite of barren; prolific or productive of anything, as of ideas, poetry, &c.; inventive; able to produce abundantly; bot. capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing.—Fertilely, ferti-li, adv. In a fertile manner; fruitfully.—Fertileness, fer-ti-ness, n. Fertility.—Fertility, fer-ti-li-ti, n. [L. *fertilitas*.] The state of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; fecundity; productiveness; richness; fertile invention.—Fertilization, fer-ti-li-sa'ti-on, n. The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful, or productive; bot. the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced; fecundation.—Fertilize, fer-ti-lize, v. t. —Fertilizer, fer-ti-lize-er, n. One who or that which fertilizes.

Ferula, fer'ul, n. [L. *ferula*, a twig, a cane, a switch, from *ferio*, to strike.] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand; a cane or rod for the same purpose.—*s. t.*—*Feruled, feruling.* To punish with a ferula.
Fervat, fer'vent, n. [L. *ferveo, ferventis*, pp. of *fervo*, to boil, to ferment; akin *ferment*.] Hot; glowing; intensely warm; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; earnest; excited; animated; glowing with religious feeling; zealous.—Fervently, fer'vent-ly, adv. In a fervent manner or degree; earnestly; ardently; vehemently.—Ferventness, Fervency, fer'vent-ness, fer'ven-ty, n. The state of being fervent; heat of mind; ardour; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.—Fervescence, fer've-scent, n. [L. *fervesco, fervescens*, from *ferveo*.] Growing hot.—Fervid, fer'vid, n. [L. *fervidus*, from *ferveo*.] Very hot; burning; glowing; fervent; very warm in zeal; vehement; ardent.—Fervidly, fer-vid-ly, n. Heat; fervency.—Fervidly, fer-vid-ly, adv. Very hotly; with glowing warmth.—Fervidness, fer-vid-ness, n. Glowing heat; ardour.—Fervour, fer'ver, n. [L. *fervor, fervor*.] Heat or warmth; intensity of feeling; ardour; burning zeal; extreme earnestness in religion, particularly in prayer.

Fesca, fes'ka, n. [O. E. *festus*, from O. Fr. *festu* (Fr. *festin*), a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or twig.] A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children; a kind of gram, some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses.
Fesse, fes, n. [O. Fr. *asse*, Fr. *sauc*, L. *fascia*, a band.] *Her*, a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of the scutcheon, which it crosses horizontally.—Fesse-point, n. The exact centre of the scutcheon.

Festal, fes'tal, n. [From L. *festum*, a feast. *Festus*.] Pertaining to a feast; festive.—Festally, fes'tal-ly, adv. Joyfully; mirthfully.—Festival, fes'ti-val, n. [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast; joyous; mirthful.—*s. a.* A time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a festive celebration.—Festive, fes'tiv, n. [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous gay; mirthful.—Festively, fes'tiv-ly, adv. In a festive manner.—Festivity, fes-tiv-i-ty, n. [L. *festivitas*.] The condition of being festive; social joy or exhilaration at an entertainment; something forming part of a festive celebration.

Fester, fes'ter, v. t. [O. Fr. *festier*, to fester.] To suppurate; to discharge or become full of pus or purulent matter; to rankle (passions, a sense of wrong, &c.).—*s. n.* Act of festering or rankling.

Festinate, fes'ti-nat, n. [L. *festinus, festinatum*, t. hasten.] Hasty; hurried. [*Shak.*]
Festoon, fes-ton, n. [Fr. *feston*, lit. a festal garland; It. *festone*, from L. *festum*, a feast.] A string, chain, or garland of flowers, foliage, &c., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves; arch, a sculptured ornament in imitation of this.—*s. t.* To adorn with festoons; to connect by festoons.—Festooned, fes-ton-ed, n. Of or belonging to festoons.

Fetal, a. Fetation, n. Under *FETUS*.
Fetich, fet'ch, v. t. [A. Sax. *feccan*, *pa/fa*, com., to fetch, to draw, to take, to seek; akin to

O. Fris. *feha*, to prepare.] To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking; to recall or bring back; to make or perform, with certain objects (to *fetch* a blow or stroke, to *fetch* a sigh); to bring or obtain as its price.—To *fetch out*, to bring or draw out.—To *fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon; to bring up; to stop suddenly in any course; to overtake.—*s. t.* To bring things; to move or turn.—To *fetch and carry*, to perform menial services; to become a servile drudge.—*s. a.* A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass; a trick; an artifice; the apparition of a living person; a wraith.—Fetch-candle, n. A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.—Fetchar, fet'ch'er, n. One who fetches.

Fête, fat, n. [Fr., from L. *festum*, a feast.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—*s. t.*—*Fêted, fêting.* To entertain with a feast; to honour with a festive entertainment.—*Fête-champêtre, fê-shê-pâ-trê, n.* [Fr.] A festival or entertainment in the open air.
Fetich, fet'ich, n. Same as *Fetich*.
Feticide, Feticide, fet'i-sid, n. Under *FETTER*.

Fetid, fet'id, n. [L. *fetidus*, from *faetio*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid odour.—Fetidness, fet-id-ness, n. The quality of smelling offensively.—Fetter, fet'ter, n. [L. *fetor*.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Fetish, fet'ish, n. [Fr. *fétiche*, Pg. *feticcio*, scroery, witchcraft, from L. *feticulus*, artificial, from *faetio*, to make. *FACTOR*.] Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded by some uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity; hence, any object of exclusive devotion.—Fetichism, Fetichism, fet'ish-izm, fet'i-sizm, n. The practice of worshipping fetiches practised by some African tribes.—Fetichistic, fet'ish-ist-ik, n. Of or pertaining to fetichism.

Fetlock, fet'lok, n. [From *foot* or *foet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses; the joint on which the hair grows; an instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off.—Fetlocked, fet'lock-t. Having a fetlock; tied by the fetlock.—Fetlock-joint, n. The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Fetlow, fet'lo, n. A whitlow in cattle.
Fetter, Under *FERRIS*.

Fetter, fet'ter, n. [A. Sax. *feter*, *fetor*, a fetter; O. G. *faccere*, G. *fassen*, local *Adhar*.] Probably connected with *foot*.] A chain or fetter for the feet; a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint.—*s. t.* To put fetters on; to bind; to confine; to restrain.—Fetterless, fet'ter-less, a. Free from fetters or restraint.—Fetterlock, fet'ter-look, n. An instrument for confining a horse's legs; a fetlock.

Fettle, fet'l, v. t. [Akin to local *Atta*, to touch lightly; L. G. *fassen*, to be occupied in cleaning.] To put in right order or trim. [Provincial.]

Fetus, Fetus, fet'us, n. [L., from a root *fo*, implying fruitfulness, productiveness, as in *fecund*.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *Embryo*.—Fetal, Fetal, fet'al, a. Pertaining to a fetus.—Fetation, Fetation, fet-a-ti-on, n. The formation of a fetus.—Feticide, Feticide, fet'i-sid, n. [L. *faetio*, and *caedo*, to kill.] The destruction of the fetus in the womb; the act by which criminal abortion is produced.—Fetiferous, Fetiferous, fet-ifer-us, n. [L. *faetio*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing young.

Fet, fe, n. [O. Fr. *fe*, *fa*, a fet.] In Scotland a piece of ground (usually small) granted by a superior in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment (called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens.—*s. t.* To give or take in feu, or by the payment of feu-duty.—Feuar, fe'ar, n. One who holds a feu.

Féod, fad, n. [L. L. *feudum*, a fief; from O. Fr. or O. G., like *fa*, *fa*, *fa*.] A fief.—Feudal, fu'dal, n. [L. L. *feudalis*, from *feudum*.] Pertaining to fiefs or fiefs; founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services.—Feudal system, a system according to which grants of land were made by the sovereign to the nobles, and by them to an inferior class, on the condition that the possessor should take an oath of fealty, and do military service to him by whom the grant was made.—Feudalism, fu'dal-izm, n. The system of holding lands by military services.—Feudalist, fu'dal-ist, n. A supporter of the feudal system; conversed in feudal law.—Feudally, fu'dal-ly, n. The state or quality of being feudal.—Feudalization, fu'dal-iz-a-ti-on, n. The act of feudalizing.—Feudalize, fu'dal-ize, v. t. —*Feudalized, feudazing.* To reduce to a feudal tenor; to conform to feudalism.—Feudally, fu'dal-ly, adv. In a feudal manner; by feudal tenure.—Feudary, fu'da-ri, a. Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure.—*s. n.* A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.—Feudatory, Feudatory, fu'da-to-ri, fu'da-ta-ri, n. Holding from another by feudal tenure.—*s. n.* A tenant or vassal holding his lands on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Féod, fad, n. [O. E. *feods*, from A. Sax. *feoth*, hostility, from *fiht*, hostile; whence *foe*; D. *de*, G. *feide*, Dan. *fiende*.] A feud; the spelling being modified through confusion with L. L. *feudum*, a feud or fief. Akin *Feud*.] A contention or quarrel; hostility; often, hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state.

Féod de joie, fed-shwa, [Fr., fire of joy.] A bonfire, or a bring of guns in token of joy.
Féodille, fu'dal-ill, n. [Fr., from *feuille*, a leaf; lik. a small leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism.

Fever, fe'ver, n. [A. Sax. *fifer*, from L. *febris*, a fever; or from O. Fr. *fevre*, Mod. Fr. *fièvre*, of same origin.] A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, deranged functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst; agitation or excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions.—*s. t.* To put in a fever.—*s. t.* To be seized with fever.—Feverish, fe'ver-ish, a. Having fever; affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever; indicating or pertaining to fever.—Feverishly, fe'ver-ish-ly, adv. In a feverish manner.—Feverishness, fe'ver-ish-ness, n. The state of being feverish; anxious, heated excitement.—Feverous, fe'ver-us, a. Affected with fever or ague; feverish.—Feverously, fe'ver-us-ly, adv. In a feverous manner.—Feverwig, fe'ver-wig, n. [A. Sax. *fifer/wig*, from L. *fibri/wig*, from *fibria*, fever, and *wig*, to drive away.] A European composite plant with much-divided leaves, and white flowers, once supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name.

Few, fu, n. [A. Sax. *fewa*, *fewes*, Dan. *fa*, Goth. *fiwa*, pl. *fiwat*, little, few; of cognate origin with L. *paucus*, few, *paucus*, Gr. *paucos*, little.] Not many; small in number; used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things. *A few* is often used and generally means more than *few* alone.—Fewness, fu'ness, n. The state of being few; paucity.

Fey, fe'i, n. [A. Sax. *faeg*, local *feigr*, near to death.] On the verge of a sudden or violent death; fated soon to die, and often showing this in some peculiar way.

Fes, fes, n. [From *Fes*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of huss silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally.
Fiacre, fi-a-krê, n. [Fr., from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where the inventor of these carriages established, in 1649 an office for the hire of them.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach or similar vehicle plying for hire.

Fiancé, Fiancée, fē-ā-ā, n. masc. and fem. [Fr.] An affianced or betrothed person.
Fian, fē-ā, a. pl. [From Ital. *fian*, genitive of *fi*, money, fee; as *fian-za*, fixed value, *fian-za*, valuation of property, &c.; or from O. Fr. *fian*, a fair or market.] The price of grain for the current year in the different counties of Scotland, fixed by the sheriffs and juries to regulate payments in certain circumstances.
Fiasco, fē-ā-kō, a. [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle, a cry in Italy when a singer fails to please, perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle.] A failure in a musical performance; an ignominious and notorious failure generally.
Fiak, fī-ā, a. [L., let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *fac*, to be done.] A command to do something; a decisive or effective command; an order of a judge.
Fi-b, n. [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fabula*.] A lie or falsehood; a word used as a softer expression than lie.—*v. i.*—*Abbed, Abbing.* To lie; to speak falsely.—*Fibber, Fibster, Fib'er, Fib'eter, n.* One who tells lies or fibs.
Fibre, fī-ber, a. [Fr. *fibre*, L. *fibra*, allied to *fibra*, a thread.] A thread or filament; one of the fine slender threadlike or hair-like bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted; the small slender root of a plant.—*Fibred, fib'erd, a.* Having fibres.—*Fibresless, fib'ber-less, a.* Having no fibres.—*Fibri-form, fib'ri-form, a.* Like a fibre or fibres.—*Fibril, fibril, a.* [Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.—*Fibrilla, fibril'la, n. pl.* *Fibrillae, fibril'læ.* [Dim. of L. *fibra*.] One of the elements or components of fibre; bot. one of the hairs produced from the epidermis which covers the young roots of plants.—*Fibrillated, fibril'lā-ted, a.* Furnished with fibrils or fibrillae; fringed.—*Fibrillation, fibril'lā-shon, n.* The state of being redoned to fibrils or fibrillae.—*Fibrillous, fibril'lō-us, a.* Bot. covered with or composed of little strings or fibres.—*Fibrillous, fibril'lō-us, a.* In the form of fibrils.—*Fibrin, Fibrine, fibrin, a.* A peculiar organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood.—*Fibrination, fibrin'ā-shon, a. Med.* the acquisition of an excess of fibrine.—*Fibrinosa, fibrin'ō-us, a.* Having or partaking of the nature of fibrine.—*Fibrocartilage, fibrō-kar'ti-lāj, a.* A substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament.—*Fibrocellular, fibrō-sel'yū-lar, a.* Partaking of the characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.—*Fibrosa, fibrus, a.* Containing or consisting of fibres.—*Fibrousness, fibrus-ness, a.*
Fibula, fibrō-lā, a. pl. *Fibulae, fibrō-læ.* [L.] A clasp, a brace, a pin.) An ancient clasp or buckle; swast. the outer and lesser bone of the lower leg; *survery*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—*Fibular, fibrō-lār, a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.
Fictis, fī-shō, n. [Fr.] A light piece of dress worn by ladies covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.
Fickle, fī-k'l, a. [A. Sax. *feol*, inconstant; akin to G. *fehen*, 'rove quickly to and fro.] Wavering; i. instant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious; liable to change or vicissitude.—*Fickleness, fī-k'l-ness, n.* The state or quality of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; changeableness.—*Fickly, fī-k'l, a.* In a fickle manner.
Fictitious, fīk'ti-shō, n. [L. *fictio*, from *fingere*, to form by art; *fingere*, to fashion; to manufacture by the potter; suitable for the potter.— *Fictitiousness, Fictitiously, fīk'ti-shō-us, fīk'ti-shō-us, n.* The quality of being fictitious.
Fiction, fīk'ti-shō, n. [L. *Actio*, a shaping, a fashioning, from *fingere*, to fashion; to manufacture by the potter.] The act of inventing or imagining; that which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned or invented story; a tale or story composed for amusement or entertainment; fictitious literature; prose narrative in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like.— *Fictional, fīk'ti-shō-nal, a.* Pertaining to or characterized by fic-

tion.— *Fictitious, fīk'ti-shō-nal, a.* A writer of fiction.— *Fictitiousness, fīk'ti-shō-us, n.* [L. *fictitium*.] Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine; invented to give literary pleasure; dealing with imaginary characters and events.— *Fictitiously, fīk'ti-shō-us-ly, adv.* In a fictitious manner; falsely.— *Fictitiousness, fīk'ti-shō-us-ness, n.*— *Fictive, fīk'tiv, a.* Feigned; imaginary; hypothetical.
Fiddle, fī-d'l, n. [A. Sax. *fidela*; L. G. *fidelis*, Dan. *fidel*, Ital. *fidelis*, D. *fidel*; perhaps borrowed from L. L. *fidelis*, a viol. Viol.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.— *v. i.*— *Addled, Adding.* To play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle.— *Fiddle-bow, a.* The bow strung with horse hair for playing the fiddle.— *Fiddle-faddle, a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Colloq.]— *v. i.* To trifle.— *Fiddler, fī-d'ler, n.* One who plays on a fiddle.— *Fiddlestick, a.* A fiddle-bow; used often as an interjection equivalent to nonsense! *pawaw! &c.*— *Fiddle-string, n.* The string of a fiddle.— *Fiddle-wood, a.* A tropical American timber tree which yields a hard wood valuable for carpenter work.— *Fiddling, fī-d'ling, a.* Trifling; trivial; busily busy with nothing.
Fidelity, fī-d'i-ti, a. [L. *Adfidelitas*, from *Adfidelis*, faithful, from *fidelis*, faith, *fidelis*, to trust. FAITH.] Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or to a party; loyalty; honesty; veracity; adherence to truth.
Fidget, fī-ġ'et, v. i. [Dim. of provincial *Adp. Adp. fī-ġ'et*, to be restless; akin to Ital. *Adp. Adp. to hasten*; G. *Adp. Adp. to move quickly to and fro*.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts.— *Irregular motion; restlessness.— Fidgetiness, fī-ġ'et-i-ness, n.* The state or quality of being fidgety.— *Fidgety, fī-ġ'et-i, a.* Given to fidget; restless; uneasy.
Fiducial, fī-dū-shal, a. [L. L. *Adfidelitas*, from L. *Adfidelis*, trust, trustiness, from *fidelis*, to trust. FAITH.] Confident in trust or belief; undoubting; fiducial.— *Fiducially, fī-dū-shal-ly, adv.* With confidence.— *Fiducialy, fī-dū-shal-ly, a.* [L. *Adfidelis*, held in trust.] Confident in belief; trustful; undoubting; having the nature of a trust; held in trust.— *One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.*
File, fī, n. [Interjectional expression corresponding to Sc. *figh*, Fr. *a*, G. *pfeil*, A. Dan. *fy*, &c.] An exclamation denoting contempt, dislike, or impatience.
Field, fēld, n. [Fr. *fief*, from O. Fr. *fief*, property, lit. estate. FAIR, FEUD.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service; an estate held on feudal tenure.
Field, fēld, n. [A. Sax. *feild*, a field—D. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, G. *feld*; allied to *fold*, an inclosure, *fell*, a hill; Dan. *felle*, greensward; Sc. *feld*, *feal*, a turf.] A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; a distinct or separate division of a farm; cleared land; cultivated ground; the open country; the ground where a battle is fought or military operations carried on; hence, a battle or action (the *field* is lost); open space, or unrestricted opportunity, for action or operation; scope; compass; extent; sphere (a wide *field* for conjecture); the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; the general surface of a heraldic shield or escutcheon; *evoked*, the fielder collectively; *sporting*, those taking part in a hunt; all the horses, dogs, or the like, taking part in a race.— *Field of vision* or view, in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.— *To keep the field*, to continue active military operations in the field.— *To take the field*, to begin military operations.— *v. i.* *Cricket*, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch and catch or receive the ball as it is driven by the batsman.— *Fielder, fēld'er, n.* A player who fields at cricket.— *Field-allowance, n.* A small extra payment to troops on active service in the field.— *Field-artillery, n.* Light ordnance fitted for active operations in the field.—

Field-day, n. A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; any day of unusual display.— *Fieldfare, fēld'fār, n.* [*Field*, and *fare*, to go, to wander.] A bird of the thrush family, a winter visitor to Great Britain.— *Field-glass, n.* A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator.— *Field-gun, n.* A small cannon for use in the field.— *Field-marshal, n.* The highest rank conferred on general officers in the British and some foreign armies.— *Field-marshalship, n.* The office or dignity of a field-marshal.— *Field-mouse, n.* One of several species of rodent animals that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.— *Field-officer, n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel.— *Field-preacher, n.* One who preaches in the open air.— *Field-train, n.* A department of artillery that has to attend to the supply of ammunition on the field.— *Field-work, n.* All the out-of-doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c.; a temporary fortification thrown up.
Fie, fē, n. [A. Sax. *feind*, *fynd*, a fiend, an enemy, from *feon*, to hate; like D. *vijand*, Ital. *feudo*, Goth. *feunds*, G. *feind*, originally a present participle. Akin to *fe*.] An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with devilish qualities; a wicked, cruel, or malicious person.— *Fiendish, fēn'di-sh, a.* Having the qualities of a fiend; infernal; excessively cruel; diabolic; devilish.— *Fiendishly, fēn'di-sh-ly, adv.* In a fiendish manner.— *Fiendishness, fēn'di-ness, n.* The quality of being fiendish.
Fierce, fērs, a. [O. Fr. *fier*, *fers*, from L. *ferus*, wild, rude, cruel, whence *ferus*, a wild beast, akin *ferat* and *ferocious*.] Vehement; violent; furious; savage; ferocious; easily enraged; indicating ferocity or a ferocious disposition; very eager; vehement in anger or cruelty.— *Fiercely, fērs-ly, adv.* In a fierce manner; furiously; with rage; with a fierce expression or aspect.— *Fierceness, fērs-ness, n.* The quality of being fierce, furious, or angry; violence; fury; ferocity; savageness.
Fier, fī-er, n. Under FRAY.
Fife, fīf, n. [Fr. *fifre*, a fife, from G. *pfeife*—E. pipe, word of onomatopoeic origin. PIPER.] A small musical instrument of the fife kind, having but one key, and a compass of two octaves.— *v. i.* To play on a fife.— *Fife-major, n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion.— *Fifer, fī-fer, n.* One who plays on a fife.
Fifteen, fīf'tēn, a. [A. Sax. *fiftene*, lit. five-ten.] Five and ten.— *The number which consists of five and ten; a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.— Fifteenth, fīf'tēnth, a.* The fifth in order after the tenth; being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.— *A fifteenth part.— Fifth, fīfth, a.* The ordinal of five; next after the fourth; being one of five equal parts of a whole.— *n.* One of five equal parts into which anything is divided; *was*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.— *Fifthy, fīfthi, adv.* In the fifth place.— *Fiftieth, fīf-ēth, a.* Next in order after the forty-ninth; being one of fifty equal parts of a whole.— *n.* One of fifty equal parts of a whole.— *Fifty, fīfti, a.* [A. Sax. *fiftig*.] Five times ten.— *The number which consists of five times ten; a symbol representing this number.*
Fig, fīg, n. [Fr. *figue*, like D. *vijg*, G. *fige*, from L. *ficus*, fig.] A fruit consisting of a hollow receptacle containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe carpels of which, erroneously called the seed, are embedded in the pulp; the tree that bears this fruit; used also as a term of scorn or contempt (I do not care a fig for him; in this usage perhaps from O. Sp. *figa*, a motion denoting contempt).— *Fig-cake, n.* A preparation of figs and almonds pressed into round cakes.— *Fig-cutter, n.* Same as *Boscawen*.
Fig, fīg, n. [A cont. for *figure*.] Dress employed chiefly in the colloquial phrase *to fig*, in full or official dress.
Fight, fī, v. i. prot. & pp. fought. [A. Sax.

fookan—G. *fookan*, D. *vechten*, Dan. *figte*, Icel. *fieta*, to fight.) To contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms or otherwise; to carry on active opposition; to strive or struggle to resist; with *with* or *against* before an object.—To *fight shy of*, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, &c.—*v.t.* To carry on or wage (a battle); to win or gain by struggle to *fight one's way*; to contend with; to war against; to manage or manoeuvre in a fight (to *fight one's ship*); to *fight it out*, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.—*n.* A contest; a battle; an engagement; a struggle for victory.—Syn. under **BATTLE**.—**Fighter**, *fi'ter*, *n.* One that fights; a combatant.—**Fighting**, *fi'ting*, *p.* and *a.* Qualified or trained for war; fit for battle.

Figment, *fig'ment*, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *figo*, to form. **FIGON**.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

Figuline, *fig'u-lin*, *a.* [L. *apulus*, a potter, from *figo*, to fashion. Made of potter's clay; made by a potter.

Figure, *fig'ur*, *n.* [Fr. *figure*, from L. *agura*, figure, shape, from *ago*, root of *ago*, to fashion, to shape; whence also *figo*, *action*, &c. **FIGON**.] The form of anything as expressed by the outline or contour; shape; fashion; form; any form made by drawing, painting, carving, embroidering, &c.; especially the human body so represented; appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person (to cut a poor *figure*); logic, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term; artist, a character denoting or standing for a number; hence, value, as expressed in numbers; price; *theol.* type or representative; *ret.* a mode of speaking, writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary use or signification; a trope; a peculiar expression used for impressiveness as a metaphor, antithesis, &c.—To *cut a figure*, to make one's self celebrated or notorious; to appear to advantage or disadvantage.—*v.t.*—**Figured**, *fig'ured*, *a.* To make a figure or likeness of; to represent by drawing, sculpture, carving, embroidery, &c.; to cover or adorn with figures or ornamental designs; to mark with figures; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to typify; to imagine; to image in the mind.—*v.i.* To make a figure; to be a prominent figure or personage.—**Figurable**, *fig'u-rab*, *a.* Capable of being figured.—**Figural**, *fig'u-ral*, *a.* Represented by figure or pertaining to figures; figurate.—**Figurate**, *fig'u-rant*, *a. masc.*—**Figurate**, *fig'u-rant*, *a. fem.* [Fr.] One who dances at the opera in groups or figures; a character on the stage who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.—**Figurate**, *fig'u-rat*, *a.* [L. *aguro*, *aguratum*, to form, to fashion.] Of a certain determinate form or shape.—**Figurate numbers**, such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, being thus called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., numbers.—**Figuration**, *fig'u-rat'ion*, *a.* The act of giving figure or determinate form.—**Figurative**, *fig'u-rativ*, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*.] Representing by means of a figure or type; typical; symbolical; used in a metaphorical sense; having the character of a figure or trope; metaphorical; not literal.—**Figuratively**, *fig'u-rativ-ly*, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; in a metaphorical sense.—**Figurativelyness**, *fig'u-rativ-ness*, *n.* State of being figurative.—**Figured**, *fig'ured*, *a.* Adorned with figures.—**Figure-head**, *n.* The ornamental figure on a ship immediately under the bowsprit.

Filament, *fil'a-ment*, *n.* [L. *filamentum*, a slender thread, from L. *filum*, a thread, whence also *fil* (a line), *fillet*, *profil*.] A thread; a fibre; a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed.—**Filaceous**, *fil'a-cious*, *a.* Composed of or consisting of threads.—**Filamentary**, *fil'a-ment-ary*, *a.* Having the character of or formed by a filament.—**Filamentous**, *fil'a-ment-ous*, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments;

bot. bearing filaments.—**Filar**, *fil'er*, *a.* Pertaining to a thread; applied to a microscope, or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or fine wires are introduced.—**Filatory**, *fil'a-tory*, *a.* A machine which forms or spins threads.—**Filature**, *fil'a-ture*, *n.* A forming into threads; the reeling off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—**Filiferous**, *fil-if'er-ous*, *a.* Producing threads.—**Filiform**, *fil-i-form*, *a.* Having the form of a thread or filament.—**Filose**, *fil'ose*, *a.* Zool. and bot. applied to a part when it ends in a thread-like process.

Filbert, *fil'bert*, *n.* [For *fil-beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the caryx.] The fruit of a cultivated variety of hazel.

Filch, *filch*, *v.t.* [For *filk*, from O.E. *fele*, Icel. *fele*, to steal, like *take* and *steal*, *steak* (verb) and *steal*.] To steal, especially something of little value; to pilfer; to take in a thievish manner.—**Filcher**, *fil'cher*, *n.* One who filches.—**Filchingly**, *fil'ch-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a thievish manner.

Fila, *fil'a*, *n.* [Fr. *file*, from L. *filum*, a thread. **FILARUM**.] A line or wire on which papers are strung that they may be conveniently found when wanted; the papers so strung; a collection of papers arranged for ready reference; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; hence, *rank and file* (*infil*), the lines of soldiers, from side to side, and from front to back.—*v.t.*—**Filed**, *fil'ed*, *a.* To arrange or place in a file; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers (to *file a bill in chancery*);—*v.t.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one by one.

File, *fil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *feil*, D. *veil*, Dan. *vil*, G. *feile*, O.H.G. *weida*, a file.] A cutting instrument, having minute teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c.—*v.t.*—**Filed**, *fil'ed*, *a.* To rub smooth, or cut with a file, or as with a file; to polish.—**File-cutter**, *n.* A maker of files.—**File-fish**, *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file.—**Filing**, *fil'ing*, *n.* A particle rubbed off by a file.

Filial, *fil'i-al*, *a.* [Fr. *filial*, from L.L. *filialis*, from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.] Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a child.—**Filially**, *fil'i-ally*, *adv.* In a filial manner.—**Filiate**, *fil'i-at*, *v.t.* To adopt as a son or daughter.—**Filiation**, *fil'i-a-tion*, *n.* The relation of a child to a father; adoption; the fixing of the paternity of a child.—**Filiberty**, *fil'i-ber-ty*, *n.* The relation of a son to a parent; sonship.

Filibeg, *fil'i-beg*, *n.* Same as **Filibeg**.
Filibuster, *fil'i-bus-ter*, *n.* [Fr. *filibuster*, formerly *frubuster*, a form of D. *frubuster*, G. *freibuster*, E. *freebouter*.] Originally, a buccaneer of the West Indies, now applied to any lawless adventurers who invade, with the view of occupying, a foreign country.—*v.t.* To act as a filibuster.—**Filibustering**, *fil'i-bus-ter-ism*, *n.* The act or practice of filibustering.

Filical, *fil'i-cal*, *a.* [L. *filix*, *filix*, a fern.] Belonging to the family of ferns.—**Filiciform**, *fil'i-cif'orm*, *a.* Fern-shaped.—**Filicite**, *fil'i-cit*, *n.* A fossil fern or filicoid plant.—**Filicoid**, *fil'i-coid*, *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.—**Filicology**, *fil'i-col'o-gy*, *n.* The study of ferns.

Filiferous, *fil'i-fer-ous*, *a.* Under **FILAMENT**.
Filigræ, *fil'i-græ*, *n.* [Formerly *filigræna*, from Fr. *filigræna*, It. *filigræna*, from L. *filum*, a thread, and *grænum*, a grain; originally it is said to have had beads in it.] Ornamental open work executed in fine gold or silver wire, formed into flowers and arabesques.—**Filigreed**, *fil'i-gred*, *a.* Ornamented with filigræ.

Fill, *fil*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *fillan*, to fill, from the adjective *ful*, full=Icel. and Sw. *fulla*, Goth. *fullja*, G. *fullen*, D. *vullen*, to fill.] To make full: a cause to be occupied so that no space is left vacant; to put in so as to occupy a space; to occupy the whole space or capacity of; to satisfy to a great extent; to pervade; to satisfy; to content; to give; to press and dilate (a ship's sails);

to supply with an occupant or holder; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in; to hold or occupy.—To *fill in*, to pour or put in for the purpose of filling something; to write in (items in a list).—To *fill out*, to extend or enlarge from within.—To *fill up*, to make quite full; to occupy or take up; to occupy the whole extent of; to engage or employ (time).—*v.t.* To grow or become full; to make something full.—To *fill out*, to become enlarged or distended.—To *fill up*, to grow or become full.—*n.* As much as fills or quite supplies; as much as gives complete satisfaction.—**Filler**, *fil'er*, *n.* One who or that which fills; a utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, &c.—**Filling**, *fil'ing*, *n.* (Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate).—*n.* Materials used for occupying some vacant space, stopping up a hole, or the like.

Fillet, *fil'et*, *n.* [Fr. *fillet*, a thread, a band, the chine of an animal, &c., dim. of *fil*, thread, from L. *filum*, a thread. **FILIS**.] A little band to tie about the hair of the head; a band or narrow strip on various things and for various purposes; the fleshy part of a calf's tibia cut for cooking; meat rolled together and tied round; arc'd. a small moulding having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings; also the ridge between the plates of a column.—*v.t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.—**Filleting**, *fil'et-ing*, *n.* Material of which fillets are made; fillets collectively.

Fillicog, *fil'i-cog*, *n.* [Gael. *filicog*, lit. little-plaid—*fil*, a plaid, and *og*, little.] The Gaelic name of the kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Filibuster, *fil'i-bus-ter*, *n.* A filibuster.
Filip, *fil'ip*, *v.t.* [Same as *filp*.] To strike with the fore or middle finger by jerking it away from the ball of the thumb; to strike with a smart stroke.—*n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or stroke; something which sharply rouses or stimulates.

Filister, *fil'i-ster*, *n.* A kind of plane used for grooving timber.
Filly, *fil'i*, *n.* [A dim. form of *foal*=Icel. *fyja*, a filly, from *foal*, a foal. **FOAL**.] A female or mare foal; a young mare; a young girl (collog.).

Film, *fil'm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *filmen*, a skin; allied to *fil*, a skin.] A thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; a lamina; a thin layer for receiving a photographic negative; a fine thread.—*v.t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.—*v.i.* To be or become covered as by a film.—**Filminess**, *fil'mi-ness*, *n.* State of being filmy.—**Filmy**, *fil'mi*, *a.* Forming or like a film; showing films or fine threads.

Filose, *fil'ose*, *a.* Under **FILAMENT**.
Filster, *fil'ter*, *n.* [Fr. *filre*, from L.L. *filtrum*, *filtrum*, felt or felled wool, used originally as a strainer. **FRUX**.] A strainer; any substance or apparatus through which liquids are passed for defecation.—*v.t.* To purify by passing through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent matter.—*v.i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.—**Filtrate**, *fil'trat*, *v.t.*—**Filtrated**, *fil'trat-ed*, *a.* [L. *filro*, *filtratum*.] To filter.—*n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.—**Filtration**, *fil'tra-tion*, *n.* The act or process of filtering.

Filth, *filth*, *n.* [A. Sax. *filth*, from *fil*, foul. **FOUL**.] Anything that is soiled or defiled; dirt; foul matter; nastiness; corruption; pollution.—**Filthily**, *fil'th-ily*, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully.—**Filthiness**, *fil'th-i-ness*, *n.* The state of being filthy; filth; foul matter; impurity.—**Filthy**, *fil'thi*, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; morally impure; licentious.

Fimbriate, *fin'bri-at*, *a.* [L. *ambria*, threads, a fringe.] Fringed; having a sort of fringe or border; having the edge surrounded by fibres, hairs, or fringes.—*v.t.* To hem; to fringe.—**Fimbriated**, *fin'bri-ated*, *a.* **FIMBRIATE**.

Fimbricatus, *fin-m'e-tri-cus*, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, a donghill, from *fimus*, dung.] Bot. growing on or amidst dung.
Fin, *fin*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fin*, *fin*, L. G. and Dan. *finns*, D. *vin*, Sw. *finns*; allied to L. *pinna*,

Fine, *fin*, *fat*, *fall*; *me*, *met*, *her*; *pine*, *pin*; *note*, *not*, *move*; *tabe*, *tab*, *bull*; *oil*, *pond*; *a*, *So. abeno*—the *Fr. a*.

penae, a feather.] One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water.—*Fin-footed*, a. Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.—*Finless*, fin'les, a. Destitute of fins.—*Finned*, fin'ed, a. Having a fin or fins or anything resembling a fin.—*Finner*, fin'ner, n. One who fishes.—*Fin*, n. A name given to several whales from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin.—*Finny*, fin'i, a. Furnished with fins; relating to or abounding with fins.—*Fin-pike*, a. A name of certain ganoid fishes, the long dorsal fin of which is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines.—*Fin-spine*, a. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.—*Fin-spined*, a. Having spiny fins; scathepterygious.

Final, Under *Final*, a. and a. **Final**, final, a. [L. *Finalis*, from *finis*, end; seen also in *finis*, adj. and noun, compare *define*, *affinity*, *Avonnes*, *Amich*, &c.] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive; respecting a purpose or ultimate end in view [a *final* cause].—*Finalis*, fe-nal'is, a. [It.] *Finis*, the last part of a concerted piece, sonata, symphony, or opera; hence, the last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition.—*Finality*, fi-nal'i-ti, n. The state of being final; platitude, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end.—*Finality*, fi-nal'i-ti, adv. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; completely; beyond recovery.

Finance, fi-nans', n. [Fr. from L.L. *Financie*, a money payment, from *finare*, to pay a fine, from *finis*, in late sense of a sum paid in final settlement of claim. *Finis*, n.] The system or science of public revenue and expenditure; pl. funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; also the income or pecuniary resources of individuals.—*a. l.* To conduct financial operations.—*Financial*, fi-nan'shal, a. Pertaining to finance or public revenue; having to do with money matters.—*Financialist*, fi-nan'shal-ist, n. One skilled in financial matters; a financier.—*Financially*, fi-nan'shal-i, adv. In relation to finance or public funds.—*Financier*, fi-nan'ser, n. One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue.

Finch, finch, a. [A. Sax. *fin* = G. *Dan* and Sw. *fin*, *finke*, D. *finke*; comp. W. *finch*, a finch. Prov. E. and Sc. *finch*, *speck*.] The popular name given to a large family of small conirostral singing birds belonging to the insectivorous order.

Find, find, v. t. —*pres.* and *pp.* *finds*. [A. Sax. *finian*, to find = D. *finden*, G. *finden*, Dan. *finde*, Icel. *finna* (for *finna*), Goth. *findan*, to find. From same root as in *l. pot*, to aim at, to seek.] To discover; to gain first sight or knowledge of (something lost); to recover; to get; to meet; to come or light upon; to gain, acquire, or procure (leisure, happiness); to supply, provide, or furnish (to find money for a purpose); to catch; to detect; *law*, to determine and declare by verdict.—*To find one's self*, to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; to provide one's necessities at one's own expense.—*To find one's (some thing)*, to supply, furnish, or provide one with (something).—*To find out*, to detect; to discover, as something before unknown, a mystery, secret, trick, &c.; to solve.—*To find fault with*, to censure.—*a. l.* *Law*, to give judgment on the merits or facts of a case.—*a.* A discovery of a thing valuable; the thing found.—*Findable*, find'able, a. Capable of being found.—*Finder*, find'er, n. One who or that which finds; *astron.* a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.—*Finding*, find'ing, n. Discovery; that which is found; *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

Finis, fin, a. [Fr. *fin*, fine, delicate, &c.; G. *fin*, D. *fin*, Dan. *fin*, Sw. *fin*, Icel. *finna*, from L. *finis*, finished, perfect, *pp.* of *finire*, to finish, from *finis*, an end. *Fin*, *l.* Slender; minute; very small; of fine a. l.

diameter; not coarse; in very small grains or particles; thin; keen; sharp; made of fine threads or material; delicate; pure; of excellent quality; refined; elegant; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities (see taste); handsome; beautiful; accomplished (see gentleman); elegant; showy; splendid; free from clouds or rain; sunny (see weather); finically or affectively elegant; aiming too much at show or effect.—*Fin* arts, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, generally restricted to the imitative arts which appeal to us through the eye, such as painting and sculpture.—*a. l.*—*Fin*, *fining*. To refine; to purify; to free from foreign matter.—*Finable*, fin'able, a. Capable of being refined or purified.—*Finer*, fin'er, n. One who refines or purifies. [O.T.]—*Finning*, fin'ing, n. The process of refining or purifying; the clarifying of wines, milk, liquor, &c.; the preparation used to finer clarify.—*Finis-pot*, a. A vessel in which metals are refined.—*Finis-draw*, fin'dra, a. To sew up with so much nicety that the rent is not perceived.—*Finis-draw*, fin'dran, a. Draw out to too great a degree of fineness or tenacity; drawn out with too much subtlety.—*Finis-fingered*, a. Nice in workmanship; dexterous at fine work.—*Finely*, fin'i, adv. In a fine or finished manner; admirably; beautifully; delicately.—*Fineness*, fin'ness, n. The state or quality of being fine.—*Finery*, fin'er-i, n. Fineness; ornament; showy or excessive decoration; the forge in iron-works at which the iron is hammered into what is called a bloom or square bar.—*Finis-pen*, fin'sp'n, a. Using fine phrases.—*Finis-pen*, fin'spun, a. Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, ever-refined; over-elaborated; subtle.

Fin, fin, a. [From L. *finis*, an end, and in later times and in a feudal sense, a final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement. *Finis*, *FINAL*.] A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence.—*Fin*, *fin*, in conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.—*a. l.*—*Fin*, *fining*. To set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine.—*Finable*, fin'able, a. Admitting of a fine; capable of being subjected to a fine or penalty.

Finness, fi-ness', n. [Fr. *fin*, lit. fineness.] Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—*a. l.* To use finess.

Finer, fin'er, v. t. [L. *finis*, to make, to form. *Finis*.] Making; forming; fashioning.

Finger, finger, n. [A. Sax. *finger* = D. *vinger*, G. *Sw* and Dan. *finger*, Goth. *aggro*; same root as in *fin*.] One of the five extreme members of the hand or any of them but the thumb; a digit; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.—*To have a finger in*, to be concerned in.—*To have one's finger ends*, to be quite familiar with; to be able to make available readily.—*a. l.* To touch with the fingers; to handle; to toy or meddle with; to touch or take thievishly; to apply the fingers to in order to produce musical effects.—*a. l.* To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.—*Finger-alphabet*, a. Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers answering to the common written alphabet, and used by deaf-mutes.—*Finger-and-toe*, n. A disease in horses.—*Finger-board*, n. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also the whole range of keys of a piano, organ, &c.; a key-board.—*Fingered*, finger'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Having fingers; not digitate; having leaflets like fingers; was touched or played on; produced by pressing the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.—*Fingerer*, finger'er, n. One who fingers or handles; a pilferer.—*Finger-glass*, n. A glass introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner.—*Fingering*, finger'ing, n. The act of teaching lightly or handling; was, the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument of music; the marking of the notes of a piece of music to guide the fingers in playing; a thick loose worsted used for knitting stockings.—*Finger-plate*, n. A plate fixed on the edge

of a door where the handle is.—*Finger-post*, n. A post set up to guide travellers, generally where roads cross or divide.—*Finger-print*, n. An impression made by fingers, often serving to identify the person.—*Finger-stall*, n. A cover of leather, &c., for protection of a finger when injured.—*Final*, fin'al, a. [From L. *finis*, to finish, *FINAL*.] The ornamental termination of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like.—*Final*, fin'al, a. [From *finis*.] Affecting great nicety or elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles.—*Finality*, fin'al-i-ti, n. State of being final; something final.—*Final*, fin'al, a. Done in a final manner.—*Finalness*, fin'al-ness, n. Quality of being final.—*Finishing*, fin'ish-ing, n. *Fin'ish-ing*, n. [Equivalent to *finis*.] Precise in trifles; idly busy.

Finis, fin'is, a. [L.] An end; conclusion; often placed at the end of a book.—*Finish*, fin'ish, v. t. [Fr. *finir*, *pp.* *finissant*, from L. *finis*, *finis*, to finish, from *finis*, end. *FINAL*.] To bring to an end; to make an end of; to arrive at the end of; to bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect; to polish to a high degree; to elaborate carefully.—*a. l.* To come to an end; to terminate; to expire.—*a.* The last touch to a work; polish; careful elaboration; a name for methylated spirit.—*Finished*, fin'ish't, *pp.* and *a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect.—*Finisher*, fin'ish-er, n. One who finishes; something that gives the finishing touch to or settles anything (colloq.).

Finite, fin'it, n. [L. *finis*, from *finis*, to finish, from *finis*, limit. *FINAL*.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*; *gram.* a term applied to those accents of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.—*Finite*, fin'it-i, *adv.* In a finite manner; limitedly; to a certain degree only.—*Finite*, fin'it-ness, n. State of being finite.—*Finite*, fin'it-ness, n. State of being finite; limitation.

Fin, fin, n. A native of Finland or person of the same race.—*Finland*, fin'land, n. A language, allied to the Turkish and Hungarian, spoken by the Finns.

Fin, fin, n. [Dan. *fin*, Icel. *finna*, *finna*.] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

Fin, fin, n. [A. Sax. *fin* = Icel. *fin*, Sw. *fin*, Dan. *fin*, G. *fin*, *fin*.] *Fin* represents an ancient word, which occurs in *l. pinus*, an oak, and probably anciently originally true in general.] A general name for several species of coniferous trees, sometimes used as co-extensive with the term *pine* (*Pinus*), but often restricted to trees of the section *Abies*, which differ from the true pines in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin.—*Finny*, fin'i, a. Of or pertaining to fire; consisting of fire; abounding in fire.

Fire, fir, n. [A. Sax. *fyrr* = Icel. *fyrr*, Dan. *fyrr*, Sw. *fyrr*, G. *fyrr*, *fyrr*.] *Fire* represents an ancient word, which occurs in *l. ignis*, an oak, and probably anciently originally true in general.] A general name for several species of coniferous trees, sometimes used as co-extensive with the term *pine* (*Pinus*), but often restricted to trees of the section *Abies*, which differ from the true pines in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin.—*Finny*, fin'i, a. Of or pertaining to fire; consisting of fire; abounding in fire.

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ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; G. got; J. job; A. Fr. tou; ag, dog; vr, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shore.

ing; highly inflammable; hot; ardent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; irritable; fierce; like fire; bright; glaring. — *Fiery cross*, a light wooden cross, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in blood; used in ancient times in Scotland as a signal to assemble under arms. — *Fiery, fir-i-l, adv.* In a fiery manner. — *Fireless, fir-i-less, a.* The state or quality of being fireless. — *Fireless, fir-less, a.* Destitute of fire. — *Fire-firer, a.* One who fires or sets on fire. — *Firing, fir-ing, n.* The act of discharging firearms; a setting on fire; material for burning; fuel. — *Fire-alarm, n.* An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal. — *Firearm, fir-arm, n.* A weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder, as cannon, pistol, muskets, &c. — *Fireball, fir-bal, n.* A ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor having the appearance of a globular mass of light. — *Fire-balloon, n.* A balloon sent up through the buoyancy of air rarefied by means of a fire in connection with it. — *Fire-blast, n.* A disease in hope, in which they appear as if burned by fire. — *Fire-box, n.* The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed. — *Firebrand, fir-brand, n.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factious, or causes contention and mischief. — *Fire-brick, n.* A brick of clay that will sustain intense heat without fusion. — *Fire-brigade, n.* A body of firemen organized to work in extinguishing fires in towns. — *Fire-bucket, n.* A bucket to convey water for extinguishing fire. — *Fire-clay, n.* A kind of clay capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c. — *Fire-cock, n.* A cock to let out water for extinguishing fire. — *Fire-damp, n.* Light carburetted hydrogen gas, sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal-mines, and productive of the most dreadful results when brought into contact with a naked flame, being highly explosive. — *Fire-dog, n.* An andiron. — *Fire-eater, n.* A juggler who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character or duellist. — *Fire-engine, n.* An engine, acting on the force-pump principle, for throwing jets of water to extinguish fire and save buildings. — *Fire-escape, n.* An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire; a common form consisting of an arrangement of long ladders capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope. — *Fire-faire, n.* A fish; British species of sting-ray. — *Firefly, fir-ill, n.* A name for any winged insect which possesses much luminosity. — *Fire-guard, n.* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fireplace to protect against fire. — *Fire-irons, n. pl.* Poker, tongs, and shovel. — *Fire-light, fir-light, n.* A composition of very inflammable material, as pitch and sawdust, for lighting fires. — *Fire-lock, n.* A musket or other gun with a lock furnished with a flint and steel. — *Fire-main, n.* A pipe for water, to be employed in case of conflagration. — *Fireman, fir-man, n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire-brigade; a man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine. — *Fire-new, n.* Fresh from the forge; bran-new. [*Shak.*] — *Fire-pan, n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire. — *Fireplace, fir-plac, n.* The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth. — *Fire-plug, n.* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire. — *Fire-pot, n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations. — *Fireproof, fir-proof, a.* Proof against fire; incombustible; rendered incombustible by some process. — *Fire-raising, n.* The name given in Scotland to the crime of arson. — *Fire-screen, n.* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. — *Fire-ship, n.* A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for burning an enemy's ships. — *Fire-side, fir-side, n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; home: often used adjectively.

Firestone, fir-ston, n. Any kind of stone which resists the action of fire. — *Fire-wood, n.* A North American plant which appears abundantly on land over which a fire has passed. — *Firewood, fir-wud, n.* Wood for fuel. — *Firework, fir-wurk, n.* A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials to be set off for the purpose of making a show. — *Fire-worship, n.* The worship of fire, the highest type being the adoration of the sun, a species of worship practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and continued by the modern Parsees. — *Fire-whipper, n.* A whipper of fire; a Gnebre or Parsee. — *Firkin, fer-kin, n.* [From *four*, with dim. suffix *-kin*, being the fourth of a barrel.] An old measure of capacity equal to 7½ gallons; a small wooden vessel or cask. — *Firlet, fer-let, n.* [From *four*, and *let*, part.] A former dry measure used in Scotland equal to the fourth part of a boll. — *Firm, ferm, n.* [L. *firmus*, firm, seen also in *firm*, *convictum*, *armamentum*, *firm*.] Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken in purpose or will; resolute in mind; not easily moved; not giving way. — [Originally a signature by which writing was *firm*ed or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a company transact business. — *v.t.* To make firm or solid; to solidify. — *v.i.* To become firm or solid. — *Firmly, ferm-ly, adv.* In a firm manner. — *Firmness, ferm-ness, n.* The state or quality of being firm; compactness; solidity; stability; steadfastness; resolution. — *Firmament, ferm-ment, n.* [L. *firmamentum*, from *firmo*, *firmatum*, to make firm.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens. — *Firmans, ferm-ans, n.* [Per. *ferman*, a decree, a decree, order, or grant of an oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c. issued for various special purposes; a license or grant of privileges. — *Fir-ferst, fir-ferst, n.* [A superlative of which *fore* may be regarded as the positive. — *Fore, fer-ferst, fir-ferst, most to the fore.* — *Fore, fer-ferst, fir-ferst, n.* The ordinal of *one*; preceding all others in a series; advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; preceding all others in time, rank, dignity, or excellence. — *First floor, fir-ferst, fir-ferst, n.* Before all others in place, progression, rank, order of time, &c. — *At first, at the first, at the beginning or origin. — First and last, within the whole time or period; altogether. — First or last, at one time or another. — Firstling, fir-ling, n.* The first produce or offspring of a beast. — *Firstly, fir-stly, adv.* In the first place; first. — *First-born, fir-ferst, fir-ferst, n.* First-class, a. First-rate, a. Of the highest excellence or quality. [Colloq.] — *First-fruit, fir-ferst, fir-ferst, n.* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season; the first profits of anything; the first or earliest effect of anything, in a good or bad sense. — *First-hand, fir-hand, n.* Obtained direct from the first source; obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c. — *At first-hand, directly; without the intervention of an agent. — First-rate, fir-rate, n.* Of the first class or rate; of the highest excellence. — *A warship of the first or most powerful class. — First-water, fir-wa-ter, n.* The first or highest quality; pure; lustre: applied principally to diamonds and pearls. — *Firch, ferch, n.* [From Icel. *firch*, Dan. *ferch*, N. *ford*, a firch; same root as *ferre, ferry*.] A name given to several estuaries or bays into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland and a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland *Firch*): written also *Firch*. — *Fiscal, fir-skal, n.* [From L. *Fiscus*, the state treasury.] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. — *n.* In Scotland a colloquial abbreviation of *Procuretor-fiscal* (which see). — *Fish, fish, n. pl.* Fishes, fish'es, instead of which the singular is often used collectively. [A. Sax. *Asc* = Icel. *Ash*, Dan. and Sw.

Ash, D. gisch, G. Asch, Goth. Ashs; cog. L. piscis, W. asch, Gael. and Ir. asag, fish.] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins; popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals; a contemptuous or familiar term for a person (in such phrases as, a queer or strange *fish*; a loose *fish*); the flesh of fish as food; used a purchase used to raise the stakes of an anchor up to the gunwale. — *Wetfish, fish-er, fish-er, n.* neither one thing nor another; nondescript. — *v.t.* To employ one's self in catching fish; to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means; to seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly (to *fish* for compliments). — *v.i.* To catch or attempt to catch fish; to draw out or up, especially when in water; to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping; to strengthen or unite by a force that extends on both sides of a joint. — *Crack, fish-beam, n.* A bar between the keel and keelson usually on the under side of the keel. — *Beilies, fish-beilies, n.* A broad knife, for carving fish at table. — *Fisher, fish-er, n.* One employed in catching fish. — *Fisherman, fish-er-man, n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish. — *Fishery, fish-er-ry, n.* The business of catching fish; a place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water. — *Fish-fag, n.* A fishwife. — *Fish-garth, n.* A garth or weir for the taking and retaining of fish. — *Fishing, fish-ing, n.* The art or practice of catching fish. — *a.* Used or employed in fishery or by fishermen. — *Fishing-frog, n.* A fish. — *The angler. — Fishing-rod, n.* A long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling. — *Fish-joint, n.* A railway connector for connecting two rails meeting end to end. — *Fish-kettle, n.* A kettle made long for boiling fish-wie. — *Fish-knife, n.* A fish-carrier or fish-slice. — *Fish-lass, n.* A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes. — *Fishmonger, fish-mong-er, n.* A seller of fish; a dealer in fish. — *Fish-oil, n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes, whales, porpoises, &c. — *Fish-plate, n.* One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail. — *Fish-salesman, n.* One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers. — *Fish-sauce, n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish. — *Fish-slice, n.* Same as *Fish-carrier*. — *Fish-strainer, n.* A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish. — *Fishtail, fish-tail, n.* Shaped like a fish's tail. — *Fishtail burner, n.* a gas-burner whose jet takes the form of a fish's tail. — *Fish-torpedo, n.* A kind of torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self-propelling and shaped like a fish. — *Fishwife, fish-wif, n.* A woman who sells fish. — *Fishy, fish-y, a.* Pertaining to fishes; consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; having the qualities of fish; as a slang term, worn out, as if by dissipation; seedy; applied to persons; equivocal; unsafe; unproved; applied to a project or speculation. — *Fishy, fish-y, n.* [Fr. *Asche*, a dibble, a peg to mark distances.] A counter used in various games. — *Fissile, fis-sil, n.* [L. *scindere*, from *scindere*, to split or cleave, whence also *scissors*, the root being same as in *E. bid*.] Capable of being split in the direction of the grain (like wood), or in certain planes; readily splitting in flakes or plates. — *Fissility, fis-sil-ity, n.* The quality of being fissile. — *Fission, fish-on, n.* [L. *scindere*.] The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts; *bot.* a species of reproduction or multiplication by means of a process of self-division seen in animals of a low type, the body becoming divided into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent in-

dividual. — *Fissiparum*, *Fissiparity*, *fissipar-um*, *fissipari-ti*, *a*. [*L. Fissus*, split, and *pario*, to produce.] Reproduction by fission. — *Fissiparous*, *fissipar-us*, *a*. Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division. — *Fissiparously*, *fissipar-us*-ly, *adv.* In a fissiparous manner.

Fissirostr'al, *fissirostr'al*, *a*. [*L. Fissus*, to divide, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Belonging to the *Fissirostris* (*fissirostr'al*), a sub-order of the *Fissirostris* birds characterized by a deep-cleft bill, as swallows, goat-suckers, &c., in which the gape is extended beneath the eyes.

Fissure, *fiss'ur*, *a*. [*Fr.* from *L. Fissura*, from *Ando*, to split. *Fissura*.] A cleft; a crack; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening. — *fiss'ured*, *fissuring*. To cleave or make a fissure in; to crack or fracture.

Fist, *fist*, *a*. [*A. Sax. fist* = *G. Faust*, *D. Faust*, *Rus. p'st*; same root as *L. pugna*, *Gr. pygma*, the fist.] The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm. — *fist*. To strike or gripe with the fist. [*Sansk.*] — *Fistula*, *fist'ul*, *a*. Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic. — *Fistulous*, *fist'ul-us*, *a*. Pl. Blyers or a combat with the fist. — *Fisty*, *fist'i*, *a*. Pertaining to the fist or fists, or to pugilism; fistie.

Fistula, *fist'ul-a*, *a*. [*L.*, a pipe.] A musical pipe; *surp.* a channel excavated between an internal part (as the rectum) and the skin-surface, showing no tendency to heal, and generally arising from abscesses. — *Fistular*, *fist'ul-er*, *a*. Hollow, like a pipe or reed. — *Fistulous*, *fist'ul-us*, *a*. Formed like a fistula; fistular.

Fit, *fit*, *a*. [*Of doubtful origin; comp. A. Sax. fit*, *fit*, a song, a struggle, *Icei. fit*, a pace, a step.] A sudden effort, activity, or motion followed by an interval of relaxation; a temporary but violent mental affection or attack; a paroxysm; a temporary attack of a disease or pain; particularly a sudden and violent attack, accompanied with convulsions and loss of consciousness, as in hysteria, apoplexy, &c. — *Fitful*, *fit'ful*, *a*. Full of fits; varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; varied by events; chequered. — *Fitfully*, *fit'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a fitful manner; by fits; at intervals. — *Fitfulness*, *fit'ful-ness*, *a*. The state of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness.

Fit, *fit*, *a*. [*Allied to Icei. fita*, to knit together, *Goth. fetjan*, to arrange, *Icei. fetja*, to fasten, or equivalent to *Icei. fetja*, *fetja*, *fetja*, made.] Confit; a confit; a standard of right, duty, taste, or of suitable kind; meet; become; appropriate; adapted to an end, object, or suitable; qualified; competent; prepared. — *fitted*, *fitting*. To make suitable; to bring into some required form; to adapt; to suit; to furnish or accommodate with anything; to prepare; to put in order for; to qualify; to be properly fitted or adjusted to; to suit; to become. — *To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessities or means. — *To fit up*, to furnish (a house, &c.) with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person. — *fitted*. To be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape intended; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted. — *a*. Nice adjustment; adaptation. — *Fifty*, *fift'i*, *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly. — *Fitness*, *fit'ness*, *a*. The state or quality of being fit; suitability; adaptation; preparation; qualification. — *Fittedness*, *fit'ed-ness*, *a*. The state of being fitted. — *Fitter*, *fit'ter*, *a*. One who fits; one who puts the parts of machinery together. — *Fitting*, *fit'ting*, *a*. Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper. — *a*. Something fitted on or attached as subsidiary to another thing. — *Fittingly*, *fit'ting-ly*, *adv.* In a fitting manner; suitably.

Fitch, *fit'ch*, *a*. [*Vern.*] A chick-pea; a vetch; a kind of cummin; also a kind of bearded wheat or spelt. [*O.T.*]

Fitch, *fit'ch*, *a*. [*O.D. viticula*, *O.Fr. fessca*, a pole-cat; *skin fessca*.] The pole-cat; also its fur. — *Fitchet*, *fit'chet*, *fit'chet*, *fit'ch'a*, *a*. The pole-cat.

Five, *fit*, *a*. [*A. Sax. fit* = *Goth. fimf*, *Icei. fimm*, *Sw. and Dan. fem*, *D. vijf*, *G. fünf*,

Lith. penki, *W. pump*, *Geol. cinq*, *L. quinquaginta*, *Gr. pempte*, *Skrt. pancaha* — *five*.] Four and one added; the half of ten. — *The number which consists of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand; a symbol representing this number.* — *Fivefold*, *fit'fold*, *a*. Consisting of five in one; five times repeated; in five of five. — *Five*, *fit*, *a*. A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis*; so named probably because the ball is struck with the hand or *five* fingers.

Fix, *fix*, *v.t.* [*Fr. fixer*, from *L. Ago*, *fixum*, to fasten, seen also in *affix*, *præfix*, *suffix*.] To make stable, firm, or fast; to set or place permanently; to establish firmly or immovably; to fasten; to attach firmly; to direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, &c.; to make solid; to congeal; to deprive of volatility; to stop or keep from moving. — *f.i.* To settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal. — *a*. A condition of difficulty; dilemma. [*Colloq.*] — *Fixable*, *fix'able*, *a*. That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm. — *Fixation*, *fix'ation*, *a*. The act of fixing; that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid. — *Fixed*, *fix't*, *pp.* or *a*. Settled; established; firm; fast; stable; not volatile or easily volatilized. — *Fixed oils*, oils obtained by simple pressure and not readily volatilized. — *Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets. — *Fixedly*, *fix'ed-ly*, *adv.* In a fixed manner. — *Fixeness*, *fix'ed-ness*, *a*. A state of being fixed. — *Fixity*, *fix'it-i*, *a*. State of being fixed; fixed character; fixeness; stability. — *Fixture*, *fix'tur*, *a*. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c.

Flag, *flag*, *v.t.* Under *Fran*.

Flag, *flag*, *flag*, *flag*, *v.t.* [*Imitative.*] To make a hissing sound.

Flaggy, *flag'gy*, *a*. [*Akin to flag*, and to *G. flabbig*, *Sw. flabb*, *Dan. flab*, hanging lips.] Soft and yielding to the touch; easily moved or shaken; hanging loose by its own weight; flaccid; said especially of flesh. — *Flaggily*, *flag'gy-ly*, *adv.* In a flaggy manner. — *Flagginess*, *flag'gy-ness*, *a*. State of being flaggy.

Flag, *flag*, *v.t.* [*From flagellum*, *a*. [*L.*] A fan; flagellum, an ecclesiastical instrument used to drive away flies from the chalice during the eucharist. — *Flagellate*, *flag'el-lat*, *a*. [*From flagellum*, *a*. [*L.*] A fan-shaped.]

Flagellid, *flag'el-lid*, *a*. [*L. flagellus*, from *flagere*, *flaggy*; *comp. W. lac*, slack, loose; *Ir. feick*, flabby.] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight. — *Flagellidly*, *flag'el-lid-ly*, *adv.* In a flagellid manner. — *Flagellous*, *flag'el-lous*, *a*. Flagellid; *flag'el-lous-ly*, *adv.* In the state of being flagellid.

Flag, *flag*, *a*. [*Not found in A. Sax.; same as D. flag*, *Sw. flagga*, *flagga*, *Dan. flag*, *G. flagge*, banner, connected with *flag*, to hang loose.] A cloth, usually bearing emblems or figures, borne on a staff, and employed to distinguish one party or nationality from another; a standard on which are certain symbols expressive of nationality, party, or opinion; a banner. — *Black flag*, a flag of a black colour displayed on a piratical vessel as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished. — *White flag*, a flag of truce. — *Flag of truce*, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that the fighting shall cease. — *To strike or lower the flag*, to pull it down in token of respect or submission. — *To hoist the flag half mast high*, to raise a flag halfway to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or signal of mourning. — *Flag-officer*, *a*. A general distinguishing title for an admiral of any grade; the commanding officer of a squadron. — *Flag-ship*, *a*. The ship which bears the flag-officer, and on which his flag is displayed. — *Flag-staff*, *a*.

The staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

Flag, *flag*, *v.t.* — *Flagged*, *flagging*. [*Formerly written flag*, and connected with *Icei. flaha*, to hang loosely, *G. Anchen*, to become languid, *O.D. flaggan*, to be loose; *skin also flaha*.] To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding; to grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow flaccid; to grow stale or vapour; to lose interest or relish. — *Flaggingly*, *flag'ging-ly*, *adv.* In a drooping or listless manner.

Flag, *flag*, *a*. [*From Icei. flaga*, a flag, *Sw. flaga*, a flake or scale; allied to *L. G. flaga*, a flat marshy place and *Gr. plax*, a tablet.] A flat stone used for paving. — *f.i.* — *Flagged*, *flagging*. To lay with flags or flat stones.

Flag-stone, *a*. Any flinty sandstone that splits up into flags; a large flat paving-stone; a flag.

Flag, *flag*, *a*. [*Probably named from its broad leaves resembling flags or standards.*] A popular name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations; particularly appropriated to a species of iris. — *Flaggy*, *flag'gy*, *a*. Abounding in or resembling flags.

Flagellate, *flag'el-lat*, *v.t.* [*L. flagello*, *flagellatum*, to beat or whip, from *flagellum*, a whip; *scourge*, *dim. of flagrum*, a whip; a scourge; *akin flag*.] To whip; to scourge. — *Flagellated*, *flag'el-lat*, *a*. One who whips himself in religious discipline; specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy a. n. 1200, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and other sacraments. — *Flagellation*, *flag'el-lat-ion*, *a*. A flogging; the discipline of the scourge. — *Flagellum*, *flag'el-lum*, *a*. [*L. flagellum*, *flagellum*, a whip, *row*, and *flexibile*, like the thong of a whip.] — *Flagellum*, *flag'el-lum*, *a*. [*From flagella*, *flag'el-la*, *Bot.* a runner or creep'g branch sent out from the bottom of a stem, as in the strawberry; *ool.* the lash-like appendage exhibited by many infusoria.]

Flagolet, *flag'el-et*, *a*. [*Fr. flagolet*, *dim. of O.Fr. flagol*, from *L. flagula*, *flagula*, *flute*, *FLUTE*.] A small wind-instrument of music, played by a mouth-piece inserted in the bulb-shaped head of the pipe, which is holed and keyed like the flute.

Flagitious, *flag'it-i-us*, *a*. [*L. flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful act, from *flagito*, to demand or urge hotly or violently, from root *flag*, whence *flagro*, to burn (as in *flagrum*).] Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; vicious; abandoned; profligate; heinous; flagrant. — *Flagitiously*, *flag'it-i-ously*, *adv.* In a flagitious manner. — *Flagitiosity*, *flag'it-i-ous-ty*, *a*. The condition or quality of being flagitious.

Flagon, *flag'on*, *a*. [*Fr. flacon*, *flacon*, *L. L. flasca*, a flask. *FLASK*.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

Flagrant, *flag'rant*, *a*. [*L. flagrans*, *flagrantis*, *ppr. of flagro*, to burn (seen in *conflagration*), the root being same as in *flamma*, *flame*, *flagitium*, a flagitious act.] Flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; enormous. — *Flagrantly*, *flag'rant-ly*, *adv.* In a flagrant manner. — *Flagrancy*, *flag'ran-ti*, *a*. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; enormity.

Flail, *flail*, *a*. [*O.Fr. flail*, *flail*, *flail*, from *L. flagellum*, a whip or scourge, whence also *flagellatus*.] An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand; the whorl, which strikes the corn; and a thong which connects the two.

Flake, *flak*, *a*. [*Allied to Icei. flakra*, to flake off, *flaks*, a flake; *E. flak*, a stone for paving, and *flaw*; *Sw. flags*, a flake.] A loose flimy or scale-like mass of anything; a scale; a small fleecy or feathery particle; a flock. — *f.i.* — *Flaked*, *flaking*. To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off. — *Flaky*, *flak'i*, *a*. Consisting of flakes or small loose masses; lying in flakes or layers; flake-like. — *Flakiness*, *flak'i-ness*, *a*. The state of being flaky. — *Flake-white*, *a*. The purest white-lead, a fine white pigment in the form of scales or flakes. — *Flambeau*, *flam'bo*, *a*. pl. *Flambeaux*, *flam'boz*. [*Fr.* from *flambe*, a blaze, for *flambe*,

Flea, flā, n. [A. Sax. *flōa*, from *flōan*, *flōpan*, to fly; D. *vloa*, *loel*, *flō*, *flōe*, G. *flōa*, a flea.] An insect remarkable for its agility and its very troublesome bite.—A flea in the ear, an annoying, unexpected hint or reply.—*f.* To clean from fleas.—**Fleabase**, flō'bas, n. A name popularly given to several composite plants from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas.—**Fleabite**, flō'bit, n. The bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain; a slight inconvenience; a thing of no moment.

Fleam, flēm, n. [D. *vlijm*, Fr. *flamme*, (1) ii. G. *flodima*, from L. *flodivum*, *flodivum*, from Gr. *phlois*, *phlois*, a vein, and *lōmos*, a cutting. Pflanzonov.] A sharp ferrous instrument for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

Fleck, flēk, n. [Icel. *flēkr*, D. *flēk*, G. *flēck*, a spot; allied to *flōk*.] A spot; a streak; a dapple; a stain.—*f.* To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.—**Flecker**, flē'kēr, n. Same as *Fleck*.—**Fleekless**, flē'kles, a. Spotless; blameless.

Flected, flēk'ted, p. and a. [L. *flexo*, to bend.] Bent.—**Flected** and **reflected**, bowed or bent in a serpentine form like the letter S.—**Flection**, flēk'shon, n. [L. *flexio*.] The act of bending or state of being bent; inclination.—**Flector**, flēk'tēr, n. A flexor.

Fled, flēd, pret. & p. of *fly*.

Fledge, flēd, n. [A. Sax. *flēdjan*, [Icel. *flēyja*, able to fly, from *flēyja*, to fly; comp. G. *flēck*, *flēgga*, feathered, from *flēgan*, to fly.] To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight; chiefly in pp.—**Fledgling**, flēd'jīng, n. A young bird just fledged.

Flee, flē, v. [pret. and pp. *flēd*; ppr. *flēeing*.] A. Sax. *flēa*, to flee, to go, to fly; Icel. *flēa*, to flee, to fly; Gr. *phlois*, to flee, to fly; Dan. *flēa*, to flee, to fly; Sw. *flē*, to flee, to fly; To hasten, to run away, as from danger or evil; to resort to shelter; sometimes apparently transitive, from being omitted before the object.

Fleece, flēs, n. [A. Sax. *flōda*, *flōda*, a fleece, wool—D. *vloes*, G. *flōss*; root meaning doubtful.] The coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time; any covering resembling wool.—*f.* **Fleeced**, flē'sed, p. and a. Deprived of the fleece; to strip of money or property; to rob or cheat heartlessly.—**Fleecer**, flē'sēr, n. One who fleeces or strips of money.—**Fleecewood**, n. Wool that is shorn from the living sheep; opposed to *skin-wool*, wool from the skins of dead animals.—**Fleecy**, flē'sī, a. Covered with wool; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece.

Fleece, flēs, n. [Comp. Dan. dial. *flēra*, laugh, to sneer, N. *flēra*, to titter.] To make a wry face in contempt; to grin, sneer, mock, or gibe.—*f.* To mock; to flout at.—*f.* The act of one who sneers.—**Fleerer**, flē'rēr, n. One who fleers.

Fleet, flēt, n. [A. Sax. *flōt*, *flōt*, a ship, from *flōtan*, to float; akin D. *vloot*, G. *flōt*, fleet. **FLOAT**.] A body or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, more especially ships of war.

Fleet, flēt, a. [Icel. *flētr*, A. Sax. *flōttig*, quick; allied to *flōt*, and *flōt*. **FLIT**, **FLOAT**.] Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion.—*f.* To fly swiftly; to hasten; to fit, as a light substance.—*f.* To skim over the surface; to pass over rapidly.—**Fleet-footed**, a. Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.—**Fleeting**, flē'tīng, p. and a. Passing rapidly; transient; not durable; the *fleeting* moment.—*f.* **FLY**, under **FLY**.—**Fleetingly**, flē'tīng-ly, adv. In a fleeting manner.—**Fleety**, flē'tī, adv. In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.—**Fleetness**, flē'tnēs, n. The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

Flemish, flēm'īsh, n. A native of Flanders.—**Flemish**, flēm'īsh, a. Pertaining to Flanders.—*f.* The language of the Flemings, chiefly akin to Dutch; pl. the people of Flanders.

Fleunce, flēs'ns, n. [D. *flōnce*, *flōnce*, (Dan. *flōnce*; D. *flōnce*.)] To cut up and obtain the blubber of a whale.

Flesh, flēsh, n. [A. Sax. *flēsc*—D. *vleesch*,

G. *fleisch*, *fleisch*; Icel. and Dan. *fleik*, bacon or pork; further conjectures are doubtful.]

The substance which forms a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, and the fluids; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; breasts and birds used as food, in distinction from fish; the body, as distinguished from the soul; the bodily frame; the human race; mankind; human nature; bodily appetite; kindred; family; the soft pulpy substance of fruits; also that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—**Flesh** and **blood**, the entire body; men in his physical personality.—*f.* To initiate to the taste of flesh as dogs used in hunting; to accustom to flesh.—**Flesh-brush**, n. A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.—**Flesh-colour**, n. The colour of flesh; carnation.—**Flesh-coloured**, a. Being of the colour of flesh.—**Fleshed**, flēsh't, p. and a. Fat; fleshy; having flesh of a particular kind.—**Flesher**, flēsh'ēr, n. A butcher.—**Fleshy**, flēsh'ī, a. Same as *Bloated*.—**Fleshy**, flēsh'ī, a. Plump; abounding in flesh.—**Fleshy**, flēsh'ī, a. A hook to drag flesh from a pot or caldron (O.T.).—**Fleshiness**, flēsh'īnēs, n. State of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence.—**Fleshing**, flēsh'īng, n. (Generally in plural.) A kind of drawers worn by actors, dancers, &c., resembling the natural skin.

Fleshless, flēsh'less, a. Destitute of flesh; lean.—**Fleshlikeness**, flēsh'liknēs, n. State of being fleshy; carnal passions and appetites.—**Fleshy**, flēsh'ī, a. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.—**Flesh-meat**, n. Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.—**Fleshpot**, flēsh'pōt, n. A vessel in which flesh is cooked. (O.T.).—**Flesh-rod**, n. A punishment, a colour which best serves to represent that of the human body.—**Flesh-rod**, n. A punishment, a colour which does not reach beyond the flesh.—**Fleshy**, flēsh'ī, a. Characterized by or consisting of flesh; full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent; corporeal; human; pulpy, as fruit.

Fleur-de-lis, flēr-dē-lī, n. [Fr. flower of the lily.] A heraldic figure representing either a lily or the head of a lance or some such weapon; the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France; bot. the iris.

Flew, flō, pret. of *fly*.

Flex, flēk, n. [From L. *flexo*, *flexum*, to bend; seen also in *deflect*, *infect*, *reflex*, &c.] To bend.—**Flexed**, flēk't, p. and a. Bent; having a bent shape.—**Flexible**, flēk'sībl, a. [L. *flexibilis*, from *flexo*, *flexum*.] Capable of being flexed or bent; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; manageable; tractable; easy and compliant; capable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic; capable of being adapted or accommodated.—**Flexibility**, flēk'sīblīnēs, flēk'sībl'ī-tī, flēk'sībl'nēs, n. The quality of being flexible; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded; readiness to comply; facility.—**Flexibly**, flēk'sīblī, adv. In a flexible manner.—**Flexile**, flēk'sī, a. [L. *flexilis*.] Pliant; pliable; flexible.—**Flexion**, flēk'shon, n. [L. *flexio*.] The act of bending; a bending; a part bent; a want of muscle whose office is to produce flexion.—**Flexuous**, flēk'sh'ūs, a. [L. *flexuosus*.] Winding or bending; having turns or windings; bot. changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower; in this sense written also *flexuose*.—**Flexure**, flēk'sh'ūr, n. [L. *flexura*.] A bending; the form in which a thing is bent; part bent; a bend.

Flick, flīk, n. Akin to *flap*. A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.—*f.* To strike with a flick; to flip.

Flicker, flīk'ēr, n. [A. Sax. *flīkerian*, to flutter or move the wings; G. *flīchern*, to flare, to bias, to flutter; D. *flīkeren*, to twinkle; Icel. *flīka*, to flap.] To flutter or flap the wings; to fluctuate or waver, as a flame in a current of air or about to expire.—*f.* A wavering or fluctuating flame, as of a candle; a flutter.—**Flickeringly**, flīk'ērīng-ly, adv. In a flickering manner.

Flies, flī'ēr, n. Under *FLY*.

Flight, flīt, n. [A. Sax. *flōht*, from *flōhan*, to fly. **FLY**.] The act of flying; hasty or precipitate departure; the act or power of flying; volitation; the manner or mode of flying; a flock of birds flying in company; the birds produced in the same season; a discharge; a volley; a shower, as of arrows; a mounting or soaring; an extravagant excursion or rally, as of the imagination.—**Flight of stairs**, the series of steps or stairs from one platform or landing to another.—**Flighty**, flīt'ī, adv. In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.—**Flightiness**, flīt'īnēs, n. The state of being flighty; extreme volatility.—**Flight-shed**, n. The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.—**Flighty-colour**, n. Fleeting; indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; rolatist; giddy; sickly.

Flimsy, flīm'sī, a. [Origin doubtful.] Without strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility.—*f.* A thin sort of paper; a slang term for a bank-note.—**Flimsily**, flīm'sī-ly, adv. In a flimsy manner.—**Flimsiness**, flīm'sīnēs, n. State or quality of being flimsy.

Flinch, flīnch, n. [Perhaps corrupted from *blenche*, or from D.E. *flēche*, Fr. *flēcher*, L. *flēctor*, to bend.] To draw back from pain or danger; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince.—**Flincher**, flīnch'ēr, n. One who flinches or falls.—**Flinchingly**, flīnch'īng-ly, adv. In a flinching manner.

Fling, flīng, n. [Comp. *fling*, (Akin to O.Sw. *flēng*, to strike or beat; Dan. *flēng*, to dash.)] To cast, send, or throw; to hurl; to send or shed forth; to omit; to scatter; to throw to the ground; to prostrate.—*f.* To bounce; to throw out the legs violently; to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily.—*f.* A throw; a gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities (to take one's *fling*; colloq.); a Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*.

Flint, flīnt, n. [A. Sax. and Dan. *flint*, Sw. *flinta*; same root as Gr. *phlinton*, a brick.] A species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish-gray or grayish-black colour, very hard and need to form an ingredient in fine pottery; a piece of flint used to strike fire with steel or in a flint-lock.—**Flinty**, flīnt'ī, a. Containing flint; like flint; very hard; cruel; unmerciful.—**Flintiness**, flīnt'īnēs, n. The quality of being flinty.—**Flint-glass**, n. A species of glass, of which flint was formerly an ingredient, now made with quartz and fine sand, and used for table-wares, &c.—**Flint-lock**, n. A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan.

Flip, flīp, n. [A form of *flap*.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick; a drink consisting of beer and spirit softened, and heated by a hot iron.—*f.* To flick.

Flippant, flīp'ant, a. [Formed from *flap*, *flap*; comp. Icel. *flōpp*, tattle, *flōppinn*, pert, petulant.] Speaking flippantly and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert; showing undue levity.—**Flippantly**, flīp'ant-ly, adv. In a flippant manner; volubly.

Flipper, flīp'ēr, n. [Equivalent to *flapper*, from *flap*.] The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal.

Flirt, flēr, n. [A. Sax. *flōrd*, trifling, folly; *flōrdian*, to trifle; comp. G. *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise.] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly; to move with short, quick movements; to make coquetish motions with (a fan).—*f.* To run and dart about; to act with levity or giddiness; to play the coquette.—*f.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; one who flirts; a woman who plays at coquetry; a coquette.—**Flirtation**, flēr'tā'shon, n. A flirting; a playing at coquetry; coquetry.—**Flirtations**, flēr'tā'shōns, n. Given to flirtation.—**Flirtingly**, flēr'tīng-ly, adv. In a flirting manner.

for sheep or like animals; a flock of sheep; hence, Scrip, the church, the flock of Christ, -v.t. To confine in a fold.

Foliateous, fol-i-á-sha, n. [L. foliaceus, from folium, a leaf, akin to Gr. phyllon, a leaf.] A leafy; of the nature or form of a leaf; consisting of leaves or leafy laminae.

Foliage, fol-i-á, n. [Fr. feuillage, from feuille, L. folium.] Leaves collectively; the leaves of a plant; leaves or leafy growths, represented by sculpture, &c.

Foliar, fol-i-er, a. Bot. inserted in or proceeding from a leaf. -Foliolate, fol-i-át, v.t. To leaf with, thin-foli, &c. -a. Bot. leafy; furnished with leaves. -Foliated, fol-i-át, p. and a. Consisting of plates or laminae; lamellar; arch, containing folia (a foliate arch). -Foliation, fol-i-á-shon, n. [L. foliatio.] The leafing of plants; venation; the act of beating metal into a thin plate or foil; the operation of spreading foil over a surface; the property in certain rocks of dividing into laminae or plates; arch, the folia, cusps, &c., in the tracery of Gothic windows. -Foliferous, fol-i-f-er-us, a. -Foliferous, Bot. producing leaves. -Foliparous, fol-i-p-er-us, a. Bot. producing leaves only. -Foliate, fol-i-á-t, a. Bot. pertaining to or consisting of leaflets. -Foliate, fol-i-á, n. Bot. a leaflet; a separate piece of a compound leaf. -Folios, fol-i-á, a. Bot. covered closely with leaves.

Folio, fol-i-ó, n. [Latin case of L. folium, a leaf, short for folio.] A book of the largest size, formed of sheets of paper once doubled, each sheet thus containing four pages; book-keeping, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages, of an account-book, expressed by the same figure; printing, the number appended to each page; law, a written page of a certain number of words.

Folk, fól, n. [A. Sax. folc, folk, a people or nation. -L. G. Fris. Dan. and Sw. folk; Icel. fólk; D. and G. Volk, a multitude, crowd; but further connections doubtful.] People in general; a separate class of people; though plural in signification it is frequently used with the plural form especially with a qualifying adjective (rich folks, young folks). -Folk-land, n. Public land in ancient England held by the people in common or granted for a term to individuals. -Folk-lore, n. Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends. -Folk-speech, n. The dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district.

Follicle, fol-i-kl, n. [L. folliculus, dim. of folio, a bag or bellows.] A little bag or vesicle in animals and plants; a dry seed-vessel or pod opening on one side only; a minute secreting cavity. -Follicular, Folliculous, fol-i-kl-á-ler, fol-i-kl-á-ler, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, follicles. -Folliculated, fol-i-kl-á-t-éd, a. Having follicles; follicular.

Follow, fol-ú, v. [A. Sax. foligan, foligon = G. folgen, Dan. følge, Icel. fylgja, to follow. By some regarded as connected with folc, fól, &c.] To go or come after or behind; to move behind in the same direction; to pursue; to chase; to pursue as an object of desire; to go with (a leader); to be led or guided by; to accept as authority; to take as an example; to copy; to come after in order of time, rank, or office; to result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; to keep the attention fixed upon while in progress (in speech, piece of music, &c.); to understand the meaning, connection, or force of, to walk in (a road, a course); to practise (a trade or calling). -To follow suit, in card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, to follow the line of conduct adopted by a predecessor.

-v.t. To go or come after another; to be posterior in time; to result as an effect or an inference. -Follow and succeed are applied to persons or things; come, in modern literature, to things only. Succeed implies a coming into the place previously occupied by another; come, generally that what follows is an effect or re-

sult. -Follower, fol-ú-er, n. One who follows; an adherent; a disciple; an imitator; a dependant. -Following, fol-ú-ing, n. A body of followers or retainers. -p. Being next after; succeeding; related, described, or explained next after.

Folly, fol-í, n. [Fr. folie, folly, from fol, a fool. Fool.] Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; a weak or foolish act; foolish, weak, or light-minded conduct; criminal weakness.

Foment, fú-m-ent, v.t. [Fr. fomenteur, L. fomentum, from fomentum, for fomentum, a warm application, from foveo, to warm, to cherish.] To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water; to encourage; to abet, used especially in a bad sense (to foment quarrels). -Fomentation, fú-men-t-á-shon, n. The act of fomenting; encouragement; what is used to foment; a warm lotion.

Fomentor, fú-m-ent-er, n. One who fomented. Fond, fond, a. [O. E. fons, a fountain. The word is properly a kind of past participle, whence the dual d.] Foolish; indiscreet; imprudent; foolishly tender and loving; doting; relishing highly; loving ardently; delighted with; followed by o; foolishly or extravagantly prized (Shak.). -Fondle, fond-ú, v. -Fondled, fond-ú-ing, n. To treat with tenderness; to caress.

Fondling, fond-ú-ing, n. A person or thing fondled or caressed. -Fondly, fond-ú-ly, adv. In a fond manner; with indeliberate or excessive affection; affectionately; tenderly.

Fondness, fond-nes, n. The state of being fond; great affection or liking. Font, font, n. [From L. fons, fonsis, a fountain. Fount.] The vessel used in churches as the receptacle of the baptismal water. -Fountain, font-á, n. Pertaining to a fountain, source, or origin.

Font, font, n. [Fr. fonte, from fandre, to melt or found, from L. fundo, to pour out, whence also found, foundry.] A complete assortment of printing types of one size. Fontaine, font-á-nei, n. [Fr. fontaine, lit. a little fountain, from L. fons, a fountain.] A well or a vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital.

Food, fú-d, n. [A. Sax. fida, food, whence Aedan, to feed; Dan. føde, Sw. föda, food; from root meaning to feed, seen in L. pascere, to feed, pastor, a shepherd.] Whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions; whatever feeds, sustains, or nourishes. -Foodless, food-les, a. Not having or not supplying food.

Fool, fú, n. [Fr. fol, Lat. foolish, a fool, from L. L. folio, from L. folio, bellows, cheeks puffed out, the folios or fool being originally one who made grimaces.] One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural; a person who acts absurdly, irrationally, or unwisely; one who does not exercise his reason; a professional jester or buffoon. -To make a fool of, to cause to appear ridiculous. -v.t. To act like a fool. -v.t. To make a fool of; to belittle; to deceive; to impose on; to cheat. -To fool away, to waste or spend foolishly. -Foolery, fú-ú-er-í, n. Folly; the practice of folly; an act of folly; object of folly. -Foolhardiness, Foolhardihood, fol-hár-dí-ness, fol-hár-dí-ty, n. Quality of being foolhardy; mad rashness. -Foolhardily, fol-hár-dí-ly, adv. With foolhardiness. -Foolhardy, fol-hár-dí, a. [O. Fr. fol-hardi.] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold. -Fool under Rasa. -Foolish, fol-ú-sh, a. Characterized by or exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; unwise; silly; vain; trifling; ridiculous. -Foolishly, fol-ú-sh-í, adv. In a foolish manner. -Foolishness, fol-ú-sh-nes, n. The quality or condition of being foolish; folly. -Foolscap, fú-ú-skep, n. Paper of the smallest regular size but one, its water-mark in early times being the outline of a fool's head and cap. -Foolscrand, n. An absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. -Fool's-parley, n. A British

plant resembling parsley, commonly believed to be poisonous, but if so only in certain localities.

Foot, fú, n. pl. Feet, fét. [A. Sax. fú, pl. fót, Icel. fótr, Sw. fot, Goth. fotus, G. Fuss, the same word also as L. pes, pedis, Gr. pous, podos, skr. páda, a foot, from a root pad, to go.] The lower extremity of an animal's leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking; that surface of the body by which progression is effected among the molluscs; step; tread; foothold; the part of a stocking, boot, &c. which receives the foot; the lower end of anything that supports a body; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry. -To set one's foot, taken from the length of a man's foot; proc. a certain number of syllables forming a distinct part of a verse. -Square foot, a square whose side is one foot or six equivalent area; 144 square inches. -Cube foot, a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1728 cubic inches or any equivalent solid. -By foot, on foot, by walking. -To set one's foot, to originate; to begin; to put in motion. -To set one's best foot foremost, to adopt all the means at command. -Foot-and-mouth disease, a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle. -v.t. To dance; to walk, commonly followed by it. -v.t. To kick or spurn (Shak.); to tread; to add or make a foot to (to foot a stocking or boot). -Football, fut-bál, n. A ball made of an inflated bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot, in games played with a football by two parties of players. -Footballer, fut-bri-er, n. A narrow bridge for foot passengers. -Foot-locks, fut-klóts, n. A summer cloth, or housing of a horse, covering his body and reaching to his heels. -Footed, fut-éd, a. Provided with a foot or feet; usually in composition. -Footfall, fut-fál, n. A foot-step; tread of the feet; shoes or boots. -The covering of the feet; shoes or boots. -Foot-guards, n. pl. A body of infantry so called. -Foothold, fut-hóld, n. That on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement. -Footing, fut-ing, n. Ground for the foot; established place; permanent settlement; foothold; basis; foundation; tread; walk (Shak.); relative condition; state (on a footing of equality). -To pay one's footing, to pay something by way of entrance money, as on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade. -Foot-iron, n. A carriage-step; a fetter for the foot. -Foot-jaw, n. The limb of a crustacean, modified so as to serve in mastication. -Foot-lights, n. pl. A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage, and serving to light it up. -Footman, fut-man, n. An infantry soldier; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.; a man in waiting. -Footmark, fut-márk, n. A track; mark of a foot. -Foot-note, n. A note of reference at the bottom of a page. -Foot-page, n. A slow step, as in walking. -Footpad, fut-pád, n. A highwayman that robs on foot. -Foot-passenger, n. One who travels on foot. -Foot-path, fut-páth, n. A narrow path for foot-passengers only. -Foot-pavement, n. A paved way for passengers on foot; a footway. -Foot-passenger, n. Physics, one pound weight raised through a height of one foot; the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force. -Footprint, fut-pri-nt, n. The mark of a foot. -Foot-race, n. A race performed by men on foot. -Foot-rule, n. A rule of 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches. -Foot-soldier, n. A soldier that serves on foot. -Foot-steps, n. Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking. -Footstalk, fut-stáik, n. Bot. a petiole; the stalk supporting a leaf; also a process resembling the footstalk in botany; a peduncle. -Footstep, fut-step, n. The mark or impression of the foot; footprint; tread;

footfall; sound of the step. — Footstool, fut'stôl, n. A stool for the feet when sitting. — Foot-warmer, n. A contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet. — Foot-way, fut'wâ, n. A path for passengers on foot. — Foot-worm, p. and a. Worm by the feet; foot-sore.

Pop, pop, n. [D. *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a dandy. — Popping, pop'ing, n. A petty top. — Poppers, pop'p'ers, n. The characteristics of a top; showy folly; idle affectation; dandiness. — Poppish, pop'ish, a. Pertaining to a top; vain of airs; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners. — Poppishly, pop'ish-ly, adv. In a poppish manner. — Poppishness, pop'ish-ness, n.

For, for, prep. [A. Sax. *for*, for, because of, instead of; D. *voor*, G. *für*, Goth. *fawr*, for—allied to E. *fore*, *far*, *fare*; L. *pro*, for, or in place of; Skt. *pra*, before; before, in advance, is the root-meaning. The prefix *for-* in *forbid*, &c., is different from this.] In the place of; instead of; indicating substitution or equivalence; corresponding to; accompanying (groan for groan); in the character of; as being (he took it for truth); toward; with the intention of going to; with a tendency to (an inclination to drink); conducive to; tending towards; in expectation of; with a view to obtain; in order to arrive at, get, or procure (to wait for money, he writes for money); suitable or proper to; against; with a tendency to resist and destroy (a remedy for the headache); because of; on account of; by reason of (for want of time) [in this usage *but* comes very often before the *for*]; on the part of; in relation to (test for me, but difficult for me); in proportion to (tall for his age); through a certain space; during a certain time; according to; as far as; so far as concerns; notwithstanding (it may be so for anything I know); in favour of; on the part or side of (to vote for a person; desirous to have; willing to receive [in this sense often in interjections: O for revenge!]; to take up the part or character of (nature intended him for a murderer; having so much laid to one's account; to the amount of the failed for ten thousand)... For was at one time common before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose; but this usage is now vulgar. — For all the world, of everything else in the world; in every respect; exactly (an animal for all the world like a mousel). — For ever. Even, — *con*. For the cause or reason that; because; a word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced, being really a proposition governing a clause. — For as much as, or forasmuch as, in consideration that; seeing that; since.

Forage, for'aj, n. [Fr. *fourrage*, O. Fr. *forage*, from *forre*, forage; from the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to E. *fodder*.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle; the act of searching for provisions. — *s. i.* — *foraged*, *foraging*. To collect forage; to roam in search of food or provender. — *s. t.* To collect forage from; to supply with forage. — Forage-cap, *Foraging-cap*, n. A military cap worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in fatigue-dress. — Forager, for'aj-er, n. One that forages. Foramina, for'am-én, n. pl. Foramina, for'am-én, n. [L., from *foro*, to bore.] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants; an opening by which nerves or blood-vessels obtain a passage through bones. — Foraminated, for'am-én-téd, a. Having foramina or little holes. — Foraminifer, for'am-én-í-fer, n. [L. *foramen*, *foraminis*, a hole, and *fero*, to bear.] An individual of the Foraminifera. — Foraminifera, for'am-én-ní-fer-a, n. pl. A number of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name). — Foraminiferal, Foraminiferous, for'am-én-ní-fer-ál, for'am-én-ní-fer-us, a. Belonging to the Foraminifera. — Foraminula, for'am-én-nú-l, a. A minute foramen. Forasmuch, for-as-much', *con*. Under For.

Foray, for'aj, v. t. [A form of *forage*.] To

ravage; to pillage. — a. The act of foraging; a predatory excursion; booty. — Foray-er, for'aj-er, n. One who takes part in a foray; a marauder.

Forbade, for-bad', pret. of *forbid*. Forbear, for-bar', s. t. — *forbears* (pret.), *forbears* (pp.). [Prefix *for-*, intens., and *bear*; A. Sax. *forberan*, *forbaran*.] To cease; to refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay; to be patient; to restrain one's self from action or violence. — *s. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing; to treat with indulgence. — Forbearance, for-bar-ans, n. The act of forbearing; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity. — Forbearer, for-bar-er, n. One who forbears. — Forbearing, for-bar-ing, p. and a. Having forbearance; long-suffering. — Forbearingly, for-bar-ing-ly, adv. In a forbearing manner. Forbid, for-bid', v. t. — *pre*, *forbade*; pp. *forbid*, *forbidden*; *forbidding*. [Prefix *for-*, implying negation, and *bid*.] To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do; to refuse access; to command not to enter or approach; to oppose; to hinder; to obstruct (a river *forbids* approach). — Forbiddance, for-bid-ans, n. Prohibition; command or edict against a thing. — Forbiddan, for-bid-n, p. and a. Prohibited; interdicted. — Forbidding, for-bid-ing, n. The fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise; the fruit of the shaddock when of small size. — Forbidding, for-bid-er, n. One who forbids. — Forbidding, for-bid-ing, a. Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike. — Forbiddingly, for-bid-ing-ly, adv. In a forbidding manner; repulsively. — Forbiddingness, for-bid-ing-ness, n.

Forc'd, for-ék, n. [Fr., from *forcer*, to force.] A French convict condemned to forced labour; a galley-slave. Force, for-s, n. [Fr., from L. L. *fortis*, *fortis*, from L. *fortis*, strong; seen also in *fort*, *fortitude*, *fortress*, *comfort*, *effort*, &c.] Active power; vigour; might; strength; energy; that which is the source of all the active phenomena occurring in the material world; that which produces or tends to produce change; one of the modes or forms in which energy is exhibited in nature, as heat or electricity; momentum; the quantity of energy or power exerted by a moving body; violence; power exerted against will or consent; moral power to convince the mind; influence; validity; power to bind or hold (the force of an agreement); a military or naval armament; a body of troops; an army or navy; a body of men prepared for action in other ways (a police *force*). — *s. t.* — *forced*, *forcing*. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to impel; to press, drive, draw, or push by main strength; to compel by strength of evidence (to force conviction on the mind); to ravish; to violate (a female); to twist, wrest, or overstrain; to assume, or compel one's self to give utterance or expression to (to force a smile); to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied. — *Forced*, *forst*, p. and a. Unnaturally assumed; constrained; affected; overstrained; unnatural. — *Forcedly*, *forst-ed-ly*, adv. In a forced manner; constrainedly; unnaturally. — *Forcedness*, *forst-ed-ness*, n. The state of being forced. — *Forceful*, *forst-ful*, a. Possessing force; powerful; driven with force; acting with power. Impetuous (Shak.). — *Forcefully*, *forst-ful-ly*, adv. Violently; impetuously. — *Forceless*, *forst-less*, a. Having little or no force; feeble; impotent. — *Force-pump*, *Forcing-pump*, n. A pump which delivers the water by means of pressure or force directly applied, so as to eject it forcibly to a great elevation; in contradistinction to a pump that raises water by the pressure of the air simply. — *Forces*, *forst-er*, n. One who or which forces. — *Forceful*, *forst-ful*, a. Having force; exercising force; powerful; strong; marked by force or violence; violent. — *Forceful*, *forst-ful*, a. [From Shakspere's character *Feeble* — 'most forcible *Feeble*.'] Striving to be or appear vigor-

ous but in reality feeble. — a. A feeble writer who wants to appear vigorous. — *Forcefulness*, *forst-ful-ness*, n. The condition or quality of being forcible. — *Forcefully*, *forst-ful-ly*, adv. In a forcible manner. — *Forcing*, *forst-ing*, n. *Fort* the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat.

Force, for-s, n. [Icel. *fors*, Dan. *fos*, a waterfall.] A waterfall. [North of England.]

Forc'd, for-s, v. t. [Same as *force*; or perhaps from *force*, in old sense of to season, *force-meat* being thus highly seasoned meat.] To stuff; to farce. — *Forcemeat*, *forst-met*, n. A Cookery, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing.

Forceps, for-sep-s, n. [L., from *for* in *forare*, warm, and *capio*, to take.] A two-bladed instrument on the principle of pinners or tongs for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand; used by surgeons, dentists, jewellers, &c. — *Forcipated*, *forst-pat*, *forst-pat-ed*, a. Forced like a forceps. — *Forcipation*, *forst-pa-shon*, n. Torture by pinching with forceps or pinners.

Foreclose, *Foreclosure*. Same as *Foreclose*, *Foreclosures*.

Ford, for-d, n. [A. Sax. *ford*, connected with *faras*, to go, to fare; comp. G. *furt*, a ford, *faras*, to go; allied to Gr. *poros*, a passage; E. *ferry*.] A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or by wading. — *s. t.* To pass or cross (a stream) by wading; to wade through. — *Fordable*, *for-dab-ly*, a. Capable of being forded. — *Foreclose*, *for-dá-bl-ness*, n. State of being fordable. For'd, for-d, v. t. — *pre*, *for'd*; pp. *for'd*, *for'd*; *for'ding*. [Prefix *for-*, intens., and *do*.] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by toil.

Fore, for, a. [A. Sax. *fore*, *foran*, before; D. *voor*, Dan. *for*, G. *vor*, before; Goth. *fawra*, for; L. *præ*, before, *pro*, for, por (as in *porriores*, to extend), Gr. *paros*, Skt. *pra*, *para* — before. Akin *far*, *for*, *fare*. *First* and *foremost* are its superlatives.] Advanced, or, locally, in advance of something; opposed to *hind* or *hinder*; coming first in time; opposed to *after*; anterior; prior; antecedent; in front or toward the face; situated towards the stem of a ship. — *Fore and aft* (*naut.*), in a direction from stem to stern; *fore-and-aft* sail, a sail, such as a jib or spanker, that has a position more or less in this direction. — a. Used in the phrase *to the fore*, that is, alive; remaining still in existence; not lost, worn out, or spent.

Fore-and-aft, for-and-aft, a. To admonish beforehand.

Forearm, for-arm', v. t. To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Forearm, for'arm, n. That part of the arm which is between the elbow and the wrist.

Forebode, for-bid', v. t. — *pre*, *forboded*, *foreboding*. To bode beforehand; foretell; to prognose; to be precient of; to feel a secret sense of, as of a calamity about to happen. — *Foreboded*, *for-bid-met*, n. The act of foreboding. — *Foreboder*, *for-bid-er*, n. One who forebodes.

Forecast, for-kast', s. t. — *pret.* and *pp.* *forecast*. To cast or scheme beforehand; to plan before execution; to calculate beforehand; to estimate in the future. — *s. t.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand. — a. (*for-kast*). Previous contrivance or determination; foresight; a guess or estimate of what will happen. — *Forecaster*, *for-kast-er*, n. One who forecasts. Forecastle, for-kas-í, sailors' pronunciation, for'kál, n. A short raised deck in the forepart of a ship; the forepart of a vessel where the sailors live.

Forechosen, for-oh-vén, a. Chosen or elected beforehand.

Forecited, for-sí-téd, a. Cited or quoted before and above.

Foreclosed, for-klid', v. t. — *foreclosed*, *foreclosing*. [*For* for Fr. prefix *for* (as in *forset*), from L. *foris*, away, out of doors.] To

preclude; to stop; to prevent.—To *foreclose* a mortgage, to compel the mortgagee to pay the money due on it, or *forefeit* his right to the estate.—*Foreclosure*, *for-klō'sūr*, *n.* The act of foreclosing.
Foredate, *for-dāt'*, *v. t.* To date before the true time; to antedate.
Foredeck, *for-dēk'*, *n.* The forepart of a deck of a ship.
Foredesign, *for-dē-zīn'* or *dē-zīn'*, *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; to intend previously.
Foredetermine, *for-dē-tēr-mīn*, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.
Foredispose, *for-dī-pōs'*, *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand.
Foredo, *for-dū'*, *v. t.*—*foredid* (pret.), *foredone* (pp.). To do beforehand.
Foredoom, *for-dōm'*, *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.
Foredoor, *for-dōr'*, *n.* The door in the front of a house; in contradistinction to *back-door*.
Fore-end, *for-ēnd*, *n.* The end in front; the anterior part.
Forefather, *for-fā-ther*, *n.* An ancestor.
Forefend, *for-fēnd'*, *v. t.* To fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit.
Forefinger, *for-fīng-ger*, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.
Forefoot, *for-fūt'*, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or muntiped.
Forefront, *for-frunt*, *n.* The foremost part or place.
Forgather, *for-gath-er*, *v. i.* Same as *Forgather*.
Forgo, *for-gō'*, *v. t.* To forgo (which see).
Forego, *for-gō'*, *v. i.*—*forewent* (pret.), *foregone* (pp.). To go before; to precede.—*Foregoer*, *for-gō-er*, *n.* One who goes before another; an ancestor; a progenitor.—*Foregoing*, *for-gō-ing* or *for-gō-ing*, *p. and a.* Proceeding; going before, in time, place; antecedent.—*Foregone*, *for-gōn'* or *for-gōn'*, *p. and a.* Past; proceeding; predetermined; made up beforehand.
Foreground, *for-ɡrəund*, *n.* The part of a picture which is represented so as to appear nearest the eye of the observer.
Forehand, *for-hānd*, *n.* The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part (*Shak.*); advantage; superiority (*Shak.*)—*a.* Done sooner than is regular; anticipative; done or paid in advance.
Forehead, *for-hēd* or *for-ēd*, *n.* The part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.
Foreign, *for-in*, *a.* [*Fr. forain*, from *L. L. foranes*, from *L. foras*, out of doors (also in *foras*)—same root as *E. door*. As in *sovereign* the *g* has been improperly inserted.] Belonging or relating to another nation or country; not of the country in which one resides; alien; extraneous; not our own; remote; not belonging; not connected; irrelevant; not to the purpose; with *so* or *from*.—*Foreigner*, *for-in-er*, *n.* A person born in or belonging to a foreign country; an alien.—*Foreignism*, *for-in-izm*, *n.* Foreignness; a foreign idiom or custom.—*Foreignness*, *for-in-ness*, *n.* The quality of being foreign.
Forejudge, *for-juj'*, *v. t.* To judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.—*Forejudgment*, *for-juj-mēt*, *n.* A judgment previously formed.
Foreknown, *for-nō'*, *v. t.*—*foreknew* (pret.), *foreknown* (pp.). To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.—*Foreknowable*, *for-nō-ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being foreknown.—*Foreknowingly*, *for-nō'ing-ly*, *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.—*Foreknowledge*, *for-nō'ej*, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; precedence.
Foreland, *for-lānd*, *n.* A promontory or cape; a headland.
Foreleg, *for-lēg*, *n.* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c.
Forelock, *for-lōk'*, *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—*To take time by the forelock*, to make prompt use of anything; to let no opportunity escape.
Foreman, *for-man*, *n. pl.* Foremen, *for-men*. The first or chief man; the chief

man of a jury who acts as their speaker; a chief workman who superintends others.
Foremast, *for-māst*, *n.* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed before the other or the others.
Forementioned, *for-men-shōnd*, *a.* Mentioned before; mentioned in a former part of the same writing or discourse.
Foremost, *for-mōst* or *for-most*, *a.* [Should have been *foremost* (to correspond with *former*), being the *A. Sax. formost*, a double superlative, from *forma*, first, *foremost* (itself a superlative), and the *-est* of superlatives; the spelling has been modified by confusion with *most*; so also *headmost*, *inmost*, *outmost*.] First in place, station, honour, or dignity; most advanced; first in time.
Forename, *for-nām*, *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname.—*Forenamed*, *for-nāmd*, *a.* Named or mentioned before.
Forenoon, *for-nōn*, *n.* The part of the day that comes before noon; the part from morning to mid-day.
Forensic, *for-rens-ik*, *for-ren-sī-kal*, *a.* [From *L. forensicus*, from *forum*, a court, a forum; akin *foras*.] Belonging to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions.—*Forensic medicine*, medical jurisprudence.
Foreordain, *for-ōrd-ān*, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate.—*Foreordination*, *for-ōrd-ī-nā-shōn*, *n.* Predetermination; predestination.
Forepart, *for-pārt*, *n.* The most advanced part, or the first in time or place; the anterior part; the beginning.
Forepayment, *for-pā-ment*, *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.
Forepeak, *for-pēk'*, *n.* Next the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*, *v. t.*—*forewarn* (pret.), *forewarn* (pp.), *forewarning* (ppr.). To run before; to come before, as an earnest of something to follow.—*Forewarmer*, *for-wārn-er*, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a sign foreshowing something to follow.
Forewarned, *for-wēd*, *a.* Spoken of or mentioned before.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*, *v. t.* Next the principal sail set on the foremast.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*, *v. t.*—*forewarn* (pret.), *forewarn* (pp.). To see beforehand; to see or know before it happens; to have precedence of; to foreknow.—*a.* To exercise foresight.—*Forewarning*, *for-wā-ing*, *p. and a.* Precident; foresighted.—*Forewarmer*, *for-wā-er*, *n.* One who forewarns.
Foreshadow, *for-shād's*, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*, *v. t.* Same as *Forewarn*.
Foreshore, *for-āsh-er*, *n.* The sloping part of a shore between high and low water-mark.
Foreshorten, *for-shōrt'n*, *v. t.* *Prepp.* to represent or depict (as an arm, a branch, directed towards the spectator) with the due impression of length, prominence, and relative position.
Foreshot, *for-shōt*, *n.* The coarse spirit that first comes over in distilling.
Foreshow, *for-shō'*, *v. t.*—*foreshowed* (pret.), *foreshown* (pp.). To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; to preannounce; to foretell.—*Foreshower*, *for-shō-er*, *n.* One who foreshows.
Foreside, *for-sīd*, *n.* The front side.
Foresight, *for-sīt*, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; provident care for the future; prudence in guarding against evil; wise forethought; the sight on the muzzle of a gun.—*Foresighted*, *for-sī-tēd*, *a.* Having foresight; prescient; provident.
Foreskin, *for-skīn*, *n.* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation; the prepuce.
Forespend, *for-spend'*, *v. t.* [*Fore*, for prefix for, *intens.*] To weary out; to exhaust.—*Forespent*, *for-spent'*, *p. and a.* Tired out; exhausted.
Forest, *for-est*, *n.* [*O. Fr. forest*, Mod. *Fr. forêt*, from *L. L. foresta*, a forest, from *L. foris*, *foras*, out of doors, akin *for-*

sign. foresta.] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground; a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase; a royal domain kept separate for such purposes, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a forest; *synonymous*; rustic.—*v. t.* To convert into a forest.
Forestage, *for-est-āj*, *n.* *Law*, a duty payable in connection with a royal forest.—*Forestal*, *for-est-āl*, *a.* Pertaining to a forest.—*Forester*, *for-est-er*, *n.* An officer appointed to watch or attend to a forest; one who has the charge of a forest or forests; one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate.—*Forestine*, *for-est-īn*, *a.* Pertaining to forests; living in forests.—*Forest-marble*, *a.* *Geol.* an argillaceous laminated shaly limestone; so called from Whichwood forest, in Oxfordshire, where the finer sorts are quarried.—*Forest-oak*, *a.* The commercial term for the timber of the beef-wood trees of Australia.—*Forestry*, *for-est-ri*, *n.* The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.—*Forestry*, *for-est-ri*, *n.* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree.
Foretell, *for-tēl'*, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. forestellan*, an intercepting, a placing before, from *for*, before, and *stell*, a place, a stall.] To take too early action regarding; to realize beforehand; to anticipate; to take possession of in advance of something or somebody else; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—*To forestall the market*, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price; formerly an offence at law.—*Forestaller*, *for-est-āl-er*, *n.* One who forestalls.
Foretaste, *for-tāst*, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.—*v. t.* (*for-tāst'*). To taste before possession; to have a foretaste of.—*Foretaster*, *for-tāst-er*, *n.* One that foretastes.
Foretell, *for-tēl'*, *v. t.*—*foretold* (pret. & pp.). To tell before happening; to predict; to prophesy; to foretoken or foreshow; to prophesize.—*v. i.* To enter prediction or prophecy.—*Foreteller*, *for-tēl-er*, *n.* One who foretells.
Forethought, *for-thōt*, *n.* A thinking beforehand; provident care; foresight.
Foretoken, *for-tōkn*, *v. t.* To betoken beforehand; to forewarn; to presignify; to prognosticate.
Foretooth, *for-tōth*, *n. pl.* Foreteeth, *for-tōth*. One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.
Foretop, *for-tōp*, *n.* Hair on the forepart of the head; next the platform erected at the head of the foremast.—*Foretop-mast*, *n.* The mast above the foremast, and below the foretop-gallant mast.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*, *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice to.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*, *v. t.* A woman who superintends others in a workshop or other establishment.
Forewit, *for-wīt*, *v. t.* [*Fr. forfait*, a crime, indeed, from *forfeire*, to transgress, *L. L. forisfactus*, to offend—*L. foris*, out of doors, beyond (seen also in *foreclose*, *forfeit*, and *assure*, to do.)] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect; to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life).—*a.* The act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; a fine; a penalty; a sportive fine or penalty, whence the name of *forfeits*—*p.* and *a.* Forfeited or subject to be forfeited; liable to deprivation or penal seizure.—*Forfeitable*, *for-fīt-ā-bl*, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.—*Forfeiter*, *for-fīt-er*, *n.* One who forfeits.—*Forfeiture*, *for-fīt-ū-er*, *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, &c., by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act; that which is forfeited.
Forewand, *for-wēnd'*. Same as *Forewand*.
Forewarn, *for-wārn*. Old form of the pret. of *forewarn*. [*O. F.*]
Forgather, *for-gath-er*, *v. i.* [*For*, intens., and *gather*; comp. *O. Fris. forgathera*, to assemble.] To meet; to convene; to come or meet together accidentally.

Forgave, for-gāv, pret. of *forgive*.
Forge, forj, n. [*Fr. forge*, *It. forgia*, from *L. fabrica*, a workshop, from *faber*, a workman, a smith. So that *forge-fabric*.] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated to be hammered into form; a workshop for this purpose; a smithy.—*v.t.*—*forged, forging*. To work into shape in a forge; to form or shape out in any way; to invent; to produce, as that which is counterfeit or not genuine; to counterfeit, as a signature or document.—*v.i.* To commit forgery.—**Forger**, forj'er, n. One who forges; especially, a person guilty of forgery.—**Forgery**, forj'er-ī, n. The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document; that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited.—**Forging**, forj'ing, n. The act of one who forges; an article of metal forged.
Forge, forj, *v.t.*—*forped, forping*. [Perhaps from *heel. forpa*, to press.] *Naut.* To move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way; namely with *ahead, of, past, &c.*
Forget, for-ge't, *v.t.*—*forgot* (pret.), *forgot*, *forgotten* (pp.), *forgetting* (ppr.). [*A. Sax. forghitan*—*for*, priv. or neg., and *gitan*, to get. *Ger.*] To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to cease to have in mind; not to remember or think of; to slight; to neglect; *rad.* to be guilty of something unbecoming; to commit an oversight.—**Forgettable**, *Forgettable*, for-ge't-a-bl, a. Capable of being forgotten.—**Forgetful**, for-ge't-ful, a. Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; careless; neglectful; inattentive.—**Forgetfully**, for-ge't-ful-ly, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.—**Forgetfulness**, for-ge't-ful-nes, n. The quality of being forgetful; ceasing to remember; oblivion; neglect; negligence; inattention.—**Forgetter**, for-ge't'er, n. One who forgets.—**Forget-me-not**, a. A well-known plant, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every part of Europe.
Forgive, for-giv, *v.t.*—*forgave* (pret.), *forgiven* (pp.), *forgiving* (ppr.). [*A. Sax. forghifan*—*for* intent, and *ghifan*, to give.] To give up resentment or claim on account of; to remit, as an offence, debt, fine, or penalty; to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to free from a claim or the consequences of an injurious act or crime. *Syn.* under *PARDON*.—**Forgivable**, for-giv-a-bl, a. Capable of being forgiven; pardonable.—**Forgiveness**, for-giv-nes, n. The act of forgiving; disposition or willingness to forgive.—**Forgiver**, for-giv'er, n. One who forgives.—**Forgiving**, for-giv'ing, *p. and a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild; merciful; compassionate.—**Forgiveness**, for-giv-nes, n.
Forge, for-ge, *v.t.*—*forwent* (pret.), *forgone* (pp.). [Also spelled less correctly *forego*; from prefix *for*, *intena.*, or with sense of away, and *go*; *A. Sax. forgydn*, to forgo, pass over, neglect.] To forgo; to enjoy or possess; to voluntarily avoid enjoying or possessing; to give up, renounce, resign.—**For-go**, for-gō, *v.* One who forgoes.
Forisfamily, for-ri-sa-mil-i-ā, *v.t.* [*L. foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family.] To emancipate or free from parental authority; to put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime.—**Forisfamily**, for-ri-sa-mil-i-ā-shon, n. The act of forisfamilying.
Fork, fork, n. [*A. Sax. forc*, *furc*, from *L. furca*, a fork, which is also the parent of *G. furke*, *D. work*, *Fr. fourche*.] An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, terminating in two or more parallel prongs, used for holding or lifting something; anything similar in shape; one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated; a prong.—**Forks** of a road or river, the point where a road parts into two, the point where two rivers meet and unite in one stream.—*v.t.*—*a.t.* To divide into forks or branches.—*v.t.* To raise or pitch with a fork; to dig and break with a fork.—**Forked**, fork't, a. Having prongs or divisions like a fork; opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots; furcated.

—**Forkedly**, for-ke'd-ly, *adv.* In a forked form.—**Forkedness**, for-ke'd-nes, n. The quality of being forked.—**Forkiness**, for-ki-nes, n. The state of being forky.—**Forky**, for'ki, a. Forked; furcated.
Forlorn, for-lorn, a. [*A. Sax. forloran*, pp. of *forlorian*, to lose; prefix *for*, *intena.*, *forloran*, to lose; comp. *D.* and *G.* *forloran*, *forloran*, lost. *Loss*] Deserted; forsaken; abandoned; lost; helpless; wretched; solitary; bereft; destitute.—**Forlorn hope**, [*D. verloren hoop*—*hoop*, a troop.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.—**Forlornly**, for-lorn-ly, *adv.* In a forlorn manner.—**Forlornness**, for-lorn-nes, n.
Form, form, n. [*Fr. forme*, form, shape, manner, bench, bed of a hare, from *L. forma*, form, whence *conforma*, *in forma*, *forma*, &c.] The shape or external appearance of a body, as distinguished by its material; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; appearance to the eye; configuration; a shape; a phantom; manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things (a *form* of words); general system or arrangement (a particular *form* of government); something on or after which things are fashioned; a model, draught, pattern; proper shape or trim; high condition or fitness for any undertaking; external appearance without the essential qualities; stated method; established practice; ceremony; a long seat; a bench; a bench or class of pupils in a school; the bed of a hare; printing; the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame or chase.—*v.t.* To give form or shape to; to shape; to mould; to arrange; to combine in any particular manner; to modify; by instruction and discipline; to mould; to train; to direct; to contrive; to frame; to create; to be an element or constituent of; to combine to make up; to answer as to take the shape of.—*v.t.* To take a form.—**Formal**, for-mal, a. Given to outward forms, observances, or ceremonies; strictly ceremonious; done or made in due form or according to regular method; acting according to rule or established mode; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; conventional; formative.—**Formalism**, for-mal-izm, n. The quality of being formal, or addicted to mere forms; outside and ceremonial religion.—**Formalist**, for-mal-ist, n. One given to formalism.—**Formality**, for-mal-i-ty, n. The condition or quality of being formal; form without substance; established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; customary ceremony; ceremonial; conventional.—**Formalize**, for-mal-iz, *v.t.*—*formalized*, *formalizing*. To reduce to a form; to give a certain form to; to render formal.—**Formally**, for-mal-ly, *adv.* In a formal manner; ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.—**Formation**, for-mā-shon, n. The act of forming, making, creating, composing, shaping, &c.; production; the manner in which a thing is formed; *geol.* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period; *with* an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.—**Formative**, for-mat-iv, a. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; *gram.* serving to form; inflexional.—*n.* *Gram.* that which gives form to a word and is no part of the root.—**Forma**, form, n. [*Fr. forme*, see *FORM*.]
Former, for-m'er, n. One who forms.—**Formless**, form-las, a. Wanting form or shape; shapeless.—**Formlessness**, form-las-nes, n.—**Format**, for-ma, n. [*Fr.*] *Silic.* of a book as regards length and breadth.
Former, for-m'er, a. *compar.* [*A. compar.* from *A. Sax. forma*, *form*. *FORMOST*.] Before or preceding another in time; opposed to *latter*; ancient; long past (*former* ages); preceding; earlier, as between two things mentioned together; first mentioned.—**Formerly**, for-m'er-ly, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding or at an indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.—**Formerly** means before the present time; **previously**, before some particular event.

Formic, for-m'ik, a. [*L. Formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants.—**Formic acid**, a pungent acid with a peculiar odor, and acting as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants.—**Formicary**, for-m'ik-er-ī, n. A colony of ants; an ant-hill.—**Formicate**, for-m'ik-āt, a. Pertaining to an ant.—**Formication**, for-m'ik-ā-shon, n. [*L. formicatio*.] *Med.* a sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.—**Formidable**, for-m'ida-bl, a. [*L. formidabilis*, from *formido*, fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.—**Formidableness**, for-m'ida-bl-nes, n. The quality of being formidable.—**Formidably**, for-m'ida-bl-ly, *adv.* In a formidable manner.
Formula, for-mū-lā, n. pl. **Formulae**, for-mū-lē, or **Formulas**. [*L. formula*, dim. of *forma*, a form.] A prescribed form; a prescribed form of words in which something is stated; *med.* a prescription; *eccl.* a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation of doctrines; *math.* a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; *chem.* an expression by means of symbols and letters of the constituents of a compound.—**Formular**, for-mū-l'er, a. Of or pertaining to a formula.—**Formularization**, for-mū-l'er-i-zā-shon, n. The act of formularizing.—**Formularize**, for-mū-l'er-iz, *v.t.*—*formularized*, *formularizing*. To reduce to a formula; to formalize.—**Formulary**, for-mū-l'er-ī, n. A book containing stated and prescribed forms; a book of precedents.—*a.* Prescribed; ritual.—**Formulate**, for-mū-lāt, *v.t.*—*formulated*, *formulating*. To reduce to or express in a formula; to put into a precise and comprehensive statement; to state precisely.—**Formulation**, for-mū-lā-tā-shon, n. The act of formulating.—**Formulate**, for-mū-lis, *v.t.* To reduce to a formula or formulae; to formulate.
For-ate, for-ni-lāt, *v.t.* [*L. fornicare*, *fornicare*, from *fornix*, a vault, a brothel, brothels in Rome being generally in vaults or cellars.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.—**Fornication**, for-ni-kā-shon, n. [*L. fornicatio*.] The incontinence or lawlessness of unmarried persons, male or female.—**Fornicator**, for-ni-kā-t'er, n. One guilty of fornication.—**Fornicatress**, for-ni-kā-t'er-ēs, n. An unmarried female guilty of fornication.
For-sake, for-sāk, *v.t.*—*forsook* (pret.), *forsoaken* (pp.), *forsaking* (ppr.). [*A. Sax. for-sacca*, to oppose, to renounce; prefix *for*, *intena.*, and *sacca*, to contend; *Dan. forsake*, *D. versaken*, to deny. *Sax.*] To quit or leave entirely, often to leave that to which we are bound by duty or natural affection; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to renounce; to reject.—**For-saker**, for-sāk'er, n. One that forsakes.
Forsooth, for-sūth, *adv.* [*Fr.* and *scotch*.] That is, for or in truth. [*A. Sax. forsoth*.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well; often in ironical expressions.
For-swear, for-swār, *v.t.*—*forsovere* (pret.), *forsovern* (pp.). [*Fr.* prefix *for* with negative sense.] To reject or renounce upon oath; to renounce earnestly or with protestations; *rad.* to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.—*v.t.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.—**For-swearer**, for-swār'er, n. One who forswears; one who is perjured.
Fort, fort, n. [*Fr. fort*, *It.* strong place from *forti*, *L. fortis*, strong. *Forc.*] A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops.—**Fortales**, for-tā-lis, n. [*O. Fr. fortiales*, *L. L. fortialium*.] A small outwork of a fortification.—**Forté**, for-tā, *adv.* [*It.*] *Mus.* direction to sing or play with force of tone.—**Forté**, fort, n. [*Fr. fort*, strong part, also a person's forte (the final e being an English insertion).] The strong portion of a sword-bias or rapier; peculiar talent or faculty a person has; a strong point; chief excellence.—**Fortress**, for-tres, n. [*Fr. fortresse*, *O. Fr. fortresses*; same word as *fortalice*.] A fortified place, especially one of considerable extent and complication; a stronghold; a place of security.

Fate, far, fat, fall; ma, me, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tabe, tab, bull; oil, pound; a, so, above—the Fr. u.

source of water; the head or source of a river; an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or for ornament; the origin or source of anything.—**Fountain-head**, *n.* Primary source; origin.—**Fountainless**, *adj.* Without source; having no fountain or springs.—**Fountain-pen**, *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

Four, *for*, *a.* [A. Sax. *fedwer*—Fr. *four*, Ital. *quattro*, Dan. *fire*, G. and D. *vier*, Goth. *fidwor*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. *tettaras*, Russ. *chetvero*, W. *pedwar*, Ir. *ceithair*, Skr. *catvāri*.] Twice two; three and one.—*a.* The number consisting of twice two; the symbol representing this number.—*On all four*, or *on all fours*. *All fours*, under ALL.—**Fourfold**, *forfold*, *a.* Four times told; quadruple.—**Four-horse**, *a.* Drawn by four horses.—**Four-in-hand**, *a.* A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.—**Fourpence**, *For-* *penny*, *for* *pen*, *n.* A small silver coin worth four pence.—**Four-poster**, *a.* A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains.—**Fourscore**, *for* *skor*, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty; often elliptically for fourscore years.—*a.* Twenty taken four times; eighty units.—**Four-square**, *for* *skwar*, *a.* Square.—**Four-tens**, *for* *ten*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fedwer-tys*.] The number consisting of ten and four, or the symbol representing it.—*a.* Four and ten; twice seven.—**Fourteenth**, *for* *ten*, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.—*a.* One of fourteen equal parts in which a whole is divided.—**Fourth**, *forth*, *a.* [A. Sax. *fedrtha*.] The ordinal of four; the next after the third.—*a.* One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; *mus.* an interval composed of two tones and a semitone.—**Fourthly**, *forth*, *adv.* In the fourth place.—**Four-wheeled**, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.—**Four-wheeler**, *n.* A coach, cab, &c., with four wheels.

Fourgon, *for* *gon*, *n.* [Fr.] An ammunition wagon; a baggage cart.

Fourierism, *for* *ri-er-izm*, *n.* A socialist system or form of communism propounded by Charles Fourier, a Frenchman.—**Fourierist**, *Fourierite*, *for* *ri-er-ist*, *for* *ri-er-ite*, *n.* An adherent of this system.

Foveate, *Foveolate*, *fo* *ve* *at*, *fo* *ve* *l* *at*, *a.* [L. *fovea*, a pit.] Bot. Marked by little depressions or pits; pitted.

Fovilla, *fo* *vil* *la*, *n.* [Dim. formed from L. *fovea*, to warm, to accrue.] Bot. The minute powder or semi-fluid matter contained in the interior of the pollen grain and which is the immediate agent in fertilization.

Fowl, *fo* *ul*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fugel*, *fugol*, a fowl, a bird—D. and G. *vogel*, Ital. and Dan. *foel*, Goth. *fajis*, a bird; can hardly be connected with *fy*.] A bird; often unchanged in the plural (the *fowl* of the air); now very commonly a cock or hen; a barn-door or domestic fowl.—*a.* To catch or kill wild fowls.—**Fowler**, *fo* *ul* *er*, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls.—**Fowling-piece**, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

Fox, *fo* *ks*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fox*; G. *fuchs*, L. G. *fox*, *vos*, Prov. E. *fat*, Goth. *fauho*, *fox*, Fries. (E. *vizen*) was he A. Sax. *for* she-fox.] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog, remarkable for his cunning, and preying on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals; a sly, cunning fellow.—*s.* and *t.* To turn sour; applied to beer when it sours in fermenting.—**Fox-bat**, *n.* A name for some of the largest of the bat tribe inhabiting the Australian region.—**Fox-brush**, *a.* The tail of a fox.—**Fox-earth**, *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.—**Foxed**, *fo* *ks* *ed*, *p.* and *a.* Marked with brownish stains or spots, as paper.—**Foxglove**, *fo* *ks* *gl* *uv*, *n.* [A. Sax. *foesglufa*, lit. fox's glove.] A common British plant, conspicuous by its tall spike of large showy flowers in long one-sided racemes; digitalis.—**Fox-hound**, *a.* A hound for chasing foxes, of great fleetness, strength, and perseverance, and with a keen scent.—**Fox-hunt**, *n.* The chase or

hunting of a fox with hounds.—**Fox-hunter**, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.—**Fox-hunt, *n.* The pursuit of the fox.—**Foxish**, *fo* *ks* *ish*, *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.—**Fox-shark**, *a.* A kind of shark, the *Sea-fox* or *Thresher*.—**Fox-sleep**, *a.* A feigned sleep.—**Foxtail-grass**, *a.* A name of various grasses from the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged.—**Foxy**, *fo* *ks* *i*, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; sly; suggestive of a fox or of cunning; sour; said of wine, beer, &c., which has soured in fermenting.**

Foyer, *fo* *ya*, *n.* [Fr., L. L. *foveum*, a hearth, L. *fovea*.] A crush-room or green-room in a theatre.

Fracas, *fra* *ka*, *n.* [Fr., from *fracasser*, to crash; It. *fracassare*, to break.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Fracido, *fra* *si* *do*, *a.* [L. *fractus*, mellow, soft.] Rotten from being too ripe; over-ripe; bot. of a pesty texture, between fleshy and pulpy.

Fraction, *fra* *sh* *on*, *n.* [Fr. *fraction*, from L. *fractio*, a breaking, from *frango*, *fractum*, to break; akin *frail*, *fragile*, *fragment*, *fracture*, *infringe*, &c.] The act of breaking; a fragment; a portion; a very small part; *arith.* and *alg.* one or more of the equal parts into which a unit or whole number is divided or supposed to be divided (as $\frac{1}{2}$, two fifths, $\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth, which are called vulgar fractions; $\frac{1}{100}$, decimal fractions).—**Fractional**, *frac* *sh* *on* *al*, *a.* Pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction.—**Fractionary**, *frac* *sh* *on* *ar* *y*, *a.* Fractional; pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing.

Fractionous, *frac* *sh* *us*, *a.* [From Prov. E. *frack*, to quarrel or chide.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful.—**Fractionally**, *frac* *sh* *us* *ly*, *adv.* In a fractionous manner; snappishly.—**Fractionousness**, *frac* *sh* *us* *ness*, *n.* A fractionous temper.

Fracture, *fra* *kt* *ur*, *n.* [L. *fractura*, from *frango*, *fractum*, to break.—**Fracture**, a breakage; a breach in a body, especially caused by violence; a crack; a rupture; *surv.* the breaking of a bone; *mineral* the characteristic manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.—*s.* **fractured**, *fracturing*. To cause fracture in; to break; to crack.

Fragile, *fra* *il* *e*, *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break.—**Fracture**, *Fracture*, the same word.] Brittle; easily broken; easily destroyed; frail.—**Fragility**, *fra* *il* *it* *y*, *n.* In a fragile manner.—**Fragleness**, *Frangility*, *fra* *il* *it* *ness*, *fra* *il* *it* *ty*, *n.* The condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; delicacy of substance.

Fragment, *frag* *men* *t*, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break.—**Fracture**.] A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking; anything left uncompleted; a part separated from the rest.—**Fragmental**, *frag* *men* *tal*, *a.* Composed of fragments; fragmentary.—**Frangementally**, *frag* *men* *ta* *ri* *ly*, *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; by piecemeal.—**Frangementariness**, *frag* *men* *ta* *ri* *ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being fragmentary.—**Frangementary**, *frag* *men* *ta* *ri*, *a.* Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; not complete or entire; disconnected.

Fragrant, *fra* *gran* *t*, *a.* [L. *fragrans*, *fragan* *ti*, *p.* of *frago*, to emit a scent.] Sweet of smell; affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; having an agreeable perfume; odoriferous.—**Fragrantly**, *fra* *gran* *ti* *ly*, *adv.* With sweet scent.—**Frangrance**, *fra* *gran* *ti*, *n.* The quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; perfume.

Frail, *fra* *il*, *n.* [Fr. *frêle*, O. Fr. *frail*, L. *fragilis*, fragile.] Easily broken; fragile; liable to fall and decay; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable; not strong against temptation to evil; liable to fall from virtue.—**Frailly**, *fra* *il* *ly*, *adv.* In a frail manner; weakly.—**Frailness**, *fra* *il* *ness*, *n.* The condition or quality of being frail.—**Frailty**, *fra* *il* *ty*, *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liahleness to be deceived or seduced; a fault proceeding from weakness; a foible.

Frail, *fra* *il*, *n.* [O. Fr. *frail*, *frapel*.] A basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported.

Frais, *fra* *is*, *n.* [Fr., same word as *frices* (see a bullock).] Fort. A defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.—**Fraised**, *fra* *is* *ed*, *a.* Fortified with a fraise.

Frambesia, *fram* *be* *si* *a*, *n.* [Fr. *framboise*, a raspberry.] The yaws, a contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles and some parts of Africa, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences; whence the name.

Frame, *fram*, *v. t.*—**framed**, *fram* *ing*, [A. Sax. *framman*, to form, make, elect, from *fram*, from, strong, forward—*from*, prep.; O. Sax. *framman*, O. Fr. *frama*, Ital. *frama*, to accomplish.] To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; to make, compose, contrive, devise, invent, fabricate; to fit, as for a specific end; to adjust, shape, conform; to surround or provide with a frame, as a picture.—*a.* Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure; specifically, bodily structure; make or build of a person; the main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the whole; framework; some kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; particular state, as of the mind; temper or disposition.—**Frameable**, *fram* *ma* *bl*, *a.* Capable of being framed.—**Frame-bridge**, *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.—**Frame-house**, *n.* A house constructed with a wooden skeleton.—**Framer**, *fram* *er*, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.—**Frame-saw**, *n.* A thin saw stretched on a frame, without which it would not have sufficient rigidity for working.—**Framework**, *fram* *werk*, *n.* A structure or fabric for supporting anything; a frame; fabric; structure.—**Framing**, *fram* *ing*, *n.* A framework or frame; a system of frames.

Frampold, *fram* *ps* *old*, *n.* [Comp. W. *framp*, peevish, testy; *psold*, to grow angry.] Unruly; peevish; quarrelsome. [Shak.]

Frane, *fran* *k*, *n.* [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1200.] A French silver coin and money of account of the value of a little over 6d. English money, and divided into 100 centimes.

Franchise, *fran* *ch* *is*, *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free. FRANK.] A particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or government; the right of voting for a parliamentary or other representative.—*s.* **franchisees**. [Shak.]

Franciscan, *fran* *si* *kan*, *n.* A mendicant order of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi about 1210, and of heretics called *Minorites*, or from the colour of their habit *Gray Friars*.—*a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

Francolin, *fran* *ko* *lin*, *n.* [Dim. of Pg. *frango*, a hen.] A bird closely allied to the partridges, found throughout the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia.

Frano-tirer, *fran* *te* *rer*, *n.* [Fr., lit. a tree-shooter.] One of a body of irregular sharpshooters organized in France in the war of 1870, and employed in guerrilla warfare.

Frangible, *fran* *gi* *bl*, *a.* [From L. *frango*, to break.—**Fracture**.] Capable of being broken; brittle.—**Frangent**, *fran* *gi* *ent*, *a.* Causing fractures.—**Frangibility**, *Frangibleness*, *fran* *gi* *bil* *it* *y*, *fran* *gi* *bil* *it* *ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

Frangipanni, *fran* *gi* *pan* *ni*, *n.* A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree.

Frank, *fran* *k*, *n.* [Fr. *franc*, free, originally free like the Franks, the word being from the name of this old Germanic tribe or nation.] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; open; candid; ingenuous; using no disguise; generous or liberal.—*a.* The signature of a member of parliament or other specially privileged person formerly securing transmission of a letter free of postage.—*s.* **frank**, To send by means of a frank; to transmit free of expense.—**Frankly**, *fran* *k* *ly*, *adv.* In a frank manner; openly;

candidly.—**Frankness**, frangk'nes, n. The state or quality of being frank.—**Frank-hearted**, a. Having a frank open disposition.—**Frank-heartedness**, n.—**Frank-pledge**, a. [A pledge given by free men.] An institution in early England by which the members of a tithing, composed of ten householders, were made responsible for each other, so that if one committed an offence the others were bound to make reparation.

Frank, frangk, n. One of the ancient German races of the Franks; a native of Franconia; a name given by the Orientals to the inhabitants of western Europe.—**Frankish**, frangk'ish, a. Belonging or pertaining to the Franks.

Frankfort, frangk'fort, n. A fine black pigment used in copperplate printing.

Frankincense, frangk'ins-ens, n. [That is, pure, unadulterated incense.] A gum resin obtained from a tree somewhat resembling the gum oak in a wooded part of the mountains of India, which, when burned, exhales a strong aromatic odour.

Franklin, frangk'lin, n. [O. Fr. *frankelins*, *franchelins*, from L. L. *francolinus*, from *francus*, free. **FRANK**, a.] A freholder; a yeoman; one whose estate was free of any feudal superior.

Frantic, frant'ik, a. [Fr. *frénétique*, from *fr.* *phreneticus*, from *gr.* *phrenis*, mental disorder, frenzy, from *phren*, the mind, and *hain*, mad; raving; furious; outrageous; distracted (a *frantic* parson); characterized by violence, fury, and disorder (a *frantic* outbreak).—**Frantically**, frant'ik-ly, adv. In a frantic or furious manner.—**Frantically**, frant'ik-nes, n.

Frap, frap, vt.—**frapped**, **frapping**. [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, to trap, of Scandinavian origin.] *Fraps* to make fast or tight, as by passing ropes round a sail or a weakened vessel, or by binding tackle with yarn.

Fraternai, frat'ernal, a. [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother; a word cog. with E. *brother*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming or proceeding from brothers.—**Fraternally**, frat'ernal-ly, adv. In a fraternal manner.—**Fraternity**, fra-ter-ni-ty, n. [Fr. *fraternité*; L. *fraternitas*.] The state or relationship of a brother; a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood; a society; a class or profession of men.—**Fraternization**, frat'er-ul-iz-ash-on, n. The act of fraternizing.—**Fraternize**, frat'er-niz, vt. To associate or hold fellowship; to hold sympathetic intercourse; to have congenial sympathies and intercourse.—**Fraternizer**, frat'er-iz-er, n. One who fraternizes.—**Fratricide**, frat'ri-sid, n. [L. *fratricida*, the crime, *fratrida*, the criminal—*frater*, and *caedo*, to kill.] The crime of murdering a brother; one who murders or kills a brother.—**Fratricidal**, frat'ri-sid'al, a. Pertaining to or involving fratricide.

Fraud, fraud, n. [L. *fraus*, *fraudis*, Fr. *fraude*; hence *de-fraud*.] An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceit; deception; imposition. . . Deceit is used of the mental process which underlies any proceeding intended to deceive; *deception* signifies the procedure by which deceit is carried out, and also that which deceives, misleads, or imposes on; while *fraud* is an act, or a series of acts of deceit, by which we attempt to benefit ourselves at the expense of another.—**Fraudful**, fraud'ful, a. Full of or characterized by fraud; containing fraud or deceit.—**Fraudfully**, fraud'ful-ly, adv. In a fraudulent manner.—**Fraudless**, fraud'les, a. Free from fraud.—**Fraudlessly**, fraud'les-ly, adv. In a fraudless manner.—**Fraudlessness**, fraud'les-nes, n. State or quality of being fraudless.—**Fraudulence**, fraud'ul-ens, n. [L. *fraudulentia*.] The quality of being fraudulent.—**Fraudulent**, fraud'ul-ent, a. [L. *fraudulentus*.] Using fraud in making bargains, contracts, &c.; given to using fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud.—**Fraudulently**, fraud'ul-ent-ly, adv.

In a fraudulent manner.—**Fraudulentness**, fraud'ul-ent-nes, n.

Frave, frav, n. [A participial form from old verb *frav*, to load, a form of *fracht*. **FANNEY**.] Freightless; *Ag.* filled, stored, charged, abounding; pregnant (a scheme *frave* with mischief).—**Fravtage**, frav'taj, n. Loading; cargo. [Shak.]

Fray, fra, n. [Abbrev. of *fray*.] An affray; a broil, quarrel, or violent riot.—**et.** To fright; to terrify.

Fray, fra, vt. [Fr. *frayer*, from L. *fricare*, to rub (whence also *friction*).] To rub; to rub away the surface of; to fret, as cloth by wearing or the skin by friction.—**a.** A frayed or rubbed place.

Freak, frek, n. [A. Sax. *fræc*, greedy, bold.—Icel. *fræk*, greedy, exorbitant; Dan. *fræk*, bold, G. *fræk*, saucy.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank.—**Frakish**, frek'ish, a. Addicted to freaks; whimsical; capricious; fanciful; grotesque.—**Frakishly**, frek'ish-ly, adv. In a freakish manner.—**Frakishness**, frek'ish-nes, n. Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Freak, frek, vt. [Connected with *frakish*, *fræk*.] To variegate; to checker.

Freckle, frek'l, n. [O. E. *freckles*, *freckens*, *freckles* (akin to *fræk*, to variegate); Icel. *frækur*, Dan. *frægur*, freckles; comp. G. *fleck*, a spot.] A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands; any small spot or discoloration.—**et.** and **l.** To mark or become marked with freckles.—**Freckled**, frek'ld, pp. and **a.** Marked with freckles.—**Freckledness**, frek'ld-nes, n. The state of being freckled.—**Freckly**, frek'li, a. Covered with freckles.

Free, fré, a. [A. Sax. *fré*, *fréd*—Icel. *fré*, Dan. and Sw. *frí*, D. *vrí*, G. *frei*, Goth. *fris*, free; allied to *friend*, Goth. *fríjon*, to love; Skt. *prí*, to love; perhaps also to L. *prívus*, one's own, *prívatus*, private.] Not being under necessity or restraint; physical or moral; exempt from subjection to the will of others; being at liberty; not in confinement; not under an arbitrary or despotic government; incited by a free people; capable of being used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of without charge; unrestricted; open; not obstructed; going beyond due limits in speaking or acting; open; candid; frank; without care; unconcerned; liberal; not unimmoderate; profuse; gratuitous; given with readiness; good-will; clear; exempt; having got rid; not encumbered, affected, or oppressed; with *from*, and sometimes *of*; invested with or enjoying certain immunities; having certain privileges; with *of* (a man *free* of the city of London); *bot.* applied to parts which are not united together; *chem.* not chemically combined with any other body.—**Free** *agency*, the state of acting freely or without necessity or constraint of the will.—**Free Church of Scotland**, that ecclesiastical body which seceded from the Established Church at the Disruption in 1843.—**Free labour**, labour performed by free persons in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free** *love*, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony; *To marry free* with, to intermeddle with; to use liberties with; to help one's self to.—**Free and easy**, unconstrained; regardless of conventionalities.—**et.**—**Free**, *freem.* To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disentangle; to disengage; to rid; to strip; to clear; to set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to manumit; to loose; to exempt, as from some oppressive condition or duty; to clear from stain; to absolve from some charge.—**Free and easy**, n. A sort of club held in public-houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, &c.—**Free-board**, n. Now, the part of a ship's side between the gunwale and the line of flotation.—**Freebooter**, fré'bt-er, n. [D. *vrijbutler*, G. *Freibüter*, Boor.] One who wanders about for booty or plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.—**Freebooting**, fré'bt-ing, a. Lying or acting as a freebooter; pertaining to or like freebooting.—

a. Robbery; plunder; pillage.—**Freebooty**, fré'bt-ty, n. Pillage or plunder by freebooters.—**Freeborn**, fré'born, n. Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.—**Freeborn**, fré'born, a. A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.—**Freedom**, fré'dom, n. The state of being free; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, or constraint; liberty; independence; frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness; permission; liberality; aristocratic privileges (the *freedom* of a city); ease or facility of doing anything; license; improper familiarity (in this sense with a plural).—**Free-grace**, a. Voluntary and unmerited favour.—**Free-hand**, fré'hand, n. Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments.—**Free-headed**, a. Open-handed; liberal.—**Free-hearted**, a. Open; frank; unreserved; liberal; charitable; generous.—**Free-heartedly**, adv. In a free-hearted manner.—**Free-heartedness**, n.—**Freehold**, fré'hold, n. *Law*, an estate in real property, held either in fee simple or fee tail or for life; an estate for which the owner owes no duty or service except to the crown.—**Freeholder**, fré'hold-er, n. *Law*, the possessor of a freehold.—**Free-lance**, n. One of the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages; one unattached to any party; one who fights for his own hand.—**Free-liver**, fré'liv-er, n. One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.—**Free-ly**, fré'ly, adv. In a free manner.—**Free-man**, fré'man, n. A man who is free; one not a slave or vassal; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.—**Free-martin**, fré'mar-tin, n. A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf; generally barren.—**Free-mason**, fré'má-s'n, a. A person belonging to a society of organization the members of which call themselves free and accepted masons.—**Free-masonry**, fré'má-s'n-ry, n. The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated.—**Free-ness**, fré'nes, n. The state or quality of being free.—**Free-pass**, a. A permission to pass free, as by railway, &c.—**Free-part**, a. A port where ships may be unloaded and goods deposited without payment of customs.—**Free-er**, fré'er, n. One who frees.—**Free-school**, n. A school in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition.—**Free-speech**, fré'spé-ek, n. Accustomed to speak without reserve.—**Free-speechness**, fré'spé-ek-nes, n. The quality of being free-speech.—**Free-stone**, fré'stón, n. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.—**Free-thinker**, fré'thu-nt-er, n. One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; an unbeliever; a sceptic.—**Free-thinking**, fré'think-ing, n.—**Free-thought**, fré'thát, a. The beliefs or ways of thinking of freethinkers.—**Free-trade**, n. Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular from customs duties levied on foreign commodities.—**Free-trader**, n. An advocate of free-trade.—**Free-will**, n. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness; spontaneousness.—**et.**—**Free**, *volunt.* spontaneous.

Freeze, fréz, vt.—**Freezes** (pret.), **Freezen** (pp.), **Freezing** (ppr.). [A. Sax. *frýzan*, *frózan*—D. *vriesen*, Icel. *frýza*, Dan. *frýse*, G. *frieren*; same root as L. *frigus*, hear-frost. Akin *frere*, *fruct*.] To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; used impersonally (it *freezes* hard); to become chilled in body with cold.—**et.** To congeal or cause to freeze; to be hardened into ice; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.—**a.** The act of freezing; frost. [Colloq.]—**Freezable**, fré'z-á-bl, a. Capable of being frozen.—**Freezer**, fré'z-er, n. One who or that which freezes.—**Freezing-point**, n. That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; the temperature at which ordinarily water freezes. By the

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; G, see; J, job; N, Fr. non; ng, sing; vn, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shaw.

Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero; by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero. — **Freezing-mixture**, *n.* A mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. — **Froese**, *fr'oz*, *n.* and *a.* Conspired by cold; frosty; subject to severe frost; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; unamphipathetic. — **Froeseless**, *fr'oz-less*, *n.* A state of being frozen.

Freight, *frít*, *n.* [Formerly *fracht*—D. *wragt*, Dan. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*, G. *fracht*, a freight or cargo. *Fravovv.*] The cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; the price paid for the use of a ship or part of a ship to transport goods; the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods.—*v.t.* To load (a ship) with goods; to hire for the transportation of goods.—**Freightage**, *frít'áj*, *n.* The act or process of freighting; money paid for freight; freight or lading (*Mil.*). — **Freighter**, *frít'er*, *n.* One who freights.—**Freightless**, *frít'les*, *a.* Destitute of freight.

Froemosee, *fré* 'ena, *n.* [From L. *infructuosus*, *fructuosus*, *noctuosus*.] — **Froemosee**, *fré-mé-sé*, *n.* Noisy and tumultuous; raging.

French, *frénsh*, *a.* [O. Fr. *franchots*, *francois*, Mod. Fr. *français*, from *France*, which received its name from the *Frenks*.] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants. — *a.* The language spoken by the people of France; collectively the French people. — **French-bean**, *n.* A species of bean; the kidney-bean. — **French-chalk**, *n.* A variety of talc resembling chalk, of a pearly white or grayish colour. — **French-horn**, *n.* A musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouth-piece to the other end. — **Frenchify**, *frénsh'í-fí*, *v.t.* To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners. — **Frenchman**, *frénsh'mán*, *n.* A man of the French nation; a native or naturalized inhabitant of France. — **French-polish**, *n.* Gumlac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface. — **French-white**, *n.* Finely pulverized talc.

Frenetic, *fré-net'ík*, *fré-net'ík-al*, *a.* [Same word as *frantic*. *Fænar.*] Frenzied; frantic. — **Frenetically**, *fré-net'ík-al-í*, *adv.* In a frenzied or frenzied manner.

Frenzy, *frénz'í*, *n.* [O. Fr. *frénésie*, Mod. Fr. *frénésie*; from Gr. *phrenesis*, *phrenesis*, mental derangement; from *phren*, the mind. *Fænaric.*] Distraction; delirium; madness; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement of the mental faculties.—*v.i.* — **Frenzied**, *frénz'í*, *v.i.* To drive to madness; to render frenzied. — **Frenzied**, *frénz'í-d*, *a.* Pertaining to frenzy. — **Frenzied**, *frénz'í-d*, *p. and a.* Affected with frenzy or madness; maddened; frantic. — **Frenziedly**, *frénz'í-d-í*, *adv.* Madly; distractedly.

Frequent, *fré-kwén't*, *a.* [Fr. *frequent*, from L. *frequentis*, *frequentis*, common, usual, full, crowded; same root as *farcio*, to cram (whence *farcis*).] Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; doing a thing often; inclined to indulge in any practice.—*v.i.* (*fré-kwén't*). [L. *frequentis*, *fré-kwén't-er*.] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually. — **Frequently**, *fré-kwén't-í*, *adv.* [L. *frequentia*.] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly. — **Frequency**, *fré-kwén-sí*, *n.* The state of being frequent; a frequent return or occurrence; the condition of being often repeated at short intervals. — **Frequentation**, *fré-kwén-tá'shon*, *n.* The act or custom of frequenting. — **Frequentative**, *fré-kwén-tá-tív*, *a.* Gram. serving to express the frequent repetition of an action; applied to certain verbs.—*a.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action. — **Frequentative**, *fré-kwén-tér*, *n.* One who frequents. — **Frequently**, *fré-kwén't-í*, *adv.* Often; many times, at short intervals, repeatedly; commonly. — **Frequentness**, *fré-kwén-té-nés*, *n.*

Fresco, *fré'sk'ó*, *a. pl.* **Frescoes** and **Frescoes**, *fré'sk'ó*. [It. *fresco*, from being executed on fresh plaster. *Fænar.*] A method of painting on wall with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid

with mortar not yet dry.—*v.t.* To paint in fresco, *as wallis*.

Fresh, *frésh*, *a.* [A. Sax. *frés*, whence *fresh* by a common metathesis—D. *versch*, *toel*, *frósch*, *frósch*, Dan. *frósk*, *frísk*, G. *frisch*; hence It. *Sp.* and *Fr.* *frasco*, *Fr. fruis*, *frúsch*, *frúsch*, *Frúsch* is a form of the same word.] Full of health and strength; vigorous; strong; brisk; lively; bright; not faded; undecayed; unimpaired by time; in good condition; not stale; not exhausted with labour or exertion; renewed in strength; reinvigorated; refreshing; health-giving; applied to pure cool water, and also to a rather strong wind; vivid; clearly remembered; new; recently grown, made, or obtained; not salt or salted.—*a.* A freshet; a spring of fresh water; a flood; an overflowing; an inundation. — **Fresher**, *frésh-er*, *v.t.* To make fresh; to give a fresh appearance or character; to make to feel fresh; to refresh; to revive.—*v.t.* To grow fresh; to grow strong (the wind *freshens*). — **Freshet**, *frésh'é-t*, *n.* A small stream of fresh water; a flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow.—**Freshly**, *frésh'í*, *adv.* In a fresh manner. — **Freshman**, *frésh'mán*, *n.* A novice; a student of the first year in a university. — **Freshness**, *frésh'nés*, *n.* The condition or quality of being fresh.—**Fresh-water**, *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt.

Fret, *frét*, *v.t.* — **Fretted**, *frét'ted*. [A. Sax. *frizan*, to eat, to gnaw, devour; D. *vraten*, G. *frassen*, O. H. G. *frassan*. Goth. *fratan*, to eat, all from *preña*—E. *for*, *intense*, and verb to eat.] To gnaw; to eat into; to rub or wear away; to fray; to chafe; to gall; to wear away so as to diminish; to impair; to agitate; to disturb (to *fret* the surface of the seal); to chafe the mind off; to irritate; to tease; to make angry.—*v.t.* To become frayed or chafed; to be chafed or irritated; to become vexed or angry; to utter peevish expressions; to boil or work as angry feelings; to rankle.—*a.* A state of chafing or irritation; vexation; anger. — **Fretful**, *frét'fúl*, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; peevish; in a state of vexation. — **Fretfully**, *frét'fúl-í*, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly. — **Fretfulness**, *frét'fúl-nés*, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humour. — **Fretter**, *frét'er*, *n.* One who frets.

Fret, *frét*, *a.* [O. Fr. *frater*, to interlace, *fratris*, a grating; from L. *stratum*, *stratum*, *Comp.* also A. Sax. *frates*, ornaments.] A kind of ornament formed of bands or fillets variously combined, but most frequently arranged in rectangular forms; a piece of perforated ornamental work on the finger-boards of some stringed instruments, to regulate the pitch of the notes.—*v.t.* To ornament or furnish with frets; to variegate; to diversify. — **Fretted**, *frét'ted*, *a.* Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular or other forms. — **Fretter**, *frét'er*, *n.* One who or that which frets. — **Fretty**, *frét'í*, *a.* Adorned with fretwork. — **Fretwork**, *frét'wérk*, *n.* An ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; designs cut through a thin plate of wood. — **Fret-saw**, *n.* A small saw for cutting fretwork.

Friable, *frí-á-bl*, *a.* [L. *friabilis*, from *frio*, *frictus*, to crumble down.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder. — **Friability**, *frí-á-bl-í-tés*, *n.* The quality of being friable.

Friar, *frí-er*, *n.* [Formerly *frere*, *Fr. frere*, O. Fr. *frere*, a brother, from L. *frater*, *fratris*, a brother. *Buornsa.*] A person belonging to one of the Roman Catholic mendicant religious orders or brotherhoods—Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustines, &c.; a monk. — **Friarly**, *frí-er-í*, *a.* Like or pertaining to friars. — **Friary**, *frí-er-í*, *n.* A convent of friars; a monastery.

Fribble, *frí-bl*, *a.* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr. *frivole*, *frivolous*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.—*a.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow.—*v.t.* — **Fribbled**, *frí-bl'ed*. To act the fribble; to trifle. — **Fribbler**, *frí-bl'er*, *n.* A trifier; a coxcomb. — **Fribbling**, *frí-bl'ing*, *a.* Frivolous; trifling.

Friendless, *frí-an-les*, *a.* [Fr. etymology doubtful.] A friendless or other preparation of wool.

Friendless, *frí-an-les*, *n.* [Fr. *fricasse*, from *fricasser*, to cook in this way; etymology doubtful.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a strong sauce in a frying-pan or a like utensil.—*v.t.* — **Friendless**, *frí-an-les*. To dress in fricassee.

Friction, *frík-shon*, *n.* [L. *frictio*, *frictio*, from *frico*, *frictio*, to rub, to rub down.] The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; *moek*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—**Friction**, *frík-shon*, *n.* [L. *frictio*.] The act of rubbing; friction.—**Frictive**, *frík-a-tív*, *a.* A term applied to certain letters produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs, as *f*, *v*, *s*, &c.—**Frictional**, *frík-shon-al*, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.—**Frictionless**, *frík-shou-less*, *a.* Having no friction.—**Friction-clutch**, *n.* A species of loose coupling much used for connecting pieces in machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged.—**Friction-powder**, *n.* A compound which readily liquefies by friction.—**Friction-rollers**, *n.* Small rollers or cylinders placed under heavy bodies when they are required to be moved a short distance on the surface of the ground.—**Friction-tube**, *n.* A small tube used in firing cannon, heat being generated in it by friction.—**Friction-wheel**, *n.* *Mech.* One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis.

Friday, *frí-dá*, *n.* [A. Sax. *Fríggæ*, G. *Freitag*, the day sacred to *Fríggæ*, or *Frea*, the Teutonic goddess.] The sixth day of the week.—**Good Friday**, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, kept sacred as the day of Christ's crucifixion.

Friend, *frénd*, *n.* [A. Sax. *frind*, virtually a pres. part. of *frén*, to love; like Goth. *fríjanda*, from *fríjan*, to love; D. *vrind*, *fríend*, G. *fründ*, a friend. *Fænar.*] One who is attached to another by affection; one who has esteem and regard for another and loves his society; one not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one who looks with favour upon a cause, institution, or the like; also a term of salutation or familiar address.—**Society of Friends**, the name assumed by the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers.—**To friends with**, to feel as a friend towards; to be friendly towards; may be used when a single person is the friend of another.—*v.t.* To befriend; to support or aid.—**Friendless**, *frénd'les*, *a.* Destitute of friends.—**Friendlessness**, *frénd'les-nés*, *n.* The state of being friendless.—**Friendlike**, *frénd'lík*, *a.* Like a friend; like that which marks a friend.—**Friendly**, *frénd'lí*, *adv.* In a friendly manner.—**Friendliness**, *frénd'lí-nés*, *n.* The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will; exercise of benevolence or kindness.—**Friendly**, *frénd'lí*, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; amicable; befitting friends; not hostile; favourable; propitious.—**Friendly societies**, associations chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their relatives or others in case of death.—*Syn.* under **AMICABLE**. — *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably. (*Shak.*) — **Friendship**, *frénd'shíp*, *n.* The feeling that subsists between friends or binds them to one another; attachment to a person; mutual attachment; kind regard; intimacy; kindness.

Frier, *frí-er*, *n.* Under **FR.**

Fries, *frís*, *n.* The language of Friesland; **Frisian**—**Frische**, *fré'sh*, *a.* Frisian.

Fries, *fré*, *n.* [Fr. *frise*—It. *frigio*, *Sp. friso*, probably from Ar. *friso*, a ledge on

a wall.] Arch. that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments.

Frisse, frisa, a. [Fr. from, probably from Friesland, once the principal seat of its manufacture.] A coarse woollen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side.—s.t.—Frisse, frisinge. To form a shaggy nap on; to fringe; to curl.—Frisse, frisa, a. Napped; shaggy with nap or frisse.

Frigate, frigate, a. [Fr. frigate, it. frigate; Sp. and Pg. fragata; origin doubtful.] Among ships of war of the older class, a vessel of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; a ship of war with a high speed and great fighting power.—Frigate bird, a. A tropical seabird allied to the cormorant, remarkable for its powers of flight.

Fright, frit, a. [A. Sax. fritha, fritho, fear; Dan. Frygt, G. Furcht, D. vreesen, fear. Fear is probably akin in origin.] sudden and violent fear; a sudden fit of "or dread; terror; a person of a shocking, disagreeable, or ridiculous appearance in person or dress.—s.t. To frighten; to fright; to scare.—Frischen friten, s.t. To strike with fright; to terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly.—Frischenable, friten-a-b, a. That may be frightened.—Frightful, fritful, a. Causing fright; terrible; dreadful; awful; horrid; terrific.—Frightfully, fritful-li, adv. In a frightful manner; dreadfully; horribly; terribly; shockingly.—Frightfulness, fritful-ness, a. The quality of being frightful.—Frightless, frit'less, a. Free from fright.

Frigid, frigid, a. [L. frigidus, from frigus, to be cold, akin to frigus, to be numb or stiff; Gr. frigous, cold. Frigid is of same origin.] Cold; wanting heat or warmth; of a very low temperature; cold in feeling or manner; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal, fire, energy, spirit, or animation; stiff; haughty; forbidding; lifeless.—Frigid zones, in geog. the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles. Frigidities, frigidities, a. The state or quality of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth; coldness of feeling or manner; want of animation, ardour, or vivacity.—Frigidly, frit'id-li, adv. In a frigid manner.—Frigidness, a. The state of being frigid.—Frigoride, frigidical, frig-o-rid-i-kal, a. [Fr. frigoris, frigus, frigoris, cold, and factu, to make.] Causing cold.

Frill, frill, a. [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold; from Fr. friller, to shiver, from L. frigidulus, dim. from frigidus, cold. F. orn.] A crimped or ornamental edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt; a somewhat similar trimming on something else; a ruffle.—s.t. To decorate with a frill.—Frilled, frill, pp. or a. Decked with a frill or frills, or something similar.—Frilling, frilling, a. Frills; ruffles.

Fringe, frin, a. [Fr. frange, frange, It. frangia, from L. Ambrosia, frange; akin to Abru, a fibre.] An ornament to the borders of garments, furniture, &c., consisting of threads attached at one end, the other hanging loose; something resembling a fringe; an edging; margin; extremity; optics, one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction.—s.t. To adorn or border with or as with a fringe.—Fringed, frind, pp. and a. Bordered or ornamented with a fringe or fringes.—Fringe-tree, a. A small American tree having snow-white flowers, which hang down like a fringe.—Frimy, frin'ji, a. Adorned with fringes.

Fringilla, frin-jil-lin-us, a. [L. fringilla, a finch.] Pertaining to the finches.—Frippery, frip'ri, a. [Fr. friperie, old clothes, from friper, to rumple, to spoil; from O.Fr. fraps, ras, tatter.] Old or cast-off clothes; waste matter; useless things; trifles; traffic in old clothes.—s. Trifling; contemptible.

Friesland, frisl-an, a. Belonging to Friesland.—a. A native of Friesland; the language of Friesland.

Frisch, frisk, s.t. [O.Fr. friscus, brisk, lively, from the Germanic adjective corresponding to E. fresh, Pass.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in gaiety or frolic; to frolic.—a. A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.—Frischer, frisk'er, a. One who frolics.—Frischet, frisk'et, a. [Fr. friscage, from the frequency of its motion.] Frost; a light frame hung to the tympan for keeping the sheet in proper position while being printed.—Frischli, frisk'li, a. Frisky; frolicsome.—Frischli, frisk'li, adv. In a frisky manner.—Frischness, frisk'ness, a. The state or quality of being frisky.—Friskey, frisk'i, a. Fond of frolicking or capering; lively; frolicsome.

Frit, frit, a. [Fr. fritte, from frit, fried, pp. of frire, from L. frigo, fricium, to roast. Far.] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace.

Frit, frith, a. Same as Frith. Fritillary, frit'li-la-ri, a. [L. fritillus, a dice-box; from chequered markings.] The popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions; also of several British butterflies.

Fritter, frit'er, a. [Fr. friture, lit. a frying, from L. frigo, fricium, to fry. Far.] A small piece of anything cut to be fried; also a fragment or shred.—s.t. To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.—To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; to spend frivolously or in trifles.

Frivolous, frivo-lus, a. [L. frivulus, frivolous, silly, trifling; same root as frico, to rub (whence fricium).] Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; trifling; trivial given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.—Frivolously, frivo-lus-li, adv. In a frivolous or trifling; insignificant; also, the act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.—F. vobely, frivo-lus-li, adv. In a frivolous manner.—Frivolousness, frivo-lus-ness, a. The quality of being frivolous.

Friser, friz, s.t.—Frisse, frisinge, [Fr. friser, O.Fr. friser, to curl, frise, friscoe cloth. F. pass.] To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls or rings; to burl, as the nap of cloth.—a. That which is frizzled or curled.—Frisle, frisl, s.t.—Frisled, frising, [Dim. from frise.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz.—a. A curl; a lock of hair crisped.—Frisier, frisk'er, a. One who frizzes.—Frisily, frisky, frisk'li, frisl, a. Curly.

Fro, fo, adv. [A. Sax. from, Icel. frá, from; short form of from.] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase to and fro.

Frock, frok, a. [Fr. froc, a monk's habit; L. L. frocus, fucus, so called because fucus, woolly, from L. fucus, a flock of wool.] Primarily an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by females and children.—Frock-coat, a. A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind; a surcoat.—Froched, frok, a. Clothed in a frock.

Frog, frog, a. [A. Sax. frogga, frogga, frise; D. vrosch, G. Frosch, Dan. Frø, Icel. froskr.] The name of various amphibians having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail, and with great powers of leaping; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.—Frog-eater, a. One who eats frogs; a term of contempt for a Frenchman.—Froggy, frog'gy, a. A place abounding in frogs.—Frog-sh, a. A fish with a wide and flattened head, larger than the body, a gaping mouth with many teeth, and sparcous gill-covers.—Frog-ly, Frog-hopper, a. A small leaping insect, the larva of which are found on plants infested in a frothy liquid known as cuckoo-spit.—Frog-spit, Frog-spittle, a. The frothy liquid of the larva of the frog-hopper.—Froggy, frog'gy, a. Having or abounding in frogs.

Frog, frog, a. [Fr. froc, a frog or toad on a frog.] A fastening for a frock or coat in the form of a tassel or large button passed

through a loop on the breast; the loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.—s.t.—Fropped, froppings. To ornament or fasten with a frog.

Frolic, frolik, a. [From D. vrolijk, from vro-O.Fr. vro, Dan. vro, glad, and ligh-O.Fr. ligh, so G. frohlich, from froh, joyful, and lich, like.] Gay; merry; full of mirth; dancing, playing, or frolicking about.—a. A wild or merry prank; a flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a scene of gaiety and mirth; a merry-making.—s.t.—Frolicked, frolik'ed, frolicking. To play merry pranks; to play frolics of levity, mirth, and glee.—Frolicsome, frolik'som, frolik-sum, frolik-sum, a. Full of gaiety and mirth; given to frolics; sportive.—Frolicsome, frolik-sum-li, adv. In a frolicsome manner.—Frolicsome, frolik-sum-ness, a.

Frore, from, prep. [A. Sax. from, from, O. Sax. O.H.G. and Goth. from, from; Icel. from, forward, frá, from; Dan. from, fra, from; cog. with L. pro in proinde, the day after to-morrow, Gr. pro, before, Skr. parava, beyond. Allied to far, forth, &c.] Out of the neighbourhood of; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively; the antithesis and correlative of from is to.

Frore, frore, a. [L. frore, fronda, a leaf.] Bot. a term used to designate the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants.—Frore, frore, a. Covered with leaves.—Frore, frore, s.t. [L. frondescere.] To unfold leaves or become leafy.—Frore, frore, a. Bot. the precise time in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves; the act of bursting into leaf.—Frore, frore, a. Producing frore.—Frore, frore, a. A little frore.—Frore, frore, a. Bot. covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.—Frore, frore, a. Bot. producing leaves and flowers on one part.

Frore, frore, a. [Fr. frore, L. frore, frore, the forehead (allied to E. brow; seen also in affront, confront, &c.)] The forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; the whole face; boldness of disposition; impudence; the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the face or fore part; the foremost rank; the van; position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of anything; a set of false hair or curls for a lady.—To come to the frore, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c.—a. Relating to the front or face; having a position in the front.—s.t. To oppose face to face; to stand in front of or over against; to face; to appear in the presence of; to confront; to supply with a front; to adorn in front.—s.t. To have the face or front in some direction.—Frore, frore, a. The front part of any structure or object; extent of front.—Frore, frore, a. Something worn on the forehead; a frontlet; an ornamental band for the hair; arch a little pediment over a door or window.—a. Belonging to the forehead.—Frore, frore, a. The door in the front wall of a building; generally the principal entrance.—Frore, frore, a. [Fr. frontière, a frontier, a border.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country, the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country, the marches; the border.—Frore, frore, a. [L. L. frontispicium, from L. frore, and specio, to view.] An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book or at the beginning.—Frore, frore, a. Wanting shame or modesty; of unblushing front.—Frore, frore, a. A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

Frore, frore, a. [A. Sax. frore, pp. of frore, to freeze. F. pass.] Froren; frosty; a poetic word.

Frost, frost, a. [A. Sax. frost, frost, from frore, to freeze; Icel. Dan. Sv. and G. frost, D. vros, F. pass.] That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the

congelation of water; frosting weather; frozen dew; rime; hear-frost; coldness or severity of manes or feeling.—*f.* To injure by frost; to cover or ornament with anything resembling hear-frost, as with white sugar; to furnish with frost-nails.—*Frosted glass*, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency.—*Frost-bite*, *n.* A state of insensibility or deadness with arrested circulation in any part of the body, such as the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe frost.—*f.*—*frost-bit* (pret.), *frost-bitten*, *frost-bit* (pp.); *frost-biting* (ppr.). To affect with frost-bite.—*Frothily*, *frô'th-î-lî*, *adv.* In a frothy manner; with froth or excessive cold; without warmth of affection; coldly.—*Frothiness*, *frô'th-i-nês*, *n.* The state or quality of being frothy.—*Frothing*, *frô'ting*, *n.* A coating resembling frost; the composition resembling hear-frost used to cover cake, &c.—*Frost-nail*, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.—*Frostwork*, *frô'st-wêrk*, *n.* The beautiful covering of hear-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects.—*Frothy*, *frô'th-î*, *a.* Attended with froth; of a frothing temperature; affected by frost; without warmth of affection or courage; resembling hear-frost; gray-haired.

Froth, *frô'th*, *n.* [A Scandinavian word—*foel*, *frô'th*, *frô'th*, Dan. *frøde*, *frôth*, *foam*.] The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; light talk; mere words without sense; empty, unsubstantial matter.—*f.* To cause to foam or produce froth; to vent, or give expression to what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless.—*f.* To foam; to throw up or out froth.—*Frothily*, *frô'th-î-lî*, *adv.* In a frothy manner.—*Frothiness*, *frô'th-i-nês*, *n.* The state or quality of being frothy.—*Frothy*, *frô'th-î*, *a.* Full of or accompanied with froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; foamy; light, empty, or unsubstantial; given to empty display.

Frounce, *frôun*, *v.t.*—*frounced*, *frouncing*. [Fr. *fronce*, D. *fronsen*, to wrinkle, from a hypothetical L. L. *frontare*, to wrinkle the brows, from L. *frons*, the forehead (whence *frons*).] *Frounce* (of a dress) is the same word. To form into plait or wrinkles; to adorn with fringes, plaits, &c.—*f.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; frounce.

Frousy, *frôus-î*, *a.* [Comp. *frôus*, E. *froust*, a musty smell, also *Prov. E.* *froust*, a slattern, from D. *frous*, G. *frus*, a woman.] Fetid; musty; rank; dingy; ill-coloured; in a state of disorder; slovenly; slatternly.

Frow, *frô*, *n.* A wedge-shaped tool with a handle used for splitting wood.

Froward, *frô-wêrd*, *a.* [From *frô* = from, and *-ward*, denoting direction, being thus the reverse of *to-ward*, and nearly equivalent to *way-ward* (awayward); A. Sax. *from-ward*, turned away, about to depart.] Not willing to comply with what is right or reasonable; perverse; unmanageable; refractory; disobedient; peevish.—*Frowardly*, *frô-wêrd-î-lî*, *adv.* In a froward manner.—*Frowardness*, *frô-wêrd-nês*, *n.* The quality of being froward.

Frown, *frôun*, *v.t.* [Fr. *froncer*, in *se froncer*, to knit the brow, in *se froncer*, of doubtful origin.] To express displeasure, severity, or sternness by contracting the brow; to put on a stern look; to scowl; to show displeasure or disapprobation; to be ominous of evil; to lower (the clouds *frown*). *A* contraction or wrinkling of the brow, or a severe or stern look expressive of displeasure.—*Frowningly*, *frôun-î-lî*, *adv.* In a frowning manner.—*Frown*, *frôun-î*, *a.* Giv. to frown; scowling.

Froze, *frôz*, *Frozen*, *frôz-î-lî*. **FRUICE.**

Frucescence, *fruk-tês-ên-s*, *n.* [From L. *fructus*, fruit. *FRUIT.*] Bot. The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.—*Frucescence*, *fruk-tik-ô-lô-a*, *a.* Bot. producing much fruit.—*Frucescent*, *fruk-tês-ên-t*, *a.* Bearing or producing fruit.—*Frucescentia*, *fruk-tês-ên-ti-ôn*, *n.* The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying or render-

ing productive of fruit; fecundation; the organs concerned in the production of the fruit of a plant.—*Fruently*, *fruk-tî-flî*, *v.t.* [Fr. *fructifier*.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.—*f.* To bear or produce fruit.—*Fruitesce*, *fruk-tês-a*, *n.* A variety of sugar from fruit.—*Fruiteary*, *fruk-tês-ê-ri*, *a.* One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

Fruital, *frô-gal*, *a.* [L. *frugalis*, from *frugil*, lit. fit for food, hence, worthy, temperate, dative case of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit; akin to *fruid*.] Economical in regard to expenditure; thrifty; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish; saving.—*Fruitality*, *frô-gal-î-tî*, *n.* The quality of being frugal; a prudent and sparing use of anything.—*Fruitaly*, *frô-gal-î-lî*, *adv.* In a frugal manner.—*Fruitalness*, *frô-gal-nês*, *n.* Frugality.

Frugiferous, *frô-jî-fer-us*, *a.* [L. *frugifer* = *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing fruit or crops; fruitful; fructiferous.—*Frugiferous*, *frô-jî-fer-us*, *a.* [L. *frux*, *frugis*, and *vero*, to eat.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals.

Fruit, *frô't*, *n.* [Fr. *fruit*, from L. *fructus*, fruit, from *fruo*, *fructus*, to enjoy, from a root seen in E. verb to brook, originally to enjoy, akin *frugal*, *fructify*.] Whatever vegetable products the earth yields for the use of man and the lower animals (in this sense generally in the plural); in a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; especially, the edible succulent products of certain plants, generally covering and including their seeds; such products collectively; bot. the seed of a plant, or the mature ovary, composed essentially of two parts, the pericarp and the seed; the produce of animals; offspring; young; something that results; effect, result, or consequence.—*f.* To produce or yield fruit.—*Fruitage*, *frô't-âj*, *n.* Fruit collectively; product or produce.—*Fruit-bearing*, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.—*Fruit-bud*, *n.* The bud that produces fruit.—*Fruiter*, *frô't-êr*, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.—*Fruiteress*, *frô't-ê-r-ês*, *n.* A female who sells fruit.—*Fruiterly*, *frô't-ê-r-î*, *a.* [Fr. *frutierie*.] Fruit collectively; a repository for fruit.—*Fruital*, *frô't-ful*, *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; very productive; prolific; bearing children; not barren; producing or presenting in abundance; productive (*fruits* in exponents).—*Fruitally*, *frô't-ful-î-lî*, *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plentifully; abundantly.—*Fruitfulness*, *frô't-ful-nês*, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity.—*Fruit-knife*, *n.* A knife, generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit.—*Fruitless*, *frô't-les*, *a.* Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring; productive of no advantage or good effect; vain.—*Fruitlessly*, *frô't-les-î-lî*, *adv.* In a fruitless manner.—*Fruitlessness*, *frô't-les-nês*, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unproductive.—*Fruit-pigeon*, *n.* A pigeon of very brilliant plumage, occurring in India, the warmer parts of Australia, &c.; so called because they feed entirely on fruit.—*Fruit-sugar*, *n.* Fructose.—*Fruit-tree*, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or whose principal value consists in its fruit.—*Fruity*, *frô't-î*, *a.* Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit.

Fruition, *frô-î-î-ôn*, *n.* [From L. *fruo*, *fructus* or *fructus*, to use or enjoy. *FRUIT.*] Use or possession of anything, especially when accompanied with pleasure; the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

Frustraceous, *frô-men-tês-â-shus*, *a.* [L. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn; same root as *fructus*, fruit. *FRUIT.*] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.—*Frustramentous*, *frô-men-tê-ri-us*, *a.* [L. *frumentarius*.] Pertaining to wheat or grain.—*Frumenty*, *frô-men-tî*, *a.* [L. *frumentum*, wheat.] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; fermenty.

Fruamp, *frô-amp*, *n.* [Connected with *frampold*, or with *Prov. E.* *frump*, D. *frum-*

meien, to wrinkle or crumple.] A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.—*Frumplish*, *frump-ish*, *a.* Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful; old-fashioned as to dress.—*Frumptiness*, *frump-ish-nês*, *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.—*Frumpy*, *frump-î*, *a.* Cross-tempered; frumpish.

Frush, *frush*, *v.t.* [Fr. *frustrer*, to crush, to break, from L. *frustrum*, a fragment.] To crush; to break in pieces. [*SAB.*]—*f.* Easily broken; brittle. [Provincial.]—*f.* Noise of objects coming into collision and breaking.

Frustrate, *frus-trât*, *v.t.*—*frustrated*, *frustrating*. [L. *frustror*, *frustratus*, from *frustra*, in vain, same root as *frux*, *fruid*.] To make to be in vain or of no avail; to bring to nothing; to prevent from taking effect; to defeat; to balk.—*Frustrable*, *frus-trâ-blî*, *a.* Capable of being frustrated or defeated.—*Frustration*, *frus-trâ-shôn*, *n.* The act of frustrating.—*Frustratively*, *frus-trâ-tî*, *a.* Tending to frustrate.—*Frustrator*, *frus-trâ-tô-ri*, *a.* Tending to frustrate; making void or of no effect; rendering null.

Frustum, *frus-tum*, *n.* [L. a piece, same root as *frustra*, in vain, *frux*, *fruid*, &c.] Geom. the part of a solid (as a cone or a pyramid) left by cutting off the top portion by a plane; a truncated solid, dim. of *frustum*, *frus-tûl*, *n.* [L. *frustum*, dim. of *frustum*.] One of the cells into which certain sea-weeds, as the diatoms, divide.—*Frustulent*, *frus-tû-lên-t*, *a.* Abounding in fragments.—*Frustulose*, *frus-tû-lô-s*, *a.* Consisting of small fragments or frustula.

Frustrum, *frus-tûm*, *n.* [From L. *frustris*, a shrub.] Bot. having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby.—*Frustrum*, *frus-trûm*, *n.* [L. *frustrum*, dim. of *frustum*.] Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby.—*Frustrulose*, *frus-tû-lô-s*, *a.* Branching like a small shrub.

Fry, *frî*, *v.t.*—*fried*, *frying*. [Fr. *frir*, to fry from L. *frigo*, to fry, roast, or parch; Syr. *shîrî*, to parch.] To cook by roasting in a pan over a fire along with fat or butter.—*f.* To be cooked as above; to simmer; to ferment or be agitated in feelings as if in being fried.—*f.* That which is fried; a dish of anything fried; a state of mental ferment or agitation.—*Frier*, *frî-êr*, *n.* One who or that which fries.—*Frying-pan*, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

Fry, *frî*, *n.* [*Fr. frô*, *frô*, spaw; Goth. *fruis*, seed.] A young of fishes at a very early stage; a swarm of little fishes; a swarm of small animals, or of young people; small or insignificant objects collectively.

Fucate, *fu-kât*, *fu-kâ-ted*, *a.* [L. *fucatus*, from *fuo*, to stain, *fucus*, paint for the face, deceit.] Painted; disguised with paint or with any false show.

Fuchsia, *fu-shî-a*, *n.* [From the discoverer Leonard Fuchs (= Foz), a German b. artist.] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, natives of South America, Mexico, and New Zealand, having a funnel-shaped, coloured, deciduous, four-parted calyx.—*Fuchsia*, *fu-shî-n*, *a.* [From resembling the *fuchsia* in colour.] A beautiful aniline colour; magenta.

Fucivorous, *fu-sî-vê-us*, *a.* [L. *fucus*, seaweed, and *vor*, to eat.] A term applied to animals that subsist on sea-weed.—*Fucoid*, *fu-kô-î*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling sea-weed.

Fuddle, *fu-dl*, *v.t.*—*fuddled*, *fuddling*. [From a form *fudis*, akin to L.G. *fuesig*, G. *fuesig*, drunk.] To make foolish or stupid by drink; to make tipsy or intoxicated; to spend in drinking.—*f.* To drink to excess.—*Fuddler*, *fud-ler*, *n.* A drunkard.

Fudge, *fu-j*, *v.t.*—*judged*, *fudging*. [Probably connected with *fadps* (which see).] To make up or invent (a false story); to fabricate; to foist; to interpolate.—*f.* A mad-up story; stuff; nonsense.

Fuel, *fu-êl*, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fuay*, *fooye*, *fovalis*, from L.L. *focalis*, from L. *focus*, a hearth, a fireplace. *Focua*.] That which is used to feed fire, as wood, c. l. peat, &c.; what serves to feed or increase heat, anger, or excitement.—*f.*—*fuelled*, *fueling*. To

Fûte, fur, fat, fall; mû, met, hêr; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tûbe, tub, ball; oil, pound; a, Sc. abyme—the Fr. a.

organs performs in the animal or vegetable economy, as the body, the mind, or a faculty of the mind; the function of memory, of nutrition; a formal or ceremonial act; meeting; with a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former. — **Functional**, *fung-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to a function or functions; thus a functional disease is one in which some one of other of the animal functions is deranged, and is often opposed to an organic disease, in which an organ is directly affected. — **Functionally**, *fung-shun-al-ly*, adv. In a functional manner; by means of functions. — **Functionary**, *fung-shun-ar-i*, a. One who holds an office or trust; one who has a special office or duties.

Fund, *fund*, a. [*Fr. fond*, *land*, *fund*, a merchant's stock, from *L. fundus*, *foundation*, a piece of land, estate, whence also *found*, *founder*, *profund*.] A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money which an individual may possess or can employ for carrying on trade; money lent to government and constituting part of the national debt; a special branch or stock of a national debt. — **Fundament**, a store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure; stock; supply (a fund of amusement, of anecdotes). — **Staking fund**, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation. — **Consolidated fund**, Under *Consolidation*. — **Fund**, to provide and appropriate a fund of permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest; to place in a fund. — **Fundal debt**, a debt existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; a debt forming part of the permanent debt of a country at a fixed rate of interest. — **Fundable**, *fun-da-bil*, a. Capable of being funded or converted into a fund. — **Fundholder**, a. One who has property in the public funds. — **Fundless**, *fund-less*, a. Destitute of funds.

Fundament, *fun-da-ment*, a. [*L. fundamentum*, a groundwork or foundation, from *fundis*, *funditus*, to found. *FUND*, *FUNDIS*.] The part of the body on which one sits; the anus. — **Fundamental**, *fun-da-men-tal*, a. Pertaining to a groundwork, root, or basis; of the root or foundation of something; essential; elementary (a fundamental truth or principle). — **Fundamental**, a leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article; something essential. — **Fundamentalism**, *fun-da-men-tal-ism*, *fun-da-men-tal-ism*, a. The quality of being fundamental. — **Fundamentally**, *fun-da-men-tal-ly*, adv. In a fundamental manner.

Fundi, *fund-i*, a. A kind of grain allied to millet, cultivated in the west of Africa.

Funeral, *fu-ner-al*, a. [*Fr. funéraire*, from *L. funus*, *funeria*, a funeral.] The ceremony of burying a dead human body; interment; burial; obsequies. — **Funeral**, *fu-ner-al*, a. Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

Funereal, *fu-ner-e-al*, a. [*L. funereus*.] Suiting a funeral; pertaining to or calling up thoughts of death or the grave; dismal; mournful; gloomy. — **Funerally**, *fu-ner-al-ly*, adv. In a funeral manner.

Fungi, *fun-ji*, a. pl. [*L. pl. of fungus*, a mushroom. A large natural order of cryptogamous plants, typical forms of which are seen in the numerous species of the mushroom tribe, and in the growths known as moulds, mildew, smut, rust, dry-rot, &c.] — **Fungaceous**, *fung-ga-shus*, a. Pertaining or relating to the Fungi. — **Fungal**, *fun-gal*, a. A plant of the class of fungi and lichens. — **Fungic**, *fun-ji-k*, a. Pertaining to or obtained from fungi. — **Fungiform**, *Fungilliform*, *fun-ji-form*, *fun-ji-l-form*, a. Having the form of a fungus; having a termination similar to the head of a fungus. — **Fungivorous**, *fun-ji-ver-us*, a. [*L. fungus*, and *voro*, to devour. Feeding on mushrooms or fungi. — **Fungoid**, *fung-goid*, a.

Having the appearance or character of a fungus. — **Fungus**, *fung-gol-e-ji*, a. [*L. fungus*, *Gr. lousis*.] A truffle or of the fungus of the fungi psychology. — **Fungosity**, *fung-gol-ty*, a. The quality of being fungous; fungousness. — **Fungous**, *fung-gus*, a. Like a fungus; having the character of one of the fungi; hence, growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable. — **Fungus**, *fung-gus*, a. A member of the Fungi; most a spongy morbid excrescence; a diseased state dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites.

Funicle, *fu-ni-kul*, a. [*L. funiculus*, dim. of *funicus*, a cord.] A small cord; a small filament; but the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta. — **Funicular**, *fu-ni-kul-er*, a. Consisting of a funicle or small cord; dependent upon the tension of a cord. — **Funiciform**, *fu-ni-kul-form*, a. Not formed of tough, flexible cordlike fibres.

Funnel, *fun-el*, a. [*Prov. Fr. founeil*, a funnel, from *L. fundulus*, a funnel, into, and *fundis*, *funem*, to pour, whence *funis*, to melt. *FUNE*.] A utensil for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings, being a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney; a cylindrical iron chimney in steam-ships for the furnaces, rising above the deck. — **Funnelled**, *fun-el-ed*, a. Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped. — **Funnel-net**, a. A net shaped like a funnel.

Furry, *fun-i*, g. Under *Fur*.

Fur, *fer*, a. [*Fr. fourrure*, *fur*, *O. Fr. ferra*, *ware*, a case or cover, from an old German word corresponding to modern *G. Futter*, covering, case, ituing, *fur* being so called from the skins of animals being used for lining or trimming clothes.] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; a coating regarded as resembling fur, as morbid matter collected on the tongue. — **Made of fur**. — **Furred**, *fur-rud*, a. To line, face, or cover with fur. — **Furrier**, *fur-er-er*, a. A dealer in or dresser of fur. — **Furry**, *fer-i-er-i*, a. *Fur* in general; the trade of a furrier. — **Furry**, *fer-i*, a. Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of fur or skins; resembling fur; covered with a deposit of morbid matter.

Furbish, *fer-be-sh*, a. [*Fr. furbale*, *farbale*, *sp. furbale*, *sp. also farbale*, *sp. of origin unknown*.] A kind of blue or plaited border of a petticoat or gown, or a bordered, *fer-be-lod*, a. Having fur-like ornamented with fur below.

Furbish, *fer-bish*, a. [*Fr. fourbir*, from *O. H. G. furben*, to clean, to furbish, *G. furben*, to sweep.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish up; to hurbish; *sp.* to clear from taint or stain; to brighten. — **Furbishable**, *fer-bish-abil*, a. Capable of being furbished. — **Furbisher**, *fer-bish-er*, a. One who or that which furbishes.

Furcate, *fer-ke-ted*, *fer-ka-ted*, a. [*L. furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. — **Furcation**, *fer-ke-shun*, a. A forking or branching. — **Furcula**, *fer-ku-la*, a. [*L. dim. of furca*.] The forked bone formed by the union of the collar-bone in many birds; the merrythought.

Furfur, *fer-fer*, a. [*L.*] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran. — **Furfuraceous**, *Furfurous*, *fer-fer-shus*, *fer-fer-us*, a. [*L. furfuraceus*.] Bran-like; acrid; like bran. — **Furfuration**, *fer-fer-a-shun*, a. The falling of scurf from the head.

Furious, Under *Fury*.

Furi, *fer-i*, a. [*Contr. from furia*, for *furdis*, *farid*, to make up in fardels or bundles. *FAANEL*.] *Naut.* to wrap or roll (a sail) close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten; to draw like close compass.

Furlong, *fer-lung*, a. [*A. Sax. furlong*, *ferh*, a furlow, and *lang*, long.] A measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

Furlough, *fer-lis*, a. [*Dan. forlof*, *I. verlof*, *O. Gerlach*, leave, furlough, *lit.* leave off or away — *fur* being equivalent to *for* in *for-*

beer, and *loof*, akin to *leave*, *lit.*] Leave or license given to a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. — **F. To furlough** with a furlough.

Furnace, *fer-nas*, *fer-nal*, a. [*Fr. fourneau*, from *L. fornax*, an oven.] A structure in which is kept up a strong fire for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, and other such purposes; *sp.* an occasion of severe torture or trial.

Furnish, *fer-nish*, a. [*Fr. fournir*, to furnish; *lit. fournir*, *fournir*, *Fr. fournir*, *fournir*, to furnish, perfect, of hindred origin with *L. furnis*.] To supply with anything necessary or useful; to equip; to offer for use; to afford; to fit up; to supply with furniture. — **Furnisher**, *fer-nish-er*, a. One who furnishes. — **Furnishing**, *fer-nish-ing*, a. Something that serves to equip or fit up; an appendage. — **Furnature**, *fer-ni-tur*, a. [*Fr. furniture*, from *fournir*, to furnish.] That with which anything is furnished; equipment; especially, the seats, tables, utensils, &c., necessary or convenient for housekeeping; the necessary appendages in various employments or arts.

Furor, *fu-ror*, a. Under *FURY*.

Furrier, Under *FUR*.

Furrow, *fu-rod*, a. [*A. Sax. furh* — *O. H. G. furich*, *G. furche*, furrow; cog with trench, a ridge between furrows.] A trench in the earth made by a plough; a narrow trench or channel; a groove; a wrinkle in the face. — **F. To make furrows in**; to plough; to mark with or as with wrinkles. — **Furrow-drain**, *fu-rod-drain*, a. To drain by a drain at each furrow. — **Furrowed**, *fu-rod-ed*, a. Having furrows, channels, or grooves. — **Furrowy**, *fu-rod-i*, a. Furrowed; full of furrows.

Furry, *fer-i*, a. Under *FUR*.

Further, *fer-ner*, adv. [*A. Sax. further*, *furthir*, further, more, besides, compar. of *forth*, or of *fora*, before.] More in advance; still onward; moreover; besides; farther; this word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther*. — **More distant**; farther. — **F. To help forward**; to promote; to forward or assist. — **Furtherance**, *fer-ner-ans*, a. The act of furthering; promotion; advancement. — **Furtherer**, *fer-ner-er*, a. One who further; a promoter. — **Furthermore**, *fer-ner-mor*, adv. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said. — **Furthermore**, *fer-ner-sum*, a. Tending to further or promote. — **Furtherest**, *fer-ner-est*, a. Most distant; farthest.

Furtive, *fer-tiv*, a. [*L. furtivus*, from *furtus*, theft, from *fur*, a thief.] Stolen; obtained by theft; stealthy; thief-like. — **Furtively**, *fer-tiv-ly*, adv. In a furtive manner; stealthily.

Fury, *fu-ri*, a. [*Fr. furie*, *L. furia*, *fury*, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, from *fero*, to rage.] Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence; a violent rushing; impetuous motion; inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind; *class. myth.* one of the avenging deities, the daughters of Earth or of Night, three in number, and called respectively *Tisiphone*, *Alecto*, and *Megera*. — **Furious**, *fu-ri-us*, a. [*L. furivus*.] Exhibiting fury; raging; violent; transported with passion; mad; frenzied; rushing with impetuosity; violent; boisterous. — **Furiously**, *fu-ri-us-ly*, adv. In a furious manner. — **Furioness**, *fu-ri-ness*, a. — **Furor**, *fu-rod*, a. [*It.*] Fury; rage; — **Furora**, *fu-rod-a*, a. [*It.*] Rage; fury; great excitement; intense commotion; enthusiasm.

Furze, *fer-z*, a. [*A. Sax. fyre*.] Whin or gorse, a spiny, almost leafless shrub, with yellow papilionaceous blossoms, growing abundantly in gravelly waste grounds in Western Europe. — **Furzy**, *fer-z-i*, a. Overgrown with furze.

Fuscous, *fus-kus*, a. [*L. fuscus*, dark-coloured.] Brown of a dark colour.

Fuse, *fus*, a. — **Fused**, *fus-ed*, [*L. fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, to melt, to cast; hence found the cast, also *confund*, *confusa*, *diffuse*, *refuse*, &c.] *akt.* To render fluid; to dis-

solvent; to blend or unite as if melted together.—*f.* To melt by heat; to become intermingled and blended.—*Fusibility*, *fusi-bil-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being fusible.—*Fusible*, *fusi-bil-e*, *a.* Capable of being fused or melted.—*Fusible metal*, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.—*Fusile*, *fusi-bil-e*, *a.* [*Fr. fusile*, *L. fusilis*.] Capable of being melted; fusible.—*Fusion*, *fusi-on*, *n.* [*Fr. fusion*, *L. fusio*.] The act or operation of fusing; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat; the act or process of uniting or blending as if melted together; complete union.—*Fuse*, *fuz*, *n.* [A shortened form of *fuzil*, a musket.] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.—*Fusee*, *fuz-ee*, *n.* [*From Fr. fusil*, which is pronounced *fuz*, *Fuzil*.] A small musket or firelock; a fusil; a kind of match; a fuse.—*Fusee*, *fuz-ee*, *n.* [*Fr. fusée*, a spindle, from *L. L.*, *fusca*, (same sense), *L. fusus*, a spindle.] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock round which is wound the chain or cord.—*Fusion*, *fusi-on*, *n.* Shaped like a spindle.—*Fusoid*, *fuz-oid*, *a.* [*G. fusoid*, coarse spirits.] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits.—*Fusil*, *fuz-il*, *n.* [*Fr. fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, *L. L. fusilla*, from *L. fusca*, a fire whence also *fuzil*.] A light musket or firelock formerly used.—*Fusilier*, *fuz-il-ier*, *n.* Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer.—*Fusillade*, *fuz-il-lad*, *n.* [*Fr. from fusil*.] A simultaneous discharge of musketry.—*e. t.*—*fusillading*, *fuz-il-lad-ing*. To shoot down by a fusillade.

Fusee, *fuz-ee*, *n.* [*From A. Sax. fusa*, quick, ready; *teok*, *fusa*, eager.] A tumult; a boisterous unnecessary bustle in doing anything; much ado about nothing.—*e. t.* To make much ado about trifles; to make a fuss or bustle.—*Fusily*, *fuz-il-ly*, *adv.* In a fussy manner.—*Fusiness*, *fuz-il-ness*, *n.* The state of being fussy; needless bustle.—*Fussy*, *fuz-il*, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making more ado than is necessary.—*Fust*, *fust*, *n.* [*O. Fr. fust*, tasting or smelling of the oak; *fust*, a mast, from *L. fustis*, a stick.] A strong musty smell.—*e. t.* To become mouldy or musty; to smell ill.—*Fusted*, *fust-ed*, *a.* Mouldy; ill smelling.—*Fustiness*, *fuz-il-ness*, *n.* State or quality of being fusty.—*Fusty*, *fuz-il*, *a.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.—*Fustet*, *fuz-et*, *n.* [*Sp. and Pg. fustes*, from *L. fustis*, a stick, staff.] The wood of Venice sassafras, a South Euro; an shrub which yields a fine orange colour.—*Fustian*, *fuz-tyan*, *n.* [*O. Fr. fustiane*, *Fr. fustiane*, *It. fustagna*, from *Fustas*, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] A coarse cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen, with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as corduroy, moleskin, &c.; an inflated style of writing; bombast.—*e. t.* Made of fustian; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.—*Fustianist*, *fuz-tyan-ist*, *n.* One who writes bombast.—*Fustic*, *fuz-tik*, *n.* [*Fr. and Sp. fustic*, from *Sp. fuste*, wood, timber, from *L. fustis*, a stick, a staff.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow.—*Fustigate*, *fuz-ti-gat*, *e. t.* [*L. fustigo*, from *fustis*, a stick.] To beat with a cudgel.—*Fustile*, *fuz-il*, *a.* [*Fr. fustile*, from *L. fustis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, from *fusus*, *to pour*.] *Fusa*, [*having no useful end*; of no effect; answering no

valuable purpose; worthless; trivial.—*Fustily*, *fuz-il-ly*, *adv.* In a fustile manner.—*Fustiness*, *fuz-il-ness*, *n.* The quality of being fustile, or producing no valuable effects; triflingness; unimportance.—*Fustitarian*, *fuz-il-tyar-i-an*, *n.* [*Formed on the type of utilitarian*.] Devoted to worthlessness or useless pursuits or aims.—*Futtock*, *fut-uk*, *n.* [*Corrupted from fut-uk*.] Next one of these timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.—*Futtock* shrouds, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the top-masts.—*Futura*, *fut-ur*, *n.* [*Fr. futur*, from *L. futurus*, future part of *esse*, *to be*, *has*.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present.—*Futures* tense, *th. t.* tense of a verb which expresses that something is yet to take place.—*n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present; all that is to happen after the present time; the future tense.—*Futurist*, *fut-ur-ist*, *n.* One who has regard to the future; one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.—*Futurity*, *fut-ur-ity*, *n.* The state of being future or yet to come; future time; time of or event to come.—*Fuze*, *fuz*, *n.* *Fusee*.—*Fuze*, *fuz-ee*, *n.* A kind of match; a fusee.—*Fuzil*, *fuz-il*, *n.* [*Comp. prov. L. fuzil*, spangy, soft and woolly; *L. sepe*, spangy.] To fly off in minute particles.—*a.* Fine, light particles; loose volatile matter.—*Fuzil-ball*, *fuz-il-ball*, *n.* A fungus which, after it becomes dry, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.—*Fuzil-fuzil*, *n.* Light and spangy or rough and shaggy.—*Fy*, *fai*, *n.* Same as *Fis*.—*Fylfot*, *fai-fot*, *n.* A rectangular cross with arms of equal length and each bent at right angles at the end.

G.

G, the seventh letter in the English alphabet, with two sounds, a hard (guttur), as in *god*; a soft (g) as in *gem*, the former being the original sound; was the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also *sol*.—*Gab*, *gab*, *e. t.* [*Heb. gabb*, mockery, *gabbe*, to mock; akin *D. gabbern*, to joke, to chatter; *Fr. gaber*, to deceive; *E. gabble*, *gaps*.] To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [*Colloq.*]—*n.* [*Dan. gab*, *sv. gap*, the mouth.] The mouth; idle talk; chatter. [*Colloq.*]—*Gabardine*, *gab-er-din*, *gab-er-din*, *n.* [*Sp. gabardina*, akin to *Sp. and O. Fr. gabas*, *Fr. gabas*, a greatcoat, a cape.] A coarse thick or loose upper garment formerly worn.—*Gabble*, *gab-ble*, *e. t.*—*gabbling*, *gab-bling*. [*From gab*; akin to *gabbe*.] To talk noisily and rapidly, without meaning; to prate; to utter rapid articulate sounds.—*n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.—*Gabbler*, *gab-ber*, *n.* One who gabbles.—*Gabel*, *gab-ble*, *gab-ble*, *n.* [*Fr. gabelle*, *O. It. cubella*, *caballa*, from *Ar. kabala*, tax.] A tax, impost, or excise duty in some continental countries.—*Gabarine*, *gab-er-in*, *n.* [*Fr. gabion*, *It. gabione*, a large cage, from *gabba*, a cage, from *L. L. gabia* (= *L. cavea*), a cage.] *Gage*, *gaj*, *n.* A large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.—*Gabionage*, *gab-i-on-aj*, *n.* Gabions collectively.—*Gabioned*, *gab-i-on-d*, *a.* Fort furnished with or armed of gabions.—*Gabionade*, *gab-i-on-ad*, *n.* A work consisting of gabions.—*Gable*, *gab-ble*, *n.* [*O. Fr. gable*, *L. L. gabellum*, from the Teut.; comp. *Dan. gabel*, *D.*

gabel, *Isol. gaf*, *G. gabel*, *Gotth. gabis*, a gable.] A triangular part of a roof, rising from the level of the eaves to the top; also the end wall of a house.—*Gablet*, *gab-let*, *n.* A small gable or gable-shaped decoration.—*Gable-window*, *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building.—*Gaby*, *gab-ee*, *n.* [Akin to *gabe*, *gab*.] A silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.—*Gad*, *gad*, *n.* [*Heb. gad*, *Sw. gadd*, *Gotth. gada*, *Sw. gada*, a spike, a sting; akin to *goad*; comp. also *It. gada*, a bar or ingot of metal.] A spike, style, or other sharp thing; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed wedge-like tool used by miners.—*Gad-steel*, *n.* A Flemish steel, so called from its being wrought in *Gad*.—*Gadfy*, *gad-ee*, *n.* [*From gad*, for *gad*, and *fy*.] A two-winged insect which feeds on cattle, and deposits its eggs in the hair, so called also *Botfly* and *Bress*; another that bites and annoys cattle.—*Gad-gad*, *gad-gad*, *e. t.*—*gadgad*, *gad-gad*. [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfy*.] To rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose; to act or move without restraint; to wander, as in thought or speech.—*Gadabout*, *gad-about*, *n.* One who walks about idly. [*Colloq.*]—*Gadde*, *gad-er*, *n.* One that gades.—*Gaddish*, *gad-ish*, *a.* Disposed to gad.—*Gaddishness*, *gad-ish-ness*, *n.* [*Gaelic*.] Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gael of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.—*n.* The language of the Gaelic Celts.—*Gadole*, *gad-ol*, *n.* [*Gr. gadios*, a cod.] Relating to the family of fishes of which the codfish is the type.—*Gadwall*, *gad-wal*, *n.* [*Origin doubtful*.] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America, not so large as the common wild duck.

Gaelic, *gal-ik*, *n.* [*Gael. Gaidhealach*, *Gaelic*, from *Gaidheal*, a Gael.] Of or pertaining to the Gael, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highland of Scotland. The language of the Gael inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.—*Gael, gal*, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.—*Gael, gal*, *n.* [*Fr. gage*, *Sp. gage*, and *Fr. gage*, a hook; of Celtic origin; akin *L. G. D. Dan. and Sw. gage*, a fork.] A harpoon; a gaff-hook; used a spar with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—*e. t.* To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff-hook.—*Gaff-hook*, *n.* An iron hook used to assist in landing large fish when they have been brought near the side by the sniler.—*Gage*, *gal*, *n.* A theatra of the lowest class, the admission to which is a copper or two.—*Gaffer*, *gaf-er*, *n.* [*Contr. from grandfather* or *good father*.] An old rustic; a word originally of respect, now rather of familiarity or contempt; the foreman of a squad of workmen; an overseer.—*Gag*, *gag*, *e. t.*—*gapped*, *gapping*. [Perhaps from *W. egiu*, to choke, from *eg*, a choking. Or it may be onomatopoeic; comp. *gaggle*.] To stop the mouth of by thrusting something into it so as to hinder speaking but permit breathing; hence, to silence by authority or violence.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking.—*Gage*, *gal*, *n.* [*Fr. gage*, from *L. L. gadium*, *gadium*, from *Gotth. gadi*, *pledge*, *G. gade*, a bet; or from *L. gage*, *gagis*, a money, a pledge. Akin *esp.*] Something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act by the person giving the gage; a pledge; something thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.—*e. t.*—*gaged*, *gapping*. To give or deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to bind by pledge.—*Gage*, *gal*, *n.* and *e. t.* Same as *Gace*.

ch, chain; ca, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vs, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, shawl.

Gage, gaj, n. [The name of the person who first introduced them.] A name of several varieties of plum.

Gaggle, gag'l, n.—*gaggle, gaggling*. [Formed from the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

Gaily, Gaily. Under **GAY**.

Gain, gan, v.t. [Fr. *gagner*, anciently, to earn profit from pasturage, hence, to gain; from O. H. G. *weidunjan*, to pasture; partly also from Icel. and Sw. *gagn*, gain, profit.] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to set as profit or advantage; to acquire; opposed to *lose*; to win or obtain by superiority or success (to *gain* a battle, a prize); to obtain in general; to procure (fame, favour); to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at (to *gain* a mountain top).—To *gain* over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—To *gain* ground, to advance in any undertaking; to make progress.—To *gain* time, to obtain a longer time for a particular purpose.—*v.t.* To reap advantage or profit; to acquire or gain.—To *gain* on or upon, to encroach on (the sea *gains* on the land); to advance nearer to, as in a race; to gain ground on.—*n.* Something obtained as an advantage; anything opposed to loss; profit; benefit derived.—**Gainable, gá'u-a-bl, a.** Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.—**Gainier, gá'ner, n.** One that gains or obtains profit or advantage.—**Gainful, gan'ful, a.** Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.—**Gainfully, gan'ful-lí, adv.** In a gainful manner.—**Gainfulness, gan'ful-nes, n.** The state or quality of being gainful.—**Gainings, gá'ning, n.** That which one gains; usually in the plural; earnings.—**Gainless, gan'les, a.** Not producing gain; unprofitable.—**Gainlessness, gan'les-nes, n.**

Gainly, gan'li, a. Handsome; now only in the compound *gainly* (which see).

Gainsey, gán'sé, v.t.—*gainseed, gainseying*. [A Sax. *gagn*, against (as in *gains*), and E. *say*.] To contradict; to deny or declare not to be true; to controvert; to dispute.—*n.* Opposition in words; contradiction.

Gainseyer, gán'sé-er, n. One who gainsays.

Gainst, renst. Contr. for *Against*.

Gar-fowl, gar'foul, n. [Prov. E. *gars, pair*, to stare.] The great auk, a bird now extinct.

Gairish, a. **GARRISH**.

Gait, gat, n. [AKU Icel. *gata*, a way.] Walk; manner of walking or stepping; carriage.—**Gaited, gat'ed, a.** Having a particular gait; used in compounds (slow-*gaited*, heavy-*gaited*).

Gaiter, gá'ter, n. [Fr. *gaitre*, a gaiter—origin unknown.] A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting over the shoe; a spatterdash.—*v.t.* To dress with gaiters.

Gala, gal, or gá'la, n. [Fr. show, pomp; It. *gala*, finery; of Teut. origin; akin *gallant*.] **GALLANT**. An occasion of public festivity.

Gala-day, n. A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.—**Gala-dress, n.** A holiday dress.

Galactic, ga-lak'tik, a. [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, from *gala, galaktos*, milk.] Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lactic; astron. pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.—**Galactine, ga-lak'tin, n.** A substance obtained from milk.—**Galactogous, Galactagogue, ga-lak'to-gog, ga-lak'ta-gog, n.** [Gr. *gala*, and *agog*, to induce.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk.—**Galactometer, gal-ak-to-mé'ter, n.** [Gr. *gala*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to test the quality of milk; a lactometer.—**Galactopoeitic, ga-lak'to-poi'et'ik, a. or n.** [Gr. *gala*, and *poiesis*, to make.] Applied to substances which increase the flow of milk.

Galanga, Galangal, ga-lang'ga, ga-lang'-gal, n. [Fr. *galanga*, O. Fr. *garisang*; of Eastern origin.] A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine, being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger.

Galantine, gal-an'tén, n. [Fr.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold.

Galatian, ga-lá'shi-an, n. A native or in-

habitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor.—*a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia or the Galatians.

Galaxy, gal'ak-sí, n. [Fr. *galaxie*, from Gr. *galaxias* (*kyklos*, circle, being understood), from *gala, galaktos*, milk.] The Milky Way, that long, white, luminous tract which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and which is formed by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only by powerful telescopes; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Galbanum, gal'ba-num, n. [L., from Heb. *chebena*, galbanum, from *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin brought from the Levant, Persia, and India, used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish, and also as a medicine.

Galbana, gal'ba-na, n. [L., the nut of the cypress.] *Bot.* a cone or strobilus, the scales of which are fleshy and combined into a uniform mass.

Gale, gal, n. [Gael. and Ir. *gal*, a gale or puff of wind; or connected with Icel. *gól, góla*, a breeze.] A wind; a breeze; a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

Gale, gal, n. [O. E. *gase*, A. Sax. *D.* and G. *gagel*, wild-myrtle.] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths.

Gale, gal, n. [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, probably from W. *gafal*, Gael. *gabail*, a taking, a lease.] A periodical payment of rent.

Galea, gal'é-a, n. [L., a helmet.] *Bot.* parts of a calyx or corolla when with the form of a helmet.—**Galateo, Galeate, gal'é-lé-té, gal'é-té, a.** [L. *galathea*.] Covered as with a helmet; shaped like a helmet.

Galena, ga-lé'na, n. [Gr. *galéné*, tranquillity—so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] The principal ore of lead, of a lead-gray colour, with a metallic lustre, found massive, or sometimes granular or crystallized.—**Galenic, Galenical, gal-en'ik, gal-en'í-kal, a.** Pertaining to or containing Galena.

Galenic, Galenical, gal-en'ik, gal-en'í-kal, a. Relating to Galen, the celebrated Greek physician of the second century.—**Galénism, gal'en-izm, n.** The doctrines of Galen.—**Galénist, gal'en-ist, n.** A follower of Galen.

Galleian, gal-lé'an, a. Of or pertaining to, or invented by *Gallée*, the Italian astronomer.

Gallie, gal'lé, n. [Named after the scriptural *Gallie*.] A portico or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes.—**Galliesan, gal-lé'an, n.** A native or inhabitant of Galliee, in Judea.—*a.* Relating to Galliee.

Gallimatias, gal-i-má'shi-as, n. [Fr. origin doubtful.] Confused talk; nonsense; absurd mixture.

Gallingale, gal'in-gal, n. [GALANOA.] A rare marsh plant which occurs in the south of England; formerly used as a synonym of *Galensia*.

Gallet, Gallet, gal'lé't, n. [Fr. *galiote*, dimin. of *gale*, a galee, GALLÉY.] A small gallee, or sort of brigantine, moved both by sails and oars; a two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with very rounded ribs and flatish bottom.

Gallipot, gal'l-pot, n. [Fr., perhaps from being sold in *gallipots*.] The French name for the resin which is obtained by incisions in the stems of the maritime pine.

Gall, gal, n. [A. Sax. *gala*—Icel. *gál, D.* (st. G. *galle*; cog. with Gr. *gálle*, L. *gál, bilé*.] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals; bile; *fig.* bitterness of mind; rancour; malignity; the gall-bladder.—**Gall-bladder, n.** *Awat* a small membranous sac shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bile from the liver.—**Gall-stone, n.** A concretion formed in the gall-bladder, used as a yellow colouring matter.

Gall, gal, n. [Fr. *gale*, It. *galla*, from L. *galla*, an oak-gall, a gall-nut.] A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, especially the oak, very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.—**Gall-fly, Gall-insect, n.** An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls.

Galle, gal'ik, a. Belonging to galls; derived from *galla*.—**Gall-nut, n.** A vegetable excrescence in plants.—**Gall-oak, n.** The oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained.

Gall, gal, v.t. [O. Fr. *galler*, to gall or fret, *galle*, an itching, scurf, perhaps L. *galla*, the diseased vegetable excrescence. Comp. also *Armor, pdl*, eruption.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, fretting, and wearing away; to excoriate; to vex; to chagrin; to cause to have a feeling of bitterness or annoyance; to hurt the feelings of; to harass; to annoy (as by a musketry fire).—*n.* A sore place caused by rubbing.

Galling, gal'ing, a. Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.—**Gallingly, gal'ing-lí, adv.** In a galling manner.

Gallant, gal'ant, a. [Fr. *galant*, pp. of O. Fr. verb *galer*, to rejoice, from the Teutonic; comp. G. *gól*, wanton, frolic; *gall*, to rejoice, A. Sax. *gól, merry*.] Gay, showy, or splendid in attire or outward appearance; handsome, fine; brave; high-spirited; courageous; magnanimous; noble; chivalrous; (in the following senses pron. also gal'ant'; courtly; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.—*n.* A gay sprightly man; a high-spirited brave young fellow; a daring spirit; (in the following senses pron. also gal'ant'; a wooer; a suitor.—*v.t.* (gal'ant'). To act the gallant towards; to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady).—**Gallantly, gal'ant-lí, adv.** In a gallant manner; gallily; splendidly; bravely; nobly.—**Gallantness, gal'ant-nes, n.** The state or quality of being gallant.—**Gallantry, gal'an-ri, n.** [Fr. *galanterie*.] Show; ostentatious finery; bravery; dash; intrepidity; polite attention to ladies; court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours.

Galleass, gal'e-as, n. [Fr. *galeasse*, It. *galeassa*; akin to *galley*.] A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean.

Galleon, gal'e-un, n. [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone*, augmentatives from L. L. *palea*, a galley.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America.

Gallery, gal'ér, n. [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria*, L. L. *galeria*, perhaps from L. Gr. *galé*, a gallery.] An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between different rooms of a building; a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues, and other works of art; a collection of paintings, statues, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a building, and overlooking a ground, as in a church, theatre, and the like; *fort.* any communication covered in both above and at the sides; mining, a narrow passage; *navy*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship.

Galley, gal'í, n. [O. Fr. *galie*, It. and L. L. *galea*—probably from Gr. *galé*, a kind of gallery, or *galeos, galé*, a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift-sailing vessel. Akin are *galicon, galleass, gal'ot*.] A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean; a ship of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars; the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use; the cook-room or kitchen on board ship; *printing*, a movable frame or tray on which the types are placed when composed.—The *galley*, certain galleys on the Mediterranean which were worked by convicts; hence, a synonym for a place of forced and severe toil.—**Galley-fire, n.** A ship's fire-plate.—**Galley-slave, n.** A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Galliard, gal'yárd, n. [Sp. *gallarda*.] A lively dance, originally Spanish.

Gallie, a. Under **GALL**, a vegetable excrescence.

Galle, Galliean, gal'ik, gal'í-kan, a. [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France (the *Gallican* church or clergy).—**Gallieze, Gallieze, gal'í-sis, v.t.**—*galliezed, galliezing*. To render con-

formable to the French idiom or language. — Gallicism, gal'iz-izm, s. [Fr. *gallicisme*.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; a custom or mode of thought peculiar to the French.

Galligaskin, gal-i-gas'k-in, n. pl. [From Fr. *galligassques*, O.Fr. *galligassques*, *galligassques*, from It. *galligasso*, Grecian (through such forms as *galligassus*, *galligassus*.) Large open breeches; wide hose; leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

Gallimastry, gal-i-mas'tri, n. [Fr. *gallimafres*, a ragout; of uncertain origin.] A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge.

Gallinaceous, gal-i-nas'us, s. [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock.] Pertaining to the order of birds which includes the domestic fowls, pheasants, &c.

Gallinaceous, gal-i-nas'us, s. One of the gallinaceous birds. — Gallinule, gal'i-nul, n. [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.] A gallinule bird closely allied to the coot; the water-hen or moor-hen.

Gallipot, gal'i-pot, n. [Corrupted from O.D. *gleypot*, an earthen p. — *gley*, clay, and *pot*.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

Gallium, gal'i-um, n. [From *Gallia*, France.] A rare metal, of a grayish-white colour and brilliant lustre, exceedingly fusible, discovered in 1875.

Gallivant, Gallivant, gal-i-vant', gal-i-vant', s.t. [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant*.] To gad or run about; to flirt.

Galliwasp, gal'i-wasp, n. A species of West Indian lizard, about 1 foot in length.

Gallomania, gal-o-man'i-a, n. [See *GAUL*, MANIA.] A mania for imitating French manners, dress, literature, &c.

Gallon, gal'un, n. [O.Fr. *galon*, *galon*; Fr. *gale*, a jar, a bowl; im. of unknown.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts; the English imperial gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches.

Galloon, gal'on, n. [Fr. and Sp. *galon*; It. *galone*, from *gala*, shaw. *GALA*.] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton, silk, gold, or silver threads, &c. — Gallooned, gal-lund', n. Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Galloper, gal'op, s.t. [Fr. *galoper*, from O.Flem. *walop*, a galop, an extension of *wallen*, A. Sax. *wellan*, to boil.] To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run with speed; to ride a horse that is galloping; to ride at a rapid pace; to scamper. — *Gallop*, the movement or pace of a horse, by springs or leaps. — *Gallopade*, gal-up-ad', n. [Fr. *galopade*.] A skipping or curvetting kind of gallop; a sprightly kind of dance; a galop; the music adapted to it. — *Gallopaded*, gallop'ad-ed, n. To gallop; to perform the dance called a gallopade. — *Galloper*, gal-up-er, n. One who or that which gallops.

Galloway, gal'ow-ee, n. A species of horses of small size but great endurance, first bred in Galloway in Scotland.

Gallowglass, Gallowglass, gal'ow-glas, n. [Ir. *galloglach* — *gal*, a foreigner, an Englishman, and *glach*, a youth; from being armed after the English model.] An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

Gallows, gal'os, n. *sing.* or *pl.*; also *Gal-lowses* in *pl.* [A plural form: A. Sax. *galla*, *gallowa* (sing.), a gallows — Dan. *gallow*, *gallow*, Icel. *galgi*, Goth. *gallowa*, G. *galgen*, *gallowa*.] An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging; also, a contrivance for suspending anything; one of a pair of braces for the trousers (colloq.), always with plural (*gallowses*). — *Gallows-bird*, n. A person that deserves the gallows.

Galocha, Galocha, gal-oh'sh, n. [Fr. *galoches*, from L.L. *calopedio* (through the corruption, *tecalopdia*, *calopdia*), from Gr. *kalo-podion*, a wooden shoe — *kalon*, wood, and *podion*, a foot.] A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry; also a kind of gaiter.

Galop, gal'op, n. [Fr. *Gallop*.] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz; the music for the dance.

Galore, ga-lor', n. [Ir. and Gael. *go leor*,

enough — *go, to, and leor, enough*.] Abundance; plenty. [Colloq.]

Galvanic, Galvanic, gal-van'ik, gal-van'i-ka, s. [From *Galvani*, an Italian physiologist, an early investigator of galvanism.] Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism; containing electricity, electricity arising from chemical action. — *Galvanic pair or cell*, a combination of two substances in an exciting liquid which acts chemically upon one more than on the other. — *Galvanic battery*, an association of galvanic pairs for the production of current electricity.

Galvanism, gal-van-izm, n. That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents arising from chemical action, more particularly from that accompanying the decomposition of metals. — *Galvanist*, gal-van-ist, n. One who is in galvanism. — *Galvanisation*, gal-van-i-zas'ion, n. The act of affecting with galvanism; the state of being affected. — *Galvanise*, gal-van-is, s.t. — *galvanised*, *galvanizing*, to affect with galvanism; to electroplate with galvanism; to coat (sheets of iron) with tin or zinc in this way; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action, as from a state of suspended animation. — *Galvaniser*, gal-van-i-zer, n. One who or that which galvanises. — *Galvanologist*, gal-van-ol'o-jist, n. One who describes the phenomena of galvanism. — *Galvanology*, gal-van-ol'o-ji, n. A description of the phenomena of galvanism. — *Galvanomagnetic*, gal-van'o-mag-net'ik, s. Same as *Electromagnetic*. — *Galvanometer*, gal-van-om'e-ter, n. An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. — *Galvanoscope*, gal-van-om'e-tri, n. The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents. — *Galvanoplastic*, gal-van'o-plas'tik, s. Pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping. — *Galvanoplasty*, gal-van'o-plas-ti, s. Same as *Electrotyping*. — *Galvanoscope*, gal-van'o-skop, n. An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. — *Galvanoscope*, gal-van'o-skop'ik, s. Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

Gama-grass, ga'ma, n. A tall, strong, and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in the warm parts of America and to some extent in Europe.

Gambeson, Gambeson, gam-be'son, gam'bi-son, n. [O.Fr. *gambeson*, from O.H.G. *wamba*, A. Sax. *wamba*, womb, stomach; comp. G. *wamba*, *deambel*.] A stuffed and quilted tunic, fitting the body, and formerly worn under the habergeon.

Gambier, Gambir, gam'ber, gam'bir, n. [Malayan.] An earthy-looking substance of light-brown hue, procured from the leaves of a Malayan shrub, and used medicinally as an astringent, but far more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing.

Gambit, gam'bit, n. [Fr. from It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs, from *gamba*, the leg. *Chass*, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

Gamble, gam'bl, s.t. — *gambling*, *gambling*. [Freq. of *game*, with *b* inserted, as in *scumber*, *Amble*.] To play or game for money or other stake, especially to be in the habit of doing so. — *s.t.* To lose or squander by gaming; with *easy*. — *Gambler*, gam'bler, n. One who gambles. — *Gambling-house*, a gaming-house.

Gamboge, gam-bog', n. [From *Camboja*, *Cambodia*, a portion of the empire of Anam, in Asia.] The hardened juice or sap yielded by several species of trees, and used as a purgative in medicine, and also in the arts, chiefly in water-colour painting. — *Gambogic*, gam-bog'ik, s. Pertaining to gamboge.

Gambol, gam'bol, s.t. — *gambolled*, *gamboling*. [O.E. *gambolde*, *gambolde*, from Fr. *gambole*, *gambol*, *gambler*, to wag the leg or kick. O.Fr. *gambes*, It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *gambler*.] To dance or skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic. — *s.t.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip, frisk, leap, prank.

Gambrel, Gambrel, gam'brel, gam'bril, n. [From It. *gamba*, the leg.] The hind-leg

of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals. — *Gambrel roof*, a hipped-roof; a mansard roof.

Game, gam, n. [A. Sax. *gamen*, joy, pleasure; Icel. *gamen*, Dan. *gamen*, delight, gratification; O.G. *gamen*, *jest*, sport. *Game* is a derivative, and *gamen*, *humberg*, is of same origin.] Sport of any kind; *jest*; play; some contrivance or arrangement for sport, recreation, testing skill, and the like (as the game of cricket or of bowls); a single contest in any such game; specifically (*pl.*), diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, and other athletic exercises; a scheme pursued or measures planned; such animals, collectively, as are usually pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field; in this sense without a plural; the animals enumerated in the game-laws. — *To make game* of, to turn into ridicule; to deride or humbug. — *s.t.* — *Game-playing*, [A. Sax. *ga mentian*.] *To gamble*; to play at cards, dice, hiliards, &c., for money; to be in the habit of so doing. — *s.t.* Having the courageous spirit of a game-cock; courageous. [Colloq.] — *To die game*, to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous spirit to the last. — *Game-bag*, n. A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman. — *Game-cock*, n. A cock bred or used to fight; a cock of a good fighting breed. — *Game-fowl*, n. A variety of the common fowl bred for fighting. — *Gameful*, gam'ful, s. Full of sport or games; sportive; full of game or boasts of sport (Pops). — *Game-keeper*, n. One who has the care of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport. — *Game-law*, n. Laws enacted with regard to, or for the preservation of, the animals called game. — *Gamey*, gam'i, s. In a game or courageous manner. [Colloq.] — *Gameous*, gam'ous, s. The quality of being game; pluckiness. [Colloq.] — *Game-preserver*, n. One who strictly preserves for his own sport or profit such animals as are game. — *Game-some*, gam'sum, s. Sportive; playful; frolicsome. — *Game-somely*, gam'sum-li, adv. Sportively; playfully. — *Game-someness*, gam'sum-ness, n. The quality of being game-some. — *Gamester*, gam'ster, n. (*Game*, and the suffix *-ster*.) One who gambles; a person addicted to gaming; a gambler; one skilled in games. — *Gamey*, gam'i, s. Having the flavour of game. — *Game-house*, n. A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house. — *Gaming-table*, n. A table appropriated to gaming.

Gamin, gam'in, ga-mas, n. [Fr.] A neglected street boy; an Arab of the streets.

Gammer, gam'er, n. [Contr. for *good-mother* or *grandmother*. Comp. *ga'fer*.] An old wife; the colloquial of *pa'fer*.

Gambon, gam'un, n. [O.Fr. *gambon*, It. *gambone*, a big leg, a gammon, from *gamba*, a leg.] The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. — *s.t.* To make into bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

Gammen, gam'un, n. [Connected with *game*; comp. Dan. *gammen*, sport.] An imposition or hoax; humbug. [Colloq.] — *s.t.* To delude; to hoax or humbug. [Colloq.]

Gamogenesis, gam-o-jen'e-sis, n. [Gr. *gamos*, marriage, and *genesis*.] Generation by copulation of the sexes; sexual generation. — *Gamogenetic*, gam-o-je-net'ik, s. Of or relating to gamogenesis. — *Gamopetalous*, gam-o-pet'a-lus, s. [Gr. *gamos*, and *petalon*, a flower-leaf.] Bot. monocotyledonous. — *Gamophyllous*, ga-mof-i-lus or gam-o-phi-lus, s. [Gr. *gamos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Having a single perianth-whorl with coherent leaves. — *Gamosepalous*, gam-o-sep'a-lus, s. [Gr. *gamos*, and *sepal*.] Bot. monocotyledonous.

Gamet, gam'et, n. [Gr. *gemma*, the letter G, the last note of the scale, and L. *et*, the syllable formerly used in *sing.* — the first note of the scale, the mode: *1 do*.] Mus. a scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

Gander, gam'der, n. [A. Sax. *gandra*, for *gandra*, from the root *gan* seen in G. *gans*, a

goose, *ganserich*, a. [ander. Goose.] The male of the goose.

Gang, gang, a. [A. Sax. *gang*, a way, a passage, *ganga*, a gang, a company, from *gangan*, to go. (Go.) A number going in company; hence, a company or number of persons associated for a particular purpose; used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons; a number of workmen or labourers engaged on any piece of work under the supervision of one person; a squad. — **Ganger, gang'er, a.** One who superintends a gang of labourers. — **Gangway, gang'wa, a.** A temporary means of access to some position, formed of planks or boards; a narrow framework or platform leading into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; an opening in a ship's bulwarks and the steps leading to it.

Gangtic, gang-jet'ik, a. Relating to the river Ganges.

Ganglion, gang'gion, a. pl. Ganglia or Ganglions. (Gr. *ganglion*, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin.) Anat. an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve; a mass of fine granular matter containing nerve-cells, and giving origin to nerve-fibres; very encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon. — **Gangliac, Ganglial, gang'gli-ak, gang'gli-al, a.** Relating to a ganglion. — **Gangliated, gang'gli-at-ed, a.** Having ganglions. — **Gangliiform, Gangliiform, gang'gli-form, gang'gli-o-form, a.** Having the shape of a ganglion. — **Ganglionary, gang'gli-on-er-i, a.** Composed of ganglia. — **Ganglionic, gang'gli-on-ik, a.** Pertaining to a ganglion.

Gangrene, gang'grin, a. [L. *gangrana*, from Gr. *gangraina*, from *gnao*, to gnaw.] The first stage of mortification of living flesh; but a disease ending in putrid decay. — **v. t. — gangrened, gang'rening. To produce a gangrene in; to mortify. — **v. i. To become mortified.** Also **Gangrenate, gang'grin-ent, — Gangrenescent, gang'grin-ess-ent, — Becoming gangrenous, — Gangrenous, gang'grin-us, a.** Attacked by gangrene; mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.**

Gangue, gang, a. [G. *gang*, a vein.] The stony matrix of metallic ores.

Gangway. Under **Gano**.

Ganister, Ganister, gan'is-ter, a. A close-grained hard sandstone or grit found under certain coal-beds in England.

Gannet, gan'et, a. [A. Sax. *gannet*, *ganot*, a sea-fowl, a gannet; allied to *gander*, *goose*.] The solan-goose, an aquatic bird of the pelican family, 3 feet in length, common on insular rocks in the northern seas.

Ganoid, gan'oid, a. [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *oidos*, appearance.] Belonging to an order of fishes, the majority of them extinct, characterized by scales composed of horny or bony plates, covered with glossy enamel. — **a. One of these fishes.**

Gantlet, gan'tlet, a. A glove. Same as **Gantlet**.

Gantlet, gan'tlet, a. [From Sw. *gantlopp*, from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course, akin to E. *leap*, D. *loopen*, to run.] A punishment in which the culprit was compelled to run between two ranks of men armed with rods, &c., receiving a blow from each. — **To run the gantlet, to undergo the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment.**

Gaol, jail, Gaoler, jail'er, JAIL, JAILER.

Gap, gap, a. [Icel. and Sw. *gap*, a gap or hiatus; akin *gaps*, *gaby*.] A break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a hiatus. — **To stop a gap, to fill it up; hence, to supply a temporary expedient. — **v. t. To make a gap or gaps in; to notch or jag; to cut into teeth.** — **Gap-toothed, a.** Having interstices between the teeth (Teeth).**

Gap, gap, v. t. — gaped, gaping. [A. Sax. *gappan*, to gape or open wide, from *gap*, wide; I. an. *gaps*, Icel. *gapa*, to gape with open mouth; D. *gopen*, G. *gaffen*, to gape; akin *gap*, *gaby*.] To open the mouth wide, as in indicative of drowsiness, dizziness, surprise, expectation, &c.; to stand open; to

present a gap; to show a fissure or chasm. — **To gape for or after**, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly. — **a.** The act of gaping; *soot*, the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.; *pl.* a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping. — **Gaper, gä'per, a.** One who gapes; a bivalve mollusc with a shell permanently open at the posterior end.

Garb, garb, a. [O. Fr. *garbe*, a garb, appearance, comeliness, from O.H.G. *garwe*, *garvet*, attire; akin to A. Sax. *garweu*, clothing; E. *gear* and *gar*.] Clothing; vesture; costum. habit; an official or other distinguishing dress; fashion or mode. — **v. t. To dress; to clothe (Teeth).**

Garbage, gar'baj, a. [O.E. *garbaj*, probably from *garbe*, to sift; being thus what is sifted out, refuse.] Refuse or offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter; any worthless, offensive matter.

Garble, gar'bl, v. t. — garbled, gar'bl-ing. [O. Fr. *garbeller*, from Sp. *garbilla*, to sift, *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; from A. *garbil*, a sieve.] To sift or bolt; to examine for the purpose of separating the good from the bad; to falsify by leaving out parts; to mutilate so as to give a false impression (to *garble* historical documents; to sophisticate; to corrupt. — **Garbler, gar'bler, a.** One who garbles; formerly an official in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices.

Garboil, gar'boil, a. [O. Fr. *garbouil*, It. *garboglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [Shak.]

Gardant, gar'dant, a. [Fr.] *Har.* a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer.

Garden, gar'din, a. [O. Fr. *gardin*, Mod. Fr. *jardin*, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. L.G. *garden*, G. *garten*, a garden; Goth. *gards*, A. Sax. *gærd*, O.E. *garth*, an inclosed place, a yard. Yarn.] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; a rich well-cultivated spot or tract of country. — **v. t. To lay out or cultivate a garden.**

Gardener, gar'din-er, a. One whose occupation is to keep a garden. — **Gardening, gar'din-ing, a.** The art or practice of cultivating gardens; horticulture. — **Gardens-city, a town laid out with many gardens and open spaces. — Gardia party, a party held out of doors on the lawn or in the garden of a private residence.**

Gardenia, gar'de-ni-a, a. [After Dr. Garden, an American botanist.] A name of certain plants of Asia and Africa with a large white or yellowish fragrant flower. — **Gardenia, gar'din-ia, a. [A. Sax. *gar*, a dart.] A fish with a remarkably elongated body and a long, narrow, beak-like snout; scapike or sea-needle.**

Gargarism, gar'gar-izm, a. [L. *gargarismus*, Gr. *gargaris*, to wash the mouth.] A gargle.

Gargle, gar'gl, v. t. — gargled, gargling. [A word akin to *gurgle*, *gorge*, *gargol*; Fr. *gargouiller*, to gargle; L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Gr. *gargaris*, to rinse the month; G. *gurgel*, the throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle.] To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat) with a liquid preparation. — **a.** Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

Gargoll, Gargoyle, gar'goll, a. [Fr. *gargouille*, a gargol or spout. GAARZ.] Arch. a projecting spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building, generally carved into a grotesque figure from whose mouth the water gushes.

Gariak, Gairiak, gar'rik, a. [From O.E. *gare*, to stare, probably a form of *gaze* with change from *g* to *r*, as in *swore*, *smore*; *frore*, *freese*, &c.] Gaudy; showy; staring; overbright; dazzling. — **Gairially, gar'rik-li, adv. In a gariak manner. — **Gairishness, Gairishness, gar'rik-ness, a.** The state or quality of being gariak.**

Garland, gar'land, a. [O.E. *gariand*, *geriond*, from Fr. *garianda*, a garland, from O.H.G. *gariand*, a coronet, through a verb *wiriond*, to plait.] A wreath or chaplet made of leaves, twigs, flowers, or the like; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology. — **v. t. To deck with a garland or garlands.**

Garlic, gar'lik, a. [A. Sax. *garlede*, from *gar*, a dart or lance — from the spear-shaped leaves — and *lede*, a leek, as in hemlock, charlock, &c.] A plant allied to the onion, leek, &c., having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, indigenous to the south of Europe, where it forms a favourite condiment. See also **Ramson.**

Garment, gar'ment, a. [Fr. *garment*, O. Fr. *garment*, from *garvir*, to garnish, to deck. GARNISH.] Any article of clothing or piece of dress, as a coat, a gown, &c.; a vestment. — **Garnated, gar'ment-ed, a. Covered with a garment; clothed. **Garnier, gar'ner, a. [Fr. *grenier*, O. Fr. *granier*, a corn-loft, from L. *granaria*, a granary, from *granum*, grain. GAANAAY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation. — **v. t. To store in, or as in, a granary.******

Garnet, gar'net, a. [Fr. *grenat*, It. *granada*, from L. *granum*, grain, seed, and in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour.] The name common to a group or family of precious stones, varying considerably in composition, the prevailing colour being red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow, or black; sand, a sort of talcite fixed to a stay, and used to hoist hulk and out cargo. — **Garnetiferous, gar-net-if'er-us, a. Containing or yielding garnets.**

Garnish, gar'nish, v. t. [Fr. *garvir*, to provide or equip; it. *guarnire*, *guarnire*, O. Sp. *guarnir*; from the German — comp. O.H.G. *warmon*, G. *warren*, A. Sax. *warman*, to take care, to warn. WARN. Akin *garment*, *garment*.] To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off; *coillery*, to ornament (a dish) with something laid round it. — **a. Something added for embellishment; ornament; decoration; cookery, something round a dish as an embellishment. — **Garnisher, gar'nish-er, a.** One who garnishes or decorates. — **Garnishing, Garnishment, gar'nish-ing, gar'nish-ment, a.** That which garnishes; ornament. — **Garniture, gar'nit-ur, a.** Ornamental appendages; embellishments.**

Garotte, Garotter, ga-rot', ga-rot'er. GAR-SORZ.

Garret, gar'et, a. [O. Fr. *garrie*, a place of refuge or outlook, from *garer*, to beware, from O.H.G. *warjan*, Goth. *varjan*, to defend. Akin *ward*, *guard*, *vary*, *war*.] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof; a loft. — **Garroter, gar-et'er, a. An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author. — **Garret-story, a.** The story of a house in which the garrets are situated.**

Garrison, gar'ri-son, a. [Fr. *garriison*, from *garrire*, to garnish. GARNISH.] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops. — **v. t. To place a garrison in; to secure or defend by garrisons.**

Garrot, gar'ot, a. The common name given to several snakes, one of them called also the golden-eye.

Garrotte, Garrote, ga-rot', gar-ro'te, a. [Fr. *garrotte*, from Sp. *garrote*.] A mode of capital punishment in Spain by strangling the person by means of an iron collar attached to a post; the instrument of this punishment. — **Garrotte, Garrote, ga-rot', gar-ro't', v. t. — garrotted, garrotted, garrotting, garrotting. To strangle by means of the garrotte; to rob by suddenly seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he become insensible, or at least helpless, usually carried out by two or three accomplices. — **Garrotter, gar-ro't'er, a.** One who commits the act of garrotting.**

Garrulous, gar'ru-lus, a. [L. *garrulus*, from *garrilo*, to prate, to chatter; allied to Gr. *geryro*, *parro*, to cry; Fr. *garrim*, to bawl.] Talkative; prating; characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details. — **Garrulity, gar'ru-il-ty, a. The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity. — **Garrulosity, gar'ru-si-ty, adv.** In a garrulous or talkative manner. — **Garrulosity, gar'ru-si-ty, a.** Talkativeness; garrulity.**

Garter, gar'ter, a. [From O. Fr. *garter* —

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Fr. *garrière*, from *garre*, O. Fr. *garret*,
 jam, hough, from the Celtic; *Armor. gar*
 or *garr*, W. *gar*, the leg, *Gael. gar*, in
parlan, a garter.] A string or band used
 to tie the stocking to the leg; the badge of
 the highest order of knighthood in Great
 Britain, called the *order of the Garter*;
 hence, also, the order itself, and the name
 given to the principal ring-of-arms in Eng-
 land. — v. t. To blind with a garter.
 Garth, *garth*, a. [*Isl. garth*, a yard or
 court. — A. Sax. *geard*, a yard. *GAOER*,
 YARD.] A yard or garden; a small in-
 closed place; the greensward or grass area
 within the cloisters of a religious house;
 a dam or weir for catching fish.
 Gas, *gas*, a. [A word formed by the Dutch
 chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644;
 probably suggested by *gas*, spirit, G.
gas.] An elastic aeriform fluid; a sub-
 stance the particles of which tend to fly
 apart from each other, thus causing it to ex-
 pand indefinitely; coal-gas, the common
 gas used for illuminating purposes. — *Gas-
 seller*, *gas-a-ler*, *gas'e-ler*, a. [From
gas, by an erroneous imitation of *chemis-
 ter*.] A hanging apparatus with brackets
 and branches adapted for burning gas, as a
 chandelier for burning candles. — *Gas-bur-
 ner*, a. That part of a gas lamp or bra- set
 which gives out the light. — *Gas-coal*, a.
 A coal employed for making gas. — *Gas-
 seltz*, *ga-se'ltz*, a. The state of being
 gaseous. — *Gas-engine*, a. An engine for
 utilizing coal-gas as a motive power. — *Gas-
 seous*, *ga-se'us*, a. In the form of gas; of
 the nature of gas. — *Gasometer*, *ga-se-
 o-m'e-t'r*, a. — *Gas-fitter*, a. A workman who
 fixes pipe and its burners and other ap-
 pliances for gas. — *Gas-furnace*, a. A fur-
 nace of which the fuel is gas. — *Gas-holder*,
gas'hol-d'r, a. A vessel for stor- ing gas
 after purification; a gasometer. — *Gas-
 form*, *ga'zi-form*, a. Gaseous; aeriform.
 — *Gasify*, *ga-si-fi*, v. t. — *Gasified*, *gas'i-fied*,
 To convert into gas. — *Gasification*, *ga-si-fi-
 ka'shon*, a. The act of converting into gas.
 — *Gas-jet*, a. A spout of flame issuing from a
 gas-burner; a gas-burner. — *Gas-lamp*, a. A
 lamp, the light of which is supplied by
 gas. — *Gas-light*, a. Light produced by the
 combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet. — *Gas-
 main*, a. One of the principal pipes which
 convey the gas from the gas-works to the
 place of consumption. — *Gas-meter*, a. An
 instrument through which the gas is made
 to pass in order to ascertain the quantity
 which is consumed at a particular place.
 — *Gasogens*, *Gasogens*, *gas'o-jen*, *gas'o-jen*,
 a. [*Gas*, and Gr. *ros*, pen, to produce.]
 An apparatus for manufacturing aerated
 water out of a scale for domestic use. —
Gasolene, *Gasolene*, *gas'o-len*, *gas'o-len*, a.
 Air-gas. — *Gasometer*, *gas-om'e-ter*, a. An
 instrument or apparatus intended to meas-
 ure, collect, or mix gases; a reservoir or
 storehouse for the ordinary illuminating
 gas produced in gas-works; a gas-holder;
 a gas-tank. — *Gasometry*, *gas-om'e-try*, a.
 The art or practice of measuring gases. —
Gasometric, *gas-o-m'e-trik*, a. Of or per-
 taining to gasometry. — *Gas-stove*, a. A
 stove heated by gas. — *Gas-ty*, *gas'i*, a. Re-
 lating to or containing gas; gaseous. — *Gas-
 tank*, a. A gas-holder or reservoir for coal-
 gas. — *Gas-tar*, a. Coal-tar. — *Gas*, a.
 A work where coal-gas is made for illu-
 minating purposes.
 Gascon, *gascon*, a. [Fr.; akin to *Basque*.]
 A native of Gascony in France; hence, a
 boaster, the Gascons being noted for boast-
 ing. — *Gasconade*, *gas-ko-nad'*, a. [Fr.]
 A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado;
 a bragging. — v. t. — *Gasconaded*, *gasconad-
 ed*. To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to hus-
 ter. — *Gasconader*, *gas-ko-nad'er*, a. A
 great boaster.
 Gash, *gash*, a. [Perhaps from O. Fr. *gasser*,
 to scarify, to pierce with a lance; L. L. *gassa*,
 scarification.] A deep and long cut;
 an incision of considerable length, particu-
 larly in flesh. — v. t. To make a gash or
 gashes in.
 Gasket, *gasket*, a. [Fr. *parcette*, Sp. *parceta*,
 a gasket.] One of the plated cords fastened
 to the yard of a ship to tie the mast to it.
 Gasp, *gasp*, v. t. [*Ital. gaspa*, to yawn; Dan.
gripe, to gasp; L. G. *gapan*, *gapan*; akin to

E. *gape*.] To open the mouth wide in la-
 borious respiration; to labour for breath;
 to respire convulsively; to pant violently.
 — v. t. To emit or utter with gasps or
 pantings; with *away*, *forth*, *out*, &c. — A
 laboured respiration; a short painful
 catching of the breath. — *Gaspingly*, *gasp-
 ing-ly*, adv. In a gasping manner.
 Gasteropod, *Gasteropod*, *gaster-o-pod*, *gas-
 tr'o-pod*, a. [Gr. *gaster*, the belly, and
podos, a foot.] One of a class of
 mollusca, consisting of snails, periwinkles,
 and other animals inhabiting a univaive
 shell (although some of them are desti-
 tute of a shell), the distinguishing charac-
 teristic being the foot, a broad muscular
 organ attached to the ventral surface. —
Gasteropoda, *gas-ter-op'o-dua*, a. Belong-
 ing to the gasteropoda.
 Gastly, *gast'ly*, a. Same as *Ghastly*.
 Gastralgia, *Gastralgia*, *gas-tral'ji-a*, *gas-
 tral'ji*, a. [Gr. *gaster*, *gastros*, the belly,
 and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the stomach or
 belly.
 Gastric, *gas'trik*, a. [From Gr. *gaster*, *gas-
 tros*, the belly or stomach.] Of or per-
 taining to the belly or stomach. — *Gastric*
juice, a fluid secreted in the mucous mem-
 brane of the stomach, and the principal
 agent in digestion. — *Gastric fever*, a popu-
 lar name for *typhoid* or *enteric fever*, from
 the manner in which it affects the intes-
 tines. — *Gastritis*, *gas-tri'tis*, a. Chronic
 inflammation of the stomach. — *Gastro-
 cele*, *gas'tro-sel*, a. [Gr. *kelle*, a tumour.]
Pathol. a hernia of the stomach. — *Gas-
 tronomy*, *gas-tron'o-mi*, a. [Gr. *nomos*, a
 law.] The art or science of good living;
 the pleasures of the table; epicurism. —
Gastronomic, *Gastronomical*, *gas-tron-
 om'ik*, *gas-tron-om'i-ka*, a. Pertaining
 to gastronomy. — *Gastronome*, *Gastron-
 omer*, *gas-tron-om'er*, a. One versed in
 gastronomy; a judge of the art of cookery;
 a gourmet; an epicure. — *Gastroscopy*, *gas-
 tro'sko-pi*, a. [Gr. *skopos*, to view.] *Med.*
 an examination of the abdomen in order
 to detect disease. — *Gastrostomy*, *gas-
 tro'to-mi*, a. [Gr. *tomé*, a cutting, *stom*, the
 operation of cutting into the abdomen.
Gas, *gat*, old pret. of *get*.
 Gate, *gat*, a. [A. Sax. *geat*, a gate or door;
Isl. gat, D. *gat*, a hole; from same root as
get.] A large door such as gives entrance
 into a castle, a temple, palace, or other
 large edifice; the entrance leading into
 such an edifice; a frame of timber or
 metal which opens or closes a passage into
 an inclosure of some kind; the frame
 which shuts or stops a passage for water,
 as at the entrance to a dock. — *Gated*, *gat-
 ed*, a. Having gates. — *Gate-house*, a.
 A house at a gate, as a porter's lodge at
 the entrance to the grounds of a mansion. —
Gate-man, a. The person who has charge
 of a gate. — *Gateway*, *gat'wa*, a. An open-
 ing which is or may be closed with a gate;
 a means of ingress or egress.
 Gather, *gath'er*, v. t. [A. Sax. *gaderian*,
gaderian, from *gader*, *gader*, together,
 seen also in *together*; comp. D. *gaderen*,
 to gather, *is gader*, L. G. *to gader*, together.]
 To bring together; to collect into one
 place or one aggregate; to assemble; to
 congregate; to pick; to pluck; to accumu-
 late; to amass; to draw together; to bring
 together in folds or plaits, as a garment;
 hence, to plait; to pluck; to acquire or
 gain, with or without effort (to gather
 strength); to deduce by inference; to con-
 clude. — *To gather one's self together*, to col-
 lect all one's powers for a strong effort.
 — *To be gathered to one's fathers*, to be in-
 terred along with one's ancestors, or sim-
 ply to die. — v. i. To collect; to become as-
 sembled; to congregate; to take origin
 and grow; to come to a head (as a boil). —
 a. A plait or fold in cloth held in position
 by a thread drawn through it; a plucker.
 — *Gatherer*, *gath'er-er*, a. One who or that
 which gathers. — *Gathering*, *gath'er-ing*, a.
 The act of collecting or assembling; that
 which is gathered; a crowd; an assembly;
 a collection of peas; an abbece.
 Gating-gun, *gating-gun*, a. A form of
 the mitrailleuse or repeating machine-
 gun, so named from the inventor.

Gaucher, *gash-er*, a. [Fr. from *gauche*,
 left-handed, awkward.] An awkward ac-
 tion; awkwardness.
 Gaud, *ga-ud*, a. A native of the Fam-
 pas of the La Plata of Spanish descent.
 Gaud, *Gaud*, *gad*, a. [L. *gaudium*, joy,
 gladness; in later times something showy;
 akin *joy*, *gaudy*.] Something worn for
 adorning the person; a piece of showy
 finery (*shak*). — *Gaudery*, *ga'd-er-i*, a. Fin-
 ery; fine things. — *Gaudily*, *ga'di-ly*, adv.
 In a gaudy manner. — *Gaudiness*, *ga'di-
 nes*, a. The quality or condition of being
 gaudy. — *Gaudy*, *ga'd-i*, a. Gay beyond the
 simplicity of nature or good taste; showy;
 tastelessly or glaringly adorned. — a. A
 feast or festival.
 Gaudemus, *ga-de'm-us*, a. [L., let us re-
 joice.] A rejoicing; a festival.
 Gauder, *ga'd-er*, v. t. [Fr. *gauffer*, to figure
 cloth, velvet, &c., from *gauf*/*re* = *wafer*.]
 To plait; to crimp; to fuse; to puffer. —
Gaudering-iron, a. An iron used for plait-
 ing or futing trills, &c.
 Gauge, *ga-j*, v. t. — *Gauged*, *gauged*. [O. Fr.
gauger, perhaps of the same origin with
gallon, and signifying to find the number
 of measures in a vessel.] To measure or
 to ascertain the contents or capacity of;
 to measure in respect to capability, power,
 character, &c.; to appraise; to estimate. —
 a. A standard of measure or capacity
 to determine dimensions or capacity a
 measure; means of estimating the dis-
 tance between the lines of rails of a rail-
 way; *joinery*, a simple instrument made
 to strike a line parallel to the straight side
 of a board, &c. — *Gaugeable*, *ga'ja-bl*, a.
 Capable of being gauged or measured. —
Gauger, *ga'jer*, a. One who gauges; an
 officer whose business is to ascertain the
 contents of casks, an exciseman.
 Gaul, *gal*, a. [L. *Gallia*, a Gaul, an inhabit-
 ant of *Gallia*, the country now called
 France.] An inhabitant of Gaul. — *Gaul-
 ish*, *gal'ish*, a. Pertaining to Gaul or an-
 cient France.
 Gault, *gal't*, a. [Comp. *Isl. gald*, *gald*,
 hard snow.] *Geol.* a series of stiff marls or
 calcareous clays, varying in colour from
 a light gray to a dark blue, occurring be-
 tween the upper and lower greenlands of
 the chalk formation. — v. t. *Agri.* to dress
 land with gault.
 Gaunt, *gant*, a. [Comp. N. *gaud*, a slender
 stick, a thin man.] Attenuated; with
 fasting or suffering; lean; *aggr.* thin;
 slender. — *Gauntly*, *gant'ly*, adv. Leanly;
 meagrely.
 Gauntlet, *gant'let*, a. [Fr. *gantlet*, dim.
 from *gant*, a glove, from the Teut.; D.
gant, Dan. *gant*, *Isl. gott* (for *gant*),
 a glove.] A large iron glove with fingers
 covered with small plates, formerly worn
 as armour; a long glove for a lady, which
 envelops the hand and wrist. The gant-
 let used to be thrown down in token of
 challenge; hence, to throw down the gant-
 let, to challenge; to take up the gauntlet,
 to accept the challenge. — *Gauntleted*, *gant-
 let-ed*, a. Wearing a gauntlet.
 Gaur, *gaur*, *gaur*, a. [Indian name; Skr.
go, a cow.] One of the largest of the ox-
 tribes, inhabiting the mountain jungles of
 India.
 Gause, *gas*, a. [Fr. *gaze*, Sp. *gaza*, from
 the town *Gaza*, whence it was first brought.]
 A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of
 silk, linen, or cotton; any slight open
 material resembling this (wire gauze). —
Gauzy, *ga'zi*, a. Like gauze; thin as gauze.
 Gave, *gav*, pret. of *give*.
 Gavelkind, *gav-el-kind*, a. [A. Sax. *gafol*,
payment, *gafol-kind*, offering.] An old
 land-tenure in England, still prevailing in
 Kent, by which land descends to all the
 sons in equal shares.
 Gavial, *gav-i-al*, a. [Indian name.] A croc-
 odile found in India, with an extremely
 lengthened muzzle.
 Gavotte, *gav-ot'*, a. [Fr., from *Gavot*, a
 native of the Pays de Gap in the Hautes
 Alpes, where the dance originated.] A sort
 of French dance; the music to which the
 dance was performed, or a similar instru-
 mental movement.
 Gawk, *gak*, a. [A. Sax. *gac*, *Isl. gaur*,
 Sc. *gawk*, cuckoo, simpleton.] A simple-

cally, je-ō-nen'tri-kal-li, ada. In a geocentric manner.

Geocyclic, je-ō-sik'lik, a. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *klyklos*, a circle.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; circling the earth periodically.

Geode, je-ō'd, n. [Gr. *geōdes*, earthy, from *gē*, earth.] Mineral, a roundish hollow lump of agate or other mineral, having the cavity frequently lined with crystals.—**Geodetic**, je-ō-difer-us, a. Producing geodes.

Geodesy, **Geodesics**, je-ō-des'i, je-ō-des'iks, n. [Gr. *geōdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, and *daio*, to divide.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions.—**Geodesian**, je-ō-dē'si-an, n. One versed in geodesy.—**Geodetic**, je-ō-des'tik, je-ō-des'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to geodesy; obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy. Also **Geodesic**, **Geodesical**, je-ō-des'ik, je-ō-des'ti-kal.—**Geodetically**, je-ō-des'ti-kal-li, adv. In a geodetical manner.

Geognosy, je-ō-gnō-si, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge.] That part of natural science which treats of the structure of the earth—a term nearly equivalent to *geology*, but having less to do with scientific reasoning and theory.—**Geognost**, je-ō-gnōst, n. One versed in geognosy.—**Geognostic**, **Geognostical**, je-ō-gnōst'ik, je-ō-gnōst'i-kal, a. Pertaining to geognosy.

Geogony, je-ō-gō-ni, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, generation.] The doctrine of the origin or formation of the earth.—**Geogenic**, **Geogenical**, je-ō-gōn'ik, je-ō-gōn'i-kal, a. Pertaining to geogony.

Geography, je-ō-grā-fī, n. [Gr. *geographia*—*gē*, the earth, and *graphō*, description.] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants, describing more especially the external features of the world, and in its widest scope embracing *mathematical geography*, which deals with the figure and measurement of the earth, latitude and longitude, &c.; *physical geography*, which describes the earth's features and explains their relations to each other, treating also of climate, animals, and plants, and their distribution; the ocean and its phenomena, &c.; and *political geography*, which treats of the states and peoples of the earth and their political and social characteristics; a description of the earth or a certain portion of it; a book containing such a description.—**Geographer**, je-ō-grā-fer, n. One who is versed in, or compiles a treatise on, geography.—**Geographic**, **Geographical**, je-ō-grāf'i-kal, a. Relating to geog.; containing information regarding geography.—**Geographically**, je-ō-grāf'i-kal-li, adv. In a geographical manner.

Geology, je-ō-lō-jī, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the structure, especially the internal structure, of the crust of the globe, and of the substances which compose it; the science which treats of the minerals, rocks, earths, or other substances composing the globe, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and history, together with the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature as illustrated by fossils or otherwise.—**Geologic**, **Geological**, je-ō-lōj'ik, je-ō-lōj'i-kal, a. Pertaining to geology.—**Geologically**, je-ō-lōj'i-kal-li, adv. In a geological manner.—**Geologist**, je-ō-lō-jīst, n. One versed in geology. Also **Geologian**, je-ō-lō-jī-an, n.—**Geologist**, je-ō-lō-jīst, v.t. To study geology; to make geological investigations.

Geomancy, je-ō-man-si, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *mantia*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper.—**Geomancer**, je-ō-man-sēr, n. One versed in, or who practises, geomancy.—**Geomantic**, **Geomantical**, je-ō-man'tik, je-ō-man'ti-kal, a. Of or pertaining to geomancy.

Geometry, je-ō-mē'tri, n. [Gr. *geōmetria*, *gē*, the earth, and *metron*, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.] The science of magnitude; that science which treats of the properties of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes.—**Geometrical**, je-ō-mē'tri-kal, a. [Fr. *géométrique*.] Pertaining to geometry.—**Geometric**, **Geometrical**, je-ō-mē'tri-kal, je-ō-mē'tri-kal, a. [Gr. *geōmetrikos*.] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.—**Geometrical elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective or natural elevation*.—**Geometrical progression**, progression in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—**Geometrically**, je-ō-mē'tri-kal-li, adv. In a geometrical manner.—**Geometrician**, **Geometer**, je-ō-mē'tri-an, je-ō-mē'tēr, n. One skilled in geometry.

Geonomy, je-ō-nō-mi, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *nomos*, law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

Geophagism, je-ō-fā-jīz-m, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *phago*, to eat.] The act or practice of eating earth, as clay, chalk, &c.—**Geophagist**, je-ō-fā-jīst, n. One who eats earth.

Geoponic, **Geoponical**, je-ō-pōn'ik, je-ō-pōn'i-kal, a. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture.—**Geoponics**, je-ō-pōn'iks, n. The art or science of cultivation.

Georama, je-ō-rā-mā, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *orama*, view.] A large hollow spherical globe or chamber having the geography of the earth's surface depicted on its interior.

George, jorj, n. [This proper name is from Gr. *georgos*, a husbandman—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour.] A figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendant from the collar by knights of the Garter.—**Georgian**, jorj'i-an, a. Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.—**Georgic**, jorj'ik, n. [Gr. *geōrgikos*, rustic.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.—**Georgium Sidus**, jorj-i-um si'dus, n. [That is 'Georgian star.'] The name given to the planet Uranus by its discoverer Sir William Herschel in honour of George III.

Geoseline, je-ō-sē-len'ik, a. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *selēnē*, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon; relating to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon.

Geothermic, je-ō-thēr'mik, a. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *thermos*, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.—**Geothermometer**, je-ō-thēr-mōm'ē-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the heat in mines, artesian wells, &c.

Geotropism, je-ō-trō-pīz-m, n. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, the characteristic exhibited in a young plant when deprived of light.—**Geotropic**, je-ō-trōp'ik, a. Pertaining to or exhibiting geotropism.

Gerah, gē'ra, n. [Heb.] The smallest piece of money among the ancient Jews, equal to about three halfpennies.

Geranium, je-rā-ni-um, n. [L. *geranium*, Gr. *geranon*, from *geranos*, a crane—on account of the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule.] The crane's-bill genus, a genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), natives of the temperate regions of the world, having flowers which are usually blue or red, and often handsome; the geraniums of gardens belong, however, to a different genus (*pelargonium*).

Gerbil, jēr'bīl, n. [Fr. *gerbille*, from *gerbo*, the Arabic name.] A small burrowing rodent found in the sandy parts of Africa and Asia, one species, inhabiting Egypt, being about the size of a mouse.

Gerfalcon, jēr'fā-lōn, n. The gyrfalcon.

Germa, jēr'm, n. [Fr. *germe*, L. *germen*, an offshoot, a sprout.] *Physiol.* The earliest

form under which any organism appears; the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism; hence, that from which anything springs; origin; first principle.—**Germa-cell**, n. *Animal physiol.* The cell which results from the union of the spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus.—**German**, jēr'mān, a. Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.—**Germinal vesicle**, *animal physiol.* a cell which floats in the yolk of an egg; but a cell contained in the embryo sac, from which the embryo is developed.—**Germinant**, jēr'mi-nānt, a. [L. *germinans*, *germinans*.] Sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.—**Germinate**, jēr'mi-nāt, v.t.—**germinated**, **germinating**. [L. *germinare*, *germinatum*, to bud, from *germen*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.—**Germinate**, v.t. To sprout or bud.—**Germination**, jēr'mi-nā'shon, n. The act of germinating; the first act of growth by an embryo plant.—**Germinative**, jēr'mi-nā-tiv, a. Of or pertaining to germination.—**Germination**, n. The theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from not-living matter, but is produced from germs or seeds; also the theory that zymotic diseases are caused by the presence in the atmosphere of infinite multitudes of germs of cryptogamic plants ready to become developed and multiply under favourable conditions.

German, jēr'mān, a. [L. *germanus*, a brother, from *germanus*, from *germen*, an offshoot. *GERM.*] Sprung from the same father and mother or from members of the same family; germane].—**Germane**, jēr'mān, a. Closely akin; nearly related; allied; relevant; pertinent.

German, jēr'mān, n. [L. *Germanus*, German, *Germania*, the Germans, not a native German appellation, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts; of doubtful origin.] A native or inhabitant of Germany; the language of the higher and more southern districts of Germany, and the literary language of all Germany, called by the people themselves *Deutsch* (= *Dutch*), and also known as *High German*, to distinguish it from the *Low German*, or vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany. See also *Dutch*.—**Belonging to Germany**—**Germanic**, jēr-man'ik, a. Pertaining to Germany; a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*.—**Germanism**, jēr-man-iz-m, n. An idiom or phrase of the German language.—**German-millet**, n. A species of grass, producing a nutritious grain.—**German-paste**, n. A kind of paste used for feeding singing-birds.—**German-silver**, n. A white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 50 of zinc, and 50 of nickel.—**German-tinder**, n. A madou.

Germander, jēr-man'dēr, n. [Fr. *germandrée*, corrupted from L. *chamaedrya*, Gr. *chamaidrya*, *germander*—*chama*, on the ground, and *drys*, an oak.] The common name of certain labiate plants, a few species of which are common in Britain.—**Germander speedwell**. *SPERMWELL.*

Germinal, &c. Under *Germ*.

Gerontocracy, jēr-on-tōk'rā-si, n. [Gr. *gerōn*, *gerōnōs*, an old man, and *kratos*, power.] Government by old men.

Gerund, jēr'nd, n. [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to carry on or perform, the *ger-nd* expressing the doing or the necessity of doing something.] A part of the Lat. n. verb, or a kind of verbal noun, used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active; a term adopted into other languages to indicate various forms or modifications of the verb, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching.' In expressions like 'He for teaching boys.'—**Gerundial**, jēr'ndi-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling a gerund.—**Gerundive**, jēr-rūnd'iv, n. A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund; sometimes used in regard to other languages.—**Gerundively**, jēr-rūnd'iv-li, adv. In the manner of a gerund or gerundive.

Gestation v-t'shon, n. [L. *gestatio*, from

hne to; to illuminate; to brighten; to render bright; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to. — *Gilder*, *gilder*, *n.* One who gilds. — *Gilding*, *gilding*, *n.* The art of a gilder; what is laid on by the gilder; a thin coating of gold-leaf; *fig.* fair superficial show.

Gild, *gild*, *n.* Same as *Guld*.

Gilder, *gilder*, *n.* A Dutch coin; a guilder.

Gill, *gil*, *n.* [Not in A. Sax. or German; a Scandinavian word: Dan. *gille*, Sw. *gill*, *gill*, a fish-gill; comp. Gael. *gial*, a jaw, a gill.] The respiratory organ of fishes and other animals which breathe the air that is mixed in water; the flap that hangs below the leak of a fowl; the flesh under or about a person's chin; the radiating plates on the under side of a fungus.

Gill, *gil*, *n.* [O. Fr. *gelle*, a wine measure; akin to *gallon*.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

Gill, *gil*, *n.* [Abbrev. of *Gillian*, from *Jullian*; hence *gill*.] A sweetheart; a wanton girl. — *Gill-sirt*, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl.

Gill, *gil*, *n.* [Icel. *gill*, a ravine.] A ravine or chasm in a hill; a brook. [Local.]

Gille, *gill*, *n.* [Gael. *gille*, a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands an outdoor male servant, especially one who attends a person while hunting.

Gillyflower, *gilly-flower*, *n.* [Formerly *gilly-fer*, from Fr. *gironde*, from *i. caryophyllus*, Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyo*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The popular name given to certain plants, as the pink or clove-pink. *Clover*.

Gilt, *gilt*, *pp.* of *gild*. Overlaid with gold. — *Gilt*, *gilt*, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding. — *Gilt-head*, *n.* The name of two fishes.

Gimbals, *gimbal*, *n. pl.* [Formerly *gemmat*, *gemmat*, *gemmat*, from Fr. *gemelle*, from L. *gemma*, twin, paired, double, from *gemi-*, twin, a contrivance consisting usually of two movable hoops or rings, supported upon horizontal pivots, the one moving within the other about two axes at right angles to each other and in the same plane; a contrivance such as supports the mariner's compass and causes it to assume a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.]

Gimcrack, *gimcrack*, *n.* [Probably from Prov. E. *gimp*, *gim*, neat spruce, and old *crack*, a peevish boy; originally applied to a boy.] A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy; a pretty thing.

Gimlet, *Gimlet*, *gimlet*, *n.* [O. Fr. *gimlet*, same word as E. *wimble*, with dim. term.; comp. O. D. *wimpe*, a bore, D. *wemelen*, to move in an undulatory manner.] A small instrument with a pointed screw garnish. — *n.* To use a gimlet upon; to form by using a gimlet.

Gimmer, *gimmer*, *n.* [Icel. *gimbr*, Dan. *gimmer*, a young ewe.] A ewe that is two years old. [Provincial.]

Gimp, *Gimp*, *gimp*, *n.* [Perhaps nasalized from Fr. *gimper*, to whip about with silk, from Goth. *weipan*—E. to whip; comp. G. *gimp*, *gimpf*, a loop, lace, &c.] A kind of silk twist or edging.

Gin, *gin*, *n.* A contraction of *Genova*, a distilled spirit. — *Gin-palace*, *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

Gin, *gin*, *n.* [A kind of engine.] A trap or snare; a kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse, for raising minerals; a contrivance for raising weights, consisting of three upright poles meeting at top with block and tackle; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a machine for driving piles. — *v.* *to*—*ginned*, *ginsing*. To catch in a gin; to clear of seeds by the cotton-gin.

Gin, *gin*, *v.* [A. Sax. *ginman*.] To begin.

Ginger, *ginjer*, *n.* [O. Fr. *gingibre*, Fr. *gingembre*, from L. *zingiber*, ultimately from Skr. *cringa-wra*—*crinca*, horn, *wra*, shape.] The rhizome or underground stem of a perennial herb cultivated in most tropical countries, used in medicine and largely as a condiment. — *Gingerade*, *ginjer-ade*, *n.* An aerated beverage flavoured with ginger. — *Ginger-beer*, *n.* A beverage

of sugar and water fermented, and flavoured with ginger. — *Gingerbread*, *n.* A kind of cake usually sweetened with bread-crumbs and variously flavoured. — *Gingerbread-tree*, *n.* A name of the doum-palm. — *Ginger-cordial*, *n.* A liqueur made from raisins, ginger, and spirit. — *Ginger-wine*, *n.* A sweet beverage flavoured with ginger.

Gingerly, *ginjer-ly*, *adv.* [Connected with *protr. gins, gins, to go*.] Cautiously, daintily, to walk, to reach. — *Gingerly*, *ginjer-ly*, *adv.* [From Malay *ginggang*, striped, *n.* (From Malay *ginggang*, striped.) A kind of striped cotton or linen cloth; an umbrella (colloc.).

Gingli, *gin'li*, *n.* [Hindi *gingli*.] East Indian sesame, and the oil from its seeds.

Ginglymus, *ging'li-mus*, *n.* [Gr. *ginglymos*.] Anat. a joint such as that of the elbow or knee, in which there is no rotatory movement.

Ginn, *gin*, *n.* Same as *Jinn*.

Ginseng, *gin'seng*, *n.* [Chinese name.] A name of two plants, the root of which is considered by the Chinese a panacea or remedy for all ailments.

Gipsy, *gipsy*, *n.* *Gypsy*.

Giraffe, *ji-raf*, *n.* [Fr. *girafa*, *girafa*, Sp. *girafa*, from Ar. *girafa*, said to mean long-necked.] The camelopard, a ruminant animal inhabiting Africa, the tallest length of the neck, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet.

Girai-dole, *gir'an-dol*, *n.* [Fr., from It. *girandola*, from *girare*, to turn, from L. *gyrus*, a turn.] A chandelier; a kind of revolving firework.

Girasois, *gir'a-sol*, *n.* [Fr., from It. *girasois*—*girare*, to turn, L. *gyrus*, a turn, and *sol*, L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant, the European heliotope or turnsole; a variety of opal showing a reddish colour when turned toward the sun or any bright light.

Gird, *gerd*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gird*, a rod (whence also E. *yard*, a measure); D. *gerde*, G. *gerde*, a twig, a switch.] A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twitch or pans; a sneer; a gibe. — *v.* To gibe; to lash. — *v.* To gibe; to utter severe sarcasm; with *of*.

Gird, *gerd*, *v.* pret. & pp. *girded* or *girt*. [A. Sax. *gyrdan*—Goth. *gairdan*, Icel. *gyrða*, Dan. *gyrde*, G. *gürten* to gird; akin *girth*, *girth*, *gerd*, an inclosure.] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance; to make fast by hindering; to tie round; usually with *on*; to clothe, invest, or surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Girdler, *ger'der*, *n.* One who girds; a main beam, either of wood or iron, resting upon a wall or pier at each end, employed for supporting a superstructure or a superincumbent weight. — *Girdler-bridge*, *n.* A bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders. — *Girdler*, *ger'der*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*, to gird; Sw. *gördel*, G. *gürtel*.] A band or belt for the waist; what girds or incloses. — *v.* *to*—*girdled*, *girdling*. To hind with a girdle; to inclose or environ.

Girl, *gerl*, *n.* [Formerly applied to both sexes, and probably connected with L.G. *gür*, *gürs*, a child; Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, depreciatory term for girl.] A female child; a female not arrived at puberty; a young woman. — *Girlhood*, *gerl'hood*, *n.* The state of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood. — *Girlish*, *ger'lish*, *adj.* Like or pertaining to a girl; befitting a girl. — *Girlishly*, *ger'lish-ly*, *adv.* In a girlish manner. — *Girlhood*, *ger'lish-ness*, *n.* The quality of being girlish.

Girt, *ger't*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *gird*.

Girth, *ger't*, *n.* [From *gird*, *v.*, or rather directly from Icel. *gerð*, *görrð*, *girth*.] The band fastening the saddle on a horse's back; the measure round a person's body or anything cylindrical. — *v.* *to*—*to* bind with a girth.

Gist, *gist*, *n.* [O. Fr. *giste*, a lying-place, lodging, from *gessir*, L. *jacere*, to lie (as in *accumbere*).] The main point of a question or that on which it rests; the substance or pith of a matter.

Gitarra, *git'ter*, *n.* [O. D. *ghiterne*, from L. *kitarra*, Gr. *kithara*, a kind of lyre.] An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern.

Give, *giv*, *v.* — *gave* (pret.), *given* (pp.), *giving* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *givan*—Dan. *give*, Icel. *gefa*, G. *geben*, G. *geben*, G. *geben*, to give; probably causative from same root as L. *habere*, to have (whence *habere*, &c.)—to make to have.] To convey to another; to bestow; to communicate (an opinion, advice); to utter; to pronounce; to cause or enable (he gave me to understand); to addict; often with *up*; to excite (to give offence); to pledge (one's word); to propose, as a toast; to ascribe; to pay; to yield, as a result or product. — *To give away*, to make over to another; to transfer. — *To give back*, to return; to restore. — *To give birth*, to bring forth, as a child; to be the origin of. — *To give chase*, to pursue. — *To give ear*, to listen; to pay attention; to give heed. — *To give forth*, to publish; to report publicly. — *To give ground*, to retire before an enemy; to yield. — *To give in*, to yield; to declare; to make known; to tender. — *To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood. — *To give over*, to leave; to cease; to abandon; to regard as past; recovery. — *To give out*, to report; to declare; to publish; to issue; to declare or profess; to emit; to distribute. — *To give place*, to retire so as to make room. — *To give tongue*, said of dogs, to bark. — *To give up*, to resign; to yield as hopeless; to surrender; to cede; to deliver or hand over. — *To give way*, to yield; to withdraw; to yield to force; to break or break down; to yield to row after ceasing; or to increase exertions. — *v.* *to*—*to* make gifts; to be liberal; to yield, as to pressure; to recede; to afford entrance or view; to face or be turned (as a house). — *To give in*, to give way; to yield; to confess one's self beaten. — *To give in to*, to yield assent to. — *To give out*, to cease from exertion; to yield. — *To give over*, to cease; to act no more. — *Given*, *giv'n*, *p.* and *a.* Bestowed; conferred; admitted or supposed; added; disposed (much given to carping); math. supposed or held to be known. — *Given*, *giv'n*, *n.* One who gives.

Gizzard, *giz'ard*, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*, O. Fr. *gésier*, from L. *gigeria*, entrails of poultry.] The third and principal stomach in birds, often very thick and muscular.

Glabrous, *glá'brus*, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

Glacial, *glá'cial*, *a.* [Fr., from L. *glaci-*, *glaci-*, from *glacies*, ice.] Pertaining to ice or to the action of ice; pertaining to glaciers; icy; frozen; having a cold glassy look. — *Glacial period*, or *epoch*, in *geol.* that interval of time in the later tertiary period during which both the arctic regions and a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice. — *Glacialist*, *glá'cial-ist*, *n.* One who studies or writes on glacial phenomena. — *Glaciate*, *glá'cial-ate*, *v.* To be converted into ice. — *v.* *to*—*to* convert into or cover with ice; to act upon by glaciers. — *Glaciation*, *glá'cial-ation*, *n.* The act of freezing; the process or result of glacial action on the earth's surface; the striation and smoothing of rock surfaces by glacial action. — *Glacier*, *glá'cial-er*, *n.* [Fr., from *glaci*, ice.] An immense accumulation of ice, or ice and snow, formed in lofty valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, and slowly moving downwards into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation. — *Glaciers* are the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed; névé. — *Glacier tables*, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice, formed by the melting away of the ice where it is not shaded from the sun by the stone. — *Glacier theory*, a theory in regard to glaciers; the theory attributing important geological changes (as the erosion of valleys) to the action of glaciers.

Glacia, *glá'cia*, *n.* [Fr., from *glaci*, ice—] A sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort.

Glad, *glad*, *a.* [A. Sax. *glad*, *glad*—Dan. *glad*, Icel. *gladr*, smooth, polished, cheerful; G. *glatt*, smooth. Allied to *glide* and to *glow*.] Affected with pleasure.

sure or satisfaction; pleased; joyful; gratified; well contented; often followed by *of* or *at*; cheerful; bright; wearing the appearance of joy (a glad countenance).—*v.t.* *gladdened, gladden*. To make glad; to gladden. [Foot.]—*Gladden*, *glad*; *v.t.* To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.—*v.t.* To become glad; to rejoice.—*gladly, glad'll, adv.* With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.—*Gladness, glad'ness, n.* The state or quality of being glad.—*gladness, glad'sum, a.* Glad; cheerful; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness. [Foot.]

Glads, glad, s. [Lit. a light or bright place, a kind place; Icel. *gladr*, bright, glad. GLAD.] An opening or passage through a wood; a kind of avenue in a wood or forest covered with grass.—*glady, gladi, a.* Having glades.

Gladiat, gladi'at, a. [L. *gladius*, a sword.] sword-shaped.—*Gladiator, gladi'at-er, a.* [L. from *gladius*, a sword.] Among the ancient Romans one who fought with deadly weapons in the amphitheatre and other places for the entertainment of the people; hence, a combatant in general; a prize-fighter; a disputant.—*Gladiatorial, Gladiatorial, gladi'at-er'i-al, gladi'at-er'i-an, a.* Pertaining to gladiators; pertaining to combatants in general who fight singly, as to disputants.—*Gladiatorism, gladi'at-er-ism, n.* The act or practice of gladiators.—*Gladiatorship, gladi'at-er-ship, n.* The state or occupation of a gladiator.—*Gladius, gladi'us, gladi'us, vlad-i'us, n.* [L. *gladius*, dim. of *gladius*, a sword, from their leaves. An extensive and very beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, found most abundantly in South Africa; sword-lily.—*Gladius, gladi'us, n.* The 'pen' or internal bone of some cattle-fishes.

Glagon, glig'gon, s. [Glar., a word.] An ancient Slavonic alphabet, still used in liturgies, &c.—*Glagonic, glig'gon-ic, a.* Of or pertaining to the same.

Glair, glair, s. [Fr. *clair*, from the clear portion. CLEAR.] The clear part of an egg used as varnish to give paintings, and as a size in gilding;—*v.t.* To varnish or to clear with glair.

Glairy, glairous, Glairous, glair', glair'ous, a. Like glair, or partaking of its qualities; covered with glair.

Glave, Glava, gliv, s. [Fr. *glave*, from L. *gladius*, a sword; allied to Gael. *claidheamha*, a sword, *claidheamhor*, a claymore. GLADIAT'ER.] A sword; a broadsword; a falchion; a cutting weapon formerly used by foot soldiers, fixed to the end of a pole.—*Glavour, glam'or, s.* [A modified form of *grammar*—*grammar*, *grammery*, having formerly meant learning, deep learning, magic.] Mental influence causing a person to see objects differently from what they really are; fascination; witchery.

Giance, glans, s. [Same word as *Sw. glans*, Dan. *glans*, D. *glans*, G. *glans*, lustre, splendour; *glint, glitter, glinten, gleam, &c.* are connected.] A sudden dart or flash of light or splendour; a sudden look or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary casting of the eye; a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic lustre.—*v.t.* *glanced, glancing*. To shoot or dart rays of light or splendour; to emit flashes or coruscations of light; to flash; to fly off in an oblique direction; to strike or graze; to dart aside; to look with a sudden cast of the eye.—*v.t.* To shoot or dart suddenly; to cast for a moment (to glance the eye).—*Glance-coal, a.* Anthracite.—*Glancingly, glang-sing-ly, adv.* In a glancing manner.

Gland, gland, s. [L. *glans, glandis*, an acorn.] Anat. a distinct soft body, formed by the concretion of a great number of vessels, generally destined to secrete some fluid from the blood; but a secreting organ occurring on the epidermis of plants also, a kind of one-celled fruit, with a dry pericarp.—*Glanders, gland'ers, n.* A very dangerous and highly contagious disease, chiefly seen in horses, but capable of being transmitted to man, which especially affects the glands (whence the name), the

mucous membrane of the nose, the lungs, &c.—*Glander, gland'er, v.t.* To affect with glanders.—*Glandered, gland'er'd, p.* and *a.* Affected with glanders.—*Glandiferous, gland-if'er-ous, a.* [L. *glans*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands; bearing acorns or other nuts.—*Glandiform, gland-i-form, a.* Having the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.—*Glandular, gland-ular, a.* Consisting of a gland or glands; pertaining to glands.—*Glandularly, gland-ular-ly, adv.* In a glandular manner.—*Glandula, gland'ula, n.* [L. *glans*, a small gland.—*Glanduliferous, gland-ular-fer-ous, a.* Bearing glandules.—*Glandulosity, gland-ular-ity, n.* The quality of being glandulous.—*Glandulous, Glandulous, gland-ulous, gland'ulous, a.* [L. *glans*, a gland.] Glandular.

Glare, glar, s. [Akin to A. Sax. *glar*, amber; Dan. *glar*, Icel. *glar*, glass; L. U. *glare*, to glow; E. *glaze, glaze, glom, &c.*] A bright dazzling light; splendour that dazzles the eyes; a confusing and bewildering light; a fierce, piercing look.—*v.t.* *glared, glaring*. To shine with a bright dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to have a dazzling affect; to be ostentatiously splendid.—*v.t.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light.—*Glaringness, glar-ing-ness, n.* The state or quality of having a glaring appearance.—*Glaring, glar-ing, p.* and *a.* Shining with dazzling lustre; excessively bright; vulgarly splendid; forcing one's notice; notorious; open; barefaced (a glaring crime).—*Glaringly, glar-ing-ly, adv.* In a glaring manner.

Glass, glas, s. [A. Sax. *glaz*; L. G. D. G. *Sw.* and Icel. *glas*; Icel. also *glar*; akin *glaze, glazes, glars, &c.*] A hard, brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of silicious matter (as powdered flint or fine sand) with some alkali; something made of glass especially, a mirror or looking-glass; a glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; a drinking vessel made of glass, the quantity which such a vessel holds (hence, *the glass*—strong drink); an optical instrument, such as a lens or a telescope; a barometer or thermometer; pl. spectacles.—*a.* Made of glass.—*v.t.* To reflect; to mirror; to cover with glass.—*Glassful, glar'ful, a.* As much as a glass will hold.—*Glassily, glar-ly, adv.* So as to resemble glass.—*Glassiness, glar-ness, n.* The quality of being glassy.—*Glassy, glar', a.* Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass; having a lustre or surface like glass.

Glass-blower, a. One whose business it is to blow and fashion vessels of glass.—*Glass-case, a.* A case largely consisting of glass.—*Glass-cut, a.* One who cuts glass, or grinds it into ornamental forms.—*Glass-furnace, a.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.—*Glass-gall, a.* Sandiver.—*Glass-house, a.* A manufactory of glass; a house built largely of glass, as a conservatory or greenhouse.—*Glass-painter, Glass-stainer, a.* One who produces designs in colour on or in glass.—*Glass-paper, a.* A polishing paper made by straining finely-pounded glass on paper besmeared with thin glue.—*Glass-ropes, a.* A sponge found in Japan, consisting of a cup-shaped body, supported by a rope of twisted siliceous fibres.—*Glassshade, a.* A cover of glass, as for flowers, gas-jets, &c.—*Glass-makes, a.* A North American lizard, so called from its brittleness.—*Glass-stopper, a.* A stopple of glass for bottles.—*Glass-ware, a.* Articles made of glass.—*Glass-work, a.* Articles of or in glass.—*Glasswork, glar'werk, n.* A name of various plants common on the Mediterranean coasts yielding ash, containing much soda, and hence used in making glass.

Glauber-salt, gla'ber-salt, s. [After Glauber (died 1669), a German chemist, who first prepared it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

Glaucous, glau'cus, a. [L. *glaucus*, from Gr. *glaukos*, bluish green or sea-green.] Of a sea-green colour; of a light green or bluish green; dot. covered with a fine bluish or greenish powder or bloom.—

Glaucous, Glaucine, glau'cus-ent, gla'cin, a. Not having a somewhat bluish-green tinge or bloom.—*Glaucosomes, glau'cus-ent, a.* The state of being glaucous.—*Glaucous, Glaucous, gla'cus, gla'cus, n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, from *glaukos*, sea-green.] An almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour, giving the eye a bluish green tint.—*Glaucosmata, gla'cus-mata, a.* Pertaining to or resembling glaucoma.

Glave, glav, s. Same as *Glaze*.

Glass, glas, v.t.—*glazed, glazing*. [From *glaze*.] To furnish with glass or panes of glass; to lacustrate or overlay with glass or a vitreous coating; to give a glassy, or smooth, shining surface to.—*v.t.* To assume a dim, glassy lustre; said of the eyes.—*a.* That which is used in glazing.—*Glasses, glaz'er, n.* One who or that which glazes.—*Glazier, glaz'er, n.* One whose business it is to fix panes of glass in windows, &c.—*Glazing, glaz-ing, n.* The act or art of one who glazes; the substance with which anything is overlaid to give it a glassy appearance; enamel; glass; paint; transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect.

Gleam, glem, s. [A. Sax. *gleam*, a glittering; comp. O. Sax. *glime*, splendour, *Sw. glimme*, to flash; allied to *glimmer, glow, glance, &c.*] A beam or flash of light; a ray; a small stream of light; brightness.—*v.t.* To dart or throw rays of light; to glimmer; to glitter; to shine.—*Gleaming, glem-ing, a.* Beaming; shining clearly and brightly; radiant.—*Gleamy, glem', a.* Darting beams or rays of light.

Glean, glem, s. [Fr. *glaner*, from L. L. *glanare*, to glean, from W. *glan*, *glan*, clean; comp. A. Sax. *glim*, a handful.] To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped r. field, the ears of grain left ungathered; hence, to collect in scattered portions; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and accidentally.—*v.t.* To gather ears of grain left by reapers.—*Gleaner, glem'er, n.* One who gleanes.

Glebe, gleb, s. [Fr. *glebe*, from L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth.] Soil; ground; earth; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.—*Glebeity, gleb-ity, a.* The quality of being glebeous.—*Glebeous, gleb'eous, gleb', a.* Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; cloddy.

Glide, gled, s. [A. Sax. *glida*, the kite, lit. glider, from its gliding flight. GLEISS.] A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe.

Glee, gle, s. [A. Sax. *glæd, glæw, glæc*, music; sport; Icel. *gly*, laughter.] Joy; merriment; mirth; gaiety; a musical composition consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts forming as it were a series of interwoven melodies.—*Gleeman, glem'an, a.* [A. Sax. *glæman*.] A minstrel or musician of former days.—*Gleeful, gleesome, gle'ful, gle'sum, a.* Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.

Gleed, gled, s. [A. Sax. *glid*, a live coal, from root of *glow*.] A burning coal; a blaze.

Gleet, glet, s. [O. Fr. *glette*, alme, phlegm; Sc. *plet, plet*, phlegm.] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra, an effect of gonorrhoea; a thin ichor running from a sore.—*Gleety, glet', a.* Of the character of gleet.

Gleis, glem, s. [Ir. and Gael. *gleann*, W. *glyn, a glyn*.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

Gleoid, gle'oid, a. [Gr. *glein*, the pupil, the eyeball.] Anat. a term applied to any shallow, articular cavity which receives the head of a bone.

Glib, gib, s. [Comp. D. *glidderig*, smooth, slippery; *glidderen*, L. G. *glippen*, to slide; akin to *glide*.] Smooth; slippery; more commonly voluble; fluent; having words always ready.—*Glibly, gib'ly, adv.* In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly.—*Glibness, gib'ness, n.* The quality of being glib.

Glide, gld, v.t.—*glided, gliding*. [A. Sax. *glidan*—Dan. *glida*, D. *gliden*, G. *gleiden*, to slide; allied to *glad*.] To flow gently; to move along silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort (as a river, a

substance; to hold together, as if by glue; to fix; to fix. — *Gluey*, glŭ'ŷ, a. Having the nature of glue; viscous; glutinous. — *Gluey*, glŭ'ŷ, a. A vessel, the quality of being gluey. — *Glue-pots*, a. A vessel, usually consisting of two pots—the one within the other—for dissolving glue.

Glum, glŭm, a. [Akin to *glom*, and *glom*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [Colloq.] — *Glumly*, glŭm'li, adv. In a glum or sullen manner. — *Glumness*, glŭm'nes, a. The condition or quality of being glum; sullenness. [Colloq.] — *Glumpy*, glŭm'pl, a. Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

Glume, glŭm, a. *L. gluma*, a husk, from *gluo*, to peel, akin to *Gr. glypha*, to hollow out.] The husk or chaff of grain; the palea or pale. — *Glumaceous*, glŭm'ŷas, glŭm'ŷas, glŭm'ŷas, a. Having or bearing glumes; or of pertaining to the glumales. — *Glumal*, glŭ'm'al, a. Not possessing or characterized by a glume. — *Glumales*, glŭm'ŷas, a. pl. Bot. a group of monocotyledons, including the grasses and sedges. — *Glumella*, glŭm'el'la, a. The inner husk of grasses; the inner, papery-like envelope of the ovary. — *Glumous*, glŭ'm'us, a. Bot. having the nature of a glume.

Glut, glŭt, v.t. — *glutted*, glŭt'ting. [*L. glutio*, *glutio*, to swallow; whence also *inglutio*, *glutio*.] To swallow; or to swallow greedily (*Shak.*); to cloy, sate, or disgust; to feast or dash to satiety. — *To glut the market*, to furnish an over supply of any article so that there is no sale for it all. — *Plenty even to loathing*; superabundance; an oversupply of any commodity in the market.

Gluteal, glŭ't'e'al, a. [*Gr. glutina*, the buttock.] Anat. of or pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks.

Gluten, glŭ't'en, a. [*L. See GLUE.*] A tough elastic substance of a grayish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. — *Glutinates*, glŭ't'i-nat', v.t. — *glutinated*, glŭ't'i-nat', v.t. — *glutinative*, glŭ't'i-nat'iv, a. Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. — *Glutinous*, glŭ't'i-nus, glŭ't'i-nŷs, a. [*L. glutinosus*.] Gluey; viscous; viscid; tenacious; resembling glue; but distinguished with a slippery moisture. — *Glutinosity*, glŭ't'i-nŷs, a. — *Glutinousness*, glŭ't'i-nŷs-nes, a. The quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidly.

Glutton, glŭ't'n, a. [*Fr. gloton*, from *L. glutio*, *glutio*, a glutton, from *glutio*, to swallow. *Glut.*] One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; a gourmand; a carnivorous quadruped, 34 feet long, yielding a valuable fur, and inhabiting Northern Europe and America, known also as *Wolverine*. — *Gluttonish*, glŭ't'n-ish, a. Gluttonous. — *Gluttonize*, glŭ't'n-iz, v.t. To eat gluttonously. — *Gluttonous*, glŭ't'n-ŷs, a. Characterized by gluttony; given to excessive eating; insatiable. — *Gluttonously*, glŭ't'n-ŷs-ly, adv. In a gluttonous manner. — *Gluttony*, glŭ't'n-ŷs, a. The act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating, or eating and drinking.

Glycerine, glŭ's'er-in, a. [From *Gr. glykeros*, sweet. *Glycerium*.] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats.

Glycogen, glŭ'ko-jen, a. [*Gr. glykys*, sweet, and *root gen*, to produce.] A non-nitrogenous principle occurring in the liver. — *Glycogenic*, glŭ'ko-jen'ik, a. Of or pertaining to glycogen.

Glycolian, glye'col'ic, glŭ'kŷ'ni gli'kon'ik, a. [*Gr. glykones*, from *L. inventor glykēs*.] A kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a chorambus, and a pyrrhic.

Glyph, glŭf, a. [*Gr. glypha*, carrying, from *glyphō*, to carve.] *Sculp.* and *arch.* a channel or cavity, usually vertical, intended as an ornament. — *Glyphic*, glŭf'ik, a. Of or pertaining to carving or sculpture. — *Glyphograph*, glŭf'ŷ'o-graf, a. A plate formed by glyptography. — *Glyptograph*,

phy, glŭf'ŷ'o-graf, a. An electrotype process by which from an etched plate a design in relief is obtained. — *Glyptic*, glŭf'ik, a. [*Gr. glyptikos*.] Pertaining to the art of sculpture or engraving. — *Glypticæ*, glŭf'ŷ'o-dŷm, a. [*Gr. glyptikos*, engraved, and *odous*, tooth—from its being allied to the armadilloes, covered with an osseous coat of mail, found in the tertiary strata of South America.] — *Glyptograph*, glŭf'ŷ'o-graf, a. An engraving on a gem or precious stone. — *Glyptographer*, glŭf'ŷ'o-graf'er, a. An engraver on precious stones. — *Glyptographic*, glŭf'ŷ'o-graf'ik, a. Of or pertaining to glyptography. — *Glyptography*, glŭf'ŷ'o-graf'ŷi, a. The art or process of engraving on precious stones. — *Glyptotheca*, glŭf'ŷ'o't'ika, a. [*Gr. glyptos*, and *thēkē*, a repository.] A place for the preservation of works of sculpture.

Gnar, nar, n. [From old *gnar*, a knot, also *knarr*, *knurr*; akin to *D. knorre*, a knot; *G. knorra*, a lump.] A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot. — *Gnarled*, nar'id, a. Having many knots or knotty protuberances; cross-grained; perverse. — *Gnarly*, nar'li, a. Having knots; knotty.

Gnarr, nar, nar, v.t. [*O. E. gnarr*; found in similar forms in the other Teut. languages, and probably imitative of snarling.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

Gnash, nash, v.t. [*O. E. gnasta*, *gnastis*; akin to *Dan. gnaste*, *D. gnasten*, *G. knirschen*, *Sw. knastra*, *gnasta*, to gnash.] To strike together (the teeth), as in anger or pain. — *Gn.* To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage or pain. — *Gn.* *shingly*, nash'ing-ly, adv. In a gnashing manner.

Gnat, nat, a. [*A. Sax. gnāt*, *L. G. gnāt*, a gnāt; perhaps akin to *G. gnatus*, the tick.] A small two-winged fly whose mouth is furnished with bristly stings which inflict irritating wounds. — *Gnatling*, nat'ling, a. A little gnat.

Gnathopodite, na-thŷ'o-pŷo-dit, a. pl. *Gr. gnathos*, a jaw, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A foot-jaw of a crustacean.

Gnaw, nŷ, v.t. [*A. Sax. gnagan* = *D. knagen*, *G. gnagen*, *Dan. gnave*, *nape*, *Icel.* and *Sw. gnaga*, *naga*, to gnaw; akin to verb to gnaw.] To bite by little and little; to wear away by biting; to nibble at; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to corrode. — *Gn.* To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated efforts; to cause or be affected with steady annoying pain. — *Gnawer*, nŷ'er, a. One who or that which gnaws; a rodent.

Gneiss, nis, a. [*G. gnais*, *gneiss*.] A kind of hard tough crystalline rock, having a structure exhibiting layers either straight or curved, and like granite composed in the main of quartz, felspar, and mica.

Gneissoid, nis'oid, a. Resembling gneiss; having the characteristics of gneiss. Also *Gneissic*, *Gneissous*, nis'ik, nis'ŷs.

Gnome, nŷm, a. [*Fr. gnome*, formed from *Gr. gnōmē*, intelligence; see next art.] An imaginary being, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.; a goblin; a small misshapen person.

Gnome, nŷm, a. [*Gr. gnōmē*, a maxim, from stem of *gnōmō*, to know. *Know*.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism. — *Gnomic*, *Gnomical*, nŷ'm'ik, nŷ'm'ik-al, a. [*Gr. gnōmikos*.] Containing or dealing in maxims (the ancient Greek *gnomic* poets).

Gnomon, nŷ'mŷn, a. [*Gr. gnōmōn*, an index, from stem of *gnōmō*, to know; whence also *gnōmō*, *Gnomē*.] The style or pin of a sun-dial, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; a style consisting of a pillar, pyramid, &c. erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars; the index of the hour-circle of a globe. — *Gnomonic*, *Gnomonical*, nŷ'mŷn'ik, nŷ'mŷn'ik-al, a. Pertaining to the art of dialling; but bent at right angles. — *Gnomonic projection*, a projection of the surface of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the centre of the sphere. — *Gnomonically*, nŷ'mŷn'ik-al-ly, adv. In a gnomonic manner. — *Gnomonics*, nŷ'mŷn'iks, a. The art or science of dialling. — *Gnomonist*, nŷ'mŷn'ist, a.

One versed in gnomonics. — *Gnomology*, nŷ'mŷn-ŷ'ol-ŷi, a. Dialling.

Gnostic, nŷst'ik, a. [*L. gnostikos*, *Gr. gnostikos*, from stem of *gnōmō*, to know (akin to *gnōmō*, *gnōmō*, to know; cogn. with *E. know*.)] One of a sect that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to be the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and professed a system of doctrines based partly on Christianity, partly on Greek and Oriental philosophy. — *G.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines. — *Gnosticism*, nŷst'ik-iz-ŷm, a. The doctrines or principles of the Gnostics.

Gnu, ŷno, nŷ, nŷ, a. [*Hottentot gnu* or *gnu*.] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope, ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa.

Go, gŷ, v.t. — *Preth*, v.t. [*A. Sax. gō, gōgan*, *G. and Prov. E. and Sc. gō, go*; *Dan. gaa*; *D. gaan*, *G. gān*, *Goth. gagan* (that is *gagan*, *Icel. gagna*, *U. I. G. gagan*, *Wend.* though *gō* used as *preth*, is really the past tense of *wend*, *A. Sax. wendan*, to turn, to go.)] To walk; to pass, proceed, move, or be in motion; to depart or move from a place; opposed to *come*; to have currency or use; to circulate (the story goes); to be reckoned or esteemed; to proceed or happen in a given manner; to have course; to turn out (the case went against him); to have recourse (to go to law); to be about to (in this usage a kind of auxiliary and usually in *ppr.* — *going* to say, *going* to begin); to be guided or regulated (to go by some rule); to be with young; to be pregnant; to be altered, sold, or disposed of (it went for a trifle); to extend, reach, lead (this road goes to London); to be in effect, meaning, or purport; to be of force or value; to proceed or tend toward a result or consequence; to contribute, conduce, concur (frequently with *to*, towards, &c.); to perish; to sink or die; to become (she has gone mad). — *To go about*, *naw*, *to tack*; to turn the head of a ship. — *To go about to*, to set one's self to; to take a circuitous way to. — *To go against*, to march to attack; to be in opposition; to be disagreeable. — *To go ahead*, to make rapid progress; to be in overhauling. [Colloq.] — *To go between*, to interpose or mediate between; to attempt to reconcile. — *To go by*, to pass near and beyond (by being a prep.); to pass away unnoticed or disregarded (by adv.). — *To go down*, to descend; to come to nothing; to be received as true or correct. — *To go for nothing*, to have no value, weight, or efficacy. — *To go hard with*, to bring danger of a fatal issue to; to be all but ruinous for; used impersonally. — *To go in for*, to be in favour of; to make the object of acquirement or attainment. — *To go in to* (Script.), to have sexual commerce with. — *To go off*, to leave a place; to die; to decrease; to be discharged, as firearms; to explode; to be sold. — *To go on*, to proceed; to advance forward; to be put on, as a garment. — *To go on*, to issue forth; to go on an expedition; to become extinct, as light or life. — *To go over*, to read; to peruse; to examine; to view or review (over being the prep.); to change sides; to pass from one party to another (over adv.). — *To go through*, to pass or penetrate through; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to undergo; to sustain to the end. — *To go through with*, to execute effectually. — *To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled. — *To go with*, to accompany; to side with; to be in party or design with; to agree with; to suit. — *It goes ill or well with* a person, he has ill or good fortune. — *To go without*, to be or remain destitute. — *To go wrong*, to become unsound, as meat, fruit; to leave the paths of virtue; to take a wrong way. — *Go to!* come; move; begin; a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of rebuke or reproof; tush; nonsense. — [In the following usages the verb may be construed as a transitive.] To undertake (to go a journey, to go equal risks). — *To go one's way*, to set forth; to depart; to move on. — *To go an errand*, to go a drive, to go

ch, chain; ch, So. kch; g, go; j, job; ŷ, Fr. tow; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, asure.

errand, to go on an errand; to go upon or for a drive; to go upon circuit.—*n.* [As a noun the word is colloq. or slang.] The fashion or mode; a class or other measure of liquor called in when drinking; stamina, bottom, or power of endurance; spirit; animation; fire.—*Grand go*, little university cant terms for the examination for degrees and the previous or preliminary examination.—*Goer*, *g'er*, *n.* One who or that which goes; one that has a gait good or bad; often applied to a horse, and to a watch or clock.—*Going*, *g'o'ing*, *n.* The act of moving in any manner; departure; procedure; behaviour, or course of life; chiefly in the pl.—*Goings-on*, actions; conduct; used mostly in a bad sense.—*Goose*, *g'ooz*, *pp.* Passed; vanished away; consumed; finished; dead; lost or destroyed; worn out, exhausted, or overpowered.—*Go-ahead*, *a.* Characterised by or disposed to progress; enterprising.—*[Colloq.]—Go-between*, *a.* An intermediary; often an agent in disreputable negotiations.—*Go-by*, *n.* A passing without notice; an intentional slight regard or avoidance.—*Go-cart*, *n.* A small machine with castors or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Goat, *g'ot*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gōt*, a point of a weapon, a goad. Gao.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.—*v.t.* To drive with a goad; hence, to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward.—*Goatsman*, *Goatster*, *goat'sman*, *g'ot'ster*, *n.* One who drives oxen with a goad.

Goat, *g'ot*, *n.* [Comp. W. *gob*, a heap.] *Mining*, that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; also the waste or rubbish left behind. Called also *Gob*.

Goat, *g'ot*, *n.* [Fr. *gauts*, a pole, a word of Germanic origin, from Goth. *gauts*, Fris. *gaut*, Icel. *gaut*, staff, rod.] The point set to bound a race; the space between the two upright posts in the game of football; also the act of driving the ball through between the posts; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Goat, *g'ot*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gōt*—Icel. L.G. D. and Fris. *gōt*, *G. gōt*, goat; cog. with L. *hædus*, a hind.] A well-known horned ruminant quadruped, nearly of the size of a sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile.—*Goatee*, *g'ot's*, *a.* A beard that hangs down from the chin without whiskers.—*Goat-herd*, *g'ot'herd*, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.—*Goat-lah*, *g'ot'lah*, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.—*Goatishly*, *g'ot'ish-ly*, *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.—*Goatiness*, *g'ot'ish-ness*, *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.—*Goat-pepper*, *n.* A species of capsicum or Cayenne pepper.—*Goat's-beard*, *n.* The name of herbaceous perennials, one species of which (*Sedum*) is cultivated in gardens for its root, which is used in the same manner as carrot.—*Goat-sucker*, *n.* A name common to various species of birds which feed upon nocturnal insects, given originally from the erroneous opinion that they sucked goats; the fern-owl or night-jar.

Gob, *g'ob*, *n.* Same as *Goat*.

Gobbet, *g'ob'et*, *n.* [Fr. *gobet*, from O. Fr. *gob*, a mouthful, from the Celtic—Gael. and Ir. *gob*, the mouth.] A mouthful; a morsel; a lump.—*Gobbie*, *g'ob'li*, *et.*—*Gobbed*, *g'ob'bling*. [A freq. from Fr. *gobber*, to swallow.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.—*v.t.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.—A noise made in the throat, as that of a turkey-cock.—*Gobbler*, *g'ob'ler*, *n.* One who gobbles.

Gobelin, *g'ob'e-lin*, *n.* [From the *Gobelins* establishment in Paris, where tapestry, &c., is made, named from, and originally belonging to a family of dyers called *Gobelins*.] A term applied to a species of rich tapestry, also to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c., in imitation of tapestry.

Goblet, *g'ob'let*, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of

O. Fr. *gobel*, a drinking glass, from L. L. *gobellus*, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask. *Cup*.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, *g'ob'lin*, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*, from L. *gobelinus*, Gr. *Abolios*, a kind of malignant being or goblin; whence also G. *Abolios*.] An evil or mischievous spirit; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy.—*Gobliary*, *g'ob'lin-ry*, *n.* The acts or practices of *gob-lin-ry*.—*Goby*, *g'ob'ly*, *n.* [L. *gobius*, Gr. *gobios*, the gudgeon.] A name given to various rather small fishes.

God, *g'od*, *n.* [A. Sax. *god*—D. *god*, Icel. *gott*, *gud*, Dan. and Sw. *god*, Goth. *guth*, *g*, *guth*, *gud*; root unknown; not connected with *good*.] A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Ruler of the universe (in this sense written or printed with a capital letter); any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief good; *pl.* the audience in the upper gallery of a theatre; so called from their elevated position (slang).—*Godchild*, *god'child*, *n.* A godson or goddaughter.—*Goddaughter*, *god'da'ghter*, *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.—*Godden*, *god'den*, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms or excellence.—*Godfather*, *god'fa'ther*, *n.* In the Anglican, R. Cath., and several other churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor.—*v.t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.—*God-fearing*, *a.* A term applied to one who fears or reverences God.—*God-head*, *god'head*, *n.* [God, and suffix *-head*, same as *head*.] Godship; deity; divinity; divina nature or essence.—*The Godhead*, the Deity; God; the Supreme Being.—*Godhood*, *god'hood*, *n.* The state or quality of being a god; divinity.—*Godless*, *god'less*, *a.* Having or irreligious; wicked.—*Godlessly*, *god'less-ly*, *adv.* In a godless manner.—*Godlikeness*, *god'li-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being godlike.—*Godlike*, *god'lik*, *a.* Resembling a god or god; divine; of superior excellence.—*Godlikeness*, *god'lik-ness*, *n.* The state of being godlike.—*Godly*, *god'ly*, *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.—*Godliness*, *god'li-ness*, *n.* The condition or quality of being godly.—*Godly*, *god'ly*, *a.* Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; devout; religious; righteous; conforming to or influenced by God's law.—*adv.* Piously; righteously.—*Godmother*, *god'mo'ther*, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.—*Godsend*, *god'send*, *n.* Something sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.—*Godship*, *god'ship*, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.—*Godson*, *god'son*, *n.* A male for whom one has been sponsor at baptism.—*God-speed*, *god'sped*, *n.* [A contraction of 'I wish that God may speed you.'] Success; prosperity; a prosperous journey; usually in phrase *to bid* a person *god-speed*.—*Godward*, *god'ward*, *god'ward*, *adv.* Toward God.

Godwit, *god'wit*, *n.* [A. Sax. *god*, good, and *wit*, creature, wight, from the excellence of their flesh.] A name of several gularious birds of no great size, the flesh of which is highly esteemed.

Goffer, *g'of'er*, *et.* [Gautier.] To plait or fute; to gaufer.—*Goffer*, *Goffering*, *g'of'er*, *g'of'er-ing*, *n.* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c.

Goggia, *g'og'ly*, *et.* [Of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gog*, to shake; Ir. *gog*, a nod, a motion; Gael. *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, nodding.] To strain or roll the eye.—*n.* Full or prominent and rolling or staring; said of the eye.—*n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye; *pl.* cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or tubes intended to cure

squinting; blinds for horses.—*Goggie-eye*, *g'og'gy-eye*, *n.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye.

Gottle, *g'ot'tle*, *g'ot'ter*, *n.* [Fr. *gottle*, from L. *guttus*, the throat.] Bronchocèle or Derbyshire neck, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a tumour or protuberance sometimes of extraordinary size hanging down on the front part of the neck.—*Gottled*, *g'ot'tled*, *g'ot'terd*, *a.* Affected with gutts.—*Gottress*, *g'ot'tress*, *n.* Pertaining to gutts; affected with gutts.

Gold, *g'old*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gold*—D. *goud*, *Sc. gowd*, Sw. *guld*, Icel. *gull*, Goth. *gulds*; from root of *gilt*, hence *gild*.] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and one of the heaviest; money; riches; wealth; a symbol of what is valuable or much prized; a bright yellow colour, like that of the metal; *altery*, the exact centre of the target, marked with gold, or of a gold colour.—*n.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.—*Gold-beater*, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat gold into thin leaves for gilding.

Gold-beater's skin, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.—*Gold-digger*, *n.* One who digs for gold.—*Gold-digging*, *n.* The occupation of digging for gold; the locality where it is found.—*Gold-dust*, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.—*Golden*, *g'old'n*, *a.* Made of gold; of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; shining; splendid; excellent; most valuable; precious; happy; marked by the happiness of mankind; pre-eminently favourable or auspicious (a golden opportunity).—*Golden age*, an early period in the history of the human race, which is supposed to have been one of primeval innocence and enjoyment; any period of great brilliancy or prosperity.—*Golden balls*, the three gilt balls placed in front of a pawnbroker's place of business.—*Golden fleece*, in Greek myth, the fleece of gold in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.

Golden rule, an order of knighthood, the *Wisdom d'or*.—*Golden legend*, a collection of lives and legends of saints in high repute in the middle ages.—*Golden number*, in chron. a number showing the years and the moon's cycle.—*Golden-eye*, *n.* A species of duck; the garret.—*Golden pheasant*, *n.* A beautiful species of pheasant belonging to China.—*Gold-fever*, *n.* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold.

Gold-feld, *n.* A district or region where gold is found.—*Goldfinch*, *gold'finch*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gold'finch*.] A British songbird belonging to the finches, so named from the yellow markings on its wings.—*Goldfish*, *Goldenscarp*, *n.* A species of goldfish so named from its colour, now largely bred in ponds, tanks, or glass vessels.—*Gold-lace*, *n.* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—*Gold-leaf*, *n.* Gold beaten into an exceedingly thin sheet or leaf.—*Gold-plate*, *n.* Deutite of gold.—*Gold-plate*, *n.* Dishes, spoons, &c., of gold.—*Goldsmith*, *gold'smith*, *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—*Gold-stick*, *n.* A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to captains of the gentlemen-at-arms from the gilt rod which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions.—*Gold-thread*, *n.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it.—*Gold-washer*, *n.* One who or that which washes away the refuse from gold ore.

Golf, *g'olf*, *n.* [D. *kol*, a club to drive balls with; Dan. and G. *kolbe*, a club.] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs, or links; the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart.—*Golfer*, *g'ol'fer*, *n.* One who plays golf.

Golgotha, *gol'go'tha*, *n.* [Heb.] A charnel-house.

Golosh, *g'ol'osh*, *n.* A galoch.

Gomphosis, *gom'f'osis*, *n.* [Gr. from *gomphos*, a nail.] A nail, an immovable articulation, as in the insertion of the teeth in their sockets.

Gomuti, *g'o-mu'ti*, *n.* The Malayan name

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, ball;

oil, pound; s, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

for the sago-palm, which yields a bristly useful fibre resembling black horsehair, known by the same name.

Gonangium, gon-an'jū-m, n. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *angion*, a vessel.] Same as *Gonotheca*.

Gondola, gon-dō-lā, n. [It.; origin unknown.] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, and having, towards the centre, a curtained chamber for the passengers, used chiefly at Venice. — **Gondeller**, gon-dō-lēr, n. A man who rows a gondola.

Gons, gon, pp. of *go*.

Gonfalon, gon-fa-lon, gon-fa-lon, gon-fa-lon, n. [Fr. *gonfalon*, *o. Fr.* *gonfalon*, from *o. It.* *gonfano*—*gon*, a combat — *A. Sax.* *gith*, and *fano*, a banner.] An ensign or standard, the bearer of which in many of the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state. — **Gonfalonier**, gon-fa-lō-nēr, n. One intrusted with a gonfalon; a chief magistrate in medieval Italian cities.

Gong, gong, n. [Malay.] A Chinese musical instrument of percussion, made of a mixed metal and shaped like a large round flat dish, used for making loud sonorous signals, for adding to the clangour of martial instruments, &c. — **Gong-metal**, n. An alloy consisting of about seventy-eight parts of copper and twenty-two of tin.

Gongyria, gon-jī-lus, n. [Gr. *gongyria*, round.] Bot. a spore of certain fungi; a reproductive body in certain sea-weeds.

Gonidia, gon-idī-ā, n. pl. [Gr. *gonis*, generation, and *idion*, a appearance.] Bot. the secondary, reproductive, green, spherical cells in the thallus of lichens.

Goniometer, gon-i-om'ē-ter, n. [Gr. *gonia*, angle, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles formed by the faces of mineral crystals. — **Goniometric**, goni-om'ē-ter-ik, gon-i-om'ē-ter-ik, n. Pertaining to or determined by a goniometer. — **Goniometry**, gon-i-om'ē-ter-i, n. The art of measuring solid angles.

Gonoblastidia, gon-o-blas-tidī-ā, n. pl. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, *blastion*, dim. of *blastos*, a bud.] The processes which carry the gonophores in many hydrosas. — **Gonocystis**, gon-o-kīstis, n. [Gr. *gonos*, a bud, and *cystis*, a cup.] Zool. the swimming bell of a medusiform gonophore.

Gonopore, gon-o-pōr, n. [Gr. *gonos*, seed, and *poros*, to bear.] Bot. the short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in some plants; seed, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrosas.

Gonorrhoea, gon-o-rō-ā, n. [Gr. *gonorrhoeia*—*gonos*, semen, and *rhoe*, to flow.] An inflammatory ailment of the male urethra or the female vagina, attended with secretion of mucus intermingled with pus.

Gonosome, gon-o-sō-m, n. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *sōma*, body.] Zool. a collective term for the reproductive zooids of a hydrosas.

Gonotheca, gon-o-thē-kā, n. [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, and *thēka*, a case.] Zool. the receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrosas are produced.

Good, gud, n. [A. Sax. *gōd*, good = *D. good*, Dan. and Sw. *god*, Icel. *gōdr*, Goth. *gōds*, G. *gut*; not connected with *god*.] The opposite of bad; conducive, in general, to any useful end or purpose; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right; possessing desirable or valuable physical or moral qualities; virtuous, righteous, dutiful, pious, or religious; excellent, valuable, precious; kind, benevolent, humane, merciful, or friendly; clever, skilful, or dexterous; adequate, sufficient, or competent; valid; of unimpaired credit; able to fulfil engagements; real, actual, serious (good earnest); considerable; more than a little; not deficient; full or complete; not blemished; unswilled; immaculate; honourable. — **Good Friday**, a fast of the Christian church, kept in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, kept on the Friday before Easter. — *In good time*, opportunely; not too soon nor too late; in proper time. — *To make good*, to perform; to fulfil; to verify or establish (an accusation); to supply deficiency in;

to make up for defect; to maintain or carry out successfully. — *To stand good*, to be firm or valid. — *To think good*, to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient. — *A good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment; what was promised. — *What is good*, especially a result that is so no good can come of it; what is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like (to do good); benefit; advantage; opposed to evil, ill, harm, &c.; welfare or prosperity (the good of the state); a valuable possession or piece of property; almost always in the plural in this sense, and equivalent to wares, commodities, movable household furniture, chattels, effects. — *For good*, *for good and all*, to close the whole business; for the last time; finally. — **Good-breeding**, n. Polite manners, formed by a good education. — **Good-bye**, **Good-by**, gud-bī. [Corruption of *God be with you*.] A form of salutation at parting; farewell. — **Good-day**, **Good-even**, **Good-evening**, **Good-morning**, **Good-morrow**, n. and interj. A kind wish or salutation at meeting or parting. — **Good-night**, n. and interj. A kind wish between persons parting for the night. — **Good-fellow**, n. A man esteemed for his companionable or social qualities; a good-natured, pleasant person. — **Good-fellowship**, Merry society; companionableness; friendliness. — **Good-folk**, **Good-neighbour**, n. pl. A euphemism for ladies or wives. — **Good-for-nothing**, n. An idle, worthless person. — **Good-humour**, n. A cheerful temper or state of mind. — **Good-humoured**, n. Characterized by good-humour. — **Good-humouredly**, adv. In a good-humoured manner; in a cheerful way. — **Goodish**, gud-ish, n. Pretty good; tolerable; fair. — **Good-luck**, gud-lak, interj. (*Good*, and *luck*, a contraction from *lactin* or *lactyria*, a diminutive of *lady*, that is the Virgin Mary 'Our lady'.) An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or admiration. — **Goodliness**, gud-lī-nēs, n. The quality of being goodly. — **Goodly**, gud-ly, n. Being a handsome form; fair to look on; beautiful; graceful; well-favoured; pleasant; agreeable; large; considerable. — **Goodman**, gud-man, n. A familiar appellation of civility addressed to a man; often used much like *father*; a husband; the head of a family. — **Goodwife**, gud-wīf, n. The mistress of a household; correlative to *goodman*. — **Good-manners**, n. pl. Propriety of behaviour; politeness; decorum. — **Good-nature**, n. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition. — **Good-natured**, n. Having good-nature; naturally mild in temper. — **Good-naturedly**, adv. In a good-natured manner. — **Good-naturedness**, n. The quality of being good-natured. — **Goodness**, gud-nēs, n. The state or quality of being good; a euphemism for God (thank Goodness). — **Good-engine**, n. A steam-engine for drawing a goods train, or one carrying goods, not passengers. — **Good-sense**, n. Soundness of understanding; good judgment. — **Good-tempered**, n. Having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed. — **Good-templar**, n. (Name borrowed from the knights of the Temple.) A member of a certain society established for the promotion of teetotal principles. — **Good-will**, n. Benevolence; kindly feelings; heartiness; earnestness; zeal; the custom of any trade or business; the right to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of one who gives it up. — **Goody**, gud-ī, n. [Probably contr. from *goodwife*.] A term of civility applied to women in humble life. — **Goody**, gud-ī, n. **Goody-goody**, n. Affecting with morbid morality; excessively squeamish; morals.

Goosing, **Goosoon**, gud'jōn, gud'jōn, n. One of several clamps of iron or other metal, bolted on the stern-post of a vessel, whereon to hang the rudder.

Goor, gōr, n. The Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm.

Gooson, gō-sōn, n. [Skr. *guru*, a teacher.] A Hindu spiritual guide.

Goosander, gō-an-dēr, n. [Lit. goose-duck, from *goose*, and Icel. *ander*, genit. of *and*,

A. Sax. *and*, a duck. **DOOR.** A swimming bird allied to the ducks and divers; the merganser. *Merganser*.

Goose, gos, n. pl. **Gooses**, gōs. [A. Sax. *gōs* (pl. *gōs*, *gōse*), a goose—*Icel.* *gōs*, Dan. *gōs*, *D.* and *G.* *gans*, *Ras.* *gans*; cogn. with *L.* *anser*; Gr. *gōs*, *Skr.* *hansa*; from a root meaning to gnaw, seen in *E. geese*.] The name of several well-known swimming birds larger than ducks; a silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the geese; a tailor's smoothing-iron; a game formerly common in England, played with dice on a card divided into small compartments, on certain of which a goose was figured. — *To cook one's goose*, to do for one; to finish a person (slang). — *To be on one's toes*, to be on one's guard. — *Goose-lick*, **Goose-lick**, n. A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, and other depressing causes, as dyspepsia. — **Goose-grass**, n. A name given to two British plants. — **Goose-neck**, n. A pipe shaped like the letter S. — **Goose-quill**, n. The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it. — **Goosery**, gos-er-ī, n. A place for geese; a silliness or stupidity like that of the geese. — **Goose-step**, n. The act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without advancing.

Gooseberry, gos-ber-ī, n. [A corruption of *gooseberry* for *porceberry*, from prickles on the bush giving it a resemblance to geese; or for *gross-berry*, from Fr. *grossilla*, a gooseberry, from *G.* *kransberry*, *krans*—*bers*, a gooseberry—*krans*, frizzled, curled, crisp, and *bers*, a berry.] The fruit of a prickly shrub either red, yellow, or green in colour, and hairy or smooth on the surface, well-known and much esteemed; also the shrub itself.

Gopher, gō-fer, n. [Fr. *gopher*, honeycomb.] The name given in America to several burrowing animals from their honeycombing the earth; also a species of burrowing tortoise of the Southern States.

Gopher-wood, gos-fer, n. [Heb. *gopher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, perhaps cypress.

Gorami, **Goramai**, gō-ra-mī, gō-ra-mī, n. [Javanese name.] A peculiar species of sea-building fishes, natives of China and the Eastern Archipelago, but introduced into the West India Islands and elsewhere in account of the excellence of their flesh. — **Gorbally**, gōr-bel-ī, n. [A. Sax. *gor*, dirt, and *ng*, *E. gorb*, and *belly*.] A prominent belly; a person having a big belly. — **Gorballed**, a. Big-bellied. — **Gorcock**, gōr-kok, n. [From its red colour, or from *gor*, furs.] The red grouse. — **Gor-hen**, n. The female of the red grouse. — **Gor-crow**, n. The common or carrion crow.

Gordian, gōr-dī-an, n. Pertaining to Gordias, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him, and which could not be untied, but which was ultimately cut by Alexander the Great; hence, the term *Gordian knot* is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to cut the Gordian knot is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

Gore, gōr, n. [A. Sax. *gor*, gore, *Sith*, Icel. and Dan. *gor*, Sw. *gorr*.] Blood that is shed; thick or clotted blood. — **Gorry**, gō-ri, n. Covered with gore; bloody.

Gore, gōr, n. [A. Sax. *gōra*, a point or corner of land, from *gōr* a spear; like Icel. *gōrri*, a triangular piece, from *gōrr*, a spear.] A triangular-shaped piece, as of cloth, let into or regarded as let into a larger piece; a gusset. — *To cut a gore in*; to piece with a gore.

Gore, gōr, n. — **gored**, **goring**. [Directly from A. Sax. *gōr*, a spear or dart; Icel. *gōrr*.] To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument, as a spear, or with the horns (as an ox).

Gorga, gōr-ā, n. [Fr. *gorge*, from *It. gorra*, *L.* *gurgis*, a whirlpool; akin *gargula*, *gurgis*, &c.] The throat or gullet; that which is swallowed; food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust; a narrow passage between hills or mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort; oval, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capital; also, a cavetto. — *v. s.* — **gorped**, **gorping**. To swallow, es-

pecially with greediness or in large quantities; to fill the stomach of; to satiate; often ref.—*v.t.* To feed greedily; to stuff one's self.

Gorgeous, gor'jus, *a.* [O. Fr. *gorpias*, gandy, flaunting, from *gorpias*, a ruff for the neck, from *gorpe*, the throat (which see).] Exceedingly showy; splendid; magnificent; glittering with gay colours.—**Gorgeously**, gor'jus-li, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner.—**Gorgeousness**, gor'jus-nes, *n.*

Gorget, gor'jet, *n.* [Fr. *porpette*, from *gorpe*, the throat. *gorpe*,] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a small crescent-shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast.

Gorgon, gor'gon, *n.* [Gr. *gorgo*, *gorgon*, from *gorpos*, fierce, grim.] *Greek myth.* One of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone; hence, some one like a gorgon.—*a.* Very ugly or terrific.—**Gorgonian**, gor'gon-ian, *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.—**Gorgonize**, gor'gon-iz, *v.t.* To turn into stone; to petrify.

Gordila, gor-ril'a, *n.* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navigator Hanno in the fifth century A.C.] The largest of the apes, very strong and fierce, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, living mostly on trees, and feeding on vegetable substances.

Gorman, gor'man, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*.] A gourmand.—**Gormanism**, gor'man-izm, *n.* Gluttony.—**Gormanize**, gor'man-iz, *v.t.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.—**Gormanizer**, gor'man-iz-er, *n.* A voracious eater.

Gorse, gors, *n.* [A. Sax. *gorst*, *gost*, furze; connections doubtful.] The common furze or whin.—**Gorry**, gor'al, *a.* Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

Goshawk, gos'hak, *n.* [A. Sax. *gōshafoc*, goose-hawk, so called from being down at ease.] A kind of large hawk, formerly much used in falconry.

Gosling, gos'ling, *n.* [A. Sax. *gōs*, goose, and the dim. term. -*ling*.] A young goose; a kind of catkin.

Gospel, gos'pel, *n.* [A. Sax. *godspell*—*god*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr. *euangelion*, L. *evangelium*, a good or joyful message, evangel; or compounded of A. Sax. *god*, God, and *spell*—lit. God's word.] The history of Jesus Christ; any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles; the whole scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and his ap; oles; system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; any general doctrine (a political gospel); some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in the service of the Anglican Church.—*a.* Accordant with the gospel; relating to the gospel; evangelical.—**Gospelize**, gos'pel-iz, *v.t.* To instruct in the gospel; to evangelize.—**Gospeller**, gos'pel-er, *n.* An evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel in the church service.

Gossamer, gos'a-mér, *n.* [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goose-summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well-known connection with Michaelmas; comp. the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer,' 'spring summer,' 'old wives' summer.'] A fine filmy substance, a kind of delicate cobweb, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn, formed by small species of spiders.—**Gossamery**, gos'a-mér-ry, *n.* Like gossamer; filmy; unsubstantial.

Gossan, gos'an, *n.* *Miner.* An oxide of iron and quartz, a sure indication of ore at greater depth.—**Gossaniferous**, gos'an-if-er-ous, *a.* Containing gossan.

Gossip, gos'ip, *n.* [From *god* and *prov*. E. *sis*, relation, related, lit. related in the service of God.] A godfather or godmother; a friend or neighbour; an intimate companion; an idle tattler or carrier of news; more zattle; groundless rumour.—*v.t.* To prate; to chat; to tell idle tales.—

Gossip, gos'ip, *n.* One who gossips; a gossip.—**Gossipry**, gos'ip-ry, *n.* Relationship by baptismal rites; sponsorship; idle talk or gossip.—**Gossipy**, gos'ip-i, *a.* Full of gossip.

Gossamer, gos'o-mér. **Gossamer**, got, got, pret. of *get*.—**Got**, Gotten, got'n, pp. of *get*.

Goth, goth, *n.* [L. *Gothi*, *Gotha*.] One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who afterwards overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire; a barbarian; a rude ignorant person; one defective in taste.—**Gothic**, goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous; the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch and the subserviency of the other parts to this feature; originally used in a depreciatory sense.—*a.* The language of the Goths; *printing*, the name of a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work; the Gothic style or order of architecture.—**Gothicism**, goth'is-izm, *n.* A Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of architecture; rudeness of manners; barbarousness.—**Gothicize**, goth'is-iz, *v.t.*—**Gothicized**, *Gothicking*. To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.—**Gothiah**, goth'ish, *a.* Gothic.

Gothamite, **Gothamite**, goth'am-it, goth'am-it, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from *Gotham*, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders; a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

Gouda, goú'da, *a.* A kind of cheese from Gouda, a town in Holland.

Gouge, gouj, *n.* [Fr. *gouge*, L. L. *gavia*, a gouge; origin uncertain.] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves.—*v.t.*—**Gouged**, **Gouging**. To scoop out or turn with or as with a gouge.—**Gouge-hit**, *n.* A bit, in the form of a gouge, for boring wood.

Gourd, gurd, *n.* [Fr. *gourde*, O. Fr. *goworde*, *goworde*, from L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, vegetable marrow, &c., or for their fruits.

Gourd-tree, *n.* A tropical American tree which produces globular or oval gourd-like fruits, the hard woody shell of which is applied to many useful purposes.

Gourdy, gúrdi, *a.* Swelled in the legs; said of a horse.—**Gourdiess**, gúrdi-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being gourdy.

Gourmand, gúrmánd, *n.* [Fr. of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gourmand*, that which tends to overflow; *gourmand*, excess, from *gor*, excess.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; a dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.—**Gourmandize**, gúrmán-diz, *v.t.* To gourmandize.

Gourmet, gúrmá or gúrmét, *n.* [Fr. a wine-taster, for *prommet*, from the O.D. word = E. *groom*.] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Gout, gút, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop, from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humours in the part.] A disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with inflammation, affecting the small joints, and generally the first joint of the great toe, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints; a drop; a clot or coagulation (*Shak.*)—**Goutily**, gút-li, *adv.* In a gouty manner.—**Goutiness**, gút-li-nes, *n.* The state of being gouty; gouty affections.—**Goutish**, gút'ish, *a.* Having a predisposition to gout; gouty.—**Gouty**, gút'l, *a.* Diseased with or subject to the gout; pertaining to the gout.—**Goutwort**, **Goutweed**, gút'wert, gút'wéd, *n.* An umbelliferous British plant which was formerly believed to be a specific for gout; ache-weed.

Goust, gúst, *n.* [Fr. *gout*, from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

Govern, guv'ern, *v.t.* [Fr. *gouverner*, from L. *gubernare*, to govern, a form of *gr*, *bernare*, to govern.] To direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign

will; to influence; to direct; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer or regulate the course of; *gram*, to cause to be in a particular case, or to require a particular case.—*v.t.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to maintain the superiority; to have the control.—**Governable**, guv'er-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being governed; submissive to law or rule.—**Governableness**, guv'er-na-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being governable.—**Governance**, guv'er-nans, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; control; management.—**Governess**, guv'er-nes, *n.* A female that governs; a lady who has the care of educating or teaching children in their homes.

Governing, guv'er-ning, *p.* and *a.* Serving to govern; directing; controlling.—**Government**, guv'er-ment, *n.* The act of governing; regulation; control; restraint; the exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs; the system of polity in a state; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; a body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor; the persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration; the executive power; *gram*, the influence of a word in regard to construction.—**Governmental**, guv'er-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.

Governor, guv'er-nér, *n.* One who governs; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c.; a tutor to a boy at home; a contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance; a contrivance in a steam-engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder.—**Governor-general**, *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy.—**Governorship**, guv'er-nér-ship, *n.* The office of a governor.

Gowan, gou'an, *n.* [From *gollan*, a local name for similar yellow flowers; akin to *gold*.] The Scotch name for the daisy.

Gown, goun, *n.* [W. *gown*, Ir. *gown*, Gael. *gún*, a gown or robe.] A woman's outer garment; a dress; a dress; *gown*; the official dress worn by members of the law professions, as divinity, medicine, law, by magistrates, university professors and students, &c.; sometimes used as the emblem of civil life, as the sword of military.—*v.t.* To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown.—*s.t.* To put on a gown.—**Gownman**, goun-man, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown; as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university.—**Gownpiece**, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Graafian, gráf'ian, *a.* [From Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician.] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals for the special purpose of expelling the ovum.

Grail, grál, *n.* Same as *Grail*.

Grab, grab, *v.t.*—**Grabbed**, **grabbing**. [Sw. *grappa*, to grasp; D. *grabbelen*, to snatch; akin *grapple*, *grasp*, *grasp*, &c.] To seize; to snatch; to gripe suddenly. [Colloq.]—*a.* A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage (colloq.); an implement for clutching objects.—**Grabber**, grab'er, *n.* One who or that which grabs.

Grace, grás, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasant (seen also in *gratify*, *gratitudes*, *agrees*, *ingrate*, &c.); from *a*; not seen in Gr. *charis*, to rejoice, Gael. *grada*, love, and E. *grace*.] Favour, goodwill, or kindness; disposition to oblige another; the love and favour of God; divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; a license, dispensation, or peculiar privilege; a short prayer before or after meals acknowledging the grace or goodness of God; (with possessive pronouns) a title used in ad-

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Grain, grán, *n.* [From *grain*, a local name for similar yellow flowers; akin to *gold*.] The Scotch name for the daisy.

Gown, goun, *n.* [W. *gown*, Ir. *gown*, Gael. *gún*, a gown or robe.] A woman's outer garment; a dress; a dress; *gown*; the official dress worn by members of the law professions, as divinity, medicine, law, by magistrates, university professors and students, &c.; sometimes used as the emblem of civil life, as the sword of military.—*v.t.* To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown.—*s.t.* To put on a gown.—**Gownman**, goun-man, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown; as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university.—**Gownpiece**, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Graafian, gráf'ian, *a.* [From Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician.] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals for the special purpose of expelling the ovum.

Grail, grál, *n.* Same as *Grail*.

Grab, grab, *v.t.*—**Grabbed**, **grabbing**. [Sw. *grappa*, to grasp; D. *grabbelen*, to snatch; akin *grapple*, *grasp*, *grasp*, &c.] To seize; to snatch; to gripe suddenly. [Colloq.]—*a.* A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage (colloq.); an implement for clutching objects.—**Grabber**, grab'er, *n.* One who or that which grabs.

Grace, grás, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasant (seen also in *gratify*, *gratitudes*, *agrees*, *ingrate*, &c.); from *a*; not seen in Gr. *charis*, to rejoice, Gael. *grada*, love, and E. *grace*.] Favour, goodwill, or kindness; disposition to oblige another; the love and favour of God; divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; a license, dispensation, or peculiar privilege; a short prayer before or after meals acknowledging the grace or goodness of God; (with possessive pronouns) a title used in ad-

Fats, far, fat, [all]; má, met, hár; pine, pin; nôte, not, móve; tábe, tnb, bull;

oil, pound; &, &c. abuse—the Fr. a

dressing or speaking of a duke or duchess; that external element in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable; elegance with appropriate dignity; a beauty or element in what pleases the eye; an embellishment; an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's airs and graces); *Greek myth.* beauty or elegance deified; one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and favour; *rus.* a turn, trill, shake, &c., introduced for embellishment.—*Days of grace.* com. three days immediately following the day when a bill becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.—*A person's good graces.* a person's favour or friendly regard.—*With a good grace.* graciously; with at least an air of graciousness.—*With a bad grace.* ungraciously; ungraciously.—*s.t.*—*Graced, gracing.* To lend or add grace to; to adorn; to serve to embellish or dignify; to honour.—*Graced, gracie, a.* Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful; favoured; honoured.—*Gracful, grá'ful, a.* Displaying grace in form or action; possessing a peculiar elegance or attraction in mien or appearance; used particularly of motion, looks, and speech.—*Gracfully, grá'ful-ly, adv.* In a graceful manner.—*Gracfulness, grá'ful-ness, n.* The condition or quality of being graceful.—*Graceless, grá's-less, a.* Void of grace; somewhat careless in regard to religious matters; not at all devout; ungenerous; unsocial.—*Gracelessly, grá's-less-ly, adv.* In a graceless manner.—*Gracelessness, grá's-less-ness, n.*—*Grace-note, n.* *Mus.* a note added by way of ornament, and printed or written in smaller characters, an appoggiatura.—*Gracious, grá'ebus, a.* [*Fr. gracieux, L. gratiosus.*] Favourable; benevolent; merciful; benign; kind; friendly; proceeding from, produced by, or associated with divine grace; virtuous; good.—*Graciously, grá's-ly, adv.* In a gracious manner.—*Graciousness, grá's-ness, n.*

Gracile, grá's-il, a. [*L. gracilis, slender.*] Slender.—*Gracility, grá's-il-ty, n.* Slenderness.

Grackle, Grakle, grak'l, n. [*L. graculus, a jackdaw, imitative of the cry.*] A name of various birds inhabiting Asia and Africa, and belonging to the starling family, which birds they most resemble in habits.

Grain, gráin, n. [*Fr. graine, from L. grædus, a step, from gradus, græssa, to go, seen also in congress, degress, degress, degress, gradient, progress, retrograda, &c.*] A degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series, rank, or order; relative position or standing (officers, teachers, magnitudes, crimes of every grade).—*s.t.*—*graded, grading.* To arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; to reduce (the line of a railway, &c.) to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—*Gradation, gradá'shon, n.* [*L. gradatio.*] The act of grading; the state of being graded; arrangement by grades or ranks; a regular advance from step to step; a degree or relative position in any order or series; the gradual blending of one tint into another.—*Gradational, gradá'shon-al, a.* Of or pertaining to, or according to gradation.—*Gradatory, gradá-to-ry, a.* Proceeding step by step; marking gradation.—*n.* *Eccl.* arch. a series of steps leading from the cloisters into the church.—*Gradient, grá'di-ent, a.* [*L. gradientis, gradientis, pr. of gradior.*] Moving by step; walking; rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.—*n.* The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, or canal passes; the rate of ascent or descent; the part of a road which slopes.—*Gradual, grad'u-al, a.* [*Fr. graduel.*] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; regular and slow; progressive.—*n.* An ancient service-book of the church; also called *Grail*.—*Graduality, grad-u-al-ty, n.* The state of being gradual.—*Gradually, grad'u-al-ly, adv.* In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; regularly.—*Graduate, grad'u-at, s.t.*—*graduated, graduating.* [*Fr. graduer,*

from *L. gradus.*] To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to divide into small regular distances (to graduate a thermometer; to temper or modify by degrees; to characterize or mark with degrees or grades, as of intensity; to confer a university degree on a candidate to a certain consistency of evaporation, &c.). To receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off.—*n.* One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university; or by a voluntary society.—*n.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees.—*Graduate, grad'u-at, s.t.*—*Graduation, grad-u-a'shon, n.* The act of graduating; or state of being graduated; the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.—*Graduator, grad'u-a-tor, n.* One who or that which graduates; an instrument for graduating; a contrivance for accelerating evaporation.

Grain, gráin, n. (The old and better spelling of *grain*.)—*s.t.*—*Grain, gráin, n.* [*Fr. grain, scribble, from grafare, to scribble.*] A class of rude scribbles or figures on the walls of Pompeii, the Catacombs, &c., dating from ancient Roman times.

Graft, graft, n. [*O. Fr. graps, Fr. greffe, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting, originally a pointed instrument, from L. graphium, a style for writing on waxen tablets, from Gr. grapho, to write.* According to the etymology *graf* is the proper spelling of the word.] A small shoot or section of a tree, inserted in another tree and becoming part of it, but retaining the characters of its own parent.—*s.t.* To insert a graft on; to propagate by a graft; to incorporate after the manner of a graft; to join on as if organically a part.—*Grafter, grá'ter, n.* One who grafts.

Grail, gráil, n. [*O. Fr. graal, great, L.L. gradalis, gradale, &c.; perhaps from gradalis, dim. of L. grater, Gr. kratér, a cup.*] The holy vessel said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it, and which being afterwards lost the search for it became the great work of King Arthur's Knights. For another *Grail* see under *Grade*.

Grain, gráin, n. [*Fr. grain, from L. grænum, a grain, seed, kernel, same root as E. corn (which see).* Of same origin are *granite, granular, graner, &c.*] A siliceous seed of a plant, particularly those plants whose seeds are used for food of man or beast; used collectively for corn in general, or the fruits of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., as also for the plants themselves; *pl.* the husks or remains of grain used in brewing or distilling; any small hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, &c.; a minute particle; an atom (not a grain of sense); the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight; the twenty-fourth part of a pennyweight; the substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance, with regard to their arrangement or direction; texture (stone or wood of a fine grain); formerly the scarlet dye made from their kermes or cochineal insects, from their round, seed-like form; hence, a red-colored dye; also, a permanent colour of any kind.—*To dye in grain,* originally, to dye with kermes; then, to dye deeply or permanently; now usually to dye in the fibre or raw material.—*Grain side of leather,* the side from which the hair has been removed.—*Against the grain,* against the fibres of wood; hence, against the natural temper; unwillingly; displeasantly; reluctantly.—*Grains of Paradise,* the pungent, somewhat aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, native of tropical Western Africa.—*s.t.* To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like; to paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres; *isa.* to give a granular appearance to the surface; to prepare the hairy side as the outer side.—*s.t.* To form grains or to assume a granular form, as the result of

crystallization.—*Grained, gráin, p. and a.* Having a certain grain or texture; having a granular surface (*grained leather*).—*Grainer, gráiner, n.* One who or that which grains; a peculiar brush or a toothed instrument used by painters.—*Grains, gráin, n.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.—*Grain-leather, n.* A name for leather blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, &c.—*Grain-mill, n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.—*Grain-moth, n.* A minute moth whose larvae devour grain in granaries.—*Grainy, gráin-ry, n.* [*L. granarium, from grænum.*] A storehouse for grain after it is threshed.—*Grainiferous, gráin-ifer-us, a.* [*L. grænum, and ferre, to bear.*] Bearing grain or seeds like grain.—*Grainform, gráin-form, a.* *Bot.* formed like grains of corn.—*Grainy, gráin-y, n.* [*L. grænum, and voro, to eat.*] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

Grain, gráin, n. [Same word as *Dan. green, a branch, a prong; Icei. greia, a branch; akin grava.*] A tine, prong, or spike; *pl.* a kind of harpoon with four or more barbed points.

Grap, gráp, n. [Same as *D. gresep, Dan. greb, a dung-fork; akin to gripe, gripe.*] A dung-fork or fork for digging potatoes.

Grath, gráth, n. [*Icei. graith, preparation, equipment, graith, ready; A. Sax. pereda, trappings; from stem of ready, with particle pre- prefixed.*] Apparatus, equipments, implements, or accoutrements.

Grattators, Gratt, grá-tá-to-ry, grá't, n. pl. [*L. gratior, stitit, gratator (pl. gratatores, one who goes on stitit, from gradior, to go. Graue.*] An order of birds generally characterized by very long legs, long necks, and long bills, including the cranes, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c., &c. the waders.—*Grattatorial, grá-tá-to-ry-al, a.* Pertaining to the Grattators.

Gralloek, grá'ok, s.t. [*Icei. grealach, entrails.*] To remove the entrails from a deer.

Gramineous, Gramineal, Graminaceous, grá-min-é-us, grá-min-é-al, grá-min-á-shun, a. [*L. gramineus, from grames, graminis, grass.*] Like or pertaining to grass or to the tribe of grasses.—*Graminifolious, grá-min-í-fo-li-us, a.* [*L. folium, a leaf.*] *Bot.* having leaves resembling those of grass.—*Graminivorous, grá-min-iv-ó-rus, a.* [*L. voro, to eat.*] Feeding or subsisting on grass, as oxen, &c.

Grammar, gram-mar, n. [*Fr. grammaire, from a hypothetical L.L. form grammatica, from Gr. gramma, a letter, from grapho, to write (whence graphic, &c.). Grava, &c.*] The exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; language as regulated by rules or usage; propriety of speech to violate *grammar*; good grammar, bad grammar, correct or incorrect language; a treatise on the elements or principles of any science; an outline of the principles of any subject.—*n.* Belonging to or contained in grammar.—*Grammatical, gram-má-ti-cal, n.* One versed in grammar.—*Grammaticate, Grammatic, gram-má-ti-cal, gram-má-tik, a.* Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.—*Grammatically, gram-má-ti-cal-ly, adv.* In a grammatical manner; according to the rules of grammar.—*Grammaticism, gram-má-ti-sim, n.* A point of grammar.—*Grammaticist, gram-má-ti-sis, s.t.* To render grammatical.—*Grammar-school, n.* A school in which Latin and Greek are more especially taught.

Gramme, gráin, n. [*Fr. from Gr. gramma, a letter, also the weight of a scruple, from grapho, to write.*] The French unit of weight, equivalent to a cubic centimetre of water, or equal to 15.43 grains *trav.*

Grampus, gram-pus, n. [*Gr. gramma, letter, phonus, sound, an instrument on the phonograph principle.*—*Grampus, gram-pus, n.* [*Sp. grun pes, from L. grandid, great, and piscis, a fish; comp. porpoise, porpus.*] A marine mammal of the dolphin family, which grows to the length of 25 feet, and preys on fish.

ch, chain; sh, sea, loak; s, set, j, job; a, Fr. tow; ng, sting; vz, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

Granadilla, gran-a-dil'la, n. [Sp. dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate.] The fruit of a species of passion-flower much esteemed in tropical countries; also the plant. **Granary**. Under **GRAIN**.

Grand, grand, a. [Fr. *grand*, from L. *grandis*, great, seen also in *aggrandise*.] Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; noble; splendid; magnificent; principal or chief; used largely in composition (*grand-juror*, *grand-master*); conceived or expressed with great dignity; implying an additional or second generation, as in *grandfather*, *grandchild*, &c. — **Grandam**, gran'dam, n. (*Grand and dame*.) An old woman; a grandmother. — **Grand-ama**, n. The aunt of one's father or mother. — **Grand-child**, grandchild, n. A son's or daughter's child or offspring. — **Grand-daughter**, grand-da-ter, n. The daughter of a son or daughter. — **Grand-father**, grand-fa-ther, n. A father's or mother's father. — **Grandmother**, grand-muv-er, n. A father's or mother's mother. — **Grand-nephew**, n. The grandson of a brother or sister. — **Grand-niece**, n. The granddaughter of a brother or sister. — **Grand-parent**, grand-pa-rent, n. The parent of a parent. — **Grand-uncle**, grand-uncle, n. A grandfather; any ancestor preceding a father. — **Grandson**, grand'sun, n. The son of a son or daughter. — **Grand-uncle**, n. The uncle of one's father or mother. — **Grand-uke**, n. The title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany; also applied to members of the imperial family of Russia. — **Grandee**, gran-dee, n. (Sp. *grande*, a nobleman.) In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank; hence a nobleman or man of high rank in general. — **Grandeur**, grand-yeur, a. [Fr.] The state or quality of being grand. — **Grandloquence**, grand-dil'o-kuw-ent, n. The quality of being grandiloquent. — **Grandiloquent**, **Grandiloquous**, grand-dil'o-kuw-ent, n. [L. *grandiloquens*, *grandiloquus*—*grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; expressed in high-sounding words; bombastic; pompous. — **Grandiose**, grand-dio-se, a. [Fr.] Impressive from inherent grandeur; imposing; commonly, aiming at or affecting grandeur; grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid. — **Grandiosity**, grand-dio-si-ty, n. The quality of being grandiose. — **Grand-jury**, n. A member of a grand-jury. — **Grand-jury**, n. A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them. — **Grandly**, grand-ly, adv. In a grand or lofty manner. — **Grandness**, grand-ness, n. Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. — **Grand-piano**, n. A large kind of piano of great compass and strength, usually set instead of upright. — **Grand-seignior**, n. The sultan of Turkey. — **Grand-stand**, n. An elevated erection on a race-course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained. — **Grand-vizier**, n. The chief minister of the Turkish Empire.

Orange, granj, n. [Fr. *orange*, a barn, from L.L. *granea*, *granica*, a barn, from L. *granum*, grain. **GRAIN**.] A farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, barns, &c.; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer; in the United States a kind of trades-union among farmers.

Graniferous. Under **GRAIN**.

Granilite, gran-'lit, n. [L. *granum*, a grain, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] Indeterminate granite; granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

Granite, gran-'it, n. [Fr. *granit*, from It. *granito*, lit. grained stone, from L. *granum*, a grain. **GRAIN**.] An unstratified rock, one of the most abundant in the earth's crust, composed generally of grains or crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, united without regular arrangement. — **Granitel**, **Granitelite**, gran-'itel, n. A sort of granitic rock containing only two constituent parts, as quartz and felspar, or quartz and hornblende. — **Granitic**, **Granitelike**, gran-'it-ik, n. Of or pertaining to granite; having the nature of granite; consisting of granite. — **Granitification**, gran-'it-i-fi-ka-'shon, n. The process of being formed into granite. — **Graniti-**

form, gran-'it-i-form, a. Resembling granite in structure. — **Granitify**, gran-'it-i-fi, v.t. To form into granite. — **Granitias**, gran-'it-in, n. A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, not the same as in ordinary granite. — **Granitoid**, gran-'it-oid, a. Resembling granite.

Granivorous. Under **GRAIN**.

Grannam, gran'am, n. A grandam. Under **GRAND**.

Grant, grant, v.t. [From O.Fr. *granter*, *granter*, *granter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) L.L. *credentare*, from (hypothetical) L.L. *credens*, pp. of *credo*, to believe. **CREAK**.] To transfer the title or possession of; to convey, give, or make over; to bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to admit as true though not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. — v.t. To make a grant; to consent (*shak.*). — n. The act of granting, bestowing, or conferring; the thing granted or bestowed. — **Grantable**, grant-a-ble, a. Capable of being granted or conveyed. — **Grantee**, gran-'te, n. The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made. — **Granter**, gran-'ter, n. One who grants. — **Grantor**, gran-'tor, n. *Luc.* The person who makes a grant or conveyance.

Granular, **Granulary**, gran-'u-lar, gran-'u-lar-i-a, [From L. *granum*, grain. **GRAIN**.] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains. — **Granularity**, gran-'u-lar-i-ty, n. In a granular form. — **Granulate**, gran-'u-lat, v.t.; — **granulated**, **granulating**, [*Fr. granuler*.] To form into grains or small masses; to raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough on the surface. — v.t. To collect or be formed into grains; to become granular. — **Granulation**, gran-'u-lashon, n. The act of granulating; a reducing the form of small grains; a process by which little granular fleshy bodies form on sores while the granular fleshy grains themselves. — **Granule**, gran-'u-l, n. [Fr. dim. from L. *granum*, a grain.] A little grain; a small particle; a minute round body of vegetable or animal matter. — **Granuliferous**, gran-'u-lif-er-us, a. Bearing grains or granules. — **Granuliform**, gran-'u-lif-er-us, a. Having the form of granules. — **Granulous**, gran-'u-lus, a. Abounding with granules. — **Granulite**, gran-'u-lit, n. A fine-grained granitic rock.

Grape, grap, n. [O.Fr. *grape*, *grape*, Mod. Fr. *grappe*, a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a cluster of grapes being hooked or hung together), from O.G. *graps*, a hook; akin to *grab*, *grapple*, *grape*, &c.] A single berry of the vine; the fruit of the vine which yields wine; *vitis*, grape-shot. — *Sour grapes*, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach; from *Aesop's* fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes'. — **Grapery**, gra-'per-i, n. A place where grapes are grown; a vineyard. — **Grape-fruit**, n. The forbidden-fruit or shaddock. — **Grape-shot**, n. Iron balls held in a frame and fired from a cannon. — **Grape-stone**, n. The stone or seed of the grape. — **Grape-sugar**, n. A variety of sugar from grapes. — **Grape-vine**, n. The vine that bears grapes. — **Grappy**, gra-'pi, a. Composed of or resembling grapes.

Graphic, **Graphical**, graf-'ik, graf-'ikal, a. [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *graphikos*, from *graphein*, to write — the origin also of *grammar*, *gram*, *graphy*, in *diagram*, *peography*, &c. *graf*, *Gaav*, to carve.] Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineating; written; pictorial; describing with accuracy or vividly; vivid; portraying in vivid and expressive language. — **Graphic granite**, a variety of granite which when cut in one direction exhibits markings resembling Hebrew characters. — Graphically, graf-'ikal-i, adv. In a graphic manner. — **Graphicalness**, **Graphicalness**, graf-'ikal-ness, n. The quality of being graphic. — **Graphite**, graf-'it, n. [Gr. *graphein*, to write, being made into pencils.] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Black-lead*. — **Grapholite**, graf-'o-lit, n. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A species of slate suitable for writing on. — **Graphotype**, graf-'o-tip, n. A

process by which a drawing made on a chalky surface with special ink forms a relief for printing. — **Graph**, graf, n. A diagram showing quantities by means of lines.

Grapple, grap-'nel, n. [Dim. from Fr. *grappe*, a grape;] of same origin as *grape*.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hook boats or small vessels; a grappling-iron.

Grapple, grap-'l, v.t. — **grappled**, **grappling**. [Directly from O.Fr. *grappier*, a grapple, or from *grab* or *gripe*.] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; to seize and hold. — v.t. To contend in close fight, as wrestlers. — *To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle with; to confront boldly. — n. A close seizure or hug; the wrestler's hold; close fight or encounter; a hook by which a ship fastens on another. — **Grappling-iron**, n. An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast.

Graptolite, grap-'to-lit, n. [Gr. *graptos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone.] A fossil of various species presenting a general resemblance to pens or quills.

Grasp, gras, v.t. [From stem of *gripe*, *gripe*, *grab*, comp. G. *grapsen*, to snatch, from O.G. *grapsen*, *graben*.] To seize and hold by the fingers or arms; to lay hold of; to take possession of; to seize by the intellect; to comprehend. — v.t. To make a clutch or catch; to gripe. — *To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to reach. — n. The grip or seizure of the hand; reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; forcible possession; power of the intellect to seize and comprehend; wide-reaching power of intellect. — **Graspable**, gras-pa-ble, a. Capable of being grasped. — **Grasper**, gras-'per, n. One who or that which grasps. — **Grasping**, gras-'ping, a. Covetous; rapacious; insatiable; greedy; miserly. — **Graspingly**, gras-'ping-ly, adv. In a grasping manner.

Grass, gras, n. [A. Sax. *græs*, *gers*—Goth. *loel*, D. and G. *gras*, Dan. *græs*, Sw. *gräs*; probably akin to *grew* and *green*.] In common usage (and without a plural), herbage; the verdure covering of the soil; also any plant of the family to which belong the grain-yielding and pasture plants. — *China grass*, a Chinese plant of the nettle family, from the fibre of which grass-cloth is made. — **Esparto grass**. **ESPARTO**. — v.t. To cover with grass; to furnish with grass; to bleach on the grass. — **Grass-cloth**, n. An oriental cloth made from the fibre of China grass, &c. — **Grass-green**, a. Green like the colour of grass. — **Grass-grown**, a. Overgrown with grass. — **Grasshopper**, grass-hop-er, n. A leaping orthopteran insect allied to the locusts, commonly living among grass. — **Grassiness**, grass-'ness, n. The condition of being grassy. — **Grass-land**, n. Land kept perpetually under grass. — **Grass-oil**, n. A fragrant Indian oil procured from certain scented grasses. — **Grass-tree**, n. An Australian plant of the lily family, having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage. — **Grass-widow**, n. [Originally *grass-widow*, a widow by courtesy.] Formerly, an unmarried woman who had a child; now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband. — **Grass-wrack**, gras-'rak, n. A genus of grass-like marine plants widely distributed on various coasts. — **Grassy**, with grass; resembling grass.

Grate, grat, n. [It. *grata*, a grate, lattice, hurdle, from L.L. *grata*, *grata*, L. *crates*, a hurdle. **CRATE**.] A series of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work; a grating; a metallic receptacle for holding burning fuel, and formed to a greater or less extent of bars. — v.t. To furnish with a grate or grates; to fill in or cover with cross-bars. — **Grating**, gra-'ting, n. A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars.

Grate, grat, v.t. — **grated**, **grating**. [O.Fr. *grater*, Fr. *gratier*, to scratch, to rub; from the Teutonic; comp. O.H.G. *chratan*, G. *kraten*, to scratch; Dan. *kratte*, *krade*, to scratch; E. *scratch*.] To rub hard or roughly together, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to wear away in small particles by rubbing with any

thing rough or indented; to offend or irritate.—v. i. To rub roughly with the surface in contact (as body *grates* upon another); to have a galling or annoying effect (to *grate* upon the feelings); to make a harsh sound by friction; to sound disagreeably.—*Grater*, *grat'er*, n. One who or that which *grates*.—*Grating*, *grat'ing*, n. and a. Irritating; harsh.—a. The harsh sound or the feeling caused by strong attrition or rubbing.—*Gratingly*, *grat'ing-ly*, adv. In a grating manner.

Grateful, *grat'ful*, a. [From O. Fr. *grat*, L. *gratus*, pleasing, and E. adjectival term. *-ful*. (GRACE.) Having a due sense of benefits; having kind feelings and thankfulness toward one from whom a favour has been received; expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude; affording pleasure; agreeable; pleasing to the taste or the intellect; gratifying.—*Gratefully*, *grat'ful-ly*, adv. In a grateful manner.—*Gratefulness*, *grat'ful-ness*, n. The state or quality of being grateful.—*Gratitude*, *grat'i-tud*, n. [L. *gratitudo*.] The feeling of one who is grateful; a warm and friendly emotion awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

Gratification, *grat-i-ka'shon*, n. [Fr. *gratification*, L. *gratificatio*, dim. of *gratus*, a hurdle, wicker-work. (GRACE.) The derivation of a design or drawing into squares, for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.—*Gratification*, *grat-i-ka'shon*, n. [Fr.] A design or drawing so divided.

Gratify, *grat-i-fi*, v. t.—*gratified*, *gratifying*. [Fr. *gratifier*, L. *gratifico*—*gratus*, pleasant, agreeable, and *facio*, to make. GRATEFUL.] To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge, delight, humour, satisfy.—*Gratification*, *grat-i-ka'shon*, n. [L. *gratificatio*.] The act of gratifying or pleasing; that which affords pleasure; enjoyment; satisfaction; delight.—*Gratifier*, *grat-i-fi-er*, n. One who gratifies.

Gratia, *grat'ia*, adv. [L. from *gratia*, favour. GRACE.] For nothing; freely; to obtain recompense (to give a thing *gratia*).—a. Given or done for nothing.

Gratitudes. Under **GRATEFUL**.

Gratuitous, *grat-oo'i-tus*, a. [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. GRATEFUL. (GRACE.) Given without an equivalent or recompense; free; voluntary; not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances; adopted or asserted without any good ground (a *gratuitous* assumption).—*Gratuitously*, *grat-oo'i-tus-ly*, adv. In a gratuitous manner.—*Gratuitousness*, *grat-oo'i-tus-ness*, n.—*Gratuity*, *grat-oo'i-ti*, n. A free gift; a present; a donation.

Gratulate, *grat-oo-lat*, v. t.—*gratulated*, *gratulating*. [L. *gratulor*, *gratulatus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. (GRACE.) To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.—*Gratulant*, *grat-oo-lant*, a. Congratulatory.—*Gratulation*, *grat-oo-lat'shon*, n. [L. *gratulatio*.] Congratulation.—*Gratulatory*, *grat-oo-la-to-ry*, a. Congratulatory.—a. A congratulation.

Gravaccks. **GRAVACEE**.

Gravamen, *grava'men*, n. [L. from *gravo*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy. (GRAVE, a.)] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; ground or burden of complaint in general.

Grave, *grav*, v. t.—*graved* (pret.), *graves* or *graved* (pp.). *graving* (pp.). [A. Sax. *grava*, to dig, to grave or carve—D. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*, G. *graben*, to dig; to engrave; cog. fr. *grafim*, to engrave, to scrape; Gr. *grapho*, to grave, to write.] To carve or cut; to form or shape by cutting with a tool; to delineate by cutting; to engrave; hence, to impress deeply.—*Graver*, *grav'er*, n. One who carves or engraves; an engraving tool; a harrin.

Grave, *grav*, n. [A. Sax. *graf*, a grave, a trench, from stem of *grava*, to dig or grave—Dan. *graf*, Icel. *graf*, D. *graf*, G. *grab*, Ruk. *grab*, a grave. (GRAVE, to carve.)] An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre.—*Grave-clothes*, n. pl. The clothes in which

the dead are interred.—*Grave-digger*, n. One whose occupation is to dig graves.—*Graveless*, *grav'less*, a. Without a grave; unburied.—*Grave-stone*, n. A stone placed at a grave as a monument to the dead.—*Grave-yard*, n. A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

Grave, *grav*, v. i. [From the *graves* or dregs of melted tallow with which ships' hulls were formerly smeared.] To clean a ship's bottom with pitch or tar.—*Graves*, *grav'es*, *Graves*, *grav's*, n. pl. [L. G. *graven*, Dan. *graver*, G. *graben*, graves; hence also *gravy*.] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-pots.—*Graving-dock*, n. Under **DOCK**.

Grave, *grav*, a. [Fr. *grave*, from L. *gravis*, heavy (whence also *grif*, *aggravate*, *gravid*, *gravitate*; allied to Gr. *barys*, heavy, *baros*, weight (in barometer); Skr. *garh*, heavy.)] Solemn; serious; opposed to light or jovial; plain; not showy; important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import; *more* low; depressed; opposed to sharp, acute, or high.—*Gravely*, *grav'ly*, adv. In a grave manner.—*Graveness*, *grav'ness*, n. The state or quality of being grave; gravity.

Gravel, *grav'el*, n. [Fr. *gravelle*, from O. Fr. *graves*, sand or gravel, from the Celtic; Armor. *grovann*, sand; W. *grov*, pebbles, coarse gravel.] Small stones or very small pebbles collectively; small stones, sand, &c., combined; *paludal*; small concretions or calculi in the kidneys; or *lithic*; the disease occasioned by such concretions.—v. t.—*graveled*, *graveling*. To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; hence, to perplex and bring to an intellectual standstill; to puzzle; to hurt the foot of a horse by gravel lodged under the shoe.—*Gravelliness*, *grav'el-ness*, n. The state of being gravelly.—*Gravelling*, *grav'el-ling*, n. The act of laying down gravel; the gravel itself.—*Gravelly*, *grav'el-ly*, a. Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.—*Gravel-pit*, n. A pit from which gravel is dug.—*Gravel-walk*, n. A walk covered with gravel.

Graven, *grav'n*, pp. of *grave*, to carve.

Graveolent, *grav'eo-lent*, a. [L. *graveolens*, *graveolens*—*gravis*, heavy, and *oleo*, to smell.] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell.—*Graveolence*, *grav'eo-lens*, n. A strong offensive smell.

Graves. Under **GRAVE**, to clean a ship's bottom.

Gravid, *grav'id*, a. [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy. (GRAVE, a.)] Being with child; pregnant.—*Gravidation*, *Gravidity*, *grav-i-da'shon*, *grav-i-di'ti*, n. Pregnancy; impregnation.

Gravitate, *grav-i-tat*, v. i. [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *gratus*, a step.] An animal that moves slowly, more especially a huge fossil animal, as the megatherium, mylodon, &c.

Gravimeter, *grav-i-met'er*, n. [L. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid, as a hydrometer.

Graving-deck. Under **GRAVE** (to clean a ship's bottom) and **Dock**.

Gravitate, *grav-i-tat*, v. i.—*gravitated*, *gravitating*. [Fr. *graviter*, from L. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy. (GRAVE, a.)] To be affected by gravitation; to move under the influence of gravitation; *fig.* to have a tendency towards some attracting influence.—*Gravitation*, *grav-i-tat'shon*, n. The act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.—*Gravitative*, *grav-i-tat-iv*, a. Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre.—*Gravity*, *grav'i-ti*, n. The state or character of being grave; solemnity of deportment, character, or demeanour; seriousness; weight or weightiness; enormity (the *gravity* of an offence); the force which causes a mass of matter to tend toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; the force by which the planets mutually attract each other and are attracted towards the sun; centripetal force.—*Centre*

of *gravity*. Under **CENTRE**.—*Specific gravity*, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity.

Gravy, *grav'i*, n. [From *graves*, *graves*, the dregs of melted tallow. (GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom.)] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, accompanying the meat when served up; dripping.

Gray, *gray*, *gr'ay*, a. [A. Sax. *graoz*—D. *graww*, Icel. *grar*, Dan. *graa*, G. *grau*, gray; other connections are unknown.] Of the colour of hair whitened by age; hoary; white with a mixture of black; of the colour of ashes; having gray hairs; old; mature (gray experience).—*Gray cotton*, *gray goods*, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.—a. A gray colour; a dull or neutral tint; an animal of a gray colour, as a horse.—*Gray-beard*, *Gray-beard*, n. A man with gray beard; an old man; a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor.—*Grayish*, *gray'ish*, a. Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.—*Graying*, *gray'ing*, n. [From the silvery gray of its back and sides.] A fish of the salmon family, 16 or 18 inches in length, found in streams in the north of Europe.—*Graying*, *gray'ing*, *gray'ing*, adv. With a gray colour or colour; with a gray tint.—*Grayness*, *gray'ness*, n. The state or quality of being gray.—*Gray-owl*, n. The tawny owl, a common British species.—*Gray-pease*, n. pl. Common pease in a dried state.—*Gray-stone*, n. A grayish or greenish, compact, volcanic rock.—*Grayswacke*, *Gray-wacke*, *gray-wack'e*, n. [D. *grauwacke*—*grau*, gray, *wack'e*, a kind of rock.] A kind of sandstone, in which thin layers or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in an indurated matrix, which may be siliceous or argillaceous.—*Gray-wether*, n. A large boulder of siliceous sandstone.

Graysound. **GRAYHOUND**.

Grass, *gras*, v. t.—*grased*, *grasing*. [Perhaps from the combined influence of *grate*, to rub, and *rase*; or perhaps originally meaning to skim along the grass, from *gras*, like *gras*, to pasture.] To rub or colour lightly in passing, as a missile does to brush lightly the surface of.—v. i. To pass so as to touch or rub lightly.—a. The act of grasing; a slight rub or brush.

Grass, *gras*, v. t.—*grased*, *grasing*. [A. Sax. *grasen*, to grass or feed, from *gras*, *gras*; comp. D. *grasen*, to grass, and *gras*, G. *grasen* and *gras*.] To feed or supply with growing grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to eat from the ground.—v. i. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage.—a. The act of grazing or feeding on grass.—*Graser* *gras'er*, n. One that grasses.—*Grazier*, *gras'her*, n. One who grasses or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle.—*Grading*, *gras'ing*, n. The act of feeding on grass; a pasture.

Grassie, *gras*, n. [Fr. *grasse*, O. Fr. *grasse*, from L. *crassus*, fat, *grasse*, whence E. *crass*; akin Gael. *creis*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft state; particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals; *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.—v. t. (gras or *gras*), *grased*, *grasing*. To smear, anoint, or dab with grease or fat.—*Greasily*, *gras'ily*, adv. In a greasy manner.—*Greasiness*, *gras'i-ness*, n. The quality or state of being greasy.—*Greasy*, *gras'y*, a. Composed of or characterized by grease; fatty; unctuous; having the appearance of fat or grease; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as some minerals; greasy; indecent; *farriery*, affected with the disease called *grass*.

Great, *grat*, a. [A. Sax. *grat*—L. G. and D. *grout*, G. *gross*, *grout*; perhaps allied to L. *grandis*.] Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; large in number; numerous; large, extensive, or unusual in degree; long continued; of long du-

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grypoc, hook-beaked. | A mythical animal, in the fore part represented as an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion; a species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe and in North Africa.

Grig, *grig*, n. [Connected with *cricket*; in second sense with *Sw. kraka*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper; the sand-eel; a small eel of lively and incessant motion. *Grill*, *grill*, v.t. [From Fr. *griller*, to broil, from *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate; O. Fr. *graille*, from L.L. *graticula*, corrupted for L. *graticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of *crata*, a hurdle. *GRATE*, *CRATE*.] To broil on a gridiron or similar instrument.—a. A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c., over a fire; a gridiron.—*Grillads*, *grill-ad'*, a. Meat or fish broiled on a grill.—*Grillage*, *grill'*, n. [Fr., from *grilla*, a grate, a railing.] A heavy frame work of beams used to sustain foundations in soils of unequal compressibility.—*Grilla*, *grill*, n. [Fr.] A lattice or grating; a piece of grated work. *Grilse*, *grils*, a. [Probably a corruption of *Sw. gril-lax*, gray salmon.] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

Grim, *grim*, a. [A. Sax. *grim*, fierce, ferocious; akin to *grama*, fury; Icel. *grimmar*, savage, angry; *gramar*, wrath; *Dan. grim*, ugly; *D. grim*, angry, *grimmes*, to growl; *G. grim*, furious, *grimmus*, to rage; comp. *W. grim*, a snarl, *grimmaw*, to snarl.] (Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; fierce; stern; silent; sour; surly.—v.t. To make grim; to give a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect to. [*Carl*].)—*Grimly*, *grim'l*, a. Having a grim, hideous, or stern look.—*ode*, in a grim manner.—*Grimness*, *grim-ness*, n. The state or quality of being grim. *Grimaces*, *grim-ace*, n. [Fr., a wry face, from the Teutonic; comp. *G. grimace*, to snarl, to make faces. *GRIM*, a distortion of the countenance expressive of affectation, scorn, disapprobation, self-satisfaction, or the like; a smirk; a wry face.—v.t.—*grimaced*, *grimacing*. To make grimaces.

Grimalkin, *grim-al'kin*, n. [For *gray-malkin*—*gray*, and *malkin*, that is *Mollie*, dim. from *Mary*; comp. *Tom-cat*.] An old cat, especially a female cat.

Grima, *grim*, n. [Same as *Dan. grime*, a spot or streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt; dirt deeply ingrained.—v.t.—*grimed*, *griming*. To sully or soil; deeply; to dirt.—*Grimmily*, *grim'mil*, adv. In a grimy manner or condition; foully.—*Griminess*, *grim'ni-ness*, n. The state or quality of being grimy.—*Grimy*, *grim'i*, a. Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grim, *grim*, v.t.—*grinned*, *grinning*. [A. Sax. *grinnan*, *grinnan*, to grin—*Dan. grin*, *D. grines*, *G. grinsen*, to grin, to cry, to weep, perhaps allied to *gron*.] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog; to set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.—v.t. To show, set, or snap (the teeth), in grinning; to express by grinning.—a. The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a forced or sneering smile.—*Grinner*, *grin'er*, n. One who grins.—*Grinningly*, *grin'ing-ly*, adv. In a grinning manner.

Grim, *grin*, n. [A. Sax. *grin*, *grin*, *Sc. grin*, a snare.] A snare or trap; a gin. (U. S.)

Grind, *grind*, v.t.—*ground* (*grēt*, & *pp.*). Very rarely *grinded*. [A. Sax. *grindan*, to grind; same root as *Gr. grōnō*, to gnaw or gnash lightly; *Sk. grānā*, to grind. *Grind* and *ground* (a.) are from this word.] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction, as in a mill; to comminute by attrition; to pulverize; to wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; to whet; to oppress by severe exactions; to whet; to prepare for examination in some subject of study, or to study (in these senses university slang).—v.t. To grind corn or other matter; to be rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; to be ground or pulverized; to drudge or perform hard work; to study hard, especially for an examination (slang).—a. The act of one who grinds; a spell of work.—*Grinder*, *grin-der*, n. One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth.—*Grindstone*, *grin-dōn*, n. A revolving stone used for grinding or

sharpening tools.—*To bring or hold a person's nose to the grindstone*, to oppress him; to punish him.

Grip, *grip*, n. [Directly from Fr. *grapper*, to grasp, which itself is from a Germanic word—*g. gripe*.] The act of grasping by the hand; grasp; the grip peculiar to many secret fraternities as a means of recognition; a fast hold; a hit or handle.—v.t.—*gripped*, *gripping*. To grasp by the hand; to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.—v.t. To take hold; to hold fast.

Grip, *gripe*, *grip*, *grip*, n. [A. Sax. *grop*, a ditch; *D. grop*, *grop*, a ditch or trench.] A small ditch or furrow; a channel to carry off water or other liquid.—v.t. To trench; to drain.

Gripe, *grip*, v.t.—*griped*, *gripping*. [A. Sax. *gripan*, to gripe, to grasp—*Icel. gripe*, *D. grīpen*, *Goth. grīpan*, *G. grīfen*, to seize; same root as *grab*, *grasp*, *grasp*.] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to hold tight or close; to tighten; to seize and hold fast; to clench; as if by pressure or contraction; to straiten or distress.—v.t. To take fast hold with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers.—a. Grasp; seizure; grip; oppression; affliction; pinching distress; a kind of brake to act on a wheel; pl. a pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhoea or colic.—*Griper*, *grīper*, n. One who grips.—*Gripping*, *gripping*, a. Grasping; greedy; extortionate; causing a pinching feeling in the bowels.—*Gripingly*, *grīp'ing-ly*, adv. In a gripping manner.

Grisaille, *grī-sā'il*, n. [Fr., from *gris*, gray.] A style of painting in various gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief, as friezes, moldings, bas-reliefs, &c.

Grisette, *grī-zet'*, n. [Fr. Originally, a gray woolen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes, from *gris*, gray.] A young woman of the working-class in France; a belle of the working-class given to gaily and gallantly.

Griakia, *grī-ā'kia*, n. [Dim. from *grīs* or *grīca*. *Gaic*.] The spine of a hog.

Grialed, *Grialy*, *grī-ald*, *grī-āl*, a. Gray; of a mixed colour; grizzled.

Grialy, *grī-āl*, a. [A. Sax. *grīalic*, from *grīas* or *grīasca*, to dread, to fear greatly; allied to *G. grīaselic*, horrible, *grīasem*, horror, *grīasem*, to shudder; *E. grewsome*.] Frightful; horrible; terrible; grim.—*Grially*, *grī-āl-ly*, adv. In a quality of being grisly.

Grist, *grīst*, n. [A. Sax. *grīst*, a grinding, from *grīndan*, to grind. *GRIND*.] Corn ground in the mill or to be ground; the grain carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.—*To bring grist to the mill*, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.—*Grist-mill*, n. A mill for grinding grain.

Gristle, *grī-əl*, n. [A. Sax. *grīstle*, gristle; akin to *grīst*, being named from the grinding or crunching it requires; comp. *A. Sax. grīstung*, a gnashing; *Cartilage*.—*Gristly*, *grī-əl*, a. Consisting of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

Grīt, *grīt*, n. [A. Sax. *grēt*, sand; akin to *E. grīs*, *grout*, *groats*; comp. *Icel. grīt*, stones, rubble; *G. grīs*, *grīl*.] Sand or gravel; rough hard particles; any hard substance in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness of texture.—*Grittiness*, *grīt-ness*, n. Gritty state or quality.—*Gritty*, *grīt*, a. Containing or consisting of grit; sandy.

Grita, *grīta*, n. pl. [A. Sax. *grīta*, *grītan*, grite or groats; akin to *grīd*, *grout*, *grout*.] Groats; grain hulled or coarsely ground.

Grivet, *grī-vət*, n. A small green-gray Abyssinian monkey.

Grizled, v.t. [Origin doubtful.] To fret; to sulk.—a. One who frets or sulks.

Griazole, *grī-zā-ol*, n. [From Fr. *gris*, gray, from O. G. *grīs*, gray.] A gray colour; a mixture of white and black; a mixture of white among dark hairs.—v.t. To grow gray or grizzled; to become gray-haired.—*Griazled*, *grī-zā-ld*, a. Of a grayish colour.—*Griazly*, *grī-zā-ly*, a. Somewhat gray; grayish.—

Grisly or *grīshly* bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Groa, *grō*, v.t. [A. Sax. *grōdan*, to groan; perhaps imitative of the sound made in groaning; comp. *A. Sax. grōsan*, to groan; *W. grwa*, a groan.] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound.—a. A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision.—*Groaner*, *grō-ner*, n. One who groans.

Great, *grēt*, a. [D. *groet*, *G. groet*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III, the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.] An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; hence, colloquially, fourpence, or a four-penny piece.

Groats, *grōts*, n. pl. [A. Sax. *grōtan*, groats; akin *grīs*, *grōat*.] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off.

Grocer, *grō-ser*, n. [Properly a *grosser*, or one who sells things in the gross, O. Fr. *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, from *gross*, *great*. *GROSS*.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.—*Grocer's*-fish, n. A variety of eczema.—*Grocery*, *grō-ser-ry*, n. A grocer's shop; pl. the commodities sold by grocers.

Grog, *grōg*, n. [From *Old Grog*, a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage from his wearing a program cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; also used as a general term for strong drink.—*Grogginess*, *grōg'ni-ness*, n. The state of being groggy.—*Groggy*, *grōg-ry*, a. Overcome with grog; tipsy; *hurry*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet; said of a horse.—*Grog-shop*, n. A dram-shop.

Grögram, *grō-grām*, *grō-grām*, n. [Fr. *grögramme*, coarse grain, of a coarse texture. *GROSS*, *GRAIN*.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

Groin, *grōin*, n. [Icel. *grōin*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *grōina*, to branch off or separate; *Sw. gren*, a branch, *gröna*, to divide; *Sc. gren*, a branch, a prong of a fork.] The hollow of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk; arch, the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.—v.t. *Arch*, to form into groins; to ornament with groins.—*Groined*, *grōind*, a. *Arch*, having a groin or groins; formed of groins meeting in a point.—*Groining*, *grōin-ing*, n. *Arch*, the arrangement of groins; groins collectively.

Gromet, *grō-mēt*, *grum'ēt*, n. [Armor. *grom*, a curb.] *Naut*, a ring of rope with or without a thimble; a loop formed at the end of a rope by splicing.

Groom, *grōm*, n. [From *A. Sax. grōma*, O. E. *goma*, man, with an inserted *r*; comp. O. D. *grom*, Icel. *gróm*, a youth. *Groma* (Goth. *grōma*, O. H. G. *groma*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to *L. homo*, a man. Hence *brigadier* (A. Sax. *brīdgōman*.)] A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; one of several officers in the English royal household; a bridgroom.—v.t. To carry or care for a horse.—*Groom*, *grōm*, n. A groomman, *grōm'man*, n. One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Groove, *grōv*, n. [From *D. groeve*, *grōv*, a furrow, a ditch, a channel—*G. grab*, a pit, hole, grave; the stem being same as in *E. grave*, v.t.] A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel; the fixed routine of one's life.—v.t.—*grooved*, *grooving*. To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.—*Grooved*, *grōvd*, p. and a. *Chan-nelled*; cut with grooves.—*Groover*, *grō-ver*, n. One who or that which grooves.

Grope, *grōp*, v.t.—*groped*, *groping*. [A. Sax. *grīpan*, to closely allied to *grīpe*, *grab*, and *grasp*.] To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way; to attempt anything blindly.—v.t. To search out by feeling in or as in the dark [to *grop*

our way).—*Groper*, grôpér, n. One who gropes.—*Gropingly*, grôping-li, adv. In a groping manner.

Grosbeak, n. GROSBEAKA.
Grosbeak, grôshen, n. (pl. the same). [From L. L. *grœsus*, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins.] A German coin equal to a little over 1d. English.

Gross, grôs, a. [Fr. *gross*, big, thick, coarse; L. L. *grossus*, thick, crass; of doubtful origin. Hence *gross*.] Coarse or rough; indelicate, obscene, or impure; sensual; great, palpable or enormous; shameful; flagrant in a gross mistake, *gross* injustice; dense; not attenuated; whole; entire; total; bulky;—of some size;—(*gross weight*, the weight of merchandise or goods, with the bag, cask, chest, &c., in which they are contained.—n. Main body; chief part; bulk; the number of twelve dozen (being the *gross* or great hundred); has no plural form.—A *gross* *gross*, twelve *gross* or 144 dozen.—In *the gross*, in *gross*, in the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together.—**Grosbeak**, *Grosbeak*, grôsbek, a. A name common to a group of finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill.—**Grossification**, grôs'i-f'i-ka'shon, n. *Bot.* The swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.—**Grossify**, grôs'i-f'i, v.t. and i. To make *gross* or thick; to become *gross* or thick.—**Grossly**, grôs'li, adv. In a *gross* manner.—**Grossness**, grôs'nes, n. The quality of being *gross*; obscenity; greatness.

Grossaceous, grôs-i-l's'shns, a. [L. L. *grossula*, a gooseberry.] *Bot.* pertaining to the tribe of plants comprehending the gooseberry and currant of gardens.—**Grossular**, grôs'ul-er, a. Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry.

Grot, grôt, n. Grotto. [Poet.]
Grottesque, grô'tesk', a. [Fr. from *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottoes. *Guarro*.] Having a wild, extraordinary, or extravagant form: of the utmost oddness; whimsical; extravagant.—n. A capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation; a whimsical figure or scenery.—**Grottesquely**, grô'tesk'li, adv. In a *grottesque* manner.—**Grottesqueness**, grô'tesk'nes, n.—**Grottesquary**, grô'tes'ker'i, n. A *grottesque* whims or antics; *grottesque* conduct.

Grotto, grôt'tô, n. pl. *Grottoes* or *Grottoes*, grôt'tô. [Fr. *grotte*, It. *grotta*, from L. *crypta*, *Gr. kryptê*, a cave, a vault, from *kryptô*, to conceal. *Cavrr*.] A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock, an artificial cavern decorated with rock, work, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure.

Ground, ground, n. [A. Sax. *grund*, ground; probably from *grindon*, to grind; G. Dan. and Sw. *grund*, D. *grond*, Icel. *grunnar*, Goth. *grundus*, ground; probably the original meaning was fine dust; similarly, *mooid*, earth, is connected with *meal*.] The surface of the earth; the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c.; the soil; the soil of a particular country [British *ground*] or belonging to a particular person; land; estate; the place assigned to one in certain games, as cricket; that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate; basis; foundation; support; painting, the first layer of colour on which the others are wrought; the primary or predominating colour; a foil or background that sets off anything; *etching*, a composition spread over the surface of the plate to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating into the plate, except where an opening is made with the point of the etching-needle; pt. sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees.—*To break ground*, to penetrate the soil for the first time, as in cutting the first turf of a railway; hence, *sp.* to take the first step; to enter upon an undertaking.—*To fall to the ground*, to come to naught.—*To gain ground*, to advance; to obtain an advantage; to gain credit; to become more generous or extensive.—*To lose ground*, to withdraw from the position taken; to lose advantage; to decline; to become less in force or extent.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*To stand one's ground*, to stand firm; not

to recede or yield.—*v. t.* To lay or set on in the ground; to cause run (a ship) aground; to settle or establish as on a foundation or basis; to fix or settle firmly; to found; to base; to thoroughly instruct in elements or first principles.—*v. i.* To run aground; to strike the ground and remain fixed (the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water).—**Groundedly**, ground'ed-li, adv. In a *grounded* or firmly-established manner.—**Groundless**, ground'les, a. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason; baseless; false.—**Groundlessly**, ground'les-li, adv. In a *groundless* manner.—**Groundlessness**, ground'les-nes, n.—**Groundling**, ground'ling, n. A spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre (*Shak.*).—**Ground-bait**, n. Bait dropped to the bottom of the water.—**Ground-floor**, n. The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—**Ground game**, n. A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged game.—**Ground-ice**, n. Ice formed at the bottom before ice begins to appear on the surface.—**Ground-hog**, n. The marmot of North America; also, the aardvark of South Africa.—**Ground-ivy**, n. A trailing British plant, formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties; also-hoof.—**Ground-plan**, n. A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground.—**Ground-plate**, n. The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.—**Ground-plate**, n. Same as *Ground-plate*.—**Ground-rent**, n. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.—**Ground-sill**, n. The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate.—**Ground-squirrel**, n. The name of several animals allied to the true squirrel, but having cheek-pouches, and living in holes.—**Ground-swell**, n. A deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore by a distant storm or gale.—**Ground-tackle**, n. *Naut.* The anchors, cables, warps, &c., used for securing a vessel at anchor.—**Groundwork**, ground'werk, n. The work which forms the foundation of anything; that to which the rest is additional; the basis.

Ground, ground, pret. & pp. of *grind*.
Groundsel, ground'sel, n. [E. *groundswell*, Sc. *groundswallow*, A. Sax. *grunde-sweige*, *grunda*, *wige*, *groundsel*, lit. ground-swallowing, that is entirely covering.] A common annual weed, much used as food for caged birds.

Group, grôp, n. [Fr. *groupe*, a group; allied to *groups*, the buttocks of a horse; Icel. *croppa*, a hump or bunch. *Croup* (trump) and *Caor* (cra of a bird).] An assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected; a cluster; an artistic combination of figures; in scientific classifications a number of individuals having some resemblance or common characteristic.—*v. t.* To form into a group; to arrange in a group or in groups.

Grouse, grôus, n. [Ety. m. doubtful; perhaps erroneously formed as a singular to the old form *grise*, a grouse, on the supposition that this was a plural like *mice*; comp. O. Fr. *poule griseche*, a moor-hen—*poule*, a fowl, and *griseche*, speckled, gray.] The common name of a number of rasorial birds, more particularly applied to the well-known moor-fowl or red grouse of Britain.

Grout, gront, n. [A. Sax. *grât*, barley or wheat meal; Icel. *grautr*, porridge; akin to *grouts*, *grats* (which see).] Coarse meal; pollard; thin mortar used for pointing into the joints of masonry and brickwork; a kind of thick ale; lees, gronnds, dregs.
Grove, grôv, n. [A. Sax. *grof*, a grove, from *grafen*, to dig, a grove being originally an alley cut out in a wood; akin *grave* (s. and a.).] A cluster of trees—*adjoining an avenue or walk*; an assemblage of growing trees of no great extent; a small wood.

Grovel, grôvel, v. i.—*grovelled*, *grôveling*. [Akin to O. E. *grôvel*, *grôvel*, the face towards the earth; Icel. *grava*, to grovel, *grufl*, a grovelling; Sw. *gruva*, prone, with the face towards the earth.] To lie prone or move with the body pro-

trate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to have a tendency towards or take pleasure in low or base things; to be low, abject, or mean.—**Groveller**, grôvel'er, n. One who grovels.—**Grovelling**, grôvel'ing, p. and a. Indulging by preference in what is low or base.

Grow, grô, v. t.—*grew* (pret.), *grown* (pp.). [A. Sax. *grôsan*, past *grôvô*, pp. *grôsen*—D. *groeyen*, Icel. *grôa*, Dan. *grô*, Sw. *gro*, to grow; allied to *grôsen*.] To become enlarged in bulk or stature, by a natural and organic process; said of animals and vegetables; to increase in any way; to become larger and stronger; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to extend; to swell (the wind *grew* to a hurricane); to be changed from one state to another; to result, as from a cause or reason; to become (to *grow* pale).—*To grow out of*, to issue from by growth; to result from, as an effect from a cause.—*To grow up*, to advance to full stature or maturity.—*To grow together*, to become united by growth.

v. i. To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise.—**Grower**, grô'er, n. One who or that which grows or increases; one who grows, raises, or produces; cultivator.—**Grown**, grô'n, pp. of *grow*. Increased in growth; having arrived at full size or stature.—**Grown over**, covered by the growth of anything; overgrown.—**Grown-up**, full-grown; having attained men's or woman's estate.—**Grown with**, n. The process of growing; increase of bulk in animals and plants; gradual increase in any way, as in number, bulk, &c.; that which has grown; something produced by growing.

Growl, grôul, v. i. [Comp. D. *rollen*, to growl or grumble; G. *rollen*, to roar; perhaps imitative of sound.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.—*v. t.* To express by growling; to utter in an angry or grumbling tone.—**The angry snarl of a dog**; the inarticulate grumble of a discontented or angry person.—**Growler**, grô'ler, n. One who *groys*, *groin*, n. [GAIN.] A structure projecting into the sea or a river to check its encroachments.

Grab, grub, v. t.—*grabbed*, *grabbing*. [O. E. *grabe*, *grôbe*; akin to *graps*; comp. G. *graben*, to dig; To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging.—*v. t.* To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root up by digging; generally followed by *up* or *out*.—n. [From *grubbing* in the ground, dirt, &c.] The larva of an insect, especially of beetles; a caterpillar; a maggot.—**Grabber**, grub'er, n. One who grabs; an instrument for grubbing out roots, weeds, &c.—**Grab-axe**, *Grab-hoe*, n. An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock.

Grudge, grôj, v. t.—*grudged*, *grudging*. [Formerly *grucche*, *grutche*, *groche*, &c., from O. Fr. *grucher*, *grouchier*, *grouser*, to grumble; of doubtful origin.] To permit or grant with reluctance; to begrudge.—*v. t.* To be envious; to cherish ill-will.—n. Unwillingness to benefit; reluctance felt in giving; ill-will from envy or sense of injury.—**Grudge**, grôj'er, n. One that grudges.—**Grudgingly**, grôj'ing-li, adv. With reluctance or discontent.

Grail, grô'el, n. [O. Fr. *grail*, for *gruel*, from D. or L. G. *grut*—E. *grout* (which see).] A kind of broth made by boiling ingredients in water: usually made of the meal of oats.

Gruff, gruf, a. [Same word as D. *grof*, Dan. *grof*, G. *grôb*, coarse, blunt, rude.] Of a rough or stern manner; voice, or countenance; sour; surly.—**Gruffish**, gruf'ish, a. Somewhat *gruff*; rather rough and surly.—**Gruffly**, gruf'li, adv. In a *gruff* manner.—**Gruffness**, gruf'nes, n.

Grum, grum, a. [Comp. A. Sax. *grum*, *gram*, severe; Dan. *gram*, fell; W. *grum*, surly; *grumian*, to grumble.] Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; grim.—**Grumly**, grum'li, adv. In a *grum* manner.—**Grumness**, grum'nes, n.—**Grumble**, grumbl, v. i.—*grumbled*, *grumbling*. [Perhaps same as D. *grummelen*, *grumman*, Fr. *grommer*, to grumble; akin to A. Sax. *grumman*, to murmur, to rage; E. *grim*, *gram*. This, like other

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words such as *grum*, *growl*, may have been partly affected by sound-imitation.] To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to give vent to discontented expressions; to growl; to snarl; to rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound. - *v.t.* To express or utter by grumbling. - *grumbler*, *grumbler*, *n.* One who grumbles; a discontented man. - *grumbly*, *grumbly*, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.
Grume, *grum*, *n.* [O. Fr. *grume*, Fr. *grumeau*, a clot; from L. *grumus*, a little heap.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood. - *Grumous*, *grumous*, *a.* *Bot.* Grumous. - *Grumous*, *grumous*, *a.* Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted; *bot.* formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots. - *Grumousness*, *Grumosity*, *grumousness*, *grumosity*, *n.*
Grumpy, *Grumpish*, *grump*, *grumpish*, *a.* [Connected with *grum*, *grumble*.] Surly; angry; gruff. [Colloq.] - *Grumpily*, *grumpily*, *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.
Grunt, *grunt*, *v.t.* [Probably from an imitative root seen in A. Sax. *gruman*, E. *grawn*, Dan. *grunde*, G. *grunzen*, to grunt; comp. also L. *grunus*, Fr. *grugner*, to grunt; Gr. *gru*, the cry of a pig.] To snort or make a noise like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound. - *a.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. - *Grunter*, *grunter*, *n.* One that grunts; a fish that makes a grunting sound.
Gryps, *grip*, *n.* A Griffin. [*Shak.*]
Guacharo, *gwa-charo*, *n.* [Sp.] A South American bird of the gooseucker family, valued for its fat.
Guaiacum, *gwa-yakum*, *n.* [Native name.] A South American tree and the resin obtained from it, the latter, as well as the bark and wood, being of medicinal value.
Guan, *guan*, *n.* A South American gallinaceous bird, allied to the curassow.
Guanaco, *gwa-nakó*, *n.* [Sp. Peruv. *Aguanacu*.] A quadruped closely allied to the llama and vicuña.
Guano, *gwa-úo*, *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *Aguano*, from Peruv. *Aguano*, dung.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Pacific Ocean and on the west coast of South America, chiefly composed of the excrement of sea-fowl in a decomposed state, much used as a manure. - *v.t.* To manure with guano. - *Guanoiferous*, *gwa-nuiferos*, *a.* Yielding guano.
Guarantee, *gar-an-tee*, *v.t.* - *guaranteed*, *guaranteed*, *participle*. [O. Fr. *garantir*, a form of *warrant*; W. *garant*, &c.] To warrant; to pledge one's self for; to become bound that an article shall be as good or useful as it is represented; to secure the performance of; to undertake to secure to another (claims, rights, possessions); to undertake to uphold or maintain. - *a.* An undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed; a pledging of one's self as surety; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; a guarantor. - *Guarantor*, *gar-an-tor*, *n.* A warrantor; one who gives a guarantee.
Guard, *gard*, *v.t.* [The form in which the Germanic equivalent of E. *ward* passed into English through the Norman; O. Fr. *garder*, Fr. *garder*, to guard. W. *gan*. As to change of *w* to *g* see GUIN, GUILD.] To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to defend; to keep in safety; to accompany for protection; to provide or secure against objections or attacks. - *To guard one's self* against, to be on one's guard against; to take pains to avoid doing or saying. - *v.t.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of caution or defence (to guard against mistake). - *a.* A state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; defence; attention; watch; heed; *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of defence; the arms or weapons in such a posture; one who guards or keeps watch; one whose business is to defend or prevent attack or surprise; a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway train; *pi.* a body of select troops whose special duty is that of guarding the sovereign's person;

that which guards or protects; caution of expression; any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury; part of a sword-hilt which protects the hand; a chalu or corral attached to a person's watch; an ornamental border or the like on one's dress. - *On guard*, acting as a guard or sentinel. - *To be on our guard*, *my*, &c.) *guard*, to be in a watchful state; *Guardable*, *gard-able*, *a.* That may be guarded or protected. - *Guarded*, *gard-ed*, *v.* and *a.* Protected; defended; cautious; circumspect (*guarded* in language); framed or uttered with caution. - *Guardedly*, *gard-ed-ly*, *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner. - *Guardedness*, *gard-ed-ness*, *n.* One who guards; one to whom anything is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of any person or thing. - *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector. - *Guardianship*, *gard-i-an-ship*, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch. - *Guard-house*, *guard-room*, *n.* A house or room for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers, and where military defaulters are confined. - *Guard-ship*, *n.* A vessel of war for the protection of a harbour, river, &c. - *Guard-man*, *gard-man*, *n.* A watchman; an officer or private in a regiment of guards.
Guava, *gwa-va*, *n.* [The native name in Guiana.] A small tropical tree of the myrtle family, the fruit of which is made into a delicious jelly.
Gubernatorial, *gub-er-na-tó-ri-ál*, *a.* [L. *gubernator*, a governor. Govern.] Pertaining to government or to a governor.
Gudgeon, *gud-son*, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, from L. *gobio*, *gobius*, Gr. *gobios*, a gudgeon.] A small fresh-water fish which is very easily caught; hence, a person easily cheated or ensnared. - *v.t.* To cheat; to impose on.
Gudgeon, *gud-son*, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*; origin doubtful.] A metal piece let into the end of a wooden shaft and forming a sort of axle to it; the bearing portion of shafts.
Guebre, *gus-ber*, *ga'-ber* or *ge'-ber*, *n.* [A Per. form of Turk. *giavar*, Ar. *kafr*, an infidel.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fire-shippers, called in India *Parsees*.
Guano-rose, *gwa-no-roz*, *n.*
Guerdon, *ger-don*, *n.* [O. Fr. *guerdon*, It. *guidardone*, from E. L. *widardomum*, corrupted from O. G. *widardum* (A. Sax. *widardun*), a recompense, through the influence of the L. *donum*, a gift. - from *wilar* (G. *wiler*), against, and *low*, reward (= E. loan).] A reward; requital; recompense: used both in a good and bad sense (poet. or rhet.). - *a.t.* To give a guerdon to; to reward.
Guerrilla, *ger-re-lyá*, *n.* A sort of close-fitting woollen knitted shirt.
Guerrilla, *Guerrilla*, *ger-ril'la*; Sp. pron. *ger-re-lyá*, *n.* [Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war, from O. H. G. *guerra*, war.] A carrying on of war by the constant attacks of independent bands; an irregular petty war; one engaged in this irregular warfare. - *Guerrillero*, *Guerrillist*, *ger-rel-ly-eró*, *ger-ril'ist*, *n.* One who engages in guerrilla warfare.
Guess, *ges*, *v.t.* [O. E. *gess* = L. G. and D. *gissen*, Dan. *gisse*, Icel. *giska*, *giska*, to guess, lit. to try to get. Fr.] To form an opinion concerning, without good means of knowledge or sufficient evidence; to judge of at random; to conjecture rightly; to solve by a correct conjecture; to think; to suppose; to imagine: often followed by a clause. [This verb is much used colloquially in the United States in the sense of to believe to be sure. - *v.t.* To form a conjecture; to judge at random, or without any strong evidence: with *at*. - *a.* A conjecture. - *Guessingly*, *ges-ing-ly*, *adv.* By way of conjecture. - *Guesswork*, *ges'-werk*, *n.* Mere conjecture; the act of working by hazard.
Gest, *gest*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gest*, *gest* = Icel. *gest*, a guest, a stranger; cog. Armor. *gestis*, Rus. *gosty*, a guest; L. *hospes*, an enemy (whence E. *host*, *hostile*).] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another; a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house. - *Gestwise*, *gest'-wis*, *adv.*

In the manner or capacity of a guest.
(Shak.)
Guffaw, *guf-fo'*, *n.* [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter. - *v.t.* To burst into a loud or sudden laugh.
Guggle, *gug-ll*, *v.t.* [Imitative, suggested by purple.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture; to gurgle. - *a.* A sound of this kind; a gurgle.
Guide, *gid*, *v.t.* - *guided*, *guiding*. [Fr. *guider*, It. *guidare*, Sp. *guiar* - of Teutonic origin, and akin to G. *weisen*, to show; to lead; Goth. *wisan*, to watch over; A. Sax. *weisen*, to know, to wit, with change of *w* to *g* as in *guide*, *guard*. Wiv.] To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to direct; to regulate; to influence in conduct or actions; to give direction to; to instruct and direct; to superintend. - *a.* [Fr. *guide*, It. *guida*, Sp. *guia*.] A person who guides; a leader or conductor; one who conducts travellers or tourists in particular localities; one who or that which directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator; a guide-book; *tech-nology*, applied to various contrivances intended to direct or keep to a fixed course or motion. - *Guidable*, *gid-able*, *a.* Capable of being guided. - *Guidance*, *gid-ans*, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government. - *Guide-book*, *n.* A book for giving travellers or tourists information about the places they visit. - *Guidesman*, *gid'-les-man*. Dossitute of a guide; waiting a director. - *Guidesman*, *gid'-les-man*, *n.* - *Guide-post*, *n.* A post at the parting of roads for directing travellers; a finger-post.
Guidon, *gid-on*, *n.* [Fr. lit. a *guiding flag*.] The flag of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea, &c.
Guild, *gild*, *n.* [A. sax. *gild*, a payment, hence a society where payment was made for its protection and support, from *gildan*, to pay; D. *gild*, a guild. GUILD, YIELD.] An association or incorporation of men belonging to the same class or engaged in a similar pursuit, formed for mutual aid and protection. - *Guild hall*, *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall. - *Guildry*, *gild-ry*, *n.* In Scotland, a guild; the members of a guild.
Guilder, *gild-er*, *n.* [D. and G. *gulden*, a florin; modified as if meaning a coin of gold; *rs* or *Gulden*.] A coin of Holland worth 16 *st.* English; a florin; in pl. formerly = money. [*Shak.*]
Guilt, *gilt*, *n.* [French form of E. *wile* (which see). O. Fr. *guilt*, from a Germanic form, with *regu*, change of *g* into Romance *gu* (as in *guile*).] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit. - *Guiltful*, *gilt'ful*, *a.* Full of guilt; intended to deceive; crafty; wily; lecherous; insidious; treacherous. - *Guiltily*, *gilt'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a guiltful manner. - *Guiltiness*, *gilt'ful-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being guiltful. - *Guiltless*, *gilt'-less*, *a.* Free from guilt. - *Guiltlessness*, *gilt'-less-ness*, *n.*
Gullemot, *gil'-let-mot*, *n.* [Fr. *gulle-mot*, perhaps from Armor. *gudla*, to weep, and O. Fr. *wote*, a gull.] A marine swimming bird allied to the auk and divers.
Gullotine, *gil-ó-ten'*, *n.* [From Dr. *Goullotin*, the inventor or improver.] An engine for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts; a machine which consists of a knife descending between grooved posts, much used for cutting paper, straw, &c. - *v.t.* - *Gullotine*, *gullotining*. To behead by the guillotine. - *Gullotinement*, *gil-ó-ten-ment*, *n.* Decapitation by the guillotine. [*Carl.*]
Guilt, *gilt*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gylt*, a crime, from *gildan*, *gid-ans*, to pay, to requite; akin Icel. *gilda*, payment, retribution, *walda*, to pay, to yield; E. *yield*, *paid*.] Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his wilful or intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law. - *Guiltily*, *gilt-ly*, *adv.* In a guilty manner. - *Guiltiness*, *gilt'-ness*, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt. - *Guiltless*, *gilt'-less*, *a.* Free from guilt.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. ton; ng, sing; va, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, waig; zh, azure.

crimes, or fence; innocent; not having experience; ignorant (with *of*; poet.).—**Guiltless**, *gilt'les-l, a/v*. In a guiltless manner.—**Guiltlessness**, *gilt'les-nea, n*. State or quality of being guiltless.—**Guiltily**, *gilt'i, a*. Having incurred guilt; not innocent; criminal; morally delinquent; with *of* before the crime; pertaining to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt (a *guiltily* look).
Guinea, *gin'ee, n*. [Because first coined of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa.] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling; a sum of money of the same amount.—**Guinea-corn**, *n*. A kind of millet cultivated in Guinea and elsewhere.—**Guinea-fowl**, *n*. A fowl of the rasorial order, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in Guinea.—**Guinea-grass**, *n*. A valuable fodder grass cultivated in the West Indies, &c.—**Guinea-pepper**, *n*. A kind of capsicum; a name of various kinds of pepper.—**Guinea-pig**, *n*. [Perhaps for *Guiana-pig*.] A tailless rodent mammal, about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet.—**Guinea-worm**, *n*. A worm common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin, causing intense pain.
Gulpure, *ge-pur, n*. [Fr.] An imitation of antique lace; a kind of gimp.
Guisse, *gis, n*. [Fr. *guise*, the equivalent of *E. wise*, mode, fashion, O.H.G. *uisa*, G. *uisa*, with common change from *w* to *g* in words borrowed into French from the German; comp. *guile, wile*.] External appearance; dress; garb; manner; mien; cast or behaviour; custom; mode; practice.—**Guiser**, *gi'ser, n*. [One who assumes a *guise* other than his own.] A masker; a mummer.
Guitar, *gi-tar, n*. [Fr. *guitare*, It. *chitarra*, from *L. cithara*, Gr. *cithara*, a kind of lyre.] A musical stringed instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left.
Gular, *gul'er, a*. [From *L. gula*, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.
Gulch, *gulch, n*. [Allied to Sw. *gölka*, to swallow, D. *gulig*, greedy.] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water; the dry bed of a torrent; a gully.
Gulden, *gul'den, n*. The Austro-Hungarian florin, nominally equal to 33 British money.
Gules, *guls, n*. [Fr. *gules*, from Per. *gul*, a rose.] Her. the term employed to indicate red.—**Guly**, *gull, a*. Of or pertaining to gules. (*Mil*)
Gulf, *gulf, n*. [Fr. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, Mod. Gr. *kólpas*, from Gr. *kólpas*, a gulf or bay.] A large indentation on the coast-line of a country and the sea embraced in it; a bay; a bight; an abyss, chasm, or deep opening in the earth; what gulfs or valleys; a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like.—*v.t.* To swallow up; to engulf.—**Gulf-stream**, *n*. A current of warm water which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, and sweeps north-eastwards towards Europe.—**Gulf-weed**, *n*. A sea-weed found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean, where it covers vast areas; drift-weed.
Gull, *gul, n*. [In Old and Prov. E. a young unfledged bird, lit. a yellow bird, from the yelliness of the beak and plumage of young birds, from O.E. *gul*, yellow.—Icel. *gulr*, Dan. *gul*, *gull*, yellow. **YELLOW**. Comp. Fr. *dégaune*, yellow-beak, novice.] A young unfledged bird (*Shak.*); one easily cheated; a simpleton; a trick (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To make a fool of; to mislead by deception; to trick.—**Gullibility**, *gul'bil-i-ti, n*. The quality of being gullible.—**Gullible**, *gul'li-bl, a*. Easily fooled or cheated.—**Gullish**, *gul'ish, a*. Foolish; stupid.
Gull, *gul, n*. [From the Celtic; W. *gwyllan*, Armor. *gwellan*, Corn. *gullan*, a gull.] A name for many marine swimming birds found on the shores of all latitudes, and having large wings, slender legs, webbed feet, and a small or no hind toe.

Gullet, *gul'et, n*. [Fr. *goulet*, from *L. gula*, the throat.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the oesophagus; something resembling this.
Gully, *gul'i, n*. [Fr. *goulet*, a gullet, a channel for water. **GULLEY**.] A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a ditch; a gutter.—*v.t.* To wear into a gully or channel.
Gulp, *gulp, s.t.* [A form of *gul*, to swallow; same as D. *golpen*, to swallow greedily; Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge.] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*n*. The act of taking a large swallow.
Gum, *gum, n*. [A. Sax. *gōma*, Icel. *gōmr*, G. *gawm*, palate, gum.] The fleshy substance on the jaws which envelops the neck of the teeth.—**Gum-bell**, *n*. A bell or small abscess on the gum.—**Gum-rash**, *n*. A mild species of papular eruption to which many children are subject soon after birth.
Gum-gum, *n*. [Fr. *gomme*, from *L. gummi*, Gr. *kommi*, gum.] A juice which exudes from trees either spontaneously or after incisions are made, and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots.—*v.t.* **GUMMED**, **GUMMING**. To smear with *gum*, to unite or stiffen by gum or a gum-like substance.—*s.t.* To exude or form gum.—**Gum-anims**. ARIM.—**Gum-arable**, *n*. The juice of various species of acacia, hardened in the air.—**Gum-elastic**, *n*. Caoutchouc; india-rubber.—**Gum-elmi**. ELEM.—**Gum-juniper**, *n*. The resin of a coniferous tree found in Barbary.—**Gum-lac**, *n*. LAC.—**Gumiferous**, *gum-if'er-ous, a*. Producing gum.—**Guminess**, *gum-i-ness, n*. The state or quality of being gummy; viscosness.—**Gumming**, *gum-ming, n*. A disease in trees bearing stone fruit, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and generally killing the tree.—**Gummos**, *gum'us, a*. Of the nature or quality of gum; gummy.—**Gummy**, *gum'i, a*. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; giving out gum; covered with gum or viscous matter; viscous.—**Gum-resin**, *n*. A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances.—**Gum-sandarach**, *n*. SARDAKACH.—**Gum-dragon**, **Gum-tragacanth**, *n*. TRAGACANTH.—**Gum-tree**, *n*. The eucalyptus.
Gumption, *gum'shon, n*. [Perhaps for *gumption*, a being *gummat*, from O.E. *goma*, O. Sax. *gōma*, Icel. *gōmr*, care.] Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]
Gun, *gun, n*. [O. E. *gonne*, *gonne*, *gonne*, &c.; probably taken from the latter part of O.Fr. *mangonne*, a machine for throwing stones in sieges, a mangonel.] A name applied to every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive.—**Great gun**, a cannon; a person distinguished in any department (colloq.).—*To blow great guns*, to be a tempest.—**Gun-barrel**, *n*. The barrel or tube of a gun.—**Gun-boat**, *n*. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of heavy calibre, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up rivers.—**Gun-carriage**, *n*. The carriage on which a cannon is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired.—**Gun-cotton**, *n*. A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or similar vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.—**Gun-fire**, *n*. *Mil*. the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.—**Gun-flint**, *n*. A piece of shaped flint, fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol to fire the charge before the introduction of percussion caps.—**Gun-metal**, *n*. An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c.—**Gunner**, *gun'er, n*. One who works a gun or cannon, either on land or sea; a warrant officer in the navy connected with the charge of the ordnance.—**Gun-ner**, *gun'er, n*. The art of firing or managing guns; the science of artillery.—**Gun-port**, *n*. An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon are discharged.—**Gunpowder**, *gun'pou-dar, n*. An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried.—**Gunpowder tea**, a fine species of green tea with a granular ap-

pearance.—**Gunsbot**, *gun'shot, n*. The firing of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown so as to be effective.—*a*. Made by the shot of a gun (*gunsbot* wounds).—**Gunsmit**, *gun'smith, n*. One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.—**Gunsmit**, *gun'smith-er, n*. The business of a gunsmith.—**Gun-tackle**, *n*. The blocks and pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage and the side of a ship by means of which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole.—**Gun-wadding**, *n*. Circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, &c., used to keep down the charge in a gun.—**Gunwale**, **Gunwal**, *gun'wal, gun'eal, n*. [Gun, and *wale*, the upper edge of a ship's side.] *Naut.* the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side.
Gunny, *gun'i, n*. [Bengalee.] A strong coarse cloth manufactured in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, &c.
Gurgle, *ger'j, n*. [*L. gurges*, a whirlpool.] A whirlpool (*Mil*).
Gurgle, *ger'j, v.i.* [*gurgled*, *gurgling*.] [Probably imitative or connected with *gorge*; comp. G. *gurgain*, It. *gorgogliare*, to gurgle. GAROLE.] To run or flow in an irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle; to flow with a purling sound.—*n*. The sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or generally through any narrow opening.
Gurgoyle, *ger'goll, n*. Arch. GAROYLE.
Gurnard, **Gurnet**, *ger'nard, ger'net, n*. [O.Fr. *grougnard*, probably from *prognar*, *L. prognare*, to grunt or grumble, from the sound these fishes make when taken from the water.] The name of certain marine fishes, having an angular head wholly covered with bony plates.
Gush, *gush, v.i.* [Icel. *gúsa*, to gush, *gusa*, a gush, to rush; a Scandinavian word, allied to A. Sax. *gōsan*, Goth. *gūsan*, G. *güssen*, to pour; E. *gut*, *gut* (of wind), *gusher*.] To rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to flow suddenly or copiously; to be extravagantly and offensively sentimental.—*s.t.* To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence.—*n*. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid; an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force; an outpour; an effusive display of sentiment.—**Gusher**, *gush'er, n*. One who or that which gushes; a person who is demonstratively sentimental.—**Gushing**, *gush-ing, ppv*. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate; extravagantly sentimental.—**Gushingly**, *gush-ing-ly, adv*. In a gushing manner.
Gusset, *gus'et, n*. [Fr. *gouset*, a gusset, from *gouse*, a gush or shell.] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part; something resembling such a piece of cloth in shape or function.
Gust, *gust, n*. [*L. gustus*, taste; *gusto*, to taste (as in *diagnos*); from root seen in *choose*.] The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto; taste.—**Gustable**, *gus'ta-bl, a*. Capable of taste; being tasted; having a pleasant relish.—**Gustation**, *gus'ta-shun, n*. [*L. gustatio*.] The act of tasting.—**Gustatory**, *gus'ta-to-ri, a*. Pertaining to gust or taste.—**Guste**, *gus'to, n*. [It.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; keen relish; taste; fancy.
Gust, *gust, n*. [Icel. *gust*, a blast of wind; allied to E. *gush*.] A violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, or short duration; a sudden violent burst of passion.—**Gusty**, *gus'ti, a*. Subject to gusts or sudden blasts of wind; tempestuous; given to sudden bursts of passion.
Gut, *gut, n*. [A. Sax. *gut*, *gult*, *gut*, *guttes*, entrails; comp. *prov. E. gut*, a water channel, a drain; O.E. *gote*, a drain; from stem of A. Sax. *gōtan*, Goth. *gūtan*, to pour out. *GUTS*.] The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anus; an intestine; pl. the stomach and digestive apparatus generally; the viscera or entrails; a preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a fiddle; a channel or passage.—*v.t.* **GUTTED**, **GUTTING**. To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate; to plunder of contents; to destroy or take out the interior of.

Fate, fir, fat, fall; mé, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; g. Sc. above—the Fr. a.

a. One who halts or lumps.—**Haltingly**, haltingly, *adv.* In a halting manner.
Halter, hal'ter, *n.* [A. Sax. *halfter*, head-stall, *moose*—D. L. G. and *halter*; origin doubtful.] A cord or strap forming a headstall for leading or confining a horse or other animal; a rope especially intended for hanging malefactors.—*v. t.* To put a halter on.
Halteres, hal'te-res, *n. pl.* [Gr. *halteres*, weights held while leaping, from *hallomai*, to leap.] The balancers of insects; the aborted second pair of wings.
Halve, hav, *v. t.*—**Halved**, halving. [From *halv*.] To divide into two halves or equal parts; to join (timbers) by lapping or latching into each other.—**Halves**, hav'a, *n. pl.* of *halv*.
Halvyard, hal'yard, *n.* [*Halt* or *haul*, and *yard*.] *Naut.* A rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails, yards, gaffs, &c.; hal-lard.
Ham, ham, *n.* [A. Sax. *ham*, *hamm*, the ham—D. *ham*, Icel. *ham*, G. *hamme*, a ham, from a root meaning to bend, seen in Gr. *kampō*, to bend; W. Ir. and Gael. *cum*, crooked, bent.] The inner bend or hind part of the knee; the thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured.—*v. t.* To make into ham.—**Ham-curer**, *n.* One who makes beef, pork, &c., into ham.—**Hamstring**, ham'striŋg, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.—*v. t.* pret. & pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*. To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.
Hamadryad, ham'a-dri-el, *n.* [Gr. *hama-dryas*, from *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.] In classical mythology, a woodland nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.
Hamal, ham'al, *n.* A porter in Constantinople.
Hamate, hā'māt, *n.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked, from *hamus*, a hook.] Hooked; set with hooks.—**Hamiform**, hā'mi-form, *n.* In the shape of a hook.
Hamberg, ham'berġ, *n.* A cochineal pigment of a purplish colour, inclining to crimson.—**Wamberg**, white, *n.* A pigment composed of carvates and white lead.
Hame, ham, *n.* [Same as D. *ham*, a hame.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck.
Hamite, ham'it, *n.* A descendant of *Ham*; an Ethiopian. **Hamitic**, ham'it'ik, *n.* Relating to *Ham* or his descendants; an appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian, &c.
Hamlet, ham'let, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *ham*, dwelling, inclosure, akin *home*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.—**Hammel**, ham'el, *n.* A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle.
Hammer, ham'er, *n.* [A. Sax. *ham*, *norm*—D. *hamer*, G. and Dan. *hammer*, Icel. *hamarr*; root doubtful.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of an iron head fixed crosswise to a handle; a striking piece in the mechanism of a clock and a piano that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connection with the powder.—*To bring to the hammer*, to sell by auction.—*v. t.* To beat, form, or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour; to excogitate; usually with *out*.—*v. i.* To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer; to work; to labour in contrivance.—**Hammer-beam**, *n.* A short projecting beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam.—**Hammer-cloth**, *n.* [Probably *hammer*, here—D. *hamel*, top of a coach, cover, canopy.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages.—**Hammer-dressed**, *n.* Dressed or prepared with a pointed hammer or pick.—**Hammerer**, ham'er-er, *n.* One who works with a hammer.—**Hammer-shank**, *n.* A shark the head of which

resembles a hammer.—**Hammer-harden**, *v. t.* To harden (metal) by hammering in the cold state.—**Hammer-head**, *n.* The iron head of a hammer; the hammer-shank.—**Hammerman**, ham'er-man, *n.* A smith or other worker in metal.
Hammoek, ham'ok, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*, a word of West Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth suspended by cords and hooks.
Hamous, hamose, hā'mōs, hā'mōs, *n.* [L. *hamus*, a hook.] *Bot.* hooked; having the end hooked or curved.
Hamper, ham'per, *n.* [Contr. from *hamper* (which see).] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, chiefly used as a case for packing articles.—*v. t.* To put into a hamper.
Hamper, ham'per, *v. t.* [A nasalized form corresponding to D. *hamperen*, to stammer, falter, stick fast; comp. *sc. hamper*, to stammer; Goth. *hamf*, *hamf*, mutilated.] *To impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to do; to check; to embarrass; to encumber.*—*n.* Something that hampers or encumbers; a clog.
Hamster, ham'ster, *n.* [G.] A burrowing animal of the rat family common in Germany, having a short tail and cheek-pouches.
Hamstring, *n.* and *v. t.* Under *HAM*.
Hamula, ham'ū-lū, *n.* [L.] A little hook, dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] A little hook; a hook-like process in animals and plants.
Hamper, ham'a-per, *n.* [L. L. *hamperium*, lit. a receptacle for cups, from L. L. *hamopus*, a cup, from O. H. G. *hamap*, A. Sax. *hamap*, a cup; hence *hamper*, *n.*] A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money; the king's treasury.
Hanch, hanch, *n.* [Arab. *hanch*.] A hand.
Hand, hand, *n.* [Common, in similar forms, to all the Teutonic tongues; allied to Goth. *hantkan*, to capture; O. E. *hand*, to seize; perhaps also *hand*, *handei*, *hand'e*, *handy*, *handisome* are derivatives.] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the corresponding member in certain of the lower animals; a measure of 4 inches; a palm; applied chiefly to horses; side or direction, either right or left (on the one hand or the other); handiwork; style of penmanship; power of performance; skill; agency; part in performing (to have a hand in mischief); possession; power (in the hands of the owner); that which performs the office of the hand or of a clock; male or female in relation to an employer; a person employed on board ship or in manufacturing; a person with some special faculty or ability (a good hand at a speech); in card-playing, the cards held by a single player; one of the players.—*At hand*, near in time or place; within reach or not far distant.—*At first hand*, from the producer or seller directly; at second hand, or simply second hand, from an intermediate purchaser; old or used.—*By hand*, with the hands and not by the instrumentality of tools, &c.—*For one's own hand*, on one's own account; for one's self.—*From hand to hand*, from one person to another.—*In hand*, in ready money; in possession; in the state of preparation or execution.—*Of hand*, without hesitation or difficulty; without previous preparation.—*Of one's hands*, out of one's care or attention; ended.—*On hand*, in present possession.—*On one's hands*, under one's care or management; as a burden upon one.—*Out of hand*, at once; directly; without delay or hesitation; off one's hands.—*To one's hand*, already prepared; ready to be received.—*Under one's hand*, with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Hand in hand*, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand to mouth*, as want requires; without making previous provision or having an abundant previous supply.—*Hands off*, keep off; forbear; refrain from blows.—*Clean hands*, innocence; freedom from guilt.—*To ask the hand of*, to ask in marriage.—*To be hand and glove with*, to

be intimate and familiar; as friends or associates.—*To bear a hand*, *and* (neut.), to give assistance quickly; to hasten.—*To change hands*, to change owners.—*To come to hand*, to be received; to come within one's reach.—*To have one's hands full*, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do.—*To lay hands on*, to seize; to assault.—*Laying on of hands*, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.—*To shake hands*, to clasp a shake, as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour (O. T.).—*To take by the hand*, to take under one's protection.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake; to seize and deal with (a person).—*To wash one's hands of*, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in.—*v. t.* To give or transmit with the hand (*hand me a book*); to lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.—*To stand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.—*n.* Belonging to or used by the hand; much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand.—**Hand-barrow**, *n.* A kind of litter or stretcher, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—**Hand-bell**, *n.* A small or portable hand-bell held by the hand; a table-bell.—**Hand-bill**, *n.* A printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.—**Hand-book**, *n.* A small book or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand; a manual or compendium; a guide-book for travellers.—**Hand-breadth**, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.—**Hand-car**, *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.—**Hand-carriage**, hand'ku'f, *n.* [Modified from A. Sax. *kar*, *hand*, the hand, *rops*, a fetter.] A anacle or fastening for the hand.—*v. t.* To put a handcuff on; to manacle.—**Handed**, hand'ed, *g.* Having a hand possessed of any peculiar property; used especially in compounds (right-handed, left-handed, empty-handed, full-handed, &c.).—**Handful**, hand'ful, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or number.—**Hand-gallop**, *n.* A slow and easy gallop in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.—**Hand-gear**, *n.* Steam-engines, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand.—**Hand-glass**, *n.* A Hort. a glass used for placing over plants to protect them or forward growth.—**Hand-grounds**, *n.* A grounds to be sown by the hand.—**Handline**, *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.—**Hand-loom**, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.—**Hand-made**, *n.* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine.—**Handmaid**, hand'maiden, hand'maid, hand'ms-dn, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.—**Hand-mill**, *n.* A small mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by hand.—**Hand-organ**, *n.* A portable or barrel organ.—**Hand-press**, *n.* A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one moved by steam-power, &c.—**Hand-rail**, hand-railing, *n.* A rail or railing to hold by.—**Hand-saw**, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.—**Hand-screen**, *n.* A screen resembling a fan, used for keeping off the heat of the fire, too glaring light, &c.—**Hand-screw**, *n.* An appliance for raising heavy weights; a jack.—**Hand-spike**, hand'spik, *n.* A bar used as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.—**Hand-staf**, hand'staf, *n. pl.* Hand-staves, hand'staf. A javelin (O. T.).—**Hand-vice**, *n.* A small portable vice held in the hand while used.—**Hand-work**, *n.* Work done by the hands.—**Hand-worked**, *n.* Work done by a hand.—**Hand-writing**, hand'rit, *n.* The writing in hand; handwriting; to write out.—**Hand-writing**, hand'rit-ing, *n.* The cast of writing peculiar to each person; calligraphy; writing.

suitable for washing from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution.—*Hard cash*, gold or silver coin, as distinguished from paper-money. [Colloq.]—*adv.* Close; near (*hard by*); with urgency; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; violently; with great force; with difficulty or labour.—*To die hard*, to die, as it were, reluctantly, and after a struggle for life; to die unrepentant.—*Hard up*, in want of money; needy; without resources.—*Hard up for*, having difficulty in getting anything; at a loss how to find.—*Hard a weather!* *Hard a port!* &c., *vaut*, a direction for the helm to be turned as much as possible to the weather-side, the port-side, &c.—*Hard-baked*, *n.* A species of toffy.—*Hard-billed*, *n.* Having a hard bill or beak suitable for crushing seeds, &c.: said of birds.—*Hard-earned*, *a.* Earned with difficulty.—*Harden*, *hard'n*, *v.t.* To make hard or more hard; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make insensible or unfeeling; to make firm; to inure.—*v.i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to become inured.—*Hardened*, *hard'nd*, *p.* and *a.* Made hard, or more hard; confirmed in error or vice (*hardened sinner*).—*Hardener*, *hard'n-er*, *n.* One who or that which hardens.—*Hard-faced*, *Hard-visaged*, *Hard-featured*, *a.* Having a hard or stern face.—*Hard-favoured*, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.—*Hard-fisted*, *Hard-handed*, *a.* Having hard hands; close-fisted; covetous.—*Hard-fought*, *a.* Vigorously contested.—*Hard-headed*, *a.* Shrewd; clear-headed and firm.—*Hard-hearted*, *a.* Pitiless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.—*Hardish*, *hard'ish*, *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness.—*Hardly*, *hard'ly*, *adv.* In a hard manner; not easily; severely; harshly; scarcely; barely; not quite.—*Hard-mouthed*, *a.* Having a mouth not sensible to the bit (*hard-mouthed horse*).—*Hardness*, *hard'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being hard; *miseral*, the capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another.—*Hard-pan*, *n.* *Agri.* the name given to a hard stratum of earth below the soil proper.—*Hard-pressed*, *Hard-pushed*, *a.* In a strait or difficulty.—*Hardship*, *hard'ship*, *n.* Something hard, oppressive, toilsome, distressing, &c.; want of privation; grievance.—*Hardware*, *hard'w-er*, *n.* Articles of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.—*Hardwood*, *hard'wud*, *n.* Any wood of a close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c.—*Hardy*, *hard'i*, *n. pl.* [Also written *hard's*; from A. Sax. *hardan* (pl.), *harda*, *tow*; Icel. *hórr*, *flax*; same root as L. *caro*, to card, *carduus*, thistle, *coma*, hair; perhaps E. *hair*.] The refuse or coarse part of flax or wool.—*Hardy*, *hard'i*, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*, bold, daring, properly the pp. of the old verb *hardir*, to make bold, from O.H.G. *hardjan*, from *hart* (E. *hard*), *hard*, bold. IIAD.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid; confident; full of assurance; inured to fatigue; proof against hardship; capable of bearing exposure to cold weather (*a hardy plant*).—*Hardihood*, *hard'i-hud*, *n.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity; venturousness; audacity.—*Hardily*, *hard'i-ly*, *adv.* In a hardy manner.—*Hardiness*, *hard'ines*, *n.* The state or quality of being hardy.—*Hare*, *hár*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hara*—Dan. and Sw. *hare*, Icel. *hári*, D. *haas*, G. *has*; probably allied to Skr. *çaca*, a hare, from *çac*, to jump.] A rodent quadruped of various species, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, and long hind legs, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food.—*Harebell*, *har'bel*, *n.* A species of campanula or bell-flower, also termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell; also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth.—*Hare-brained*, *a.* [Comp. 'mad as a March hare'] Giddy; volatile; heedless.—*Hare-hearted*, *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.—*Hare-bound*, *a.* A hound for hunting hares, a greyhound.—*Hare-lip*, *a.* A malformation of the lip consisting of a fissure

or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate.—*Hare-lipped*, *a.* Having a hare-lip.—*Hare-lip*, *n.* Resembling a hare.—*Hare-lip*, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry.] A marine duck inhabiting the arctic seas, the male having two very long feathers in the tail.—*Harem*, *hareem*, *há'rem*, *har-rém*, *n.* [Ar. *harem*, anything prohibited, from *harram*, to prohibit, the inmates of the harem being kept in strict seclusion.] The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family; the occupants.—*Haricot*, *har'kòt*, *n.* [Fr., a ragout; O.Fr. *harigoter*, to mince, *harigote*, a morsel; *haricot-bean*—*ragout-bean*] A kind of ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean or French bean (in this sense short for *haricot-bean*).—*Hark*, *hark*, *v.t.* [Contr. from *hearken*.] To listen; to hearken; now only used in the imperative.—*Hark!* a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds.—*Harken*. See *hearken*.—*Hark*, *hark*, *n.* [Probably *hardie*, from *hard*.] A filament, as of flax or hemp; a barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in dressing fly-hooks.—*Harlequin*, *har'le-kwin*, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, *ariéquin*; O.Fr. *harlequin*, *harlekin*, &c.; origin quite uncertain.] A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight parti-coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword.—*Harlequinade*, *har'le-kwin-ad'*, *n.* The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.—*Harlequin-duck*, *n.* A beautiful species of duck, the male of which has the plumage fantastically marked.—*Harlot*, *har'lòt*, *n.* [O.Fr. *harlot*, *harlot*, Fr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlot*, It. *arlotto*, a glutton, a lazy good-for-nothing, a word of uncertain origin; comp. W. *herald*, a stripling, *heralds*, a damsel.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute.—*Harlotry*, *har'lòt-ri*, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution.—*Harm*, *harm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *harm*, harm, evil, grief—Dan. Sw. and G. *harm*, grievance; Icel. *harmr*; comp. Skr. *çram*, to weary.] Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment; moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.—*v.t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.—*Harmful*, *harm'ful*, *a.* Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious.—*Harmfully*, *harm'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a harmful manner.—*Harmless*, *harm'ful-nes*, *n.*—*Harmless*, *harm'less*, *a.* Free from harm; uninjured; free from power or disposition to harm; not injurious; innocuous; inoffensive.—*Harmlessly*, *harm'less-ly*, *adv.* In a harmless manner.—*Harmlessness*, *harm'less-nes*, *n.*—*Harmattan*, *har-mat'tan*, *n.* [Arabic name.] An extremely dry and hot wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean.—*Harmony*, *har'mò-ni*, *n.* [L. and Gr. *harmonia*, from Gr. *harmonos*, a suiting or fitting together a joint, from *arò*, to fit, to adapt, the same root being seen in E. *arm*.] The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; concord; consonance; concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like; peace and friendship; *mus.* musical concord; the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords; the science which treats of such sounds.—*Harmonic*, *har'mò-ni-kal*, *a.* Relating to harmony or music; concordant; musical; harmonious.—*Harmonical proportion*, *math.* the relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth; also a similar relation between three quantities.—*Harmonical series*, a series of numbers in continued harmonical proportion.—*Harmonic triad*, *mus.* the

chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth, or in other words, the common chord.—*n.* *Mus.* a secondary and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal and apparently simple tone.—*Harmonica*, *har-mò-ni-ka*, *n.* A collection of musical glass goblets; also an instrument, the tones of which are produced by striking rods or plates of glass or metal with hammers.—*Harmonically*, *har-mò-ni-kal-ly*, *adv.* In a harmonic manner.—*Harmonicon*, *har-mò-ni-kon*, *n.* A large barrel-organ, containing, in addition to the common pipes, others to imitate the different wind-instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c.; also, a toy musical instrument with free reeds blown by the mouth.—*Harmonious*, *har-mò-ni-us*, *a.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.—*Harmoniously*, *har-mò-ni-us-ly*, *adv.* In a harmonious manner.—*Harmoniousness*, *har-mò-ni-us-nes*, *n.*—*Harmonist*, *har'mò-ni-st*, *n.* One who harmonizes; one skilled in the principles of harmony; a writer of harmony.—*Harmonium*, *har-mò-ni-um*, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it, the tones of which are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds.—*Harmoniumist*, *har'mò-ni-um-ist*, *n.* A player of the harmonium.—*Harmonization*, *har-mò-ni-zà-shon*, *n.* The act of harmonizing.—*Harmonize*, *har'mò-ni-z*, *v.t.*—*harmonized*, *harmonizing*. To unite harmoniously or in harmony; to be in peace and friendship; to agree in action, effect, sense, or purpose; to be musically harmonious.—*v.t.* To bring to be harmonious; to cause to agree; to show the harmony or agreement of; to reconcile the contradictions between; *mus.* to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set or accompany parts to, as to an air or melody.—*Harmonizer*, *har'mò-ni-z-er*, *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist.—*Harmony*, *har'mò-tóm*, *n.* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temnò*, to cut.] Cross-arms.—*Harness*, *har'nes*, *n.* [W. *harnas*, *harnass*, *harnas*, from *Antars*, iron. IAN.] The whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight; a person's armour and military furniture; the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work; the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately to form the shed.—*v.t.* To dress in armour; to equip with military accoutrements; to put harness on, as on a horse.—*Harnesser*, *har'nes-er*, *n.* One who harnesses.—*Harp*, *harp*, *n.* [A. Sax. *harppe*—D. *harp*, Icel. *harpa*, Dan. *harppe*, Gr. *harpè*, a harp; perhaps same root as *carpo*, to pluck or to twitch.] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular in form, with wire strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with both hands while standing upright, the strings being struck or pulled by fingers and thumb.—*v.t.* To play on the harp; to dwell on a subject tiresomely and venaciously; usually with *on* or *upon*.—*To harp on one subject*, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy the hearer.—*Harpist*, *harp'ist*, *n.* A player on the harp.—*Harp-steel*, *n.* The Greenland seal, so called from the large, black, crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back.—*Harp-shell*, *n.* A mollusc of the whelk family, the shell of which has some resemblance in shape to a harp.—*Harp-son*, *har-pò-n*, *n.* [Fr. *harpon*, a harpoon, from *harper*, to clutch, from *harpe*, a claw, a hook, from Gr. *harpagè*, a hook, *harpagè*, to seize.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish.—*Harp-son*, *har-pò-n*, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.—*Harp-son-gun*, *n.* A gun for firing a harpoon.—*Harpsichord*, *harp'i-ki-òrd*, *n.* [From O.Fr. *harpsichorde*, It. *arpedicordo*—*harp* and *chord*; it does not appear how the *g* got inserted.] An obsolete stringed musical

instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte.

Harpy, har'pi, n. [Fr. *Aarpe*, from L. *Aarpya*, Gr. *Aarpyia*, from root of *Aarpass*, to seize.] *Class. mythol.* a name of three winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird, with feet and fingers armed with sharp claws; any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.—**Harpy-eagle**, n. A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America.

Harquebuse, *Harquebus*, har'kwé-bus. *ARQUEBUSE.*

Harridan, har'i-dan, n. [Akin to Fr. *Aaridelle*, Prov. Fr. *Aardele*, *Aarin*, a worn-out horse, a jade.] A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.

HARRIER, har'ri-er, n. [From *hare*.] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare.

HARRIER, har'ri-er, n. One who harries or pillages; a name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low.

HARRI-KARRI, harri-kiri, har'ri-kari, har'ri-kiri, n. Formerly a mode of suicide among Japanese military and civil officials, when ordered to perform it as a punishment for any offence; effected by inflicting two slashes on the belly in the form of a cross—called frequently by English writers *Happy Despatch*.

Harrow, har'ô, n. [Same word as *Dan. Harve*, Sw. *harv*, a harrow; akin to D. *harv*, G. *harke*, a rake.] An agricultural implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, called tines, used for covering seed when sown, &c.—*v.t.* To draw a harrow over; *to* harrow (the feelings); *to* torment; *to* harass.—**Harrower**, har'ô-er, n. One who harrows.—**Harrowing**, har'ô-ing, n. Causing acute distress to the mind.—**Harrowingly**, har'ô-ing-li, *adv.* In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

HARRY, har'i, *v.t.*—**harried**, *harrying*. [A. Sax. *Aerþian*, to ravage, from *Aer* (genit. *Aerpes*), an army; Icel. *Aerja*, to lay waste, to oppress; Dan. *Aarpe*, *Aerpe*, G. (*ver*) *harren*, to ravage. Akin *harving*, *Aarald*.] To pillage; *to* ravage; *to* rob; *to* harass.

HARSH, harsh, n. [O.E. an. Sc. *harak*, *harah*, acid; same as Dan. and O. Sw. *harak*, *harah*; G. *Aerack*, *harsh*, rough; root doubtful; perhaps akin to *Aard*.] Grating, either to the touch, to the taste, or to the ear; austere; crabbed; morose; rough; rude; rigorous; severe.—**Harshen**, har'shen, *v.t.* To render harsh.—**Harshly**, har'sh'li, *adv.* In a harsh manner.—**Harshness**, har'sh-ness, n. The quality or condition of being harsh.

HARLET, har'let, n. **HARLET**.

HART, hart, n. [A. Sax. *Aard*—L. G. and D. *Aart*, Dan. *Aort*, Sw. *Aort*, Icel. *Aort*, G. *Airack*, stag; lit. horned animal; allied to Gr. *keras*, L. *cornu*, a horn. Hoer.] A stag or male deer, especially when he has passed his fifth year, and the sur-royal or crown antler is formed.—**Hart's-clover**, *Hart's-trefoil*, n. The common yellow melilot.—**Hartshorn**, *hart'shorn*, n. The horn of the hart or stag; an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally; solution of ammonia.—**Hart's-tongue**, n. The popular name of a fern found in Britain.

HARTBEET, *Hartbeest*, hart'bet, har'te-bést, n. [Dutch.] An antelope common in S. Africa.

HARUM-SCARUM, har'um-ská'rum, n. [Perhaps from O.E. *Aare*, to fright, or from *Aera*, the animal, and *scar*.] Hare-brained; unsettled; giddy; rash.—*a.* A giddy, hare-brained, or rash person. [Colloq.]

HARUSPIC, *Haruspex*. *ARUSPIC.*

HARVEST, har'vest, n. [A. Sax. *Harvest*—O. Fris. *Aarvest*, G. *Aerbst*, D. *Aerft*, Icel. *Aaut*, Sw. and Dan. *Aat*, autumn, harvest; cognate with Gr. *harpos*, fruit, L. *eserpe*, to pluck.] The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain; that which is reaped and gathered in; the product of any labour; gain; result; effect; consequence.—*s.t.* To reap or gather (corn and

fruits).—**Harvest-bug**, n. A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn.—**Harvester**, har'vest-er, n. One who or that which harvests; a mower; a reaper.—**Harvest-feast**, n. The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.—**Harvest-field**, n. A field from which a harvest is gathered.—**Harvest-horn**, n. The bringing-home of the harvest; the harvest-feast.—**Harvest-moon**, n. The full moon at the equinox, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.—**Harvest-mouse**, n. The smallest British quadruped, which builds a nest attached to the straws of standing corn.—**Harvesting**, har'vest-ing, n. The act or operation of harvesting; that which is reaped and gathered in; crop.

HAS, haz. The 3d pers. sing. pres. of the verb *have*.

HASH, hash, *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, E. to *hack*.] **HACK.** To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.—*a.* That which is hashed or chopped up; meat which has been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and served up again; any second preparation of old matter; a repetition; a re-exhibition.

HASLET, has'let, n. [For *haslet*, from Fr. *hasille*, the pluck of an animal, lit. a little roast, from *hasis*, a spit, L. *hasis*, a spear.] The cooked heart, liver, &c., of a hog.

HASP, hasp, n. [A. Sax. *haspa*, the hook of a hinge—Icel. *haspa*, G. *haspe*, *haspe*, a fastening; Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, a reel.] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a metal hook for fastening a door; the fourth part of a spindle of yarn.—*s.t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASPOCK, has'ok, n. [Origin doubtful; comp. W. *hasp*, edge, also Sw. *hasas*, rushes.] A thick mat or hard cushion on which persons kneel in church; a foot-stool stuffed with flock or other material.

HAST, hast. The 3d pers. sing. pres. of the verb *have*.

HASTATE, has'tat, n. [L. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, a spear.] Spear-shaped; resembling the head of a spear; triangular.

HASTE, hast, n. [Same word as Sw. and Dan. *Aast*, haste, whence O. Fr. *hasie*, Mod. Fr. *hâte*, haste; akin to *hata*.] Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; despatch; expedition; applied only to voluntary beings, as men and animals; sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitancy; the state of being pressed by business; hurry; urgency.—*To make haste*, *to hasten*, *to proceed rapidly*.—**Haste**, *Hasten*, hast, hám, *v.t.* [Sw. *haste*, Dan. *haste*, G. *hasten*, to haste.] To drive or urge forward; to push on; to hurry; to expedite; with *us*, *him*, &c., to make haste; to be speedy or quick.—*s.t.* To move with celerity; to hurry.—**Hastener**, hám'er, n. One that hastens; a metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to a joint while cooking.—**Hastily**, hásti-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner.—**Hastiness**, hásti-ness, n. The state or quality of being hasty.—**Hasty**, hásti, a. Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy; opposed to slow; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate; opposed to deliberate; irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate; arising from or indicating passion (*hasty* words); early ripe (O.T.).—**Hasty-pudding**, n. A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

HAT, hat, n. [A. Sax. *hat*—Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hat*, Icel. *hatr*—hat, from a root meaning to cover.] A covering for the head; a head-dress with a crown, sides, and continuous brim, made of different materials, and worn by men or women; the dignity of a cardinal; from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress.—*To give one a hat*, to lift the hat to one.—**Hat-band**, n. A band round a hat.—**Hat-block**, n. A block for forming or dressing hats on.—**Hat-body**, n. The whole body of a hat in an unfinished state.—**Hat-box**, *Hat-case*, n. A box for a hat.—**Hat-brush**, n. A soft brush for hats.—**Hatless**, hat'les, a. Having no hat.—**Hat-stand**, *Hat-tree*, n. A rack or stand of various forms furnished

with pegs for hanging hats on.—**Hatted**, hat'ed, a. Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.—**Hatter**, hat'ér, n. A maker or seller of hats.—**Hatting**, hat'ing, n. The trade of a hatter; stuff for hats.

HATCH, hatch, *v.t.* [Same word as Dan. *hække*, to hatch, or midificate, from *hæk*, a hatching; Sw. *hacca*, to hatch; G. *hacken*, to hatch, *hacked* with *hæk*, from the chipping of the shell.] To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot; to originate and produce (a scheme, mischief, &c.).—*s.t.* To perform or undergo the process of incubation.—*a.* A brood; as many young birds in as are produced at once; the act of hatching.—**Hatcher**, hatch'ér, n. One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

HATCH, hatch, *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, to hack, to shade by lines.] **HACK.** To shade by lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—**Hatching**, hatch'ing, n. Shading made by cross lines.

HATCH, hatch, n. [A. Sax. *haca*, a grating; Dan. *hæk*, D. *hæk*, a grating; G. *hæk*, a fence of laths.] The frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the cover or a hatchway; the opening in a ship's deck; the hatchway; a similar opening in a floor; a trap-door; a half-door or a door with an opening over it; a flood-gate; a frame or weir in a river for catching fish.—*To be under hatches*, to be in the interior of a ship with the hatches down.—*s.t.* To close with a hatch or hatches.—**Hatchway**, hatch'wa, n. A square or oblong opening in a ship's deck for communication with the interior.

HATCHEL, hatch'el, n. [A softened form of *hackle* or *hackle*.] A hackle or heckle for flax.—*s.t.* To clean by drawing through the teeth of a hackle; to hackle or heckle.—**Hatchell**, hatch'el-er, n. One who.

HATCHET, hatch'et, n. [Fr. *hachette*, from *hacher*, to cut, from G. *hachen*, to cut. **HACK.**] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet*, to make war; *to bury the hatchet*, to make peace; phrases derived from the customs of the American Indians.—**Hatchet-faced**, a. Having a thin face with prominent features.

HATCHMENT, hatch'ment, n. [Corrupted from *achievement*.] The coat of arms of a dead person, placed on the front of a house, in a church, or elsewhere at funerals, notifying the death and the rank of the deceased. Also called *Achievement*.

HATCHWAY, n. Under *HATCH*, n.

HATE, hât, *v.t.*—**hated**, *hating*. [A. Sax. *hate*, *hete*, hate, hatred, *hation*, to hate; D. *haten*, Sw. *hat*, Icel. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis*, *hate*; G. *hassen*, to hate.] To dislike greatly or intensely; to have a great aversion to; to detest.—*a.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.—**Hateable**, *Hateable*, hâ'te-ble, a. Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.—**Hateful**, hâ'tful, a. Causing hate; exciting great dislike; odious; detestable; feeling hatred; malevolent.—**Hatefully**, hâ'tful-li, *adv.* In a hateful manner.—**Hatefulness**, hâ'tful-ness, n. The quality of being hateful.—**Hater**, hâ't-er, n. One that hates.—**Hatred**, hâ'tred, n. [A. Sax. *hætan*, condition state.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; detestation; active antipathy.

HATH, hath, 3d pers. sing. pres. of *have*, now archaic or poetical.

HATT, *Hatti-sharif*, hat, hat'i-she-rif', n. (Turk.) An irrevocable order which comes immediately from the Sultan of Turkey, who subscribes it himself.

HATBERK, hat'berk, n. (O. Fr. *Acubere*, from O.H.G. *halsberg*—*hals*, the throat, and *bergen*, to defend; A. Sax. *halsberga*, Icel. *halsberg*, a gorge. *Hatberk* is a diminutive. *Hawa*, Boaboa.) A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven.

HAUGH, haek, n. [Same as A. Sax. *haek*, *haek*, a nook or corner; the original meaning would be land in the bend of a stream.] In Scotland, a piece of low-lying meadow ground on the border of a river.

ch. chain; ch. Sc. loek; g. 90; j. job; s. Fr. ton; ng. sing; vn. then; th. thin; w. wig; wh. whig; sh. assure.

Haughty, ha'ti, a. [O. Fr. *haustain*, haughty, from *haut*, *haut*, from *L. altus*, high (whence *altitude*, *altitude*; *ph.* was inserted through influence of *high*.) Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; disdainful; supercilious.—**Haughtily**, ha'ti-li, adv. In a haughty manner.—**Haughtiness**, ha'ti-ness, n. The quality of being haughty.

Haul, hal, v.t. [Same as *D. halen*, Icel. and Sw. *halja*, Dan. *hale*, to haul; G. *holen*, to fetch, to tow (whence Fr. *haler*, to haul); hence *haliard*, *halyard*.] To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing; to drag; to tug.—*To haul over the coals*, to bring to a reckoning; to take to task; to reprimand.—*v.t. Naut.* To change the direction of sailing; with *of, up, &c.*—*n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of fish in a net; that which is caught by one haul; hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at once.—**Haulage**, ha'la, n. The act of hauling or drawing; the force exerted in hauling; dues or charges for hauling or towing.—**Hauler**, ha'ler, n. One who pulls or hauls.

Haulm, haum, helm, ham, n. [A. Sax. *haalm*—D. Dan. and Sw. *halm*, Icel. *Adim*; cog. *L. calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.] The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.; dry stalks in general.

Haunch, haush, n. [Fr. *hanche*, the haunch, from the Teutonic; Fris. *Aancks*, *Aencks*, haunch; G. *Aenck*, the thigh; part of the body of man and of quadrupeds between the last ribs and the thigh; arch, the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch; the flank.

Hault, hault, v.t. [Fr. *hauler*, to frequent, from Armor. *hant*, a way, *hanti*, to frequent.] To frequent; to resort to much or often; or to be much about; to visit customarily; to appear in or about, as a specter; to be a frequent spectral visitant of.—*v.t.* To be much about a place; to make frequent resort.—*n.* A place to which one frequently resorts; a favourite resort; a common abiding place.—**Haulted**, haulted, p. and a. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions or the shades of the dead.—**Haultier**, hault'er, n. One who haunts.

Hautellum, has-tel'lum, n. [L., from *hauris*, *hauris*, to draw up.] The suctorial organ of certain insects, otherwise called the proboscis or antlia.—**Hautellate**, has'tel-lat, a. Provided with a hautellum or sucker; suctorial.

Hautboy, Hautbois, hō'boi, n. [Fr. *haut-bois*—*haut* (in *E. Naughty*), high, and *bois* (*E. bush*), wood, from the high tone of the instrument.] An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double-reed.—**Hautboyist**, hō'boi-lat, n. A player on the hautboy.

Hautelisse, hō'tis, a. [Fr. *hautelisse*, high warp.] Basselisse.

Hauter, hō'ter, n. [Fr. *HAUTEUR*, Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

Havana, Havannah, ha-va'n'a, r. A kind of cigar largely manufactured at Havana, the capital of Cuba.

Have, hav, v.t.—pret. & pp. *had*, ppr. *having*. Ind. pres. I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*. [A. Sax. *habban*, from *haban* (A becoming regularly *bō* between vowels)—Dan. *have*, Icel. *hafa*, Goth. *haban*, G. *haben*, to have; cog. *L. capio*, to take (whence *capable*, &c.). *Dehave*, *hafi*, *havesen* are connected. *To possess*; to hold; to be in close relation to (to *have* a son, a master, a servant); to accept; to take as husband or wife; to hold or regard (to *have* in honour); to maintain or hold in opinion; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty (to *have* to do it); to procure or make to be; to cause the *had* him murdered); to gain, procure, receive, obtain; to bring forth (a child); to experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to suffer from; to understand.—*I had as good*, it would be as well for me; *I had best*, it would be better for me; *I had best*, it would be best for me; *I had as lief or lieve*, I would as willingly; *I had rather*, I should prefer.—*Have after*!

pursue! let us pursue!—*Have at!* go at! assail! encounter! as, *Have at him!*—*Have with you!* come on! agree. *II*—*To have away*, to remove; to take away.—*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.—*To have a care*, to take care; to be on guard, or to guard.—*To have a person out*, to meet him in a duel.—*To have it out of a person*, to take him to task; to retaliate on him; to take him to task. [*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs.]—**Haver**, hav'er, n. One who has something; *Scots law*, the possessor of a document bearing on the case.

Having, hav'ing, n. The act or state of possessing; that which is had or possessed; goods; estate.

Haven, hā'ven, n. [A. Sax. *hafen*—D. and L. G. *haven*, Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, G. *hafen*; connected with *have*, harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet which affords anchorage and a station for ships; a shelter, asylum, or place of safety.—*v.t.* To shelter, as in a haven.

Haversack, hav'er-sak, n. [Fr. *havresac*, from D. *havresak*, G. *haversack*, a haversack, literally, a sack for oats, from D. *haver*, G. *haffer*, Dan. *havrs*, oats.) A bag of strong cloth worn over the shoulder by soldiers in marching order for carrying their provisions.

Haversian, ha-ve'r-i-an, a. [After *Havers*, the discoverer.] Applied to a network of minute canals which traverse the solid substance of bones, conveying the nutrient vessels to all parts.

Havildar, hav'il-dar, n. [Hind. *hawaladar*—*hawala*, charge, care, and *dar*, a holder.] A sepoy sergeant in Indian regiments.

Havoc, Havock, hav'ok, n. [From O. Fr. *havot*, pillage, plunder.] Devastation; wide and general destruction.—*v.t.* To destroy; to lay waste (*M.H.*).

Haw, hā, n. [A. Sax. *haga*, an inclosure, a yard—Icel. *hagi*, Sw. *haga*, an inclosure; akin *Aege*, *haggard*.] A hedge; an inclosure; the hawthorn and its berry or seed.

Haw, hā, n. [Same as *ha*, interjection.] An intermission or hesitation of speech (humans and *haws*).—*v.t.* To speak with a haw.

Haw, hā, n. [Origin unknown.] The nictitating membrane in the eye of a dog, horse, &c.

Hawhaw, ha'ha, a. A ha-ha or sunk fence.

Hawk, hak, n. [A. Sax. *hafoc*—D. *hacht*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Dan. *høg*, a hawk; from stem of *have*.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family; a falcon.—*v.t.* To hunt by means of trained hawks or falcons; to practise falconry; to fly in the manner of wing.—**Hawker**, ha'ker, n. One who hawks; a falconer.—**Hawkish**, ha'kish, a. Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.—**Hawk moth**, n. A moth, so called from its hovering motion.—**Hawk's-bill**, n. A tart's with a mouth like the beak of a hawk.

Hawk, hak, a. i. [Probably imitative. Comp. D. *hacks* and W. *Aochi*, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.—*v.t.* To raise by hawking.—*n.* An effort to force up phlegm by coughing.

Hawk, hak, v.t. [From D. *hauken*, to retail, to huckster, *hauker*, a retailer; akin to G. *haken*, *hücken*, to retail, *haker*, *hökler*, a hawker, from *hocken*, *hocken*, to take upon the back, to squat. Akin *hacker*.] To sell, or try to sell, by offering the goods at people's doors; to convey through town or country for sale.—**Hawker**, ha'ker, n. [D. *hauker*, a retailer.] One who travels selling wares; a pedlar; a packman.

Hawm, ham, n. HAULM.

Hawse, hās, n. [O. and Prov. E. *halse*, the neck; Icel. *hals*, neck, bow of a vessel; Dan. *hals*, neck.] *Naut.* that part of a vessel's bow where the hawse-holes are cut; the hole in the vessel's bow; the distance between a ship's head and her anchor.—**Hawse-hole**, n. A hole in a vessel's bow through which a cable passes.—**Hawser**, ha'ser, n. [Formerly *haiser*.] *Naut.* a small cable used in warping, &c.

Hawthorn, ha'thorn, n. [A. Sax. *Agathorn*, *hag-thorn*, haw-thorn, lit. hedger-

thorn; like G. *Aggedorn*, D. *haagedoorn*. Haw, HEDON.] A kind of small tree, one species of which is an excellent hedge-plant, while some of its varieties are very beautiful when in full blossom.

Hay, hā, n. [A. Sax. *hag*—O. Fris. *hai*, Dan. *hø*, Icel. *hag*, Goth. *havi*, G. *heu*, hay; connected with verb to *hew*. *Haw*.] Gram cut and dried for fodder.—*To make hay when the sun shines*, to seize the favourable opportunity.—**Hay-cock**, n. A conical pile or heap of hay.—**Hay-fever**, n. A summer fever, erroneously ascribed to the effluvia of new-cut hay.—**Hay-fork**, n. A two-pronged fork for turning or lifting hay, &c.—**Hay-rick**, **Hay-stack**, n. A large pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.—**Hay-tedder**, n. A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air.

Hazard, ha'zard, n. [Fr. *hasard*, from Sp. *azar*, an unlucky throw of the dice, from Ar. *as-azar*, a die.] A fortuitous event; chance; danger; peril; risk; a game played with dice.—*v.t.* To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to risk.—**Hazardable**, ha'zard-a-bil, a. Liable to hazard.—**Hazarder**, ha'zard'er, n. One who hazards.—**Hazardous**, ha'zard-us, a. Exposed to peril or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.—**Hazardously**, ha'zard-us-li, adv. In a hazardous manner.—**Hazardousness**, ha'zard-us-ness, n.

Haze, hāz, n. [Allied to A. Sax. *hāso*, dusky, dark, Icel. *hoss*, gray, dusky.] Fog; a grayish or dusky vapour in the air; hence, obscurity; dimness; mental fog.—*v.t.* To be *hazy*.—**Hazy**, hā'zi, n. The state of being hazy.—**Hazy**, hā'zi, n. Foggy; misty; thick with haze; mentally obscure or confused.

Hazel, ha'el, n. [A. Sax. *hasel*, *hasel*—Icel. *hasil*, Dan. *hasel*, G. *hasel*, hazel; cog. with *L. corymbus*, for *corymbus*, a hazel.] A tree growing wild in Britain, and yielding nuts that are eaten, while the wood is employed for hoops, fishing-rods, walking-sticks, &c.—*a.* Of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut.—**Hazelly**, ha'sel-li, a. Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.—**Hazel-nut**, n. The nut of the hazel.

He, hē, pron. possessive *his*, objective *him* (also dative). [A. Sax. *hē*, *hē*, *hē*, she, it; D. *hij*, Dan. and Sw. *han*, Icel. *hann*; he; akin *hence*, *her*, *here*, *hither*. *She* is of different origin.] The masc. sing. form of the pronoun of the 3d person. It is sometimes used as a noun, being equivalent to man or male person, and is often prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind (a *he-goat*).

Head, hed, n. [A. Sax. *hæfod*—Dan. *hoved*, Icel. *höfud*, G. *haupt*, Goth. *hauþhals*, head; cog. *L. caput* (whence *chief*), Gr. *kephalē*, head.] The name applied generally to the anterior part or extremity of animals; the part which forms the seat of the brain and mental faculties; hence, understanding, intellect, will or resolution, mind; an individual; a unit (a thousand *heads* of sheep; used only in *sing.*); a chief; a leader; a commander; what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers of a deer, &c.; part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head (the *head* of a spear, of a nail); the main point or part; the forepart (the *head* of a ship); the upper part (of a bed, &c.); the top; the principal source of a stream; the part most remote from the mouth or opening; a headland; promontory; altitude of water as applicable to the driving of machinery; the foremost place; the place of honour or command; crisis; height; pitch; division of discourse; title of a subdivision.—**Head and ears**, deeply; wholly; completely.—**Head and shoulders**, by force; violently (to drag in a topic *head and shoulders*) as by much as the height of the head and shoulders.—**A broken head**, a flesh wound in the head.—*To make head against*, to resist with success.—*To give, to get, &c.*, the *head*, used literally of a horse that is not held in by the reins, and hence figuratively *head* means license, freedom from check, control, or restraint.—*v.t.* To be or put one's self at the head of; to lead; to direct; to *head*; to decapitate; to form

1 ate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; blue, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; 6 Sc. above—the Fr. u

a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to go in front of, so as to keep from advancing to head a drove of cattle.—*a.* Belonging to the head; chief; principal; often used in composition (*head-workman, a head-master, &c.*).—*Headache*, *hed'ak*, *n.* Pain in the head.—*Headache*, *hed'ak*, *n.* Afflicted with a headache.—*Head-band*, *hed'band*, *n.* A band for the head; the band at each end of a bound book.—*Head-borough*, *head-borough*, *n.* In England, formerly the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decannary, consisting of ten families; now known by the name of *Petty Constable*.—*Head-dress*, *n.* The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head.—*Headed*, *hed'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Furnished with a head; used chiefly in composition (*clear-headed, long-headed, &c.*).—*Header*, *hed'er*, *n.* One who puts a head on anything; one who stands at the head of anything; a leader; a plunger or dive into water head foremost.—*Head-furthest*, *adv.* With the head first; rashly; precipitately.—*Headily*, *hed'li*, *adv.* In a heady manner.—*Headiness*, *hed'ness*, *n.* The quality of being heady.—*Heading*, *hed'ing*, *n.* The act of one who heads; what stands at the head; a title of a section in a book, &c.; a drift-way or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, and in which the workmen labor.—*Headland*, *hed'land*, *n.* A cape; a promontory.—*Headless*, *hed'less*, *a.* Having no head; destitute of a chief or leader.—*Headlong*, *hed'long*, *adv.* [*Head* and *adv.* term. *long*—*ing* in *darling*.] With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.—*Head-mark*, *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.—*Head-master*, *n.* The principal master of a school.—*Headmost*, *hed'most*, *a.* Most advanced; first.—*Head-piece*, *n.* A helmet; a morion; the head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding.—*Head-quarters*, *n. pl.* The quarters of the commander of an army; a centre of authority or order; the place where one chiefly resides.—*Head-see*, *n.* A sea that directly meets the head of a ship.—*Headship*, *hed'ship*, *n.* The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; government.—*Headman*, *hed'man*, *n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner.—*Head-stall*, *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.—*Head-stone*, *n.* The chief or cornerstone; the keystone of an arch; the stone at the head of a grave.—*Head-strong*, *hed'strong*, *a.* Obstinate; unmanageable; bent on pursuing one's own course.—*Headstrongness*, *hed'strongness*, *n.*—*Head-water*, *n.* The part of a river near its source, or one of the streams that contribute to form it.—*Headway*, *hed'wa*, *n.* The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.—*Head-wind*, *n.* A wind directly opposed to a ship's course.—*Head-work*, *n.* Mental or intellectual labour.—*Heady*, *hed'i*, *a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate; headstrong; apt to affect the mental faculties; intoxicating; strong.

Heal, *hel*, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. healan*, to heal, from *Adl*, whole, sound (= *E. whole*); comp. the related words *hale*, *hail*, *whole*, *holy*, *health*.] To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness; to reconcile, as a breach or difference.—*v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state; sometimes with *up* or *over*.—*Healable*, *heal'able*, *a.* Capable of being healed.—*Healer*, *healer*, *n.* One who or that which heals.—*Healing*, *healing*, *p.* and *a.* Curing; restoring to a sound state; conciliatory.—*Healing art*, the medical art.—*Healingly*, *healing'ly*, *adv.* In a healing manner.

Heald, *held*, *n.* A heddle.

Health, *halth*, *n.* [*A. Sax. healt*, from *heal*, to heal.] That state of a being in which all the parts and organs are sound and in proper condition; moral or intellectual soundness; salvation or divine favour or grace (O.T.). [It is often used in toast, and hence sometimes means toast.]—*Healthful*, *halth'ful*, *a.* Full of health;

free from disease; promoting health; wholesome.—*Healthfully*, *halth'ful'ly*, *adv.* In a healthful manner.—*Healthfulness*, *halth'fulness*, *n.* The state of being healthful or healthy.—*Healthily*, *halth'li*, *adv.* In a healthy manner; condition.—*Healthless*, *halth'less*, *a.* Infirm; sickly.—*Healthlessness*, *halth'lessness*, *n.*—*Health-officer*, *n.* An officer appointed to watch over the public health.—*Healthy*, *heal'thi*, *a.* Being in health; enjoying health; hale; sound; conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious.—*Healthiness*, *halth'iness*, *n.* State of health.—*Heap*, *hep*, *n.* [*A. Sax. heap*, a pile, a crowd—*D. hoop*, *Dan. Aob*, *Icel. Aopp*, *O. Aasfe*, *Akin Asp*.] A pile or mass; a collection of things piled up; a large quantity; a great number.—*v. t.* To lay in a heap; to pile; to amass; often with *up* or *with*; to round or form into a heap.—*Heaper*, *hep'er*, *n.* One who heaps.

Hear, *her*, *v. i.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *heard*. [*A. Sax. Aprun*, *Aprun*, to hear—*O. Fris. Aera*, *Aora*, *Icel. Aeyra*, *D. Aorren*, *G. Aoren*, *Goth. Auzan*; hence *Aerzen*, *Aer*, *g.*] To perceive by the auditory sense; to take cognizance of by the ear; to give audience or allowance to speak; to listen to; to heed; to obey; to try judicially (a cause) in a court of justice; to listen to one repeating or going over, as a task or the like.—*v. t.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.—*Hearer*, *her'er*, *n.* One who hears; an auditor; one who sits under the ministry of another.—*Hearing*, *her'ing*, *n.* The act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; an opportunity to be heard; a judicial investigation before a court; reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard.—*Hearsay*, *her'say*, *n.* Report; rumour; common talk.—*Hearsey evidence*, evidence repeated at second hand by one who heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question.

Hearken, *har'ken*, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. Aeorvican*, *Aeyrican*, from *Afran*, to hear. *H.A.A.*] To listen; to lend the ear; to give heed to what is uttered; to bear with obedience or compliance.—*v. i.* To hear by listening; to hear with attention; to regard.—*Hearken-er*, *har'ken-er*, *n.* One who hearkens.

Hearse, *her*, *n.* [*O. Fr. herce*, a harrow, a kind of portulac, *a. herce*, from *L. Ayrpez*, *Airpica*, a harrow; hence *rearsare*.] A bier; a hier with a coffin; a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.—*v. t.* To put on or in a hearse.—*Hearse-cloth*, *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

Heart, *hart*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Aeorra*—*Goth. Aairto*, *D. Aart*, *Icel. Aairta*, *Dan. Aertis*, *G. Aera*; cog. *Gael. cridhe*, *L. cor*, *cordis*, *Gr. kardia*, *Skr. Arid*, heart; from a root meaning to leap.] A muscular organ, which is the propelling agent of the blood in the animal body, situated in the thorax of vertebrate animals; the mind, the soul, the consciousness; the thinking faculty; the seat of the affections and passions; the moral side of our nature in contradistinction to the intellectual; courage; spirit; the seat of the will or inclination; hence, disposition of mind; tendency; conscience, or sense of good and ill; the inner part of anything; the part nearest the middle or centre; the vital or most essential part; the core; the very essence; that which has the shape or form of a heart, or is regarded as representing the figure of a heart; one of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure.—*At heart*, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really (he is good at heart).—*To break the heart of*, to cause the deepest grief to; to kill by grief.—*To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed.—*To get or learn by heart*, to commit to memory.—*To have in the heart*, to purpose; to have design or intention.—*To have the heart in the mouth*, to be terrified.—*To lay or set the heart*, to be much affected by; to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about.—*To wear the heart upon the sleeve*, to expose one's feelings, wishes, or intentions to every one.—*v. t.* To form a close compact head, as a plant.—*Heart-ache*, *hart'ak*, *n.* Anguish of mind.—

Heart-break, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief.—*Heart-breaker*, *n.* One who or that which breaks hearts.—*Heart-broken*, *a.* Deeply grieved; in despair.—*Heart-burn*, *n.* An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion and excess of acidity.—*Heart-burning*, *a.* Causing discontent.—*Discontent*, *n.* Causing discontent.—*Hearted*, *hart'ed*, *a.* Having a heart; frequently used in composition (*hard-hearted, faint-hearted, &c.*).—*Hearten*, *hart'en*, *v. t.* To encourage; to incite or stimulate the courage of.—*Heartener*, *hart'en-er*, *n.* One who or that which heartens.—*Heart-felt*, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting.—*Heartily*, *hart'li*, *adv.* In a hearty manner.—*Heartiness*, *hart'iness*, *n.* The state of being hearty.—*Heartless*, *hart'less*, *a.* Without a heart; destitute of feeling or affection; cruel.—*Heartlessly*, *hart'lessly*, *adv.* In a heartless manner.—*Heartlessness*, *hart'lessness*, *n.* The quality of being heartless.—*Heart-rending*, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; very distressing.—*Heart's-blood*, *n.* The blood of the heart; hence, life; essence.—*Heart's-ease*, *n.* Ease of heart; a plant of the violet genus; the pansy.—*Heart-sick*, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply depressed.—*Heart-sickness*, *n.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.—*Heart-sickness*, *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.—*Heart-some*, *hart'sum*, *a.* Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating; cheerful; lively.—*Heart-sore*, *a.* Sore at heart.—*Heart-sorrow*, *n.* Sincere grief.—*Heart-strings*, *n.* Arouning strings.—*Heart-string*, *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.—*Heart-whole*, *a.* Not affected with love; having unbroken spirits or good courage.—*Heart-wood*, *n.* The central part of the wood of oaks; the duramen.—*Heartily*, *hart'i*, *a.* Having the heart engaged in anything; proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; zealous; cordial; sound and healthy; large to satisfaction (a hearty meal); loud and unrestrained (a hearty laugh).

Heart-harth, *n.* [*A. Sax. Aeorra*, *hearth*—*D. Aard*, *G. Aard*, *herd*, *sea*, *floor*, *hearth*; root doubtful.] That portion of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below a chimney; the fireside; the domestic circle.—*Heart-broom*, *Heart-brush*, *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping the hearth.—*Heart-money*, *n.* A tax on hearths, long imposed in England.—*Heart-rug*, *n.* A small thick carpet laid before a fire.—*Heart-stone*, *n.* The stone forming the hearth.

Heat, *het*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Aeorra*, *heath* from *Adt*, hot; *D. L.G. Aitte*, *Icel. Aiti*, *Dan. Aede*, *G. Aitte*, *heat*; *Goth. Aeito*, *feru*; root in *Gr. kato*, to hurt (whence *caustic*).] A phenomenon believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed; the sensation produced by bodies that are hot; the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire; the sun's rays, &c.; the reverse of cold; high temperature, as distinguished from low; hot weather; a hot period; a single effort, as in a race; utmost ardour or violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; animation in thought or discourse; fervency; sexual excitement in animals; fermentation.—*v. t.* To make hot; to communicate heat to; to cause to grow warm; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with passion or desire; to animate.—*v. i.* To grow warm or hot.—*Heater*, *het'er*, *n.* One who or that which heats.—*Heating*, *heating*, *p.* and *a.* Promoting warmth or heat; stimulating.—*Heat-spectrum*, *n.* An invisible spectrum produced by the sun's rays, when light is decomposed by a prism.

Heath, *heth*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Aeorra*—*L.G. D. Fris.* and *G. Aede*, the plant, also a moor; *Goth. Aetha*, a field; *Icel. Aethi*, *Aethir*, a waste, a fell. Hence *Aethen*, *Aethir*.] A name of numerous shrubby plants, many of them having beautiful flowers, and three species being common in Britain; a

place overgrown with heath; a waste tract of land.—**Heath-berry**, *n.* The crow-berry.—**Heath-clad**, *a.* Covered with heath.—**Heath-cock**, *n.* The black-cock (under Black).—**Heathy**, *hē'thi*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered or abounding with heath.

Heathen, *hē'tsen*, *n.* [A. Sax. *Aæthen*, lit. one inhabiting a heath, from *Aæth*, a heath, so that it is similar in meaning to the *L. paganus*, a pagan, originally a countryman.] One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater; a rude, barbarous, or irreligious person.—*a.* Gentile; pagan.—**Heathendom**, *hē'tsen-dum*, *n.* Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails.—**Heathenish**, *hē'tsen-ish*, *a.* Belonging to heathens or their religions; barbarous; uncivilized; irreligious.—**Heathenishly**, *hē'tsen-ish-li*, *adv.* In a heathenish manner.—**Heathenism**, *hē'tsen-ish-nes*, *n.*—**Heathenism**, *hē'tsen-ish-nes*, *n.*—**Heathenism**, *hē'tsen-ish-nes*, *n.* The system of religion or the manners and morals of a heathen nation; paganism; barbarism.—**Heathenize**, *hē'tsen-iz*, *v.t.* To render heathenish.—**Heathery**, *hē'tsen-ri*, *a.* Heathenism; heathens collectively.

Heather, *hēv'er*, *n.* [Formerly *hadder*; comp. *G. Heiter*, gay.] Common heath, a low shrub with clusters of rose-coloured flowers, covering immense tracts of waste land in Britain.—**Heather-bell**, *n.* A blossom of a large-flowered British heath.—**Heathery**, *hēv'er-i*, *a.* Abounding in heather; heathy.

Heave, *hēv*, *v.t.*—*heaved* or *hove* [*pret.* & *pp.*], *heaving*. [A. Sax. *hebban*, *pret. Aof*, *pp. hefen*—Goth. *hefan*, O. Fris. *heva*, D. *hefen*, *heven*, Dan. *heve*, Icel. *hefja*, G. *heben*.] To lift; to raise; to elevate; to raise or force from the breast (to heave a sigh); to throw; to cast; *wasit*, to apply power to, as by means of a windlass, in order to pull or force in any direction.—*To heave to*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion.—*v.t.* To be thrown or raised up; to rise; to rise and fall with alternate motions; to swell up; to pant, as after severe labour or exertion; to make an effort to vomit; to retch.—*To heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance, as a ship at sea.—*a.* An upward motion; swell, as of the waves of the sea; an effort of the lungs, &c.; an effort to raise something; *pl.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.—**Heaver**, *hēv'er*, *n.* One who or that which heaves.—**Heaving**, *hē'ving*, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting.

Heaven, *hēv'n*, *n.* [A. Sax. *heofon*, heaven; O. Sax. *heova*, L. G. *heben*, Icel. *hefvan*; from root of *heave*.] The blue expanse which surrounds the earth, and in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the upper regions; often in the plural; the final abode of the blessed; the place where God manifests himself to the blessed; often used as equivalent to God or Providence; supreme felicity; bliss; a sublime or exalted condition.—**Heaven-born**, *a.* Born of or sent by heaven.—**Heavenliness**, *hēv'n-li-nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.—**Heavenly**, *hēv'n-li*, *a.* Pertaining to heaven; inhabiting heaven; celestial; supremely blessed; supremely excellent.—**Heaven-ward**, *hēv'n-wērd*, *adv.* Toward heaven.—**Heavy**, *hēv'i*, *a.* [A. Sax. *heav*, heavy, from the stem of *hebban*, to heave—Icel. *hefva*.] **HEAVE.** That can be lifted only with labour; ponderous; weighty; the opposite of *light*; large in amount or quantity (a heavy rain, a heavy crop); not easily borne; hard to endure; burdensome; oppressive; severe; hard to accomplish; weighed or bowed down; burdened with sorrow, sleep, weariness, or the like; slow; sluggish; inactive; dull; lifeless; inanimate; impeded motion or action (heavy roads); acting or moving with violence (a heavy sea, cannonade); dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering (a heavy sky); not easily digested (food); deep and voluminous (sound).—**Heavily**, *hēv'i-li*, *adv.* In a heavy manner.—**Heavi-**

ness, *hēv'i-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being heavy; weight; severity; sadness; dullness or lifelessness.—**Heavy-laden**, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.—**Heavy-spar**, *n.* The sulphate of baryta, occurring in veins massive, fibrous, lamellar, and in prismatic crystals.

Hebdomadal, *Hebdomadary*, *heb-dom-'adal*, *heb-dom-'da-ri*, *a.* [Gr. *hebdomas*, the number seven, seven days, from *hepta*, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.—**Hebdomadally**, *heb-dom-'adal-li*, *adv.* By the week; from week to week.

Hebe, *hē'bē*, *n.* The goddess of youth among the Greeks; hence, a beautiful young woman.

Hebete, *hēb-'ēt*, *v.t.*—*hebetated*, *hebetating*. [L. *hebetus*, *hebetatus*, from *hebes*, dull.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.—**Hebétude**, *hēb-'ēt-ud*, *n.* [L. *hebetudo*.] Dulness; stupidity.

Hebrew, *hēbro*, *n.* [Fr. *Hebreu*, L. *hebraeus*, Gr. *hebraios*, from Heb: supposed to mean a person from beyond (the Euphrates).] One of the descendants of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew; the language of the Jews, one of the Hebrew languages.—*a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.—**Hebraic**, *hē-brā'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language.—**Hebraically**, *hē-brā'ik-al-li*, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or their language.—**Hebraism**, *hē-brā'iz-əm*, *n.* A peculiarity of Hebrew or the Hebrews.—**Hebraist**, *hē-brā'ist*, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.—**Hebraize**, *hē-brā'iz*, *v.t.*—**Hebraized**, *hebraizing*. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.—*v.t.* To conform to the Hebrew idiom, manners, &c.

Hebridæan, *Hebridian*, *heb-ri-dē'an*, *heb-ri-dē'an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, islands lying to the west of Scotland.—*a.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.—**Hecatomb**, *hēk-'at-əm*, *n.* [Gr. *hekatombe*—*hekatō*, a hundred, and *bōu*, an ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; a great number of persons or animals slaughtered.

Heck, *hek*, *n.* [A form of *hatch*, a grating.] A contrivance for catching fish; a rack; a hack.

Heckle, *hek'l*, *n.* [Same as *heckle*.] A sort of comb for flax or hemp; a hackle or hatchel.—*v.t.* To dress with a heckle; *fig.* to tease or vex; to catechise severely.—**Heckler**, *hek'ler*, *n.* One who heckles.—**Hectare**, *hek'tar*, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or 2.47 acres.—**Hectic**, *hek'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, from *hectis*, habit of body, from *hektō*, future *hektō*, to have.] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption; pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive; feverish.—*a.* A hectic fever.—**Hectically**, *hek'tik-al-li*, *adv.* In a hectic manner.

Hectocetylus, *hek-to-ko'ti-lus*, *n.* [Gr. *hektōn*, a hundred, and *kytōs*, a small cup, a sucker.] The reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes.—**Hectogramme**, *hek-to-gram*, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hektaton*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a gramme.] A French weight containing 100 grammes, or 3 ounces 8.463 drams avoirdupois.—**Hectolitre**, *hek-to-le-ter*, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure for liquids, containing 100 litres or 22 gallons.—**Hecto-**, *hek-to*, *me-tre*, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length containing 100 metres or 109.36 yards.

Hector, *hek'ter*, *n.* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.—*v.t.* To treat with insolence; to bully.—*v.t.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.

Heddie, *hē'di*, *n.* [By metathesis for *head*; perhaps from A. Sax. *heo*, hold.] **WEAV.** One of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raises the warp threads to form the shed and allow the shuttle to pass; a head.—**Hederaceous**, *hed-er-'as-us*, *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy.] Pertaining to or resembling ivy.—**Hederal**, *hed-er-'al*, *a.* Pertaining to ivy.

Hedge, *hej*, *n.* [A. Sax. *heag*, a hedge, closely akin to *hega*, an inclosure; Icel. *hegi*, an inclosed field; D. *hegge*, a hedge, *heag*, a hedge (whence the Hague); E. *hew-thorn*, that is *hedg-thorn*.] A fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together; any line of shrubbery closely planted.—*v.t.* **Hedged**, *hedging*. To inclose or fence with a hedge; to obstruct with a barrier; to stop by any means; to surround for defence; to hem in.—*To hedge a bet*, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result.—*v.t.* To hide in a hedge; to skulk (Shak.); to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets.—**Hedge-bill**, *hedging-bill*, *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges; a bill-hook.—**Hedgehog**, *hej-'hog*, *n.* An insectivorous quadruped about 9 inches long, the upper part of whose body is covered with prickles or spines.—**Hedge-knife**, *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.—**Hedgeless**, *hej-'less*, *a.* Having no hedge.—**Hedge-marriage**, *n.* A marriage performed by a hedge-parson.—**Hedge-parson**, *n.* A poor, mean, or illiterate parson, without a benefice.—**Hedge-priest**, *n.* A poor mean priest.—**Hedger**, *hej-'er*, *n.* One who makes or repairs hedges.—**Hedgerow**, *hej-'er-ō*, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees forming a hedge.—**Hedge-school**, *n.* A school kept beside a hedge, or in the open air.—**Hedge-saw**, *n.* *pl.* A large kind of scissor for trimming hedges.—**Hedge-sparrow**, *hedgewarbler*, *n.* A Accentor.

Hedonic, *hē-dōn-'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *hedonikos*, from *hedone*, pleasure.] Pertaining to pleasure; pursuing, or placing the chief good in, sensual pleasure.—**Hedonics**, *hē-dōn-'iks*, *n.* That branch of ethics which treats of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.—**Hedonism**, *hē-dōn-'iz-əm*, *n.* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure.—**Hedonist**, *hē-dōn-'ist*, *n.* One who professes hedonism.—**Heed**, *hēd*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *heodan*, to heed; D. *heeden*, to care for, *heeden*, care; G. *heiden*, to look after, from *he*, protection; akin *heed*.] To regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.—*a.* Care; attention; notice; observation; regard; usually with *pis* or *take*.—**Heedful**, *hēd-'ful*, *a.* Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; wary.—**Heedfully**, *hēd-'ful-li*, *adv.* In a heedful manner.—**Heedfulness**, *hēd-'ful-nes*, *n.* The quality of being heedful; attention; caution.—**Heedless**, *hēd-'les*, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless.—**Heedlessly**, *hēd-'les-li*, *adv.* In a heedless manner.—**Heedlessness**, *hēd-'les-nes*, *n.*

Heel, *hēl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *heil*—Icel. *heil*, D. *heel*, the heel; radically akin to L. *calc*, the heel (seen in *calcateo*).] The hinder part of the foot in man or quadrupeds; the hinder part of a covering or the hind to the heel; the latter or concluding part.—*To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.—*To be down at heel*, to be slipshod; hence, to be in decayed circumstances.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.—*To show the heels*, to flee; to run away.—*To take to the heels*, to betake one's self to flight.—*v.t.* To perform by the use of the heels, as a dance (Shak.); to add a heel to.—**Heel-piece**, *n.* A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe; armour for the heel.—**Heel-tap**, *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe; the small portion of liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

Heel, *hēl*, *v.t.* [Same as A. Sax. *heidan*, D. *heiden*, Dan. *heide*, Sw. *adilla*, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.—*a.* The act of so inclining; a cant.

Heft, *heft*, *n.* [From *heft*, to lift.] The act of heaving; violent strain or exertion; effort (Shak.).

Hegelian, *he-jē-'li-an*, *n.* Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gel) or his term of philosophy.—*a.* A follower of Hegel.—**Hegelianism**, *he-jē-'li-an-'iz-əm*, *n.* The system of philosophy of Hegel.

Hegemony, *hej-'e-mō-ni* or *he-jem-'ō-ni*, *n.*

[Gr. *Hegemonia*, from *hegemon*, guide, leader, from *hegemon*, to lead.] Leadership; predominance; preponderance of one state among others. — *Hegemonia*, hej-*em*'on-ik, a. Ruling; predominant; principal.

Hegira, hej'i-ra, n. [Ar. *Hijra*, departure, from *hajara*, to remove.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, adopted by the Mohammedans in reckoning their time, their era beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

Heifer, hef'er, n. [A. Sax. *heafere*; origin doubtful.] A young cow.

Heigh-ho! hi'ho. An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

Height, hit, n. [For *high*; A. Sax. *hæht*, *hæht*, from *hæht*, high. *Hios*.] The condition of being high; the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation, or above the earth; altitude; an eminence; a summit; a hill or mountain; elevation or pre-eminence among other persons; elevation in excellence of any kind; elevation of dignity, as of sentiment, expression, or the like; extent; degree; stage in progress or advancement: the *height*, the utmost degree in extent or violence. — *Heighten*, hi'tn, a. To make high; to raise higher; to elevate; to increase; to augment; to intensify. — *Heightener*, hi'tn-er, n. One who or that which heightens.

Heinous, he'nus, a. [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, malice, hate, from *hain*, O. Fr. *hain*, to hate, from *hain*, verb, E. to *hate*.] Hatel; odious; hence, notorious; enormous; aggravated (sin or crime, sinners). — *Heinously*, he'nus-ly, adv. In a heinous manner. — *Heinousness*, he'nus-ness, n. The condition or quality of being heinous.

Heir, ir, n. (O. Fr. *heir*, L. *heres*, an heir (same root as *Skr. har*, to take or hold, whence *hereditary*, *heriaps*, *inherit*.) One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property; an inheritor; one who receives any endowment from an ancestor. — *Heir apparent*, *Heir presumptive*, Under APPARENT, PRESUMPTIVE. — *Heirship*, ir-ship, n. The state of an heir; right of inheriting.

Hejira, hej'i-ra, n. Same as *Hegira*.

Heil, heil, pret. & pp. of *hold*.

Heliac, heli'ak, he-li-'ak, a. [L. *heliacus*, from Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; akin L. *sol*, and W. *awl*, sun.] *Astrol.* emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it; rising or setting at the same time, or nearly the same time, as the sun. — *Heliacally*, he-li-'ak-ly, adv. In a heliac manner.

Helianthus, he-li-an'thus, n. [Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower.] The sunflower; the Jerusalem artichoke genus.

Helical, heli'oid, heli'oidal, &c. Under *HELIX*.

Heliconian, he-li-kō'n-i-an, a. Pertaining to *Helicon*, the famous Grecian mountain, the residence of the muses.

Helio-centric, heli'oc-en'trik, he-li-'oc-en'trik-al, a. [Gr. *hēlios* (akin L. *sol*, W. *awl*), the sun, and *kentron*, centre.] *Astrol.* relating to the sun as a centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre. — *Heliochromes*, he-li-'o-krom, n. (Gr. *chroma*, colour.) A coloured photograph. — *Heliochromic*, he-li-'o-krom-'ik, a. Pertaining to heliochromy. — *Heliochromy*, he-li-'o-krom-i, n. The art of producing coloured photographs. — *Helio-graph*, he-li-'o-graf, a. (Gr. *graphein*, to write.) A photograph; an instrument for taking photographs of the sun; a sun telegraph; a heliostat. — *Helio-graphic*, he-li-'o-graf-'ik, a. Of or pertaining to heliography. — *Helio-graphy*, he-li-'o-graf-i, n. Photography; also, the art or process of signalling by reflecting the sun's

rays. — **Heliostat**, he-li-'o-stat, n. [Gr. *hēlios*, to worship.] A worshipper of the sun. — **Heliolary**, he-li-'o-lari, n. The worship of the sun. — **Heliometer**, he-li-'o-met-er, n. Same as *Astrometer*. — **Helioscope**, he-li-'o-skop, n. (Gr. *skopos*, to view.) A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eye. — **Heliocopic**, he-li-'o-kop-'ik, a. Pertaining to a helioscope. — **Heliostat**, he-li-'o-stat, n. [Gr. *statos*, fixed.] A name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance: used in astronomical observations, in experiments on light, and for signalling in war, &c. — **Heliotrope**, he-li-'o-trop, n. (Gr. *tropos*, a turning, *tropos*, to turn.) A heliostat; a variety of bright red spots; blood-stone; a name of plants, mostly natives of warm regions, one species of which a favourite garden plant from the fragrance of its flowers. — **Heliotropic**, **Heliotropical**, he-li-'o-trop-'ik, he-li-'o-trop-'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, heliotropism. — **Heliotropically**, he-li-'o-trop-'ik-al-ly, adv. In a heliotropic manner. — **Heliotropism**, he-li-'o-trop-i-zm, n. The tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light. — **Heliotype**, he-li-'o-tip, n. A process by which pictures can be printed with lithographic ink from a film of specially prepared gelatine exposed under a photograph negative and then wetted, the parts not acted on by the light taking the ink; a picture so produced. — **Hellium**, he-li-'um, n. A rare gaseous element.

Helix, he'liks, n. pl. *Helices*, he-li-'es. (Gr. a winding, a spiral.) A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral; a circuitous line; geom. such a curve as is described by every point of a screw that is turned round in a fixed nut; arch. a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; anat. the whole circuit of the external border of the ear; zool. a genus of molluscs, comprising the land shell-snails. — **Helical**, he-li-'kal, a. Of or pertaining to a helix; spiral. — **Helically**, he-li-'kal-ly, adv. In a helical manner. — **Heliciform**, he-li-'i-form, a. Having the form of a helix. — **Helicoid**, **Helicoidal**, he-li-'i-oid, he-li-'i-oid-al, a. Spirally curved like the spire of a univalve shell. — **Helicoid**, he-li-'i-oid, n. Geom. a spirally curved surface. — **Helicosemy**, he-li-'i-om-et-ri, n. The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

Hell, hel, n. [A. Sax. *hel*, from *hela*, to cover, conceal, lit. a place of concealment — D. and *helle*, G. *Hölle*, hell; same root as L. *celo*, to conceal. Akin *helmet*, perhaps *hole*.] The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the infernal powers; a gaming-house; haunt of the vicious or depraved. — **Hellish**, hel-'ish, a. Pertaining to hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable. — **Hellishly**, hel-'ish-ly, adv. In a hellish manner. — **Hellishness**, hel-'ish-ness, n. The state or quality of being hellish. — **Hell-fire**, n. The fire of hell; the torments of hell. — **Hell-bound**, n. A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a miscreant.

Hellebore, hel-'e-bor, n. [L. *helleborus*, Gr. *helleboros*.] A name applied to plants of two very different genera, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, and the white hellebore used by gardeners for killing caterpillars. — **Helleborine**, hel-'e-bor-in, n. A resin obtained from the root of black hellebore. — **Helleborise**, hel-'e-bor-iz, a. To dose with hellebore; to treat for insanity by hellebore.

Hellenes, hel-'enez, n. pl. (Gr.) The inhabitants of Greece; the Greeks. — **Hellenic**, hel-'en-ik, a. (Gr. *hellenikos*.) Pertaining to the Hellenes; Greek; Grecian. — **Hellenism**, hel-'en-izm, n. A Greek idiom; the type of character usually considered peculiar to the Greeks. — **Hellenist**, hel-'en-ist, n. One who affiliates with Greek; one skilled in the Greek language. — **Hellenistic**, **Hellenistical**, hel-'en-ist-ik, hel-'en-ist-ik-al, a. Pertaining to Hellenists. — **Hellenization**, hel-'en-iz-eshn, n. Act of hellenizing. —

H. Helize, hel-'en-iz, v. t. To use the Greek language or adopt Greek manners.

Helms, helm, n. [A. Sax. *helm*, a helm; D. *helm*, a tiller; G. *helm*, a helm, a tiller; akin to *helix*.] The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels a wheel; in a narrower sense, the tiller; *fig.* the place or post of direction or management. — *Helmsman*, helm-'s-man, n. Without a helm or steering apparatus. — **Helmsman**, helm-'s-man, n. The man at the helm or wheel who steers a ship.

Helm, helm, n. [A. Sax. *helm*, what covers a helmet, from *hela*, to cover; D. and G. *helm*, Goth. *hilm*, Icel. *hilmr*, Dan. *hjelms*; *helm* is a dim form. HELM.] A helmet. [Poet.] — *vt.* To cover with a helmet. — **Helméd**, **Helméted**, helm-'et-ed, a. Furnished with a helmet. — **Helméted**, helm-'et-ed, a. A defensive covering for the head; head armour composed of metal, leather, &c.; bot. the upper part of a ringlet or corolla. — **Helméted**, helm-'et-ed, a. **Helméted**, helm-'et-ed, n. The name of certain native shells, some of which furnish the material for shell casings.

Helminthagogue, hel-min'tha-gog, n. [Gr. *hēlmintos*, *hēlmintos*, a worm, and *agog*, to expel.] *Med.* a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic. — **Helminthiasis**, hel-min'thi-'as-is, n. *Med.* the disease of worms in any part of the body. — **Helminthiologist**, hel-min'thi-'ol-og-ist, n. A medicine for expelling worms; vermifuge. — **Helminthite**, hel-min'thit, n. A fossil worm-track or worm-trail. — **Helminthoid**, hel-min'thoid, a. Worm-shaped; vermiform. — **Helminthologie**, **Helminthological**, hel-min'tho-'loj-'ik, hel-min'tho-'loj-'ik-al, a. Pertaining to helminthology. — **Helminthologist**, hel-min'tho-'loj-'ist, n. One versed in helminthology. — **Helminthology**, hel-min'tho-'loj-'i, n. The knowledge or natural history of worms.

Heloderma, hel-o-dér-'ma, n. [Gr. *hēlos*, a stud, a wart, and *derma*, skin.] A Mexican lizard about 3 feet long, having teeth furnished with poison glands, being the only venomous lizard known.

Helot, he'lot, n. [Gr. *hēlotēs*.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave in general. — **Helotism**, he'lot-izm, n. The condition of a Helot; slavery. — **Helotry**, he'lot-ri, n. Helots collectively; bondage.

Help, help, v. t. [A. Sax. *helpan* — Goth. *halpan*, D. *halpen*, Icel. *halpa*, Dan. *hjælpe*, G. *helfen*, to help — from same root as *Skr. halpa*, to suit, to be of service.] To give assistance or aid to; to aid; to assist; to succour; to relieve; to cure or mitigate (pain or disease); to avail against; to prevent; to remedy; to forbear; to avoid (to *help* doing something). — *To help forward*, to advance by assistance; to assist in making progress. — *To help on*, to forward; to aid. — *To help over*, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design. — *To help over*, to enable to surmount. — *To help (a person) to*, to supply with; to furnish with. — *vt.* To lend aid; to be of use; to avail. — n. [A. Sax. *helpa*, Icel. *halpa*.] Aid furnished; deliverance from difficulty or distress; assistance; that which contributes to advance a purpose; remedy; relief; a domestic servant (U.S.). — **Helper**, hel-'p-er, n. One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary. — **Helpful**, help-'ful, a. Furnishing help; useful. — **Helpfulness**, help-'ful-ness, n. The quality of being helpful. — **Helpless**, help-'less, a. Destitute of help or strength; needing help; feeble; weak; affording no help; beyond help. — **Helplessly**, help-'less-ly, adv. In a helpless manner. — **Helplessness**, help-'less-ness, n. The state of being helpless. — **Helpmate**, help-'mat, n. An assistant; a helper; a partner; a consort; a wife. — **Helpmeet**, help-'met, n. A helpmate.

Helter-skelter, hel-'ter-skel-'ter, adv. A term formed to express bustle; comp. G. *helter-skelter*, D. *heller de beller*, Sw. *heller om beller*, &c.] An expression denoting hurry and confusion.

Helve, helv, n. [A. Sax. *Helft*, O.I.G. *Helbe*, *Helbe*; same root as *Helms* (of a ship), *hill*.] The handle of an axe or hatchet.—v.t.—*Helved*, *Helving*. To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

Helvetic, hel-ve'tik, a. [*L. Helvetia*, from *Helvetii*, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.] Of or pertaining to Switzerland.

Hem, hem, n. [A. Sax. *hem*, a hem; akin to Icel. *hemja*, Dan. *hemme*, O.Fris. *hemme*, D. and G. *hemmen*, to stop, check, restrain.] The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it; edge, border, margin.—v.t. *Hemmed*, *Hemming*. To form a hem or border on; to border; to edge.—To *hem in*, to inclose and confine; to surround closely; to environ.

Hem, hem, *interj.* [Imitative and more correctly *hm*.] An exclamation consisting in a sort of half-cough, loud or subdued as the emotion may suggest; sometimes used as a noun.—v.i. To make the sound *hem*; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking.

Hemachrome, hé'ma króm, n. Same as *Hemachroma*, some words of which Gr. *haima*, blood, forms the first part, being written *Heor Ha*.—**Hemadromometer**, hé-ma-dru-mom'et-er, n. [Gr. *haima*, *dromos*, course, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries.—**Hemadynamometer**, hé-ma-din-a-mom'et-er, n. A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries or veins by observing the height to which it will raise a column of mercury.—**Hemal**, hé'mal, a. **HEMAL**.—**Hemastatic**, **Hemastatic**, hé-ma-stat'ik, hé-ma-stat'ikal a. [Gr. *haima*, and *statikos*, ceasing to stand.] *Msd*, serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood.—**Hemastatics**, hé-ma-stat'iks, n. The doctrine as to the circulation of the blood.—**Hematherm**, hé-ma-therm, n. [Gr. *haima*, and *thermos*, hot.] A warm-blooded animal.—**Hemathermal**, hé-ma-ther-mal, a. Warm-blooded.—**Hematine**, **Hematine**, hé-ma-tin, hé-ma-to'sin, n. [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood.] The red coloring matter of the blood.—**Hematite**, hé-ma-tit, n. [Gr. *haimatites*, from *haima*, blood.] A name of two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite, so named from the blood-red colour of the former variety, which in one of the most important ores.—**Hematitic**, hé-ma-tit'ik, a. Pertaining to hematite or resembling it.—**Hematosis**, hé-ma-tó'sis, n. **Hematosis**.—**Hematotomy**, hé-ma-tok'tó-mi, n. [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, and *tomos*, wood.] The coloring principle of logwood.

Hemeralopia, hé'me-ra-ló'pi-a, n. [Gr. *hemera*, the day, *alao*, blind, and *ops*, the eyes.] A term sometimes used to mean night blindness, sometimes day blindness, the latter being the natural meaning; opposite of *nyctalopia*.

Hemicarp, hem'harp, n. [Gr. *hemi*, half, *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot* One of the halves of a fruit which spontaneously divides into two.

Hemicrania, hem-i-krá'ni-a, n. [Gr. *hemi*, half, *cranium*, the skull.] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hemicycle, hem-i-si-kl, n. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle.] A half circle; a semicircle; a semicircular area.

Hemigamos, he-mi-gá-mos, a. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot* Having one of the two forets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual.

Hemihedral, hem-i-hé'dral, a. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *hedra*, a face.] *Mineral*, applied to a crystal having only half the normal number of faces.—**Hemihedrally**, hem-i-hé'dral-ly, *adv*. In a hemihedral manner.—**Hemihedron**, hem-i-hé'dron, n. A solid hemihedrally divided.

Hemimetabolous, hem'i-met-a-bol'ik, a. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *metabolé*, change.] Applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

Hemioptia, **Hemioptey**, hem-i-ó'pi-a, hem-i-ó'pi, n. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *opsis*, sight.] A defect of vision in which the patient sees only a part of the object he looks at.

Hemiplegia, **Hemiplegy**, hem-i-plé'ji-a, hem-i-plé'i, n. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *plégé*, a

stroke.] Paralysis of one half of the body.—**Hemiplegic**, hem-i-plé'jik, a. Relating to hemiplegia.

Hemipter, **Hemipteran**, he-mip'tér, he-mip'tér-an, n. [Gr. *hemi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of four-winged insects, so named because many of them have the outer wings leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips, including the locusts, bugs, plant-lice, &c.—**Hemipterous**, he-mip'té-rus, a. Pertaining to the hemiptera.

Hemisphere, hem'i-sfé-r, n. [Gr. *hemi-sphairion*—*hemi*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe; half the terrestrial or the celestial globe.—**Hemispheres of the brain**, the two parts, one on each side, which constitute great part of the brain.—**Hemispheric**, **Hemispherical**, hem-i-sfé-rik, hem-i-sfé-rikal, a. Pertaining to hemisphere.—**Hemispheroid**, hem-i-sfé-roid, n. The half of a spheroid.—**Hemispheroidal**, hem-i-sfé-roidal, a. Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere.

Hemistich, hem'i-stik, n. [Gr. *hemi-stichion*—*hemi*, h. if, and *stichos*, a verse.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.—**Hemistichal**, he-mis'ti-ka-l, a. Pertaining to or written in hemistichs.

Hemistropal, **Hemistropous**, he-mis'tro-pal, he-mis'tro-pus, a. [Gr. *hemi*, and *tropos*, a turn.] Turned half round; half-inverted; *bot*, applied to an ovule.

Hemlock, hem'lok, n. [A. Sax. *hemled*—*hem*, of doubtful meaning, and *led*, an herb. *Comp. garlic, charlock, &c.*] A poisonous European plant with compound umbels of small white flowers, of considerable value in medicine; an American fir with branches resembling hemlock.

Hemoptysis, he-mop'ti-sis, n. [*Gr. haima*, hemorrhage, hé'mor-á, n. [*Gr. haimorrhagia*—*haima*, blood, and *rhégnymi*, to break, to burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.—**Hemorrhagic**, hé-mo-ra-jik, a. Pertaining to hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoids, hé'mor-oida, n. p. [*Gr. haimorrhotos*, a gushing of blood—*haima*, blood, and *rhotos*, a flowing, from *rhéo*, to flow.] Piles.—**Hemorrhoidal**, hé-mo-ro'idal, a. Pertaining to hemorrhoids.

Hemp, hemp, n. [A. Sax. *hemp*, *hansp*—D. *hansp*, Dan. *hamp*, Icel. *hamp*, G. *hanf*; cog. *Armor. canab*, Ir. *canab*, I. *canab*, Gr. *kanab*, Skr. *cana*, hemp.) An annual herbaceous plant, the prepared fibre of which, also called hemp, is made into sail-cloth, ropes, &c.; the hangman's rope.—**Hempen**, hem'pn, a. Made of hemp.—**Hemp-palm**, n. A Chinese and Japanese palm whose leaves yield a valuable fibre.

Hem, hem, n. [A. Sax. *hem*, *hemn*—D. *hem*, Icel. *hemna*, G. *hemna*, *hem*—the feminine; corresponding to A. Sax. and Goth. *hama*, D. *ham*, G. *ham*, Icel. *ham*, a cock, the root being same as in *L. cano*, to sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic or barn-yard fowl.—**Hembane**, hem'bán, n. A poisonous British plant found in waste ground, and sometimes fatal to domestic fowls, but yielding a juice that is used as a sedative and narcotic.—**Hem-coop**, n. A coop or cage for fowls.—**Hem-carrier**, n. A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard.—**Hem-hearted**, a. Having a heart like that of a hen; timid; cowardly.—**Hem-house**, n. A house or shelter for fowls.—**Hennery**, hen'ri, n. An inclosed place for hens.—**Henspeck**, hen'pek, v.t. To govern or rule; said of a wife who has the upper-hand of her husband.—**Henspecked**, hen'pekt, a. Governed by one's wife.—**Hen-roost**, n. A place where poultry rest at night.—**Hen-wife**, **Henswoman**, n. A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry.

Hence, hens, *adv*. [O.E. *hence*, a genit. form from older *hence*; a Sax. *hencan*, hence; G. *hin*, Goth. *hina*, hence; from the pronominal element seen in *Ac. hinc*, &c.] From this place; from this time (a week hence); as a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated; from this source or origin.—From *hence*

is sometimes used tautologically for *hinc*.—**Henceforth**, **Henceforward**, hens'fth, hens-for'wér-d, *adv*. From this time forward.

Henschman, hensh'man, n. [Probably *hensch* and *man*, a man who stands by one's haunch; compare *flankby*—(*flank-by*).] A servant; a male attendant; a footman; a follower.

Hendecagon, hen-dek'a-gon, n. [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.] *Geom*. A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Hendecasyllable, hen-dek'a-sil-la-bl, n. [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabé*, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.—**Hendecasyllabic**, hen-dek'a-sil-lab'ik, a. Having eleven syllables.

Hendiady, hen-di'a-dia, n. [Gr. *hen dia dyoia*, one by two.] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective.

Henna, hen'na, n. [Ar. *hinnad*—a.] A plant cultivated in Egypt, the leaves of which yield a paste employed by Eastern women to stain the nails and finger-tips an orange-colour.

Henotheism, hen'o-the-izm, n. [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The worship of one deity as supreme among others.

Henotic, he-not'ik, a. [Gr. *heis*, *henos*, one.] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile.

Hep, hep, n. A hip (the fruit).

Hepatic, **Hepatical**, hé-pat'ik, hé-pat'ikal, a. [L. *hepaticus*, Gr. *hepatikos*, from *hepar*, *hepatos*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver.—n. A medicine that acts on the liver.—**Hepatic**, **hepa-tit**, n. [L. *hepatitis*, Gr. *hepar*, *hepatos*, the liver.] A variety of sulphate of barite, which when rubbed or heated exhales a fetid odour.—**Hepatitis**, he-pa-tit'is, n. Inflammation of the liver.—**Hepaticization**, he-pa-ti-sá'shon, n. The state of being hepaticized; the condensation of a texture so as to resemble the liver.—**Hepatic**, **hepa-tis**, v.t. *s. f.*—**Hepaticized**, **hepatizing**. *Pathol*. to gorge with effused matter; to convert into a substance resembling liver.—**Hepatices**, hé-pat'ó-sel, n. [Gr. *hele*, a tumour.] Hernia of the liver.—**Hepatosarcoma**, he-pa-to-ré'a, n. [Gr. *hele*, to flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

Heptachord, hepta-kord, n. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *chordé*, chord.] *Asc. mus.* a diatonic octave without the upper note; an instrument with seven strings.

Heptad, hep'tad, n. [Gr. *heptas*, *heptados*, from *hepta*, seven.] A sum of seven.

Heptaglot, hep'ta-glot, n. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *glotta*, language.] A book in seven languages.

Heptagon, hep'ta-gon, n. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gonia*, an angle.] *Geom*. a plane figure having seven sides and as many angles.—**Heptagonal**, hep-tag'on-al, a. Having seven angles or sides.

Heptagynous, **Heptagynian**, hep-ta'jin-us, hep-ta'jin'-an, a. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gyné*, a woman.] *Bot* having seven styles.

Heptahedron, hep-ta-hé'dron, n. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *hedra*, a base.] A solid figure with seven sides.—**Heptahedral**, hep-ta-hé'dral, a. Having seven sides.

Heptamerous, hep-tam'é-rus, a. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *meros*, a part.] *Bot* consisting of seven parts; having its parts in sevens.

Heptandrous, **Heptandrian**, hep-tan'drus, hep-tan'dri-an, a. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *andros*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot* having seven stamens.

Heptangular, hep-tang'gú-lér, a. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *E. angular*.] Having seven angles.

Heptarchy, hep'tar-ki, n. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *arché*, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons, usually applied to the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into which England was once divided.—**Heptarch**, **Heptarchist**, hep'tark, hep-tar'kist, n. A ruler of one division of a heptarchy.—**Heptarchy**, hep'tar'kik, a. Pertaining to or consisting of a heptarchy.

Heptateuch, hep'ta-túk, n. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *teuchos*, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

ment or central personage in any remarkable action or event; the principal personage in a poem, play, novel, &c. — **Heroic**, hē-rō'ik, a. [*L. Aevicus*]. Pertaining to a hero; becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero; brave and magnanimous; intrepid and noble; reciting the achievements of heroes; epic. — **Heroic treatment, remedies, med.** treatment or remedies of a violent character. — **Heroic verse**, in English poetry, the iambic verse of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter. — **Heroically**, hē-rō'ik-al-ly, adv. In a heroic manner. — **Heroism**, hē-rō'iz-əm, n. [*Fr. Aev*]. A female hero. — **Heroism**, hē-rō'iz-əm, n. The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity. — **Heroize**, hē-rō'iz-ē, v. t. To make a hero of; to elevate to the rank of a hero. — **Heroism**, hē-rō'iz-əm, n. The character or condition of a hero. — **Hero-worship**, n. The worship of heroes; excessive admiration of great men.

Heron, hē-rŏn, n. [*Fr. Aeron, O. Fr. Airon, from O.H.G. Airo, Aigero, Icel. Aegri, Sw. Adgar, a heron; hence also Fr. aigrette, dim. aigrette, E. egret*]. A graucalator bird with a long bill (cut beneath the eyes), long slender legs and neck, formerly the special game pursued in falconry. — **Heronry**, hē-rŏn-ri, n. A place where herons breed. — **Heronshaw**, hē-rŏn-shā, n. [*O. Fr. Aeronca, Aeronca, a young heron*]. A young heron; a heron.

Herpes, hē-rēz, n. [*Gr. Aerpēs, from Aerpō, to creep*]. A skin disease characterized by the eruption of inflamed vesicles, such as shingles. — **Herpetic**, Herpetical, hē-rēz-ik, hē-rēz-ik-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling herpes.

Herpetology, hē-rēz-ol'ŏ-jī, n. [*Gr. Aerpeton, a reptile, from Aerpō, to creep, and logos, discourse*]. A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles. — **Herpetologic**, Herpetological, hē-rēz-ol'ŏ-jī-ik, hē-rēz-ol'ŏ-jī-ik-al, a. Pertaining to herpetology. — **Herpetologist**, hē-rēz-ol'ŏ-jīst, n. One versed in herpetology.

Herr, hēr, n. The German equivalent of the English Mr.

Herring, hēr-ing, n. [*A. Sax. Aering-D. Aering, G. Aering, Icel. Aering, herring; from A. Sax. Aera, G. Aerr, an aring, from the fish moving in shoals. Haaav, Haa-ald.*] A common fish found in incredible numbers in the German Ocean, the northern parts of the Atlantic, &c., of great importance as an article of food or commerce. — **Herring-bone work**, masonry in which the stones are laid angularly, giving a slight resemblance to the spine of a herring. — **Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of stitch used in women's work. — **to** and **t**. To seam with a herring-bone stitch.

Hers, hēr, pron. Under Hsa.

Hesse, hēs, n. [*Fr. Aeres, O. Fr. Aeres, a harrow, a portcullis; same as Aeres*]. A portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes; a similar structure used for a cheval-de-frise; a framework whereon lighted candles were placed in some of the ceremonies of the church, and at the obsequies of distinguished persons; sometimes a hearse.

Herself. Under Hsa.

Hesitate, hēs'itāt, v. i. — **Hesitated**, hesitāt-ŏg. [*L. Aevitō, Aevitatum, intens. from Aevō, Aevem, to stick, as in adhere, cohere, Aevērent*]. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to stammer; to stop in speaking. — **v. t.** To be undecided about; to insinuate hesitatingly (*Pope*). — **Hesitatingly**, hēs'itāt-ŏg-ly, adv. In a hesitating manner. — **Hesitation**, hēs'itāt-shŏn, n. [*L. Aevitatio, Aevitatio*]. The act of hesitating; a stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering. — **Hesitative**, hēs'itāt-iv, a. Showing hesitation. — **Hesitancy**, hēs'itāt-ŏn-sī, n. The act of hesitating or donthing. — **Hesitant**, hēs'itāt, a. [*L. Aevitans, Aevitans*]. Hesitating; wanting readiness.

Hesperian, hēs-pē'ri-an, a. [*L. Aesperiva, western, from Gr. Aesperos (= L. vesper), the evening; Western; situated at the west.* *Foot*]. — **Hesperides**, hēs-pē'ri-ēd-ē, n. pl. *Greek myth.* the daughters of Hes-

perus, possessors of the garden of golden fruit, watched over by a dragon, at the western extremities of the earth. — **Hesperidism**, hēs-pe'rid'iz-əm, n. *Bot.* a fleshy fruit such as that of the orange. — **Hessian**, hēs'ŏ-shān, a. Relating to Hesse in Germany. — **Hessian boot**, a kind of long boot originally worn by the Hessian troops. — **n.** A native of Hesse; a Hessian boot. — **Hessian-fly**, n. [*From the notion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war*]. A small two-winged fly nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat.

Hess, hēs, n. [*A. Sax. Aess, a command (the f being added as in amongst), from Aata, to command; comp. G. Aeha, a command, Aeha, to bid; D. heelen, to command. Hence Aehet.*] Command; precept; injunction; order. [*Poet.*]

Hetaerism, Hetaerism, hē-tā-er'iz-əm, hē-t'iz-əm, n. [*Gr. Aetai, Aetaira, a female-paramour*]. That primitive state of society in which the women of a tribe are held in common. — **Hetaerism**, hē-tā-er'iz-ik, a. Pertaining to hetaerism.

Heterarchy, hē-tēr'ar-ki, n. [*Gr. Aeteros, another, and archē, rule*]. The government of an alien.

Heterocarpous, hē-tēr'ō-kār'pus, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and karpos, fruit*]. *Bot.* bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

Heterocephalous, hē-tēr'ō-sēf'ā-lus, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, Aephalē, a head*]. *Bot.* having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual.

Heterocerat, Heterocerat, hē-tēr'ō-ser'kal, hē-tēr'ō-ser-ka, n. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, Akeros, a tail. Having the vertebral column running to a point in the upper lobe of the tail, as in the sharks and sturgeons; contrasted with Aomocerat*]. — **Heterocery**, hē-tēr'ō-ser'ā, n. Inequality in the lobes of the tail in fishes.

Heteroclitite, hē-tēr'ō-kliit, n. [*Gr. Aeterokliton—Aeteros, other, and klitō, to incline, to lean away from the normal form*]. A word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or in conjugation; something abnormal. — **Heteroclitite**, Heteroclitical, hē-tēr'ō-kliit'ik, hē-tēr'ō-kliit'ik-al, a. Irregular; anomalous.

Heterodactyle, hē-tēr'ō-dak'til, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, Aaktulos, a finger or toe*]. Having the toes irregular in number or formation.

Heterodox, hē-tēr'ō-dok-s, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and doxa, opinion*]. Contrary to established or generally received opinions; contrary to some recognized standard of opinion, especially in theology; not orthodox. — **Heterodoxy**, hē-tēr'ō-dok-s-ē, adv. In a heterodox manner. — **Heterodoxy**, hē-tēr'ō-dok-s-ē, n. The holding of heterodox opinions; heresy.

Heterodromous, hē-tēr'ō-drō-mŏs, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, dromos, a running*]. *Bot.* running in different directions, as leaves on a stem.

Heterogamous, hē-tēr'ō-gā-mŏs, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, gamos, marriage*]. *Bot.* irregular in regard to the arrangement of the sexes; having forests of different sexes in the same flower-head. — **Heterogamy**, hē-tēr'ō-gā-mi, n. The state or quality of being heterogamous.

Heterogeneous, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-us, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and genos, kind*]. Differing in kind; composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements; opposed to homogeneous. — **Heterogeneously**, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-us-ly, adv. In a heterogeneous manner. — **Alec. Heterogeneous**, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-us-al. — **Heterogeneousness**, Heterogeneousity, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-us-nēs, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-us-ē-tē, n. The state or quality of being heterogeneous.

Heterogenesis, Heterogeny, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-ō-sis, hē-tēr'ō-jē'nē-ō-sis, n. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and genesis, generation*]. *Biol.* spontaneous generation; also, same as *Alternata Generation*.

Heterologous, hē-tēr'ō-lō-gŏs, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and logos, analogy, proportion*]. Different; not analogous or homologous. — **Heterology**, hē-tēr'ō-lō-gi, n. The state or quality of being heterologous; *bot.* want or absence of relation or analogy between

parts; difference in structure from the type or normal form.

Heteromorpho, Heteromorpho, hē-tēr'ō-mōr'fik, hē-tēr'ō-mōr'fus, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, morphē, form*]. Of an irregular or unusual form; having two or more diverse shapes. — **Heteromorphism**, Heteromorpho, hē-tēr'ō-mōr'fiz-əm, hē-tēr'ō-mōr'fiz-ē, n. The state or quality of being heteromorphic; existence under different forms at different stages of development.

Heteronomy, hē-tēr'ō-nō-mi, n. [*Gr. Aeteros, different, nomos, law*]. Subordination to the law of another; opposed to autonomy. — **Heteronomous**, hē-tēr'ō-nō-mŏs, a. Pertaining or relating to heteronomy.

Heteropathic, hē-tēr'ō-pā-th'ik, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, pathos, suffering*]. Allopathic. — **Heteropathy**, hē-tēr'ō-pā-thi, n. ALLOPATHY.

Heterophyllous, hē-tēr'ō-fil'ŏ-lŏs or hē-tēr'ō-fil'ŏ-lus, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, phyllon, leaf*]. *Bot.* having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem.

Heteropod, hē-tēr'ō-pōd, n. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, pous, podos, a foot*]. One of an order of marine molluscs, the most highly organized of the gastropoda, the foot being compressed into a kind of fin. — **Heteropoda**, hē-tēr'ō-pōd-ŏs, a. Pertaining to the heteropoda.

Heteropterous, hē-tēr'ō-ptēr'ŏs, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and pteron, a wing*]. *Entomol.* having wings partly leathery, partly membranous; said of certain hemipterous insects.

Heterotaxy, hē-tēr'ō-tāk'si, n. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, and taxis, arrangement*]. Arrangement other than normal; confused or abnormal arrangement or structure.

Heterotropal, Heterotropous, hē-tēr'ō-trō-pal, hē-tēr'ō-trō-pus, a. [*Gr. Aeteros, other, tropō, to turn*]. *Bot.* having the ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed.

Hetman, hēt'man, n. [*Pol.*], from G. Aauptman, head-man, chieftain. The title of the head (general) of the Cossacks.

Hauristo, hū-ris'tik, a. [*Gr. Aeuristeta, to find out, to add*]. Adding or tending towards discovery or finding out.

Haw, hŏ, pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*. [*A. Sax. Aawdon, D. Aussen, G. Aussen, Icel. Aogva, Dan. Aogve, to hew; akin Aes, Aay*]. To cut or fell with an axe or other like instrument; to shape with a sharp instrument; often with *out*. — **Hewer**, hŏ'ēr, n. One who hews.

Hexachord, hēk-sā-kōrd, n. [*Gr. Aex, six, and chordē, a chord*]. *Mus.* a series of six notes, each rising one degree over the other.

Hexagon, hēk-sā-gŏn, n. [*Gr. Aex, and gŏnia, an angle*]. *Geom.* a figure of six sides and six angles. — **Hexagonal**, hēk-sā-gŏn-al, a. Having six sides and six angles. — **Hexagonally**, hēk-sā-gŏn-al-ly, adv. In the form of a hexagon.

Hexagynia, Hexagynous, hēk-sā-jin'ŏ-an, hēk-sā-jin'ŏ-us, n. [*Gr. Aex, six, and gynē, a female*]. *Bot.* having six styles.

Hexahedron, hēk-sā-hē'drŏn, n. [*Gr. Aex, six, and Aedra, a base or seat*]. A regular solid body of six sides; a cube. — **Hexahedral**, hēk-sā-hē'dral, a. Of the figure of a hexahedron; cubic.

Hexahemeron, hēk-sā-hē'mē-rŏn, n. [*Gr. Aex, six, and Aemera, day*]. The term of six days; the six days' work of creation as described in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hexameter, hēk-sā-mē'tēr, n. [*Gr. Aex, six, and metron, measure*]. *Pros.* a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth normally a dactyl, though sometimes a spondee, and the sixth always a spondee. — **a.** Having six metrical feet. — **Hexametric**, Hexametrical, Hexametral, hēk-sā-mē't'rik, hēk-sā-mē't'rik-al, hēk-sā-mē't'rik-al, n. Consisting of six metrical feet; forming a hexameter. — **Hexametrist**, hēk-sā-mē't'rist, n. One who writes hexameters.

Hexandrian, Hexandrous, hēk-sān'dri-an, hēk-sān'drŏs, n. [*Gr. Aex, six, and andros, a male*]. *Bot.* having six stamens, all of equal or nearly equal length. — **Hexangular**, hēk-sāng'ŏ-lēr, a. [*Gr. Aex, six, and E. angular*]. Having six angles. — **Hexapetalous**, hēk-sā-pet'ā-lŏs, a. [*Gr.*

High-mettled, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent; full of fire.—High-minded, *a.* Proud; arrogant [N.T.]; characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.—High-mindedness, *n.*—Highness, *hi'ness*, *a.* The state or quality of being high; a title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank; used with poss. pron. *His, her, &c.*—High-pressure, *a.* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 80 lbs. on the square inch; said of steam and steam-engines.—High-priest, *a.* Costly; dear.—High-priest, *a.* A chief priest.—High-priestship, *n.* Office of a high-priest.—High-principled, *a.* Of strictly honourable or noble principles; highly honourable.—High-road, *a.* A highway; a much-frequented road.—High-sea, *a. pl.* The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of 3 miles from the shore.—High-seasoned, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.—High-souled, *a.* Having a high or lofty spirit; highly honourable.—High-sounding, *a.* Pompous; ostentatious; bombastic.—High-spirited, *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; manly; sensitive on the point of honour.—High-sprayer, *n.* A horse that lifts its feet well from the ground.—High-strung, *a.* Strung to a high pitch; high-spirited; having some intense emotion.—High-tide, *n.* High-water.—High-toned, *a.* High in tone or pitch; high-principled; noble; elevated.—High-voiced, *a.* Having a voice of a high pitch.—High-water, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also the time when such flow or elevation occurs.—Highway, *hi'wä*, *a.* A public road; a way open to all passengers.—Highwayman, *n.* Highway-robber, *hi'wä-man*, *n.* One who robs on the public road or highway.—High-wrought, *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; inflamed or agitated to a high degree.

HILAR, Under HILUS.

Hilarity, *hi-lar'i-ty*, *n.* [Fr. *hilarité*, from *L. hilaritas*, from *hilaris*, *hilaris*, Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful; hence *hilaritas*.] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gaiety.—Hilarity term, *a.* A law term beginning near the festival of St. Hilary, which is January 13.—Hilarity, *hi-lar'i-ty*, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

Hilching, *hild'ing*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hildan*, to bend, to crouch. A mean cowardly person.—*a.* Cowardly; spiritless. [Shak.]]

Hill, *hil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hül*, *hül*, *a. hill*; O. D. *hülle*, *hül*; same root as *L. collis*, *a. hill*, *collis*, *a. column*.] A natural elevation of less size than a mountain; an eminence rising above the level of the surrounding land; a heap (as a mole-hill).—Hilliness, *hil'i-ness*, *a.* The state of being hilly.—Hillside, *hil'sid*, *a.* The side or declivity of a hill.—Hilltop, *hil'top*, *n.* The top or summit of a hill.—Hilly, *hil'i*, *a.* Abounding with hills.—Hillock, *hil'ok*, *n.* [Dim. of *hill*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.—Hillocky, *hil'ok-ly*, *a.* Abounding or covered with hillocks.

Hilt, *hilt*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hilt*, *hilt*—Icel. *hilt*, Dan. *hilt*, O. H. G. *hilt*; same root as *A. Sax. hiltan*.] The handle of a sword, dagger, &c.—Hilted, *hil'ted*, *a.* Having a hilt: used in composition (as in *hilted sword*).

Hilum, *hil'um*, *n.* [L.] The mark or scar on a seed (as the black patch on the bean) produced by its separation from the plicata.—Hilar, *hil'er*, *a.* Pertaining to the hilum.

Him, *him*, *pron.* [In A. Sax. the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hi*, he and it, afterwards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative sing. masc.; *m* is properly a dative suffix, as in *them*, *whom*.] The dative and objective case of *he*.—Himself, *him-self*, *pron.* An emphatic and reflexive form of the 3d pers. pron. masc.; as, *himself*, he himself; the man himself; told me; it was himself; or he himself; he struck himself. It often implies that the person has command of himself, or is possessed of his natural frame or temper; as, he is not himself at all; he soon came to himself.—By himself, *alone*; unaccompanied.

Himalayan, *him-a-lä-yän* or *hi-mä-lä-yän*,

a. [Sk. *Himä*, snow, and *äyäs*, abode.] Belonging to the Himalayas. *n.* *Himayari*, *Himayaris*, *him-yä-räk*, *him-yä-räk*, *a.* [From *Himayar*, an ancient king of Yemen.] Pertaining to the ancient Arabia of South-east Arabia.—*a.* The language of South-eastern Arabia.

Hin, *hin*, *a.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing about 3 quarts.

Hind, *hind*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hind*—G. and D. *hinde*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *hind*.] The female of the red-deer, the stag being the male.

Hind, *hind*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hine*, *hine*, with *d* affixed, as in *lend*, *ownd*; akin *hine*.] A labouring man attached to a household; an agricultural labourer; a peasant; a rustic.

Hind, *hind*, *a.* [A. Sax. *hind*, *hind*, *hindan*, behind; Goth. *hindana*, *hindar*, O. H. G. *hindar*, G. *hinden*, behind, *hinder*, hind; hence to *hinder*.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows or is behind; in opposition to *fore*—*Hinder*, *hin'dër*, *a.* Belonging to that part which is in the rear; in the rear; following; after.—*Hindmost*, *Hindermost*, *hind'most*, *hin'dër-möst*, *a.* [A. Sax. *hindmost*, *hindmost*—the *most* is a corruption as in *foremost* (which see).] Farthest behind; behind all others; last.—*Hind-head*, *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput.

Hinder, *hin'dër*, *sf.* [A. Sax. *hindrian*, to hinder, from *hindar*, compar. of *hind*, *a.* (which see).] To prevent from proceeding or from starting; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede; to check or retard in progression or motion; to debar; to shut out; to balk; often with *from* and a verbal noun (to *hinder* *him from going*; the *from* sometimes omitted)—*v. t.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.—*Hinderer*, *hin'dër-er*, *n.* One who hinders.—*Hinderance*, *Hinderance*, *hin'dër-ans*, *hin'dër-ans*, *n.* The act of hindering; that which hinders; impediment; obstruction; obstacle.

Hindu, *hindoo*, *hin'dö* or *hin'dö*, *a.* A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan.—*Hinduism*, *hindooism*, *hin'dö-ism*, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; Brahmanism.—*Hindustani*, *hindoo-tanee*, *hin-de-stan's*, *n.* A language of Hindustan, akin to Sanskrit, but having a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, spoken more or less throughout nearly the whole Peninsula.—*Hindi*, *hin'dé*, *a.* A language of Northern India akin to Hindustani, but much more purely Sanskrit.

Hinge, *hinj*, *n.* [Probably from *Aeng*, O. Eng. Prov. E. and Sc. *Aeng*; comp. Prov. E. *Ampel*, a small hinge; D. *Ampel*, a hinge.] The hook or joint on which a door, lid, gate, shutter, and the like turn on the joint of a bivalve shell; *sg.* that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.—*v. t.* To furnish with hinges.—*v. i.* *Hinged*, *hing'ed*. To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hiny, *hin'y*, *n.* [L. *hinus*, Gr. *hinus*, mule.] A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.—*v. t.* [L. *hinio*, to neigh.] To neigh; to whinny.

Hint, *hint*, *n.* [Perhaps from O. E. *henda*, A. Sax. *hentan*, to seize; comp. also Icel. *ymtr*, *a.* muttering.] A notice or occasion (Shak.); a distant allusion or slight mention; a word or two suggesting or insinuating something; a suggestion.—*v. t.* To bring to notice by a hint; to suggest indirectly.—*v. i.* To *hint* is merely to make some reference or allusion that may or may not be apprehended; for consideration.—*v. t.* To make or utter a hint.—*To hint* at, to allude to.—*Hinter*, *hin'tër*, *a.* One who hints.—*Hintingly*, *hin'ting-ly*, *adv.* In a hinting manner.

Hip, *hip*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hipe*—Icel. *huppr*, Dan. *høfte*, Goth. *hupa*, D. *heup*, G. *hülfe*, akin to *heup*, pertaining to *hump*.] The fleshy projecting part of the thigh; the hunch; arch, the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof.—*To have a person on the hip*, to have the advantage over him; to have got some catch on him.—*To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely with great laugh-

ter (O.T.)—*v. t.* *Hipped*, *hipping*. To sprain or dislocate the hip.—*Hip-bath*, *n.* A portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed.—*Hip-joint*, *n.* The joint of the hip, a ball-and-socket joint.—*Hip-rafter*, *n.* The rafter which forms the hip of a roof.—*Hip-roof*, *hip-roof*, *n.* *a.* A roof the ends of which slope inward with the same inclination to the horizon as its two other sides.—*Hip-shot*, *a.* Having the hip dislocated; lame; awkward.

Hip, *hip*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hipe*.] The fruit of the dogrose or wild-brier.

Hip, *hip*, *n.* [Contr. of *hypocondria*.] Hypochondria.—*v. t.* To render hypochondriac or melancholy.—*Hipped*, *hip't*, *p.* and *a.* Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy.—*Hippiatry*, *hip'ish*, *a.* Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac.

Hip, *hip*, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of a call to any one or to arouse attention (Asp. *hip*, Asp. *hura*!).

Hippiatry, *hip'ish-ä-tri*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, and *iatrios*, a physician.] Veterinary surgery.—*Hippiatry*, *hip'ish-ä-trik*, *a.* Pertaining to veterinary surgery; veterinary.—*Hippocampus*, *hip-ö-kam'pus*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, and *kampö*, to bend.] A name of several small fishes of singular form, having the head and foreparts showing some similarity in shape to the head and neck of a horse, and a prehensile tail.

Hippocentaur, *hip-ö-sen'tär*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippokentavros*—*Hippos*, a horse, and *kaentauros*, centaur.] *Myth.* A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hippocras, *hip-ö-kras*, *n.* [Fr. *lit. wine of Hippocrates*.] A medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippocratic, *hip-ö-kra'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born *a. c.* 465.—*Hippocratic face*, the expression which the features assume immediately before death.—*Hippocratism*, *hip-pök'ra-tizm*, *n.* The doctrines or system of Hippocrates.

Hippocrepiform, *hip-ö-krep'i-form*, *a.* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, *kreptis*, a shoe.] *Bot.* Horse-shoe-shaped.

Hippodrome, *hip-ö-dröm*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippodromos*—*Hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.] Anciently, a place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed; a circus.

Hippogriff, *hip-pö-grif*, *hip-ö-grif*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, and *griffo*, a griffin.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffin.

Hippopathology, *hip-ö-pa-thol-ö-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippos*, horse, and *pathology*.] The science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophagy, *hip-pö-fä-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, and *phago*, to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.—*Hippophagist*, *hip-pö-fä-jist*, *n.* One who eats horse-flesh.—*Hippophagous*, *hip-pö-fä-jus*, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopotamus, *hip-ö-pöt-ä-mna*, *a. pl.* Hippopotamuses or Hippopotami, *hip-ö-pöt-ä-mus-es*, *hip-ö-pöt-ä-mi* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.] A hoofed quadruped of great bulk inhabiting lakes and rivers in Africa, being an excellent swimmer and diver, and feeding on herbage.

Hippotherium, *hip-ö-thë-r'i-um*, *n.* [Gr. *Hippos*, a horse, and *therion*, a wild beast.] An extinct quadruped allied to the horse.

Hircine, *Hircinus*, *her'sin*, *her-sin-us*, *a.* [L. *Hircinus*, from *Hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a strong, rank smell like a goat; goatish.

Hire, *hir*, *sf.*—*Hired*, *hir'ed*. [A. Sax. *hira*, from *Afr*, *hire*; Dan. *Ayra*, to hire, *Ayre*, wages, Sw. *Ayra*, G. *Aeser*, hire.] To procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price or equivalent; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to grant the temporary use or service of for compensation; to let: in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively.—*a.* The compensation given for the temporary use of anything; thereward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.—*Hireling*, *hir'ing*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hira-ling*.] One who is hired or who serves

Homoiousian, hō-mō-ou'si-an, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, and *ousios*, being.] A person who maintains that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the *Homoiousians*.

Homopetalous, hō-mō-pet'-a-lus, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *petala*, a petal.] Bot. Having all the petals or florets alike.

Homophone, hō'mō-fōn, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *phōnē*, sound.] A letter or character expressing a like sound with another; a word having the same sound as another; a homonym. — **Homophonous**, hō-mō-fō-nus, a. Of like sound; agreeing in sound but differing in sense. — **Homophony**, hō-mō-fō-ni, n. Sameness of sound.

Homopter, hō-mō-ptēr, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *pteron*, a wing.] A hemipterous insect with wings of same consistence throughout.

Homotaxis, **Homotaxy**, hō-mō-tak'sis, hō-mō-tak'si, n. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *taxis*, arrangement.] Agreement in arrangement; *geom.*, agreement in the arrangement of strain in different localities. — **Homotaxial**, hō-mō-tak'si-al, a. Pertaining to homotaxis.

Homotoxic, hō-mō-tō-nus, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *toxos*, tone.] Of the same course or tenor; applied to diseases.

Homotropical, **Homotropous**, hō-mō-tō-pal, hō-mō-tō-pus, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *tropos*, turn, direction.] Bot. Directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs.

Homotypic, hō-mō-tīp, a. [Gr. *hōmos*, same, *typos*, type.] A part or organ of animal corresponding to or forming a repetition of another part (as on the right and left sides). — **Homotypal**, **Homotypic**, hō-mō-tī-pal, hō-mō-tī-pik, a. Forming a homotypic. — **Homotypy**, hō-mō-tī-pi, n. The existence of homotypies.

Homonculus, **Homonculus**, hō-mung'kul, hō-mung'kō-lus, n. [L. dim. of *homo*, a man.] A mannikin; a dwarf.

Hone, hōn, n. [A. Sax. *Ada*, fcel. *hein*, Sw. *Äsa*, a hone, a whetstone; root seen in *Skr.* *co*, to sharpen, and in *L.* *conus*, a cone.] A stone of a fine grain; used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge. — *v.* To sharpen on a hone.

Honest, on'est, a. [O. Fr. *honestus* (Fr. *honesté*), fr. m. *L.* *honestus*, from *honor*, *honor*, *honor*.] Fair in dealing with others; free from trickishness, fraud, or theft; upright; just; equitable; sincere, candid, or unreserved; honourable; reputable; chaste or virtuous; pleasant-looking in features. — **Honestly**, on'est-ly, adv. In an honest manner. — **Honesty**, on'est-i, n. The state or quality of being honest; integrity; uprightness; fairness; candour.

Honey, hun'i, n. [A. Sax. *Asung* = D. and *G.* *hōmig*, fcel. *Asung*, honey.] A sweet, viscid juice, collected from flowers by several kinds of insects, especially bees; *sp.* sweetness or pleasantness; as a word of endearment, sweet one; darling. — *v.* To become sweet; to become complimentary or fawning. — *s.* To cover with or as with honey; to make agree-able; to sweeten. — **Honey-bee**, n. A bee that produces honey; the hive-bee. — **Honey-comb**, n. The wax structure formed by bees for the reception of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. — **Honey-combed**, a. Formed like a honey-comb; perforated with or containing many cavities. — **Honey-dew**, n. A sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew; a kind of molasses. — **Honeyed**, **Honeyed**, hun'i-d, p. and *a.* Covered with or as with honey; hence, sweet; full of compliments or tender words. — **Honeysuckles**, hun'i-d-nez, n. — **Honeymoon**, hun'i-mūn, n. The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair before settling down in a home of their own. — **Honey-mouthed**, **Honey-tongued**, a. Soft or smooth in speech. — **Honey-suckle**, hun'i-suk-l, n. [From children sucking the honey out of the nectary.] The popular name for a genus of upright or climbing shrubs, one species of which is a well-known British plant, known also by the name of woodbine.

Hong, hong, n. [Chinese *hong, kang*.] The Chinese name for foreign factories or mercantile houses. — **Hong merchants**, a body of eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans.

Honour, **Honor**, on'ēr, n. [O. Fr. *honor*, *honor*, Fr. *honneur*, from *L.* *honor*, *honor*, honour, whence, *honestus*, honest.] Esteem paid to worth; high estimation; reverence; veneration; any mark of respect or estimation by words or actions; dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; reputation; good name; a nice sense of what is right, just, and true; scorn of meanness; a particular virtue, as bravery or integrity in men and chastity in females; one who or that which is a source of glory or esteem; he who or that which confers dignity (as *honor* to his country); title or privilege of rank or birth; one of the highest trump cards, as the ace, king, queen, or knave; a title of address or respect now restricted, except among the vulgar, to the holders of certain offices (e.g. judges); *with his, your, &c.*; (*pl.*) civilities paid, as at an entertainment; (*pl.*) academic and university distinction or pre-eminence. — **Honours of war**, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out of a camp or intrenchments armed and with colours flying. — **An affair of honour**, a dispute to be decided by a duel. — **Word of honour**, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace. — **Debt of honour**, a debt, as a bet, for which no security is required or given except that implied by honourable dealing. — **Maid of honour**, a lady whose duty it is to attend a queen in public. — *s.* To regard or treat with honour; to revere; to respect; to reverence; to bestow honour upon; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to render illustrious; *com.* to accept and pay when due (to *honor* a bill of exchange). — **Honorarium**, on'er-ā-ri-um, n. [L. *honorarium* (*davum*, gift, understood).] A fee to a professional gentleman for professional services. — **Honorary**, on'er-a-ri, a. [L. *honorarius*.] Done or made in honour; indicative of honour; intended merely to confer honour (an *honorarius* desire); possessing a title or post without performing services, or without receiving benefit or reward (an *honorarius* secretary or treasurer). — **Honorable**, on'er-ī-fik, a. Conferring honour. — **Honourable**, **Honorable**, on'er-a-bl, a. Worthy of being honoured; estimable; illustrious or noble; actuated by principles of honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; regarded with esteem; accompanied with marks of honour or testimonials of esteem; possessing a title or directed to a just and proper end; not base; a title of distinction applied to certain members of noble families, persons in high position, &c., *right honourable* being a higher grade. — **Honourableness**, on'er-a-bl-ness, n. The state of being honourable. — **Honourably**, on'er-a-bl-ly, adv. In an honourable manner. — **Honourer**, on'er-ēr, n. One who honours. — **Honourless**, on'er-les, a. Destitute of honour; not honoured.

Hood, hūd, n. [A. Sax. *hōd* = D. *hōed*, G. *Aut*, a hat; allied to E. *hood*; G. *hūden*, D. *hōeden*, to protect; *Skr.* *chad*, to cover.] A soft covering for the head worn by females and children; a part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head; a cowl; a similar appendage to a cloak or overcoat; an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown; a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry; anything that resembles a hood in form or use. — *v.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood on; to cover or hide. — **Hooded**, hūd'ed, p. and *a.* Covered with or wearing a hood; bot. cucullate; resembling a hood in shape. — **Hooded crow**, a crow of grayish colour with a black head; the Royston crow. — **Hooded snake**, the cobra-de-capella. — **Hood-mould**, **Hood-moulding**, n. A dripstone. — **Hoodwink**, hūd'wīng, *v.* To blind by covering the eyes; to blindfold; to deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

Hoof, hōf, n. pl. **Hoofs**, rarely; **Hoves**,

hōvs. [A. Sax. *hōf*, fcel. *hōf*, D. *hōyf*, Dan. *hōv*, G. *hōf*.] The horny substance that covers the feet or the digits of the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, deer, &c. — **Hoof-bound**, a. **Ferriery**, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, which occasions pain and lameness. — **Hoofed**, hōf'ed, a. Furnished with hoofs. — **Hoofless**, hōf'less, a. Destitute of hoofs. — **Hoof-mark**, n. The mark or trace left by a hoof.

Hook, huk, n. [A. Sax. *hōc*, a hook, a crook = D. *hook*, fcel. *hōki*, G. *haken*, O. H. G. *hako*, a hook; same root as *hang*, *hake*, *hockey*, *huckles-bone*, *hackle*.] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, or sustaining anything; any similar appliance; a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for lopping; a small metallic fastener for dresses catching in an eye. — **By hook or by crook**, by some means or other. — **On one's own hook**, on one's own account or responsibility. (Colloq.) — *v.* To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; to bend into the form of a hook; to furnish with hooks; to catch by artifice; to entrap. — *v.* To bend; to be curving; to catch into something. — **Hook-beaked**, **Hook-billed**, a. Having a curved beak or bill; *curvirostris*. — **Hook-bill**, n. The curved beak of a bird; a bill-hook with a curved end. — **Hooked**, huk'ed or huk't, p. and *a.* Shaped or curved like a hook. — **Hookedness**, huk'ed-ness, n. A state of being hooked; incurvation. — **Hooker**, huk'ēr, n. One who or that which hooks. — **Hook-nose**, n. A curved nose. — **Hook-nosed**, a. Having a curved or aquiline nose.

Hookah, hō'ka, n. [Ar.] A tobacco pipe with a long pliable tube and water vase, so constructed that the smoke passes through the water before being inhaled.

Hooker, huk'ēr, n. [D. *hōcker*, *hookwood*.] An Irish fishing-smack.

Kooligan, hō'il-gan, n. [Irish personal name.] A street rough or rowdy.

Hoop, hūp, n. [A. Sax. *hōp*, Fr. *hōp*, D. *hōep*; akin *Aswmp*.] A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes; a combination of circles of thin whalebone or other elastic material used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale; a crinoline. — *s.* To bind or fasten with hoops. — **Hooper**, hū'pēr, n. One who hoops.

Hoop, hūp, *v.* [Fr. *hōoper*, to whoop; same as *whoop*.] To whoop; to shout. — *s.* A shout. — **Hooper**, hū'pēr, n. The wild swan, so called from its cry. — **Hooping-cough**, n. A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterised by a violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *hoop*.

Hoopes, **Hoopes**, hō'pē, hū'pē, n. [Fr. *hōppe*, *hōppes*, Gr. *hōppa*, *hōppes*; names given from its cry.] A beautiful bird with a crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure, found in Europe and North Africa.

Hoop, hōt, *v.* [From the sound; comp. Fr. *hōuter*, to call, to cry.] To cry out or shout in contempt; to cry as an owl. — *s.* To utter cries or shouts in contempt of; to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at. — *s.* A cry or shout in contempt; the cry of an owl.

Hop, hōp, *s.* — **Hopped**, **hopping**. [A. Sax. *hōppan* = fcel. and Sw. *hōppe*, D. *hōppen*, G. *hōpfen*, to hop; akin *hobble*, *hobby*.] To move by successive leaps; to leap or spring on one foot; to skip, as birds; to limp; to dance. — *s.* A leap on one leg; a jump; a spring; a dance or dancing party (colloq.). — **Hopper**, hōp'ēr, n. One who hops; a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so named from its moving or shaking; any similar contrivance; a boat having a compartment with a movable bottom to convey matter dredged up and deposit it in deep water. — **Hop-scotch**, n. A children's game which consists in hopping over scoops or scoches on the ground.

Hop, hōp, n. [D. *hōp*, *hōppe*, G. *hōpfen*, hop.] A climbing plant of the hemp family,

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tubs, tub, bull;

oil, pound; n. Sc. above — the Fr. n.

whose female flowers are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep.—*s. t.*
-hoppet, hopping. To mix hops with.
-s. t. To pick or gather hops.—*Hoppine,*
hop'bin, n. The climbing or twining stem
of the hop-plant.—*Hoppes,* hop'et, *n.* An
oven or kiln for drying hops.—*Hop-*
picker, n. One who picks or gathers hops.—
Hop-pocket, n. A coarse, heavy wrapper
for containing hops, used as a measure for
hops—1½ to 2 cwt.—*Hop-peis, n.* A pole
or stake for the stem of the hop-plant to
climb.—*Hoppy, hop'i, a.* Abounding with
hops; having the flavour of hops.

Hope, hōp, n. [A. Sax. *hōpa*—D. *hōop*, Sw.
hopp, Dan. *hōop*, *hope*; G. *hōffen*, to hope;
possibly akin to L. *cupio*, to desire.] A
desire of some good, accompanied with at
least a slight expectation of obtaining it;
or a belief that it is obtainable; expecta-
tion of something desirable; confidence in
a future event; trust; that which gives
hope; one in whom trust; or confidence is
placed; the object of hope; the thing hoped
for.—*Forlorn Hopes.* Under *FORLORN*.
-s. t.
-hope, hoping. [A. Sax. *hōpan*, D.
hōpen, to hope.] To entertain or indulge
hope; to have confidence; to trust.—*s. t.* To
entertain hope for; to desire with expecta-
tion.—*Hopeful, hōp'fūl, a.* Full of or en-
tertaining hope; having qualities which
excite hope; promising.—*n.* A boy or young
man, the *hops* of his parents; often with
the epithet *young*, and used sarcastically.
-Hopefully, hōp'fūl-i, adv. In a hopeful
manner.—*Hopefulness, hōp'fūl-nes, n.* The
state or quality of being hopeful, or of
furnishing ground for hope.—*Hopeless,*
hōp'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; giving no
ground of hope.—*Hopelessly, hōp'les-i,*
adv. In a hopeless manner.—*Hopeless-*
ness, hōp'les-nes, n.—*Hopey, hōp'ē, n.*
One that hopes.—*Hopefully, hōp'ing-i,*
adv. With hope; hopefully.

Hoplite, hōp'līt, n. [Gr. *hoplītēs*, from
hoplon, a weapon.] A heavy-armed soldier
of ancient Greece.

Hopper, Under Hop.
Hoppie, hōp'ē, s. t. [From *hop*, to leap; also
in form *hobbie*.] To tie the feet of (a horse)
near together to prevent leaping or run-
ning; to hobble.—*n.* A fetter for the legs
of grazing horses or other animals.

Horary, hō'rā, n. [L. *hora*, an hour.]
Pertaining to the hours; occur-
ring once an hour; hourly.—*Hours, hō'rē,*
n. A book of devotions for fixed hours.
Horatian, hō'rā'ti-ān, a. Relating to or re-
sembling the Latin poet Horace (Horatius)
or his poetry.

Horde, hōrd, n. [Fr. *horde*, from Turk. and
Per. ordā, court, camp, horde.] A tribe,
clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads;
a wandering tribe; hence, a gang; a migra-
tory crew; rabble.—*s. t.* To live in hordes;
to huddle together.

Horshound, hōr'hōund, n. [A. Sax. *Adra-*
hōrus—*Adr*, hoar, and *hōrus*, the generic
name of these plants.] The popular name
of several European plants of the mint
family, one of which, white horshound,
has an aromatic smell and bitter taste,
and has been much in use for coughs and
asthma. Written also *Hoarshound*.

Horizon, hō'rī-zōn, n. [Gr. *horizon*, from
horisō, to bound, from *horos*, a limit; lit.
that which bounds.] The circle which
bounds that part of the earth's surface
visible to a spectator from a given point;
the apparent junction of the earth and
sky: called the *visible* or *apparent hori-*
zon; an imaginary great circle, parallel to
this, whose plane passes through the cen-
tre of the earth: called the *celestial hori-*
zon.—*On the same horizon, poet.* said of
fossils or strata which appear to be of the
same age.—*Horizontāl, hō'rī-zōn'tāl, a.*
pertaining to the horizon; on the same or
a parallel plane with the horizon; on a
level; measured or contained in the plane
of the horizon (*horizontāl distance*).—*Horiz-*
ontality, hō'rī-zōn'tāl'i-ti, n. The state
of being horizontal.—*Horizontally, hō'rī-*
zōn'tāl-i, adv. In a horizontal direction
or position.

Horn, hōrn, n. [A. Sax. *hōrn*, a horn, a
trumpet—Icel. Sw. Dan. and G. *hōrn*, D.
hōrn, Goth. *hōrn*; cog. W. and Armor.

corn, L. *cornu*, Gr. *kerus*—horn. *Hornet*
is a derivative, and *hōrn* is akin.] A hard
projecting appendage growing on the
heads of certain animals, and particularly
on cloven-hoofed quadrupeds; the materi-
al of which such horns are composed; a
wind-instrument of music, originally made
of horn; a drinking-cup of horn; a utensil
for holding powder for immediate use, ori-
ginally made of horn; a powder-flask;
something similar to a horn; the feeler of
an insect, snail, &c.; an extremity of the
moon when waxing or waning.—*To draw*
in the horns, to repress one's ardour, or to
restrain pride, in allusion to the habit of
the snail withdrawing its feelers when
startled.—*Hornbeam, hōrn'bēm, n.* A
small hushy tree of the oak family, with
a hard white wood.—*Horn-beast, n.* An
animal with horns. [Sax.]—*Hornbill,*
hōrn'bīl, *n.* A name of certain birds with
very large bills surmounted by an extra-
ordinary horny protuberance.—*Horn-*
blende, hōrn'blēnd, n. [G. *horn*, horn,
and *blende*, blende (from *blenden*, to dazzle),
from its horny and glittering appearance.]
A dark green or black lustrous mineral
of several varieties, an important constituent
of several rocks.—*Hornblende, hōrn-blēn-*
dik, a. Containing hornblende; resem-
bling hornblende.—*Horn-blower, n.* One
that blows a horn.—*Hornbook, hōrn'būk,*
n. In former times, a child's alphabet
book or primer, with a transparent sheet
of horn placed over the single page of
which it usually consisted, the whole
being fixed to a wooden frame.—*Horned,*
hōrn'd, *a.* Having horns or projections
resembling them (the *horned moon*).—
Horned-beast, n. The gnu.—*Hornedness,*
hōrn'd-nes, *n.* The state of being horned.
-Horned-screamer, n. A South American
grallatorial bird, with a long, slender,
movable horn projecting from its fore-
head.—*Horned-worm, n.* One who works
or deals in horns; one who blows a horn.—
Horn-fish, hōrn'fīsh, n. The garfish or
sea-needle.—*Hornless, hōrn'les, a.* Hav-
ing no horns.—*Horn-mad, a.* Outrageous;
stark mad; in allusion to a mad bull.—
Horn-owl, hōrn'ōwl, n. One of those
owls that have two tufts of feathers on the
head.—*Hornpipe, hōrn'pīp, n.* A musical
instrument formerly popular in Wales; a
lively dance tune; a sprightly dance, usu-
ally performed by one person.—*Hornstone,*
hōrn'stōn, *n.* A siliceous stone, a variety
of quartz.—*Hornwork, hōrn'wōrk, n.* For-
tification work, a work with one front only,
thrown out beyond the glacis, which front consists
of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain.
-Horny, hōrn'i, a. Consisting of or com-
posed of horn; resembling horn in ap-
pearance or composition; exhibiting hard-
ened skin or callosities (a *horny fist*);
having horns.

Hornet, hōrn'ēt, n. [A. Sax. *hōrnet*, from
hōrn, a horn, from its antennae or horns,
or because its buzzing is compared to the
blowing of a horn; G. *hōrnet*, a hornet.]
The largest species of wasp found in Brit-
ain, the sting of which is very painful;
hence, any one who gives particular an-
noyance.

Horography, hō'rōg'rā-fī, n. [Gr. *hōra*,
hour, and *grapō*, to write.] An account
of the art of constructing instruments for
showing the hours; horology.—*Horologe,*
hō'rō-lōj, *n.* [Fr. *horologe*, L. *horologium*,
Gr. *horologion*—*hōra*, hour, and *lōgō*, to
tell.] A piece of mechanism for indicat-
ing the hours of the day; a time-piece of
any kind.—*Horologer, hō'rō-lōj-er, n.* A
maker or vender of clocks and watches; one versed in
or who writes on horology.—*Horologic,*
hō'rō-lōj'īk, hō'rō-lōj'īkāl, *a.* Pertaining
to horology; bot. opening and
closing at certain hours: said of flowers.—
Horology, hō'rō-lōj-i, n. The science of
measuring time; the art of constructing
machines for measuring time, as clocks,
watches, dial.—*Horometer, hō'rō-mē-*
t-er, n. An instrument to measure time.—
Horometrical, hō'rō-mē't-ri-kāl, a. Be-
longing to horometry.—*Horometry, hō-*
rō-mē't-ri, n. The art of measuring time
by hours and subordinate divisions.—

Horoscope, hō'rōskōp, n. [Gr. *hōroskōpos*—
hōra, hour, and *skōpos*, to view.] A scheme
or figure of the heavens at a given time,
used by astrologers to foretell future
events and the fortunes of persons, ac-
cording to the position of the stars at the
time of their birth.—*Horoscopic, hō'rō-*
skōp'īst, n. One versed in horoscopy.—
Horoscopic, hō'rōskōp'īk, a. Relating to
horoscopy.—*Horoscopy, hō'rōskōp-i, n.*
The predicting of future events by the
disposition of the stars and planets.

Horrible, hōr'ribl, a. [L. *horribilis*, from
horrore, to horrify or stand on end, to be
terrified; akin to *horreo*, shaggy, *horreo*,
hirsute.] Exciting or tending to excite
horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hid-
eous.—*Horrent, hōr'rēt, a.* [L. *horrens*,
horrens.] Bristling.—*Horribleness, hōr-*
ribl-nes, n. The state or quality of being
horrible.—*Horribly, hōr'ribl-i, adv.* In a
horrible manner; excessively; very much.
-Horrid, hōr'rid, a. [L. *horridus*, from
horreo.] Fitted to excite horror; dread-
ful; hideous; shocking; very offensive
(colloq.).—*Horridly, hōr'rid-i, adv.* In a
horrid manner.—*Horridness, hōr'rid-nes,*
n. The quality of being horrid.—*Horrible,*
hōr'ribl, *a.* [L. *horribilis*.] Causing hor-
ror.—*Horriety, hōr'rib-i, s. t.*—*Horriety,*
hōr'rib-i, *s. t.* [L. *horreo*, facio, to make.]
To strike or impress with horror.—*Horripila-*
tion, hōr'ri-pī-lā'shōn, n. [L. *horreo*, to
bristle, *pilus*, hair.] The bristling or
standing on end of the hair.—*Horror, hōr-*
ror, n. [L. from *horreo*.] A powerful feel-
ing of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shud-
dering with terror and loathing; that
which excites horror or something frightful
or shocking.—*The Horrors, a.* state of ex-
treme agitation felt by a drunkard on the
withdrawal of the customary stimulus.—
Horror-stricken, hōr'rōr-strīk, a. Struck
with horror.

Horse, hōrs, n. [A. Sax. *hōrs*—Icel. *hōrs*,
hōrs, O. H. G. *hōrs*, G. *ross*, D. *ros*, allied to
Skr. *Arca*, neighing, or to L. *curro*, to run.]
A well-known quadruped, the most im-
portant to man of all animals that are
used as beasts of burden and of draught;
the male animal, in distinction from the
female called a mare; cavalry; troops serv-
ing on horseback (in this sense no plural
termination); a wooden frame with legs
for supporting something; *navy*, a rope
attached to a yard to support the sailors
while they loose, reef, or furl the sails.—
[Horse, in compounds, often implies large-
ness or coarseness; as horse-chestnut, horse-
plow.] To take horse, to mount or set out
on horseback.—s. t.—*Horsed, horsing.* To
provide with a horse; to supply a horse or
horses for; to sit astride; to bestride (Sax.).
-Horse-artillery, n. *Milit. field-artillery*
with lighter guns than ordinary field-
artillery, and all the gunners mounted.—
Horseback, hōrs'bak, n. The back of a
horse; that part on which the rider sits;
generally in the phrase on *horseback*, that
is, mounted or riding on a horse.—*Horse-*
barracks, n. pl. Barracks for cavalry.—
Horse-box, n. A closed carriage for trans-
porting horses by railway.—*Horse-break-*
er, n. One whose employment is to break
or train horses.—*Horse-chestnut, n.* A
well-known tree with beautiful flowers,
often planted for ornament, the nuts of
which have been used as food for animals.
-Horse-cloth, n. A cloth to cover a horse.
-Horse-dealer, n. One who buys and
sells horses.—*Horse-doctor, n.* One who
treats the diseases of horses; a farrier.—
Horse-drench, n. A dose of physic for a
horse; the instrument by which it is ad-
ministered.—*Horsefish, hōrs'fīsh, n.* The
fish of a horse; horses generally; a species
of mahogany.—*Horsefly, hōrs'fī, n.* A
large fly that sucks the blood of man and
beasts.—*Horse-guards, n. pl.* A body of cavalry
for guards.—*The Horse-guard, n.* the public
office appropriated to the departments
under the commander-in-chief of the Brit-
ish army; the military authorities at the
head of the British war department, in
contradistinction to the civil chief, who is
the secretary at-war.—*Horse-hair, n. sing.*
and *pl.* The hair of horses, more particu-
larly of the mane and tail.—*Horse-lee, a.*

(the House of Lords); a quorum of a legislative body; the audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; a firm or commercial establishment; a twelfth part of the heavens, as divided for astrological purposes.—*House of call*, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, and where the unemployed can be hired.—*House of correction*, a bridewell.—*House of God*, a church; a temple.—*To bring down the house*, to draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.—*To keep house*, to maintain an independent family establishment.—*v.t.*—*House*, *housing* (house). To put or receive into a house; to provide with a dwelling or residence; to shelter; to cause to take shelter.—*v.t.* To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode.—*House-agent*, *House-factor*, *n.* One employed to sell or let houses, collect the rents of them, &c.—*House-breaker*, *n.* One who breaks into a house with a felonious intent; a burglar.—*House-breaking*, *n.* Burglary.—*House-carpenter*, *n.* A carpenter chiefly employed on the wood-work of houses.—*House-dog*, *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.—*House-fly*, *n.* A well-known two-winged fly common in dwelling-houses.—*Household*, *house'hôld*, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government; house; family.—*a.* Pertaining to the house and family; domestic.—*Household gods*, gods presiding over the house or family among the ancient Romans; hence, objects endeared to one from being associated with home.—*Household troops*, *Household brigades*, troops whose special duty it is to attend the sovereign and guard the metropolis.—*Householder*, *house'hôlder*, *n.* The chief of a household; the occupier of a house.—*House-keeper*, *house'kêp'er*, *n.* A householder; a head female servant in a household; a female who looks after a person's household.—*Housekeeping*, *house'kê-ping*, *n.* The management of domestic concerns; the maintenance of a household.—*House-look*, *n.* A well-known plant which grows on the tops of houses and on walls, and the fleshy leaves of which are applied to bruises and other sores.—*Houseless*, *house'less*, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.—*Houselessness*, *house'less-ness*, *n.* The condition of being houseless.—*Housemaid*, *house'mâd*, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.—*House-room*, *house'rôm*, *n.* Room or accommodation in a house.—*House-steward*, *n.* A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household.—*House-warming*, *n.* A merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.—*Housewife*, *house'wif* or *less* formally *hur'if*, *n.* The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs; a little case for needles, thread, scissors, &c.; a huswife.—*Housewifely*, *house'wif-ly*, *a.* Pertaining to or like a housewife; thrifty.—*Housewifery*, *house'wif-ry* or *hur'if-ry*, *n.* The business or management of a housewife.

House, *houz*, *n.* [A. Sax. *husel*, offering, sacrament; Goth. *husel*.] The eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—*v.t.* To administer the eucharist or sacrament to.—*Houseing*, *houz'ing*, *n.* Pertaining to the eucharist or sacrament.—*Houseing cloth*, a cloth of gold or silver used to cover the rails before the altar during communion.

Housing, *houz'ing*, *n.* [From Fr. *hous*, covering, a horse-cloth; from D. *hous*, husk or shell; akin *holster*, *hull*, *husk*.] A cloth laid over a saddle; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.

Howe, *hóv*, *pret.* of *Acove*.

Howl, *hou-el*, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *hof*, a house; a dwelling=icel. *hof*, a hall, G. *hof*, a court, a farm.] A poor cottage; a small mean house.

Howr, *hou'er*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hove*, to abide, to linger, same origin as *howl*.] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing; to be in doubt or hesitation; to be irresolute; to move to and fro threateningly or watchingly (an army

covering on our borders).—*Howringly*, *hou'er-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

How, *hou*, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hu*, *how*, *why*, instrumental case of *hwa*, *hwot*, who, what; really the same word as *why*.] In what manner; by what means or method; to what degree or extent; by what measure or quantity (*how long*, *how much* better; *in what* state, condition, or plight. Be- sides what being used as an interrogative, direct or indirect, it is sometimes used interjectionally, or even substantively (the *how* and *why* of it).—*Howbeit*, *hou-be'it*, *adv.* (*How*, *be*, and *it*.) However it be; be it as it may; nevertheless; however.—*Howe'er*, *hou-ev'er*, *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.—*Howe'er*, *hou-ev'er*, *adv.* or *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.—*Howsoever*, *hou-so-ev'er*, *adv.* or *conj.* In what manner soever; however.

Howdah, *hou'da*, *n.* [Hind. and Ar. *hau-dah*.] A seat erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in; usually covered overhead.

Howitzer, *hou'it-er*, *n.* [From G. *haubitze*, from Bohem. *hauvice*, originally a sling.] A short piece of ordnance, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges.

Howl, *hou-l*, *v.t.* [An imitative word = D. *hulden*, G. *hulden*, Dan. *hyle*, to howl; comp. L. *ululo*, Gr. *oulyso*, to wail, to howl; akin owl, L. *ulula*, an owl.] To utter a loud, protracted, mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf; to produce any similar sound, as to wail; to wail or lament (N.Y.H.—*v.t.* To utter in a loud or mournful tone.—*a.* The cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound; a cry of distress.—*Howler*, *hou-l'er*, *n.* One who howls; a name given to a monkey of South America from its cry.—*Howling*, *hou'ling*, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts; dreary (a *howling wilderness*).

Howlet, *hou'let*, *n.* [From *owl*, with A prefixed through the influence of *howl*.] An owl; a owl.

Hoy, *hoi*, *n.* [D. and G. *hoy* (pron. *hoi*); Dan. *hoy*.] A small coating vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.—*Hoyman*, *hou'man*, *n.* One who navigates a hoy.

Hoy, *hoi*, *interj.* Ho! halloo! an exclamation designed to attract attention.

Hoyden, *hoi'dn*, *n.* and *a.* Hoizn.

Hub, *hub*, *n.* [Hob.] The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set; the nave; a block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel; a mark at which quoits, &c., are cast; the hill of a weapon.

Bubble-bubble, *hub'l-hub'l*, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise—hence its name; a hookah.

Hubbub, *hub'ub*, *n.* [Imitative of confused noise.] A noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar.

Huckaback, *huk'e-bak*, *n.* [Originally linen *huckled* or *huckstered* by being carried on the back.] A kind of linen cloth with raised figures on it, used principally for towels.

Huckle, *huk'l*, *n.* [Connected with *hook*; lit. a thing bent or hooked; akin *huckster*.] The hip; a hunch or part projecting like the hip.—*Huckle-backed*, *a.* Having round shoulders; hump-backed.—*Huckle-bone*, *n.* The hip-bone.

Huckster, *huk'ster*, *n.* [Akin to *hawker*; the name was given from the bending of the back in carrying a pack; comp. D. *hucksen*, to squat, *huckser*, a hawker; G. *hocken*, to take on the back; Dan. *hokre*, to huckster; *huckie*, *hook*, are also akin.] A retailer of small articles; a hawker; one who higgles.—*v.t.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; to higgle.—*v.t.* To hawk or peddle; to make a matter of bargain.—*Hucksterage*, *huk'ster-aj*, *n.* The business of a huckster.—*Hucksterer*, *huk'ster-er*, *n.* A huckster.

Huddle, *hud'l*, *v.t.*—*Huddled*, *huddling*. [Same word as G. *huelen*, Dan. *huel*, D. *huelen*, to bang; akin *hustle*.] To crowd or press together without order or regularity; to hustle.—*v.t.* To crowd together without order; to produce in a hurried

manner; often with *up*; to put hastily and carelessly; to put on in haste and disorder (to *huddle* on one's clothes).—*a.* A crowd or crowded confused mass; confusion.—*Huddler*, *hud'ler*, *n.* One who huddles.

Indihrastie, *hi-di-hras'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling in style the poem *Hudibras*, by Samuel Butler.

Kue, *hu*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hru*, *Acove*, appearance; Sw. *ky*, colour; Goth. *hru*, shape, show.] Colour, or shade of colour; dye; tint; painting; a compound of one or more colours forming an intermediate shade.—*Knead*, *hud*, *a.* Having a hue or colour.—*Kneadless*, *hu'less*, *a.* Destitute of hue or colour.

Kne, *hu*, *n.* [Fr. *Acuer*, to hoot, to shout; akin *Acoul*.] A shouting or clamour; used only in the phrase *Acue and cry*, which is the outcry raised, or public warning at once given, by a person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed.

Kuff, *huf*, *n.* [An imitative word meaning lit. to blow, to puff; comp. *whiff*.] A fit of peevishness or petulance; anger at some offence, real or fancied; one filled with a false opinion of his own importance.—*To take kuff*, *to take offence*.—*v.t.* To swell or puff up; to treat with insolence; to bully; to make angry.—*a.t.* To swell up; to blister; to take offence.—*Kuffiness*, *huf'ness*, *huf'ish*, *huf'ish-ly*, *adv.* In a huffish manner.—*Kuffishness*, *huf'ish-ness*, *n.*—*Kuffy*, *huf'ly*, *a.* Puffed up; swelled; arrogant or insolent; easily offended.

Kug, *hug*, *v.t.*—*Kugged*, *hugging*. [Origin doubtful; comp. Ital. *hugga*, to soothe, to comfort; D. *huggen*, to coax; Dan. *hugge*, to squat.] To press closely with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp to the breast; to grasp or grip; as in wrestling; to cherish in the mind (to *hug* delusions); to keep close to (to *hug* the land in sailing); *ref.* to congratulate one's self.—*v.t.* To lie close; to crowd together (Shak.).—*a.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe.—*Hugger*, *hug'er*, *n.* One who hugs.

Huge, *huj*, *a.* [O.E. *hugge*, also *hoggie*; comp. O. Fr. *ahuge*, *hugge*; origin unknown.] Having an immense bulk; very large or great; enormous; very great in any respect (a *huge* difference).—*Hugely*, *huj'ly*, *adv.* In a huge manner.—*Hugeness*, *huj'ness*, *n.* The state of being huge.

Hugger-mugger, *hug'er-mug'er*, *n.* [Comp. *Aug*, to lie close; obsolete *Augger*, to lurk; N. *Augger*, secrecy.] Concealment; privacy; secrecy.—*a.* clandestine; sly; confused; slovenly.

Huguenot, *hu'ge-not*, *n.* [Fr.; probably corrupted from G. *eidgenos*, a confederate, there being found various early forms, such as *Aigenosot*, *eidgenosot*, *eidgenosot*, *eidgenosot*, &c.] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.—*Huguenotism*, *hu'ge-not-izm*, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots.

Hulk, *hulk*, *n.* [Same word as D. *hulk*, G. *hulk*, *hulk*, Sw. *hulk*, a kind of ship, from L. *hulk*, *hulk*, from Gr. *hulkos*, a ship of burden, from *hulkos*, to draw.] A heavy ship; the body of a ship; the body of an old ship laid by as unfit for service; something bulky or unwieldy.—*The hulks*, old or dismantled ships, formerly used as prisons.—*Hulking*, *hulky*, *hul'king*, *hul'ki*, *a.* Large and clumsy of body; unwieldy; loutish.

Hull, *hul*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hul*, a hull or hock; akin G. *hul*, a covering, Goth. *huljan*, to cover; same root as in *hull*, *holster*.] The outer covering of something, particularly of fruit, grain, &c.; the husk; the body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.—*Hull down*, said of a ship when so distant that her hull is below the horizon.—*v.t.* To deprive of the hull or hull; to pierce the hull of, as with a cannon-ball.—*Huller*, *hu'ler*, *n.* One who hulls; a machine for separating seeds from their hulls.—*Hully*, *hul'ly*, *a.* Having husks or pods.

Hullabaloo, *hul'ba-ba-loo*, *n.* [Imitative of

confused noise; comp. *hurry-burry*.] Up-
 pour; noisy confusion.
 Hullo, *hul-lo*, *interj.* [Same as *halloo*.]
 An exclamation to call attention.
 Hum, *hum*, *v.* — *Hummed*, *Humming*. [Im-
 itative of sound; comp. *U. humina*, *hum-
 men*, *D. hummelen*, to hum. *Hum-bles*,
Humbug, *Humdrum* are connected.] To
 make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of
 a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to
 buzz; to give utterance to a similar sound
 with the mouth; to mumble; to make a
 drawing, inarticulate sound in speaking.
 — *v.t.* To stug in a low voice; to murmur
 without articulation. — *n.* The noise made
 by bees or any similar sound; a buzz; any
 inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing
 sound; a murmur of applause; a low inarti-
 culate sound uttered by a speaker —
interj. A sound with a pause, implying
 doubt and deliberation; the same. — *Hum-
 ming*, *hum'ing*, *n.* The sound of that
 which hums; a buzzing; a low murmuring
 sound. — *Humming-bird*, *n.* A name given
 to the individuals of a family of minute
 and beautiful birds, from the sound of
 their wings in flight. — *Humming-top*, *n.*
 A hollow spinning top, which, when spun,
 emits a loud humming noise.
 Humana, *hū'mān*, *a.* [Fr. *humain*, *L. huma-
 nus*, from *homo*, *hominis*, a man (whence
 also *homage*); akin to *Humus*, the ground
 whence *humilis*, *E. Humble*; also to *a.*
Sax. guma, a man (seen in *bridegroom*).]
 Belonging to man or mankind; having
 the qualities or attributes of man. — *n.* A
 human being. — *Humana*, *hū'mān*, *a.*
 (Same word as *Humana*.) Human; hav-
 ing the feelings and dispositions proper to
 man; kind; benevolent; tender; merciful;
 tending to humanize or refine. — *Humane-
 ly*, *hū'mān'ly*, *adv.* In a humane manner.
 — *Humanness*, *hū'mān'ness*, *n.* The quality
 of being humane. — *Humanify*, *hū'mān-
 i'fai*, *v.t.* To render human. — *Humanism*,
hū'mān-izm, *n.* Human nature or dis-
 position; humanity. — *Humanist*, *hū'mān-
 ist*, *n.* One who studies the humanities;
 one versed in the knowledge of human
 nature. — *Humanistic*, *hū'mān-ist'ik*, *a.* Of
 or pertaining to humanity. — *Humanita-
 rian*, *hū'mān-itar'ian*, *n.* One who has
 a great regard or love for humanity; a
 philanthropist; one who denies the divinity
 of Christ, and believes him to have been a
 mere man; one who maintains the per-
 fectibility of human nature without the
 aid of grace. — *Humanitarianism*, *hū'mān-
 itar'ian-izm*, *n.* The practices or beliefs
 of a humanitarian. — *Humanity*, *hū'mān-
 it'i*, *n.* [Fr. *humanité*, *L. humanitas*, from
humana.] The quality of being human;
 humanness; mankind collectively; the
 human race; the quality of being humane;
 tenderness and kindness towards all
 created beings; opposed to *cruelty*; class-
 ical and polite literature or a branch of
 such literature: in this sense generally
 plural and with the definite article — *the*
Humanities: but in the Scottish universi-
 ties used in the singular and applied to
 Latin and Latin literature alone. — *Hu-
 manization*, *hū'mān-iz'āshon*, *n.* The act
 of humanizing. — *Humanize*, *hū'mān-iz*,
v.t. — *Humanized*, *Humanizing*. To render hu-
 man or humane. — *v.t.* To become more
 humane; to become more civilized. — *Hu-
 manizer*, *hū'mān-iz'er*, *n.* One who hu-
 manizes. — *Humanizing*, *hū'mān-iz'ing*,
n. The race of man; mankind; the human
 species. — *Humanly*, *hū'mān-ly*, *adv.* In a
 human manner; after the manner of men.
 — *Humanness*, *hū'mān-ness*, *n.* The state
 or quality of being human.
 Humble, *hum'bl*, *a.* [Fr. *humble*, from *L.*
humilis, from *Humus*, the earth (see also
 in *exuma*).] *Humiliata*, *Humilis*.] Of a
 low, mean, or unpretending character; not
 grand, lofty, noble, or splendid; having a
 low estimate of one's self; not proud, arro-
 gant, or assuming; lowly; modest; meek;
 submissive. — *v.t.* — *Humbl'd*, *Humbling*. To
 render humble; to reduce the power, inde-
 pendence, or state of; to bring down; to
 abase; to lower; to bring down the pride or
 vanity of; often *ref.* — *Humble-ple*. Under
Humbles. — *Humbleness*, *hum'bl-ness*, *n.*
 The state of being humble or low. — *Hum-*

bler, *hum'bl'er*, *n.* One who or that which
 humbles. — *Humbly*, *hum'bl*, *adv.* In a
 humble manner; meekly; submissively.
 Humble-bee, *hum'bl-ē*, *n.* [From old
Humble, to hum, from *Hum*; comp. *U. Hum-
 mel*, *Dan. Hummel*, *Sw. Humla*, *bumble-
 bee*, from the humming sound it makes;
 whence also *bumble-bee*.] *Hum*.] The com-
 mon name of various large wild bees, of
 which many species are found in Britain.
 Humbles, *hum'blz*, *n. pl.* [Fr. *L. umbilica-
 cus*, the navel. The heart, liver, kidneys,
 &c., of a deer. — *Humble-ple*, *n.* A blade
 of the Umbles, or heart, liver, kidneys,
 &c., of the deer. — *To eat humble-ple*, to have
 to take a humble tone; to come down from
 an assumed position; to apologize, or humi-
 liate one's self, abjectly; the phrase arose
 from the humbles being allotted to the
 footmen and servants, the meaning being
 influenced by the adj. *Umbile*.
 Humbug, *hum'bug*, *n.* [From *Hum* and
bug, *Hum* having its old sense of to de-
 ceive, and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear*,
 hence — false alarm. An imposition play'd
 off under fair pretences; a hoax; spirit of
 deception or imposition; faleness; hollow-
 ness; a cheat; a trickish fellow. — *v.t.* —
Humbugged, *Humbugging*. To impose on;
 to cajole or trick; to hoax. — *Humbugger*,
hum'bug'er, *n.* One who humbugs. — *Hum-
 bugger*, *hum'bug'er-ri*, *n.* The practice of
 humbugging; quackery.
 Humdrum, *hum'drum*, *n.* [From *Hum* and
drum; originally droning, monotonous.]
 Commonplace; homely; dull; heavy. — *n.*
 A droning tone of voice; dull monotony.
 Humectate, *hū'mek'tat*, *v.t.* [L. *Humecto*,
Humectum — *Humectus*, moist, *Humectio*,
 to moisten.] To moisten. — *Humectation*,
hū'mek-tā'shon, *n.* The act of moistening
 or wetting; *med.* the application of mois-
 tening remedies. — *Humective*, *hū'mek'tiv*,
a. Having the power to moisten. — *Humety*,
hū'mek-ti, *v.t.* To moisten; to soften with
 water.
 Humeral, *hū'mer-al*, *a.* [L. *Humerus*, the
 shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.
 Humerus, *hū'mer-us*, *n.* *Anat.* the long
 cylindrical bone of the arm, situated be-
 tween the shoulder-blade and the forearm;
 also the shoulder.
 Humic. Under *Humus*.
 Humid, *hū'mid*, *a.* [L. *Humidus*, *umidus*,
 from *Humo*, *umeo*, to be moist (akin *umidus*,
 moist, cool, a grape); whence also *Humor*.]
 Moist; damp; wet or watery. — *Humidity*,
Humidness, *hū'mid-iti*, *hū'mid-ness*, *n.*
 The state of being humid.
 Humifuse, *hū'mi-fū*, *a.* [L. *Humus*, the
 ground, and *fusus*, poured or spread. *Bot.*
 spread over the surface of the ground;
 procumbent.
 Humiliate, *hū'mil-i-āt*, *v.t.* — *Humiliated*,
Humiliating. [L. *Humilio*, *humiliatum*, from
Humilis, humble. *Humilia*.] To reduce
 to a lower position in one's own estimation
 or the estimation of others; to humble; to
 depress. — *Humiliating*, *hū'mil-i-āt'ing*, *p.*
 and *a.* Humbling; reducing self-con-
 fidence; mortifying. — *Humiliation*, *hū-
 mil-i-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of humiliating;
 the state of being humiliated, humbled, or
 mortified. — *Humility*, *hū'mil-i-ti*, *n.* [L.
Humilitas.] The state or quality of be-
 ing humble; humbleness; lowliness of mind;
 a feeling of one's own insignificance. — *Hum-
 iliast*, *hū'mil-i-ant*, *a.* Humiliating.
 Humming, *n.* Under *Hum*.
 Hummock, *hum'ok*, *n.* [Probably a dim.
 form of *hump*.] A rounded knoll; a mound;
 a hillock; a protuberance on an ice-field.
 — *Hummocked*, *hum'ok't*, *a.* Characterized
 by hummocks. — *Hummocky*, *hum'ok-i*, *a.*
 Abounding in hummocks.
 Humour, *hū'mer*, *n.* [Fr. *Humour*; *L. Humor*,
 moisture, liquid, from *Humo*, to be moist.
Humus.] Moisture or moist matter; fluid
 matter in the human or an animal
 body, not blood the vitreous *Humour*
 of the eye; a morbid fluid collected; old
 blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile
 — on the condition and proportions of
 which the bodily and mental health was
 supposed to depend; hence, turn or frame of
 mind; disposition; or a peculiarity of dis-
 position, often temporary (not in the As-

mos for reading); a caprice, whim, or
 fancy (*Shak.*); temper (as regards anger or
 annoyance or the opposite); that mental
 quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or
 fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter
 or mirth; a quality or faculty, akin to wit,
 but depending for its effect rather on
 kindly human feeling than on point or
 brilliancy of expression. — *Bad Humour*, a
 feeling of irritation, annoyance, or dis-
 pleasure. — *Good Humour*, feeling of cheer-
 fulness; good temper. — *Out of Humour*, out
 of temper; displeased; annoyed. — *v.t.* To
 comply with the humour or inclination of;
 to soothe by compliance; to gratify; to in-
 dulse; to adapt one's self to. — *Humoral*,
hū'mer-al, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding
 from the humours of the body (*Humoral*
 pathology). — *Humoralism*, *hū'mer-al-izm*,
n. The doctrine that diseases have their seat
 in the humours. — *Humoralist*, *hū'mer-al-
 ist*, *n.* One who favours the humoral pa-
 thology. — *Humoric*, *hū'mer-ik*, *a.* Pertain-
 ing to humours. — *Humorist*, *hū'mer-
 ist'ik*, *a.* Producing humour. — *Humorist*, *hū-
 mer-ist*, *n.* Formerly, a person who ex-
 hibited certain strong peculiarities of dis-
 position or manner; one who indulged in
 whims or eccentricities; now, one that
 makes use of a humorous style in speak-
 ing or writing; one whose writings or conver-
 sation are full of humour; one who has a
 playful fancy or genius; a wag; also, one
 who attributes all diseases to a depraved
 state of the humours. — *Humoristic*, *hū-
 mer-ist'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or like a humorist.
 — *Humorize*, *hū'mer-iz*, *v.t.* To fall in with
 the humour of anything or of any person.
 — *Humorous*, *hū'mer-us*, *a.* Moist or humid;
 full of humour; exciting laughter; jocu-
 lar; governed by humour or caprice; ca-
 pricious; whimsical. — *Humorously*, *hū-
 mer-us-ly*, *adv.* In a humorous manner; plea-
 santly; jocosely. — *Humorousness*, *hū-
 mer-us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being
 humorous. — *Humorsome*, *hū'mer-sum*, *a.*
 Influenced by humours or whims; capri-
 cious; petulant. — *Humorsomely*, *hū-
 mer-sum-ly*, *adv.* In a humorsome manner.
 Humous. Under *Humus*.
 Hump, *hump*, *n.* [A nasalized form of *hob*
 or *hob* — *L.G. hump*, *heap*; *D. Aump*, *alump*;
 akin *Ausch*, *heup*.] A protuberance; es-
 pecially, the protuberance formed by a
 crooked back; a hunch. — *Humped*,
hump'ed, *a.* A back with a hump; a
 person who has such a back; a whale that
 has a hump on the back. — *Humped*,
hump'ed, *a.* Having a crooked back. —
Humped, *hump't*, *a.* Having a hump. —
Humpy, *hump'i*, *a.* Full of humps.
 Hump, *hump*, *interj.* An exclamation ex-
 pressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction,
 or the like.
 Humus, *hū'mus*, *n.* [L. *Humus*, soil.] Veget-
 able mould; a dark brown or blackish
 matter from decayed vegetable substances.
 — *Humic*, *Humous*, *hū'mik*, *hū'mus*, *a.*
 Obtained from or pertaining to humus.
 Hunch, *hunch*, *n.* [A form of *hump*.] A
 hump; a lump; a thick vece; a push or
 jerk with the hat or elbow. — *v.t.* To make
 a hunch on; to push with the elbow. —
Hunchback, *hunch'bak*, *n.* A humpback;
 a humpbacked person. — *Hunchbacked*,
hunch'bak't, *a.* Humpbacked. — *Hunched*,
hunch't, *a.* Having a hunch or hump.
 Hundred, *hun'dred*, *a.* [A *Sax. Hundred* —
Icel. Hundrath, *Dan. Hundrede*, *U. Acon-
 deru*, *G. Aunderd*; from *hund*, cog. with *L.*
Centum, *Skr. catam*, a hundred, and a ter-
 mination akin to *E. read*, and to *Goth.*
garuthjan, to reckon.] Ten times ten;
 ninety and ten added. — *n.* The product of
 ten multiplied by ten; a collection of ten
 times ten individuals or units; a division
 of a county in England, supposed to have
 originally contained a hundred families
 or freemen. — *Hundred-fold*, *a.* A hun-
 dred times as much. — *Hundredth*, *hun-
 dredth*, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred;
 forming one of a hundred equal parts into
 which anything is divided. — *n.* The one
 after the ninety-ninth; one of a hundred
 equal parts of a thing. — *Hundredweight*,
hun'dred-wat, *n.* A weight, usually de-
 noted by *Cwt.*, containing 112 lbs.

Fate, far, fat, fall; ma, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, &c. above — the Fr. u.

Hung, hung, pret. & pp. of Aang.
Hungarian, hung-g'ri-an, n. A native of Hungary; a Magyar; the language of the Hungarians; a Magyar.—**a.** Pertaining to Hungary.—**Hungary-belam, n.** A kind of turpentine.—**Hungary-water, n.** A perfume and stimulant from water and alcohol flavoured with rosemary, &c., and then distilled: first made for a queen of Hungary.
Hunger, hung-ger, n. [A. Sax. *hunger*, *hunger*; G. Dan. and Sw. *hunger*, Icel. *hungur*, Goth. *hunger*, *hungur*, *hungur*.] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving for food; craving appetite; strong or eager desire.—**v.t.** To feel hunger; to crave food; to desire eagerly; to long.—**Hunger-bit, hunger-bitten, a.** Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.—**Hungerer, hung-ger-er, n.** One who hungers.—**Hungery, hung-ger-i, a.** Hungry (*Shak.*).—**adv.** With keen appetite (*Shak.*).—**Hungryly, hung-ger-i-li, adv.** In a hungry manner.—**Hungry, hung-ger-i, a.** [A. Sax. *hung-ger-i*.] Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; eagerly desirous; proceeding from hunger.
Hunk, hunk, n. [A form of *hunk*.] A large lump; a hunch.
Hunk, hunk, n. [Perhaps from *hunk*; a piece, a lump.] A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.
Hunt, hunt, v.t. [A. Sax. *hantian*, to hunt, akin to *hantian*, to seize; O.G. *hantian*, Goth. *(h)antian*, to catch; allied to E. *hant*, and to *hind* (female deer).] To chase, search for, or follow after (wild animals, particularly quadrupeds), for the purpose of catching or killing; to search after, pursue, follow closely; to pursue game or wild animals over (to hunt a district).—**v.i.** To hunt up or out, to seek for; to search for.—**To hunt down**, to pursue and kill or capture; to exterminate in a locality.—**v.i.** To follow the chase; to go in pursuit of game or other wild animals; to seek by close pursuit; to search; with *after* or *for*.—**a.** The chasing of wild animals; a pursuit, a chase; a pack of hounds; an association of huntmen in a district.—**Hunter, hun-ter, n.** One who hunts; a huntman; a horse used in the chase; a watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover.—**Hunting-horn, n.** A bugle; a horn used in hunting.—**Hunting-box, Hunting-ledge, Hunting-seat, n.** A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting.—**Hunting-watch, n.** Under *HERRER*.—**Huntress, hun-ter-ess, n.** A female that hunts or follows the chase.—**Huntman, hunt-man, n.** One who hunts or who practices hunting; a person whose office it is to manage the chase.—**Huntmanship, hunt-man-ship, n.** The qualifications of a huntman.—**Hunt's-up, n.** The tune formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them.
Hurdle, herd-l, n. [A. Sax. *hurdil*, a dim. corresponding to G. *hürde*, *hürde*, Icel. *hurd*, Goth. *hurdra*, a door; akin E. *hurdling*.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to its use.—**v.t.**—**hur-dled, hurdling.** To fence or provide with hurdles.—**Hurdle-race, n.** A race of men or horses over hurdles or fences.
Hurdy, herd-i, n. [H. *hurd*.] The coarse part of fax or hemp; haria.
Hurdy-gurdy, herd-i-ger-di, n. [Intended to suggest its sound.] A stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys, the other two forming a bass.
Hurl, hurl, v.t. [A contracted form of *whirl*, influenced by *whirl*.] To send whirling or flying through the air; to throw or dash with violence; to smit or utter with vehemence.—**v.i.** To move rapidly; to whirl.—**a.** The act of throwing with violence.—**Hurler, hur-ler, n.** One who hurls.—**Hurling, hur-ling, n.** An old game of ball.
Hurry, Hurry-burry, herd-l-ber-l, n. [Intended to express by its sound noise or confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry*;

comp. Dan. *hurry-hurry*, *hurry-hurry*; Fr. *hurry-hurry*, a hare-brained person.] **Tumult; bustle; confusion.**
Hurrah, Hurra, hur-ra, interj. [Comp. E. *hurrah*, G. *hurrah*, Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. *hurra*.] An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, or encouragement; also used as a noun.—**v.t.** To utter a hurrah.—**v.i.** To receive with hurrahs; to encourage by cheering.
Hurricane, hur-ri-can, n. [Sp. *huracan*, Fr. *ouragan*, D. *orkaan*, G. *orkan*, all from a native American word.] An extremely violent tempest or storm of wind; anything resembling a violent tempest.—**Hurricane-deck, an elevated deck** in steamboats, especially the deck above a saloon.
Hurry, hur-l, v.t.—**hurried, hurrying.** [Akin to G. *hurry*, to move hastily; Icel. *hurry*, a confused noise; Dan. *hurry*, to buzz; Sw. *hurry*, to whirl; imitative like *whirr*, *whirly-burly*, &c.] To impel to greater speed or haste; to urge to act or proceed with precipitation; to cause to be performed with great or und. rapidity; to impel to violent or thought action.—**v.i.** To move or act with haste; to proceed with precipitation; to make great haste in going.—**a.** The act of hurrying; urgency; bustle; confusion.—**Hurried, hur-lid, p.** and **a.** Done in a hurry; evidencing hurry.—**Hurriedly, hur-lid-li, adv.** In a hurried manner.—**Hurriedness, hur-lid-ness, n.** State of being hurried.—**Hurrier, hur-ri-er, n.** One who hurries.—**Hurryingly, hur-ling-li, adv.** In a hurrying manner.—**Hurry-hurry, hur-l-ur-l, adv.** [Hurry and scurry.] Confusedly; in a bustle.—**a.** Fluttering haste; great confusion.
Hurst, herst, n. [A. Sax. *hirst*, O.D. *hirst*, O. I. G. *hirst*, *hirst*, Sw. *hirst*, a grove, a wood.] A wood or grove.
Hurt, hurt, v.t. pret. & pp. hurt. [O. Fr. *hurt*, Mod. Fr. *hurtir*, to knock against; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. *hurtid*, a push, a thrust, a blow. Hence *hurtid*, *hurtid*.] To cause physical pain; to wound or bruise painfully; to cause mental pain; to wound the feelings of; to cause injury, loss, or diminution of; to impair; to damage; to harm.—**a.** A wound, a bruise, or the like; injury; loss; damage; detriment.—**Hurtful, hurt-ful, a.** Causing hurt; harmful; injurious; mischievous; detrimental.—**Hurtfully, hurt-ful-li, adv.** In a hurtful manner.—**Hurtless, hurt-ful-less, a.** The quality of being hurtful.—**Hurtless, hurt-ful-less, a.** Inflicting no injury; harmless; receiving no injury.—**Hurtlessly, hurt-ful-less-li, adv.** Without harm.—**Hurtlessness, hurt-ful-less-ness, n.**
Hurtle, hur-l, v.t.—**hurled, hurting.** [From *hurt*.] To clash or meet in shock; to make a sound suggestive of hostile clash; to clash; to sound threateningly; to rescound.
Hurtleberry, hur-ti-ber-i, n. *Wheatgrass*.
Husband, hus-band, n. [A. Sax. *husbanda*, the master of the house, from Icel. *hús-bandi* (A. *hús*, house, and *bandi*, dwelling in), Dan. *husband*, Sw. *husband*, the master of the house; A. Sax. *hūs*, Icel. *hūs*, G. *hūs*, to inhabit, to cultivate. *Hous*, *Boor*.] A man joined to a woman by marriage; the correlative of *wife*.—**Ship's husband, an agent of the owners** who sees that a ship is supplied with stores and properly repaired before she proceeds to sea.—**v.t.** To spend, apply, or use with economy; to keep from spending in view of an effort required.—**Husbandless, hus-band-less, a.** Destitute of a husband; thrifty.—**Husbandly, hus-band-li, a.** Frugal; thrifty.—**Husbandman, hus-band-man, n.** A farmer; a cultivator; one engaged in agriculture.—**Husbandry, hus-band-ri, n.** Domestic economy; good management; frugality; thrift; the business of a husbandman; agriculture.
Hush, hush, a. [Akin to *hiss*, *whisper*, *hush*; G. *hush*, Dan. *hush*, *hush*, a sound made to enjoin silence.] Silent; still; quiet.—**v.t.** To still; to silence; to make quiet; to suppress the noise or clamour of.—**To hush up**, to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed.—**v.t.** To still; to be silent; used chiefly in the im-

perative; be still; make no noise.—**a.** Stillness; quiet.—**Hush-money, n.** A bribe to secure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure of facts.
Husk, husk, n. [Akin to D. *hulst*, G. *hulst*, a husk; equivalent to E. *husk*, a husk, with *sk* as a termination. *HULL*.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; glume; hull; rind; chaff.—**v.t.** To deprive of the husk.—**Husked, husk-t, a.** Covered with a husk.—**Husker, bus-ker, n.** One who or that which husks.—**Husky, huski, a.** Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks.
Husky, huski, a. [Allied to *housen*; A. Sax. *hūsida*, Sc. *hous*, a cough.] Rough in tone, as the voice; not clear; harsh; hoarse.—**Huski-ly, bus-ki-li, adv.** In a husky manner.—**Huski-ness, huski-ness, n.** The state of being husky; hoarseness.
Husker, hus-ker, n. [Hung. *hussar*, from *huss*, twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier.] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary; now a light cavalry soldier of European armie.
Huski, hus'ki, n. [Contr. for *hussar*.] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c.
Husset, hus't, n. A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415.
Hussy, hus'si, n. [Contr. from *huss-wife*, *huss-wife*.] A bad or worthless woman or girl; a sader; a jilt; a forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench; also a huski.
Hustings, hus'ting, n. pl. [A. Sax. *husting*, from Icel. *hust-thing*, an assembly, a council, city, house, and *thing*, cause, council. *THING*.] The temporary platform on which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, parliamentary candidates stood when addressing the electors.—**Hustings Court**, an obsolete court of the city of London.
Hustle, hus'l, v.t. [From D. *hustelen*, *hustelen*, to jumble or shake together; Sw. *hustla*, to shuffle; akin *hust-pot*.] To crowd upon so as to shove about roughly; to push or elbow out or about rudely; to jostle.—**v.i.**—**Hustled, hustling.** To push or crowd; to move in a confused crowd; to shamble hurriedly.
Huswife, hus'wi, n. A housewife.
Hut, hut, n. [Same word as D. *hut*, G. *hütte*, Dan. *hütte*, Sw. *hütte*, a hut; comp. W. *hut*, a hovel.] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean dwelling; a wooden house for troops in camp or for settlers in a wild country.—**v.t.**—**Huted, hutting.** To place in butts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters.—**v.t.** To take lodgings in huts.
Hutch, huch, n. [Fr. *huche*, a chest, from L.L. *hucia*, a chest; probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hush*.] A chest, box, coffin, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or animals confined; a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit; a measure of 3 bushels.—**v.t.** To place in a hutch.
Huzza, hu-zza, interj. A form of *HURRA*.
Hyacinth, hi-a-sin-th, n. [Gr. *Hyacinthos*, the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into the flower.] A liliaceous bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated; a mineral, a variety of siron, transparent or translucent, of a red colour tinged with yellow or brown: the name is also given to varieties of the garnet, the sapphire, and the topaz.—**Hyacinthine, Hyacin-thian, hi-a-sin-th-in, hi-a-sin-thi-an, a.** Made of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.
Hyades, hi-a-des, hi-a-des, n. pl. [Gr. *Hyades*, from *hys*, to rain.] A cluster of seven stars supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun.
Hyma, hi-y-ma, n. *HYENA*.
Hyalescence, hi-a-les-ens, n. [Gr. *Hyales*, glass.] The act or process of becoming transparent as glass.—**Hyaline, hi-a-l-in, a.** Glassy; crystalline; transparent.—**Hy-alite, hi-a-l-it, n.** A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum or resin.—**Hyalography, hi-a-l-og-ry-f-a, n.** The art of writing or engraving on glass.—**Hyaloid, hi-a-l-oid, a.** Resembling glass; vitri-

naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads. — *Myphomyces*, hi'fō-mi-er'us, a. Pertaining to the *Myphomyces*.

Hypnotic, hip-not'ik, a. [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep; akin *L. sopor*, sleep, *A. Sax. secg*, a dream.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific. — A medicine that produces sleep; a soporific. — *Hypnotism*, hip-no-tis, n. A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means. — *Hypnotize*, hip-no-tis, v. t. To affect with hypnotism. — *Hypnotologist*, hip-no'lo-jist, a. One versed in hypnology. — *Hypnology*, hip-no'lo-ji, n. Facts relating to the phenomena of sleep.

Hypoblast, hip-pō-blast, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *blastos*, a bud.] Bot. the flat, dorsal cotyledon of a gram; anat. the lower of the two layers of cells forming the blastoderm, the upper being the epiblast.

Hypocaust, hip-pō-kast, a. [Gr. *hypokausē* — *hypo*, under, and *kaio*, to burn.] A furnace an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it; also a compartment of some modern stoves.

Hypochondria, hip-pō-kon-dri-a, n. [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease, see below.] Med. a disease characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapour; low spirits. — *Hypochondriac*, *Hypochondriacal*, hip-pō-kon-dri-ak, hip-pō-kon-dri-ak, a. Pertaining to hypochondria or to the *hypochondrium* affected with hypochondria. — *Hypochondriac*, a. A person affected with hypochondria. — *Hypochondriacal*, hip-pō-kon-dri-ak, a. Pertaining to hypochondria. — *Hypochondriasis*, *Hypochondriasm*, hip-pō-kon-dri-asis, hip-pō-kon-dri-asm, n. Hypochondria. — *Hypochondrium*, hip-pō-kon-dri-um, a. pl. *Hypochondria*. [Gr. *hypochondrion*, from *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage — from its situation.] Anat. the name of the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left sides.

Hypocorinthiform, hip-pō-ko-rin'ti-form, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *korinthos*, a goblet.] Bot. salver-shaped; applied to a corolla having a straight tube surmounted by flat spreading lobes, as in the cowslip.

Hypocrisy, hip-pō-kris, n. [Fr. *hypocrisie*, *L. hypocritas*, Gr. *hypokritas*, a playing a part on the stage; simulation, from *hypocritas*, to play a part, to feign — *hypo*, and *krinō*, to separate, discern. Caric.] The act or practice of simulating or feigning to be what one is not; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue; dissimulation; insincerity. — *Hypocrite*, hip-pō-kris, n. [Fr. *hypocrite*, Gr. *hypokritas*.] One who practices hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; pretending goodness or religion; insincere. — *Hypocritically*, hip-pō-kris'i-ka-li, adv. In a hypocritical manner; insincerely.

Hypocycloid, hip-pō-si-klōid, n. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *E. cycloid*.] A curve generated

by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of a fixed curve.

Hypodermal, *Hypodermis*, hip-pō-der'mal, hip-pō-der'mik, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *derma*, the skin.] Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin or to the introduction of medicines under the skin.

Hypogaea, *Hypogaeal*, *Hypogean*, hip-pō-gē-an, hip-pō-gē-al, hip-pō-gē-us, a. [Gr. *hypo*, beneath, *gē*, the earth.] Lit. subterranean; bot. a term applied to parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypogastrium, hip-pō-gas'tri-um, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gaster*, the belly.] Anat. the lower anterior region of the abdomen. — *Hypogastric*, hip-pō-gas'trik, a. Relating to the hypogastrum. — *Hypogastricoid*, hip-pō-gas'tri-oid, n. [Gr. *hōs*, a tumour.] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

Hypogean, hip-pō-gē-an, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gē*, to produce.] Geol. formed or originating under the surface of the earth (as crystalline rocks).

Hypoglossal, hip-pō-glo'sal, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *glosses*, the tongue.] Anat. pertaining to the under side of the tongue.

Hypogynous, hip-pō-gi-nus, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *gynē*, a female.] Bot. placed below the ovary or seed-vessel; having the corolla and stamens inserted below the ovary.

Hypomenae, hip-pō-men-ae, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *womē*, to remain.] Bot. arising below an organ without adhering to it.

Hypophyllous, hip-pō-phi-lus or hip-pō-phi-lus, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Bot. placed under a leaf.

Hypostasis, hip-pō-sta-sis, a. pl. *Hypostases*, hip-pō-sta-ses. [Gr. *hypostasis* — *hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing.] That which underlies something else; the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon; that the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead. — *Hypostatic*, *Hypostatical*, hip-pō-stat'ik, hip-pō-stat'ikal, a. Relating to hypostasis. — *Hypostatic union*, the union of the three persons in the Godhead, or the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ. — *Hypostatically*, hip-pō-stat'ik-al-i, adv. In a hypostatic manner. — *Hypostatic*, *Hypostaticism*, hip-pō-stat'is, hip-pō-stat'is, v. t. To regard as a distinct substance.

Hypostyle, hip-pō-stil, n. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *stylos*, a pillar.] Arch. a covered colonnade; a pillared hall. — a. Having the roof supported by pillars.

Hypotenuse, *Hypotenuse*, hip-pō-tē-nus, n. [Gr. *hypoteinousa* — *hypo*, under, and *teinō*, to stretch.] Geom. the longest side of a right-angled triangle; the line that subtends the right angle.

Hypothec, hip-pō-thēk, n. [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge, from *hypothēkō*, to put under, to pledge.] Scots law, a lien such as that which a landlord has over the furniture or crops of his tenant in respect of the current rent. — *Hypothecary*, hip-pō-thē-ka-ri, a. Of or pertaining to hypothecation. — *Hypothecate*, hip-pō-thē-kāt, v. t. — *Hypothecated*, *Hypothecating*. To pledge in security for a debt, but without

transfer; to mortgage. — *Hypothecation*, hip-pō-thē-ka'shon, n. The act of hypothecating. — *Hypothecator*, hip-pō-thē-ka'ter, n. One who hypothecates.

Hypothesis, hip-pō-thē-sis, a. pl. *Hypotheses*, hip-pō-thē-sis. [Gr. *hypothēsis*, a supposition, from *hypo*, under, and *thēstō*, to place.] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood. — *Hypothetical*, hip-pō-thē'tik, hip-pō-thē'tikal, a. Including or characterized by a supposition or hypothesis; conjectural; conditional. — *Hypothetically*, hip-pō-thē'tik-al-i, adv. In a hypothetical manner or relation. — *Hypothetically*, hip-pō-thē'tis, n. One who defends a hypothesis.

Hypsometric, hip-pō-sō-mē'tik, a. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *śmō*, an animal.] Geol. applied to such rocks as occur below the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata, and which have hitherto yielded no organic remains.

Hypsometer, hip-pō-sō-mē'ter, a. [Gr. *hypo*, height, *śmō*, measure.] A special kind of barometer for measuring altitudes; an apparatus used for measuring heights by noting the boiling point of water. — *Hypsometric*, *Hypsometrical*, hip-pō-sō-mē'trik, hip-pō-sō-mē't'ikal, a. Pertaining to hypsometry. — *Hypsometrically*, hip-pō-sō-mē't'rik-al-i, adv. According to hypsometry. — *Hypsometric*, hip-pō-sō-mē't'ri, n. The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth.

Hyrax, hi'raks, n. [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] A small rabbit-like animal of Syria, believed to be the "coney" of Scripture; a kindred species of South Africa.

Hyson, hi'son, n. [Chinese *hi-tō-tum*, lit. first crop.] A species of green tea from China.

Hyssop, hi'sop, n. [Gr. *hyssope*, *hyssope*.] The name of small hushy herbs of the mint family, the medicinal properties of which were formerly held in estimation, the plants being aromatic and stimulating.

Hysteranthus, hi'ster-an'thus, a. [Gr. *hysteron*, afterwards, *anthos*, a flower.] Bot. Having the leaves appearing after the flowers, as the willow, &c.

Hysteria, hi'ster-ia, hi'ster'i-ka, hi'ster'iks, n. [L. *hysteria*, from Gr. *hysteria*, the womb.] A nervous affection characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, rumbling in the bowels, sense of suffocation, &c. — *Hysterical*, hi'ster'ik, hi'ster'ikal, a. Pertaining to hysteria or hysteria; affected by or subject to hysteria. — *Hysterically*, hi'ster'ik-al-i, adv. In a hysterical manner. — *Hysteroid*, hi'ster'oid, a. Resembling hysteria.

Hysteroprotetron, hi'ster-on-pro'ter-on, n. [Gr. *hysteron*, last, and *protetron*, first.] An inversion of the natural order in words; a putting first what should be last.

Hysterotomy, hi'ster-ō-tō-mi, n. [Gr. *hysteria*, the uterus, *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the uterus to take out a fetus which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

I.

I, the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *r*.

I, i, pron. pos. *my* or *mine*, dat. and obj. *me*; pl. nom. *us*, pos. *our* or *ours*, dat. and obj. *us*. [A. Sax. *ic*, D. *ik*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, Icel. *eg*, Dan. *jeg*, L. ego, Gr. *egō*, *ēk*, *ēk*, *ēk*, W. *yw*, Arm. *em* — I.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself; sometimes used as a noun; the ego.

Iambus, i-am-bus, a. pl. *Iambuses* or *Iambi*, i-am-bus-es, i-am-bi. [Gr. *iambos*, from *iambos*, to assail, the iambus being much

used in satiric poetry.] Pros. a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in *delight*. — *Iambic*, i-am-bik, a. [Gr. *iambikos*.] Pertaining to the iambus, composed of iambs. — An iambic foot; a verse consisting of iambs. — *Iambically*, i-am-bi-ka-li, adv. In iambs. — *Iambic*, i-am-bi, v. t. To satirize in iambic verse. — *Iambographer*, i-am-bō-gra-fer, n. A writer of iambic poetry.

Iatric, i-at'rik, i-at'ri-ka, a. [Gr. *iatrikos*, from *iateros*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

Iberian, i-bē-ri-an, n. One of the primitive

inhabitants of Spain; the language of the ancient Iberians of which Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Ibex, i-bēks, n. [L. a kind of goat.] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees, with large horns directed backward and marked with prominent transverse ridges in front.

Ibidem, i-bi-dem. [L.] In the same place.

Ibis, i-bis, n. [Gr. and L.] A name of certain gallatorial birds allied to the storks, the most remarkable species of which, the sacred ibis, was revered by the ancient Egyptians.

ICARIAN, i-kā-ri-an, n. [From *Icarus*, in Greek mythol., who, flying with a pair of

not, and accessible.) Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached. — **Inaccessibly**, in-ak-ses'li-bl, adv. In an inaccessible manner. — **Inaccessibility**, in-ak-ses'li-bl-nes, n. The quality or state of being inaccessible.

Inaccurate, in-ak'ku-rat, a. (Prefix in, not, and accurate.) Not accurate, exact, or correct; making or containing incorrect statements; not according to truth; erroneous. — **Inaccurately**, in-ak'ku-rat-li, adv. In an inaccurate manner. — **Inaccuracy**, in-ak'ku-ra-ti, n. The state of being inaccurate; an inaccurate statement; a mistake in a statement; an error.

Inaction, in-ak'shon, n. (Prefix in, not, and action.) Want of action; state of being inactive; idleness; rest. — **Inactively**, in-ak'tiv, a. (Prefix in, not, and active.) Not active; inert; having no power to move; not engaged in action or effort; idle; indolent; sluggish; calm; and weak. — **Inoperatively**, in-ak'tiv-li, adv. In an inactive manner. — **Inactivity**, in-ak-tiv-i-ti, n. The quality or condition of being inactive.

Inadequate, in-ad'e-kwat, a. (Prefix in, not, and adequate.) Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient; defective. — **Inadequately**, in-ad'e-kwat-li, adv. In a manner of being inadequate. — **Inadequateness**, in-ad'e-kwat-nes, n. The state or quality of being inadequate. — **Inadequately**, in-ad'e-kwat-li, adv. Inadequately.

Inadmissible, in-ad-mis'li-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and admissible.) Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received. — **Inadmissibly**, in-ad-mis'li-bl, adv. In a manner not admissible. — **Inadmissibility**, in-ad-mis'li-bl-i-ti, n. The quality of being inadmissible.

Inadvertent, in-ad-ver'tent, a. (L. prefix in, not, and advertent, advertentia, pp. of adverti, to attend to. Anv. 1. Not paying strict attention; failing to notice or observe; heedless; unwary. — **Inadvertently**, in-ad-ver'tent-li, adv. In an inadvertent manner. — **Inadvertence**, in-ad-ver'ten-ty, in-ad-ver'ten-si, n. The quality of being inadvertent; an oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from some degree of heedlessness.

Inalienable, in-al'yen-ə-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and alienable.) Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another. — **Inalienability**, in-al'yen-ə-bl-nes, n. The state or quality of being inalienable. — **Inalienably**, in-al'yen-ə-bl, adv. In a manner that forbids alienation.

Inalterable, in-al'ter-ə-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and alterable.) Not alterable; unalterable.

Inamorate, in-ə'mō-rē'tō, n. (It. innamorato, fem. innamorata, from L. in, in, amor, love.) A male lover. — **Inamorata**, in-ə'mō-rē'tā, n. A female in love; a mistress.

Inane, in-an', a. (L. inanis, empty.) Empty; void; frivolous; worthless; void of sense or intelligence. — n. That which is void or empty; infinite void space. (Tenn.) — **Inanition**, in-an'ish-ən, n. The condition of being inane; exhaustion from want of food. — **Inanity**, in-an'i-ti, n. The state of being inane; mental vacuity; silliness.

Inanimate, in-an'i-mat, a. (Prefix in, not, and animate.) Not animate; destitute of life or animation; without vivacity or briskness; dull; inactive; sluggish. — **Inanimateness**, in-an'i-mat-nes, in-an'i-mat'shon, n.

Inappetence, in-ap'pe-tens, in-ap'pe-tens-i, n. (Prefix in, not, and appetence, appetency.) Want of appetence, desire, or inclination.

Inapplicable, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and applicable.) Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose. — **Inapplicability**, in-ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, n. — **Inapplicably**, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, adv. — **Inapplication**, in-ap'pli-ka'shon, n. Want of application, attention, or assiduity; neglect of industry.

Inapposite, in-ap'pe-sit, a. (Prefix in, not, and opposite.) Not opposite, fit, or suitable; not pertinent.

Inappreciable, in-ap'pre'shi-ə-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and appreciable.) Not appreciable; so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated.

Inapproachable, in-ap'pruch-ə-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and approachable.) Not approachable; inaccessible; that cannot be equalled; unrivalled.

Inappropriate, in-ap'pri-ə-ti-ət, a. (Prefix in, not, and appropriate.) Not appropriate; unsuited; unsuitable; not proper. — **Inappropriately**, in-ap'pri-ə-ti-ət-li, adv. In an inappropriate manner. — **Inappropriateness**, in-ap'pri-ə-ti-ət-nes, n.

Inapt, in-əpt', a. (Prefix in, not, and apt.) Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit. — **Inaptitude**, in-əpt'i-tud, in-əpt'i-ty, n. Unfitness; unsuitableness. — **Inaptly**, in-əpt'li, adv. Unfitly; unsuitably.

Inarch, in-ərch', v.t. (Prefix in, into, and arch.) To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree.

Inarticulate, in-ə-rik'ə-lat, a. (Prefix in, not, and articulate.) Not articulate; not uttered with distinctness of sounds or syllables; not joined together or articulated. — **Inarticulately**, in-ə-rik'ə-lat-li, adv. In an inarticulate manner. — **Inarticulateness**, in-ə-rik'ə-lat-nes, n. The state or quality of being inarticulate. — **Inarticulation**, in-ə-rik'ə-lat'shon, n. Want of articulation; indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

Inartificial, in-ə-rif'ish-əl, a. (Prefix in, not, and artificial.) Not artificial; formed without art; simple; artless. — **Inartificially**, in-ə-rif'ish-əl-li, adv. In an inartificial manner.

Inasmuch, in-as-much', adv. Under 1. Inattention, in-at-ten'shon, n. (Prefix in, not, and attention.) Want of attention; heedlessness. — **Inattentive**, in-at-ten'tiv, a. Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless. — **Inattentively**, in-at-ten'tiv-li, adv. Carelessly; heedlessly. — **Inattentiveness**, in-at-ten'tiv-nes, n.

Inaudible, in-ə-di-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and audible.) Not audible; incapable of being heard. — **Inaudibly**, in-ə-di-bl, adv. In an inaudible manner. — **Inaudibility**, in-ə-di-bl-i-ti, in-ə-di-bl-nes, n. The quality of being inaudible.

Inaugurate, in-ə-gū-rat, v.t. — **inaugurated**, in-ə-gū-rat-ed, v.t. — **inauguration**, in-ə-gū-rat-ən, in-ə-gū-rat-ur, n. To install—**in**, into, and **augur**, an augur. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest in a formal manner; to begin or set in progress with formality or some degree of solemnity, pomp, or ceremony; to initiate; to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with; to celebrate the completion of. — **Inaugural**, in-ə-gū-rəl, a. Pertaining to an inauguration. — **Inauguration**, in-ə-gū-rat'shon, n. The act of inaugurating, or the ceremonies connected with such an act. — **Inaugurator**, in-ə-gū-rat-er, n. One who inaugurates. — **Inauguratory**, in-ə-gū-rat-er-i, a. Suited or pertaining to inauguration.

Inaurate, in-ə-rat, v.t. (L. aurum, aurum, to cover with gold; to gild.)

Inauspicious, in-ə-spish-us, a. (Prefix in, not, and auspicious.) Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable. — **Inauspiciously**, in-ə-spish-us-li, adv. In an inauspicious manner. — **Inauspiciousness**, in-ə-spish-us-nes, n.

Inauthentic, in-ə-thor'i-tat-iv, a. (Prefix in, not, and authoritative.) Having no authority.

Inboard, in-bōrd, a. Within a ship or other vessel (an inboard cargo). — adv. Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

Inborn, in-bōrn, a. Innate; implanted by nature.

Inbroke, in-brak, n. A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption; opposed to outbreak. — **Inbreaking**, in-brak'ing, n. The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad.

Inbreathe, in-brew', v.t. To breathe in, or infuse by breathing.

Inbred, in-bred, a. Bred within; innate; natural. — **Inbred**, in-bred', s.t. To produce or generate within.

Inca, in'ka, n. A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

Inca, in-ka', s.t. To encage.

Incalculable, in-ka'l'ku-la-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and calculable.) Not calculable; beyond calculation; very great. — **Incalculableness**, in-ka'l'ku-la-bl-nes, n. — **Incalculability**, in-ka'l'ku-la-bl-i-ti, adv. In an incalculable manner; immeasurably; infinitely.

Incalescent, in-ka-les'ent, a. (L. incalesco, to grow warm—in, and calesco, to grow warm, calesco, to be warm. CALID.) Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **Incalescence**, in-ka-les'ens, in-ka-les'ens-i, n. The state of being incalescent.

Incaudescence, in-kan-des'ens, a. (L. incaudescere, to become warm—from, caudo, and caudescere, to begin to grow, from cauda, to shine. CAUDID.) White or glowing with heat. — **Incaudescences**, in-kan-des'ens-i, n. The condition of being incaudescence.

Incausent, in-kan-əs'ent, a. (In, intens., and causent.) Hot, having a hoary or gray aspect, from hairs upon the surface.

Incausation, in-kan-ti'shon, n. (L. incausatio, incausationis, from incauso, to chant a magic formula over one—in, causo, and causo, to sing. CAUSAT.) The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions; the form of words so used; a magical spell, charm, or ceremony. — **Incausatory**, in-kan'ti-to-ri, a. Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Incapable, in-ka'pa-bl, a. (Prefix in, not, and capable.) Not capable; possessing inadequate power; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to anything; unable; unqualified or disqualified; generally followed by of. — **Incapable** properly denotes a want of passive power, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate; **unable** denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind.—a. One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person. — **Incapability**, in-ka'pa-bl-nes, in-ka'pa-bl-i-ti, in-ka'pa-bl-nes, n. The quality of being incapable. — **Incapably**, in-ka'pa-bl, adv. In an incapable manner.

Incapacitate, in-ka-pa'si-tat, v.t. — **incapacitated**, in-ka-pa'si-tat-ed, v.t. — **incapacitating**, in-ka-pa'si-tat-ing, v.t. — **incapacitates**, in-ka-pa'si-tat-es, v.t. — **incapacitates**, in-ka-pa'si-tat-ed, v.t. To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make unable or unable to discharge or render incompetent. — **Incapacitation**, in-ka-pa'si-tat'shon, n. The act of incapacitating. — **Incapacity**, in-ka-pa'si-tat-i, n. Want of capacity, power, or ability; inability; incompetency.

Incarcerate, in-ka-er'ə-tē, v.t. — **incarcerated**, in-ka-er'ə-tēd, v.t. — **incarcerating**, in-ka-er'ə-tē-ing, v.t. — **incarcerates**, in-ka-er'ə-tē-es, v.t. — **incarcerates**, in-ka-er'ə-tē-ed, v.t. To imprison; to confine in a jail; to shut up or inclose. — **Incarceration**, in-ka-er'ə-tē-shən, n. The act of incarcerating; imprisonment. — **Incarcerator**, in-ka-er'ə-tē-er, n. One who incarcerates.

Incarinate, in-ka-rē-nat, v.t. (Fr. incarciner, flesh-coloured—L. in, in, and caro, carnal, flesh.) To tinge with the colour of flesh; to dye red.

Incaruate, in-ka-rē-nat, v.t. — **incarnated**, in-ka-rē-nat-ed, v.t. — **incarnating**, in-ka-rē-nat-ing, v.t. (L. incarnare, incarnatum—L. in, into, and caro, carnal, flesh (whence also carnage, carnal, carnation).) To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.—a. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh or a human body. — **Incarnation**, in-ka-rē-nat'shon, n. The act of assuming flesh or taking a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated; a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification in person or act (he is the incarnation of wickedness).

Incast, in-ka'st, v.t. — **incasted**, in-ka'st-ed, v.t. — **incasting**, in-ka'st-ing, v.t. To enclose in, or as in, a case.

Incautious, in-ka'sh-us, a. (Prefix in, not, and cautious.) Not cautious; unwary; heedless. — **Incautiously**, in-ka'sh-us-li, adv. In an incautious manner. — **Incautionness**, in-ka'sh-us-nes, n.

Incedious, in-kes'ē-sh-us, n. (L. incediosus, from incedo, to burn—in, and ces-

deo, to shine or be on fire. **CANDID**.] A person who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to a building, &c.; one who sets fire to another's property; one who is guilty of arson; one who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels.—*a*. Pertaining to wilful and malicious fire-raising; tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.—**INCENDIARISM**, in-sen'di-ar-izm, *n*. The act or practice of an incendiary.

INCENSE, in-sen's, *n*. [*Fr. encense*, from *L. incensum*, what is set on fire, from *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, to burn. *Incensaria* ev.] The odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; the materials burned for making perfumes.—*v.t.*—**INCENSED**, **INCENSING**. To perfume with incense.

INCENSE, in-sen's, *v.t.*—**INCENSED**, **INCENSING**. [*L. incensum*, provoked, inflamed; same word as *incensum*, above.] To kindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite to angry passions; to provoke, irritate, exasperate.—**INCENSED**, in-sen't, *p*, and *a*. Inflamed with anger; exasperated; exhibiting violent anger.—**INCENSIVE**, in-sen'siv, *a*. Tending to incense; inflammatory.

INCENSIVELY, in-sen'tiv, *a*. [*L. incensivus*, striking up or leading a melody—in, on, and *cano*, to sing. (*CANTU*.)] Inciting; encouraging or stirring up.—*a*. That which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; what prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.—**INCENSIVELY**, in-sen'tiv-ly, *adv*. In an incensive manner.

INCEPTION, in-sep'shon, *n*. [*L. inceptio*, inceptive, from *incepto*, to begin—*pro* *in*, and *capio*, to take. *CAPABLE*.] The act of beginning; a beginning; commencement; first stage.—**INCEPTIVE**, in-sep'tiv, *a*. [*L. inceptivus*.] Pertaining to inception; beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action.—*a*. An inceptive verb.—**INCEPTIVELY**, in-sep'tiv-ly, *adv*. In an inceptive manner.—**INCEPTOR**, in-sep'ter, *a*. A beginner; one who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university.

INCERTITUDE, in-ser'ti-tud, *n*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *certus*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

INCESSANT, in-ces'sent, *a*. [*L. prefix in*, not, and *cessans*, *cessantis*, pp. of *cesso*, to cease. *CESSARE*.] Continuing without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; continual; ceaseless.—**INCESSANTLY**, in-ces'sent-ly, *adv*. In an incessant manner; continually.—**INCESSANTNESS**, in-ces'sant-ness, *n*.

INCEST, in-cest, *n*. [*Fr. inceste*, *L. incestum*, unchastity; incest, from *incestus*, unchaste—in, not, and *cestus*, chaste (whence *chaste*.)] The offence of sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.—**INCESTUOUS**, in-cest'u-us, *a*. Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.—**INCESTUOUSLY**, in-cest'u-us-ly, *adv*. In an incestuous manner.—**INCESTUOUSNESS**, in-cest'u-us-ness, *n*.

INCH, insh, *n*. [*A. Sax. inces*, *ynas*, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot; from *L. uncia*, a twelfth part. *OUNCE* is the same word.] A linear measure, being the twelfth part of a foot; proverbially, a small quantity or degree.—*By inches*, by slow degrees; gradually.—*a*. Measuring an inch; used in composition (*two-inch*, *four-inch*).—**INCHMEAL**, insh'mel, *adv*. (*The term* *inchmeal*, *A. Sax. mastum*, by parts, from *mas*, a part.) By inches; little by little.—*By inchmeal*, by parts or slow degrees.

INCHMERE, insh'mer, *n*. [*Gael. inis*, an island, probably allied to *L. insula*.] An island; common in place-names belonging to Scotland.

INCHOATE, in'kō-at, *v.t.* [*L. inchoo*, inchoatus to begin.] To begin.—*a*. Recently or just begun; incipient; rudimentary; incomplete.—**INCHOATELY**, in'kō-at-ly, *adv*. In an inchoate state.—**INCHOATION**, in'kō-ashon, *n*. The act of beginning; inception.—**INCHOATIVE**, in'kō-ashiv, *a*. Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.—*a*. That which serves to begin; gramm. an inceptive verb.

INCIDENT, in-si'dent, *n*. [*L. L. incidens*, from *L. incido*, to fall upon—in, into, upon, and *cado*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *chance*,

case, &c.)] A falling or occurring; the manner of falling (the *occurrence* of taxation in a state); physics, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface, this direction, as regards the surface on which the body or ray falls, being called the *line of incidence*.—*Angle of incidence*, the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the surface.—*Point of incidence*, the point where an incident ray meets a surface.—**INCIDENT**, in-si'dent, *a*. [*L. incidens*, *incidentis*, pp. of *incido*.] Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface; liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining (ills *incident* to human life).—*a*. What falls out, happens, or takes place; an event; an appertaining fact; law, a thing appertaining to, or passing with another or principal thing.—**INCIDENTAL**, in-si'dent-əl, *a*. Happening as an occasional event forming an incident; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; appertaining and subsidiary.—**INCIDENTALLY**, in-si'dent-əl-ly, *adv*. In an incidental manner.—**INCIDENTALNESS**, in-si'dent-əl-ness, *n*.

INCINERATE, in-sin'er-at, *v.t.* [*L. in*, into, and *cinis*, cineris, ashes.] To burn to ashes.—**INCINERABLE**, in-sin'er-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being reduced to ashes.—**INCINERATION**, in-sin'er-ashon, *n*. The act of incinerating.

INCIPENT, in-sip'ent, *a*. [*L. incipiens*, *incipiens*, pp. of *incipio*, to begin—in, and *capio*, to take. *CAPABLE*.] Beginning; commencing; beginning to show itself.—**INCIPIENT**, in-sip'ent, *a*. The condition of being incipient.—**INCIPIENTLY**, in-sip'ent-ly, *adv*. In an incipient manner.

INCIRCLE, in-ser'kl, *v.t.* To encircle.

INCISE, in-sis, *v.t.*—**INCISED**, **INCISING**. [*Fr. inciser*, from *L. incido*, *incisum*—*in*, into, and *cido*, to cut, as *incisio*, *excisio*, *excision*, &c.] To cut into; to make a deep cut in; to carve.—**INCISED**, in-sid, *p*, and *a*. Cut; made by cutting.—**INCISION**, in-sishon, *n*. The act of cutting into a substance; that which is produced by incising; a cut; a gash; *Ag.* sharpness; trenchancy.—**INCISIVE**, in-siv, *a*. [*Fr. incisif*, *incisive*.] Cutting in; sharply and clearly expressive; trenchant (*incisive* language or style).—**INCISOR**, in-sis'er, *n*. [*L. Zool.* a fore-tooth; one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut or sever.—*Inisery*, in-si'or-ri, *a*. Having the quality of cutting.—**INCISURE**, in-si'zhur, *n*. A cut; an incision.

INCITE, in-sit, *v.t.*—**INCITED**, **INCITING**. [*L. incito*—*in*, on, and *cito*, to urge, to rouse. *CITR*.] To move to action; to stir up; to stimulate, urge, provoke, spur on.—**INCITATIVE**, in-si't-iv, *a*. Tending to incite; inciting; provocative.—*a*. That which excites; a stimulant; a provocative.—**INCITEMENT**, incit'ement, in-si't-ment, in-si't-shon, *n*. The act of inciting; that which incites or moves to action; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus.—**INCITER**, in-si'ter, *n*. One who incites.—**INCITINGLY**, in-si'ting-ly, *adv*. So as to incite.

INEVIT, in-siv, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *evit*.] Not civil; rude; unpolite.—**INEVITABLY**, in-siv-ly, *adv*. Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness.

INCLE, in'kl, *n*. Same as *inkle*.

INCLEMENT, in-klem'ent, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *element*.] Not element; unmerciful, severe, or harsh; tempestuous, rough, stormy, boisterous, or otherwise hard to bear (weather).—**INCLEMENTARY**, in-klem'ent-er-ri, *a*. The condition or quality of being inclement.—**INCLEMENTLY**, in-klem'ent-ly, *adv*. In an inclement manner.

INCLINE, in-klīn, *v.t.*—**INCLINED**, **INCLINING**. [*L. inclino*, to incline—in, on, and *clino*, *Gr. klino*, to bend. *DICLINE*.] To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to bend, lean, tend; to tend, as towards an opinion, course of action, &c.—*v.t.* To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a leaning to; to direct; to give a tendency or propensity to; to dispose; to bend, stoop, or bow (the body, the head).—*a*. An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a

slope.—**INCLINABLE**, in-klī'na-bl, *a*. [*L. inclinabilis*, from *inclino*.] Tending; inclined; somewhat disposed.—**INCLINABLENESS**, in-klī'na-bl-ness, *n*. The state of being inclinable.—**INCLINATION**, in-klī'na-shon, *n*. [*L. inclinatio*, *inclinatio*.] The act of inclining, leaning, or bending; deviation from a direction regarded as the normal one; *geom.* the approach or leaning of two lines or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet; a disposition more favourable to one thing or person than to another; leaning; feeling in favour; propensity.—*a*. *Astronomy*, the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic.—**INCLINATORY**, in-klī'na-to-ri, *a*. Having the quality of inclining.—**INCLINED**, in-klīn'd, *p*, and *a*. Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—**INCLINED PLANE**, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle; it is one of the mechanical powers.

INCLOSURE, in-klōz', *v.t.*—**INCLOSED**, **INCLOSING**. [*Prefix in*, in, close.] To surround, shut in, or confine on a side; to shut up; to environ or encompass; to separate from common grounds by a fence (to *inclose* lands); to cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope.—**INCLOSER**, in-klōz'er, *n*. One who incloses.—**INCLOSURE**, in-klōz'zhur, *n*. The act of inclosing; what is inclosed; a space inclosed or fenced; something inclosed along with a letter or the like.

INCLUDE, in-klūd', *v.t.*—**INCLUDED**, **INCLUDING**. [*L. includo*—*in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut up, as in *conclude*, *excclude*, &c. *CLOSE*.] To confine, hold, or contain; to comprise; to comprehend; to embrace or involve.—**INCLUDED STYLE**, *included elements*, *not*, a style or stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla.—**INCLUDIBLE**, in-klūd-ib-əl, *a*. Capable of being included.—**INCLUSIVE**, in-klūz'iv, *a*. [*L. inclusivus*.] The act of including.—**INCLUSIVE**, in-klūz'iv, *a*. [*Fr. inclusif*, from *L. inclusivus*.] Including; encircling; included in the number or sum; comprehending the stated limit or extreme.—**INCLUSIVELY**, in-klūz'iv-ly, *adv*. In an inclusive manner.

INCOGNITABLE, in-kōj'ta-bl, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *cognitabile*. *COGNITABLE*.] Not cognizable; incapable of being made the object of thought.—**INCOGNITABILITY**, in-kōj'ta-bl-ty, *n*. The quality of being incognizable.—**INCOGNITANT**, in-kōj'tan-ant, in-kōj'tan-ent, *a*. [*L. incognitus*.] Want of thought or the power of thinking.—**INCOGNITANT**, in-kōj'tan-ant, *a*. Not thinking; thoughtless.—**INCOGNITANTLY**, in-kōj'tan-ant-ly, *adv*. In an incognitant manner.—**INCOGNITATIVE**, in-kōj'ta-tiv, *a*. Not cogitative; wanting the power of thought.

INCOGNIZABLE, *a*. **INCOGNIZABLE**.

INCOGNIZABLE, in-kōj'ni'ta, *a*, or *adv*. [*It Sp.* and *Fr.* from *in*, *incognitus*, unknown—in, not, and *cognitus*, known. *COGNITION*.] In disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name.—*a*, the female being *incognita*, in-kōj'ni'ta. One unknown, or in disguise, or passing under an assumed name; assumption of a disguised or feigned character.

INCOGNIZABLE, in-kōj'ni'ta-bl, in-kōj'ni'ta-bl, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished.—**INCOGNIZANCE**, *incognizance*, in-kōj'ni'tan-sans, *n*. Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.—**INCOGNIZANT**, in-kōj'ni'tan-ant, in-kōj'ni'tan-ent, *a*. Not cognizant; unacquainted with.—**INCOGNIZANTLY**, in-kōj'ni'tan-ant-ly, *adv*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *cognosceris*.] Not cognosceris; incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished.—**INCOGNOSCIBILITY**, in-kōj'ni'ta-bl-ty, *n*. The state of being incognoscible.

INCOHERENT, in-kō'hē-er-ent, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *coherens*.] Not coherent; not cohering or attached together; unconnected (*incoherent* particles); wanting coherence or rational connection (*idea*, language, &c.); rambling and unintelligible.—**INCOHERENCE**, *incoherency*, in-kō'hē-er-ens, in-

in, not, and consummate.] Not consummate; not finished; not complete.—**Inconsummation**, in-kon-sun'mā-ti-ōn, a. **Incontestable**, in-kon-tes'ta-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and contestable.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible.—**Incontaminability**, in-kon-tes'ta-hi-nā-s, a. The state or quality of being uncontaminated.—**Incontaminably**, in-kon-tes'ta-bl, adv. In an uncontaminated manner; incontrovertibly; indubitably. **Incontinent**, in-kon'ti-nent, a. [Prefix in, not, and continent; L. *incontinentes*; Fr. *incontinent*, incontinent, and (as adv.) forthwith, immediately.] Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites; particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; med. unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—**Incontinence**, in-kon'ti-nen-s, a. **Incontinence**, in-kon'ti-nen-s, a. [Prefix in, not, and continent; L. *incontinentes*, Fr. *incontinent*.] The condition or quality of being incontinent.—**Incontinently**, in-kon'ti-nent-li, adv. In an incontinent manner; immediately; instantly; forthwith; at once. **Incontrovertible**, in-kon'trō-ver'ti-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and controvertible.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.—**Incontrovertibility**, in-kon'trō-ver'ti-bl-nes, a. **Incontrovertibility**, in-kon'trō-ver'ti-bl-nes, a. State of being incontrovertible.—**Incontrovertibly**, in-kon'trō-ver'ti-bl, adv. In an incontrovertible manner; incontestably. **Inconvenient**, in-kon-ven'i-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and convenient.] Not convenient; incommodious; giving some trouble; wanting due facilities; causing embarrassment; inopportune.—**Inconveniently**, in-kon-ven'i-ent-li, adv. In an inconvenient manner.—**Inconvenience**, in-kon-ven'i-ent-s, a. **Inconvenience**, in-kon-ven'i-ent-s, a. The quality of being inconvenient; something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness.—**Inconveniences**, in-kon-ven'i-ent-s, s. **Inconveniences**, in-kon-ven'i-ent-s, s. To put to inconvenience; to incommode. **Inconversant**, in-kon'ver-sant, a. [Prefix in, not, and conversant.] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed. **Inconvertible**, in-kon-ver'ti-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and convertible.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.—**Inconvertibility**, in-kon-ver'ti-bl-nes, a. **Inconvertibility**, in-kon-ver'ti-bl-nes, a. The quality of being inconvertible.—**Inconvertibly**, in-kon-ver'ti-bl, adv. So as not to be convertible. **Inconvincible**, in-kon-vin'i-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and convincing.] Incapable of being convinced. **Incorporate**, in-kor-pō-rāt, v. **Incorporate**, incorporating. [L. *incorporo*, *incorporatum*—in, into, and *corpus*, *corpore*, a body.] To form into one body; to combine or mix into one mass; to unite with another body or substance; to combine or unite intimately to *incorporate* things together or one thing with another; to embody or give material form to; to form into a corporation or body of individuals that can act as one.—**v. i.** To unite as to form a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into: usually followed by *with*.—**a.** Incorporated; united in one body.—**Incorporated**, in-kor-pō-rāt, p. and **a.** Mixed or united in one body; associated so as to form a corporation; united in a legal body.—**Incorporation**, in-kor-pō-rā-shon, a. The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; that which is incorporated; a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person.—**Incorporative**, in-kor-pō-rā-tiv, a. Tending to incorporate; **incorporating**; **patrol**, tending to combine many elements into one long word. **Incorporeal**, in-kor-pō-re-al, a. [Prefix in, not, and corporeal.] Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial; intangible.—**Incorporeality**, in-kor-pō-re-al-ī-ti, a. The con-

dition of being incorporeal.—**Incorporeally**, in-kor-pō-re-al-ī, adv. In an incorporeal manner; immaterially.—**Incorporeality**, in-kor-pō-re-al-ī-ti, in-kor-pō-re-al-ī-ti, a. The quality of being incorporeal. **Incorrect**, in-ko-rekt, a. [Prefix in, not, and correct.] Not correct; not exact; inexact; erroneous; faulty; not according to fact.—**Incorrectly**, in-ko-rekt-li, adv. In an incorrect manner.—**Incorrectness**, in-ko-rekt-nes, a. **Incorrigible**, in-kor'i-ji-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and corrigible.] Incapable of being corrected or amended; bad beyond correction or reform.—**a.** One who is bad beyond correction or reform.—**Incorrigibility**, in-kor'i-ji-bl-nes, a. **Incorrigibility**, in-kor'i-ji-bl-nes, a. The condition or quality of being incorrigible.—**Incorrigibly**, in-kor'i-ji-bl, adv. In an incorrigible manner. **Incredible**, in-ko-rē-d'i-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and credible.] Incapable of being credited. **Incorrupt**, in-ko-rup't, a. [Prefix in, not, and corrupt; L. *incorruptus*; not corrupt; or corrupted; not suffering from corruption or decay; not depraved; pure; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.—**Incorruptibility**, in-ko-rup'ti-bl-nes, a. **Incorruptibility**, in-ko-rup'ti-bl-nes, a. The condition of being incorruptible.—**Incorruptible**, in-ko-rup'ti-bl, a. Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; incapable of being corrupted or bribed; inflexibly upright.—**Incorruptly**, in-ko-rup't-li, adv. In an incorruptible manner.—**Incorruption**, in-ko-rup'ti-shon, a. Absence of exemption from corruption or decay.—**Incorruptly**, in-ko-rup't-li, adv. In an incorrupt manner; without corruption.—**Incorruptness**, in-ko-rup't-nes, a. The condition or quality of being incorrupt; probity; integrity. **Incrassate**, in-kra'st, v. **Incrassate**, **incrassating**. [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatus*—in, intens., and *crasso*, thick, crass.] To make thick or thicker; to make less fluid; to inspissate; to thicken.—**Incrassation**, in-kra'st-shon, a. The act of thickening; inspissation.—**Incrassative**, in-kra'st-iv, a. Having the quality of thickening.—**a.** That which has the power to thicken. **Increase**, in-kre's, v. **Increase**, **increasing**. [Prefix in, not, and O. Fr. *crer*, *crere*, L. *creo*, to grow, allied to *creare*, to create.—**similarly decrease**.] To become greater; to grow; to augment; to advance; to multiply by the production of young; astron. to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to wax (the moon increases).—**v. t.** To make greater or larger; to augment in bulk, quantity, amount, or degree; to add to.—**a.** (in'kree). Augmentation; a growing greater or larger; enlargement; extension; the amount by which anything is augmented; increment; interest of money; produce; issue or offspring (O.P.); astron. the period of waxing of the moon.—**Increaseable**, in-kre's-a-bl, a. Capable of being increased.—**Increaseableness**, in-kre's-a-bl-nes, a. The quality of being increaseable.—**Increaseer**, in-kre's-er, a. One who or that which increases.—**Increasingly**, in-kre's-ing-li, adv. In the way of increase; by continual increase. **Increditable**, in-kred'i-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and credible.] Not credible; impossible to be believed; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.—**Incredibility**, in-kred'i-bl-nes, a. The quality of being incredible; that which is incredible.—**Incredibleness**, in-kred'i-bl-nes, a. The quality of being incredible.—**Incredibly**, in-kred'i-bl, adv. In an incredible manner. **Incredulous**, in-kred'u-lus, a. [Prefix in, not, and credulous.] Not credulous; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical.—**Incredulity**, in-kred'u-lus-nes, a. **Incredulity**, in-kred'u-lus-nes, a. The quality of being incredulous.—**Incredulously**, in-kred'u-lus-li, adv. In an incredulous manner. **Incruminate**, in-kre-māt, v. **To cruminate**. **Incrumination**, in-kre-mā't-shon, a. The act of incruminating; crumination.

Increment, in-kre-ment, a. [L. *incrementum*, from *increo*, to increase. **INCREASE**.] Act or process of increasing; augmentation or growth; something added; increase; **math.** the increase of a quantity from its present value to its next ascending value; **phys.** an amplification without necessarily involving a true climax. **Incremental**, in-kre-ment, a. [L. *incrementum*, ppr. of *increo*, to increase.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling. **Incriminate**, in-krim'i-nāt, v. **Incriminate**, **incriminating**. [L. *incrimino*, *incriminatum*—L. in, and *crimino*, to accuse one of a crime, from *crimes*, *criminos*, a charge.] To charge with a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.—**Incriminator**, in-krim'i-nā-tō-ri, a. Accusatory; tending to criminate. **Incrust**, in-kru'st, v. [L. *incrasto*—in, in, on, and *crusta*, crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of.—**Incrustation**, in-kru'stā-shon, a. The act of incrusting; a crust or hard coating on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying. **Incrustation**, in-kru'stā-shon, a. [Prefix in, not, and crust.] Not crustation; **incrustation**, in-kru'stā-shon, a. The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; **patrol** the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system.—**Incubative**, in-kū-bā-tiv, a. Of or pertaining to incubation.—**Incubator**, in-kū-bā-ter, a. One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.—**Incubatory**, in-kū-bā-tō-ri, a. Serving for incubation. **Incubus**, in-kū-bus, a. pl. **Incubuses**, **Incubi**, in-kū-bus-es, in-kū-bi. [L. from *tubo*, to lie on. **INCUBARE**.] Nightmare; an imaginary being or demon, formerly supposed to be the cause of nightmare; hence, something that weighs heavily on the mind or feelings; an incubance of any kind; a dead weight. **Inculcate**, in-kul'kāt, v. **Inculcate**, **inculcating**. [L. *inculo*, *inculcatus*—in, in, and *culo*, to tread; akin *cul*, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.—**Inculcation**, in-kul'kāt-shon, a. The act of inculcating.—**Inculcator**, in-kul'kāt-er, a. One who inculcates. **Inculpable**, in-kul'pa-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and culpable.] Not culpable; not to be accused; blameless.—**Inculpableness**, in-kul'pa-bl-nes, a. **Blamelessness**. **Inculpate**, in-kul'pāt, v. **Inculpate**, **inculpating**. [L. *inculpō*, *inculpatum*—L. in, into, and *culpa*, a fault; akin *culpable*, *culpā*.] To show to be in fault; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to criminate; opposed to *exculpate*.—**Inculpation**, in-kul'pāt-shon, a. The act of inculpating.—**Inculpator**, in-kul'pāt-er, a. Tending to inculpate or criminate. **Incult**, in-kult, a. [L. *incultus*—prefix in, not, and *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, to cultivate.] Uncultivated; rude; not polished or refined. **Incumbent**, in-kum'hent, a. [L. *incumbens*, *incumbentis*, ppr. of *incumbo*, to lie—in, on, and *umbo*, to lie down. **INCUBARE**.] Lying or resting upon; resting upon a person as a duty or obligation to be performed; imposed and calling for performance.—**a.** A person in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office.—**Incumbently**, in-kum'hent-li, adv. In an incumbent manner.—**Incumbency**, in-kum'hent-s, a. The state of being incumbent; what is incumbent; **eccles.** the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice. **Incumber**, in-kum'ber, v. **Incumber**, **incumbering**. Same as *encumber*. **Incunabulum**, in-kū-nā'b'ū-lum, a. pl. **Incunabula**, in-kū-nā'b'ū-la. [L. *incunabula*, swaddling-clothes, birthplace, a. *gign*—prefix in, and *umbo*, from *embo*, a cradle.] A book printed in the early times

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, So. abume—the Fr. a.

of printing; generally, a book printed before the year 1800.

Incur, in-kur', v.t. [*incur*, *incurring*.] To incur, to run against;—*in*, and *curvo*, to run. **CURVARE**.] To run in danger of or liability to; to expose one's self to; to become liable to; to become subject to (to incur danger, inconvenience, &c.); to contract (to incur a debt). — **INCURANS**, in-kur'ans, n. The act of incurring.

Incurable, in-kur'a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable*.] Not curable; beyond the power of skill or medicine; not admitting remedy.—A person diseased beyond the reach of cure. — **INCURABILITY**, incurabil'ness, in-kur'a-bil'i-ti, in-kur'a-bil-nes, n. The state of being incurable.—**INCURABLY**, in-kur'a-bil-adv. In an incurable manner.

Incurious, in-kur'i-us, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *curiosus*.] Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity. — **INCURIOUSLY**, in-kur'i-us-ly, adv. In an incurious manner.

Incursion, in-kur'shun, n. [*in*, and *cursum*.] An incursion; an invasion into a territory with hostile intention; an invasion not followed by continued occupation; an inroad.—**INCURSION**, in-kur'shun, a. Making an attack or incursion; aggression.

Incurve, in-kurv, in-kurv', v.t. [*incurvatus*, *incurvatus*, *incurvatus*.] To incurve, to curve; to bend. **CURVARE**.] To curve inwards; to make curved; to bend; to crook.—**INCURVATE**, a. Curved inward or upward.—**INCURVATION**, in-kurv'ashun, a. The act of incurving; a bending or bend.—**INCURVITY**, in-kurv'i-ti, n. A state of being bent inwards.

Incus, in-kus, n. [L., an anvil.] A bone of the internal ear, so called from its shape.

Incus, in-kur', v.t. [L. *incudo*, *incussum*, to forge.] To impress by striking or stamping.

Indagate, in-da-gat', v.t. [L. *indago*, *indagatum*.] To seek or search out.

Indear, in-der', v.t. **Indearment**, in-der'ment, n. Same as **Indear**, **Indearment**.

Indebted, in-debt', a. [Prefix *in*, in, and *debt*.] Being under a debt; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.—**INDEBTEDNESS**, in-debt'-nes, n. The state of being indebted; the amount of debt owed.

Indecent, in-de-sent', a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decent*.] **INDECENS**, unseemly.] Offending against decency; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; immodest; unseemly.—**INDECENTLY**, in-de-sent'-ly, adv. In an indecent manner.

Indecency, in-de-sen-si, n. The quality of being indecent; what is indecent in language, actions, or manners; grossness in speech or behaviour; immodesty.

Indeciduate, in-de-sid'-u-at, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decidua*.] Not deciduate; not having a decidua.

Indecisive, in-de-sid'-u-us, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisiva*.] Not decisive; evergreen.

Indecipherable, in-de-sif'er-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered.

Indecision, in-de-sish'un, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decision*.] Want of decision or settled purpose; a wavering of mind; irresolution.

Indecisive, in-de-sid'-iv, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; not having come to a decision; irresolute; vacillating; hesitating.—**INDECISIVELY**, in-de-sid'-iv-ly, adv. In an indecisive manner.

Indecivilities, in-de-siv'-li-tes, n.

Indecivable, in-de-kli-na-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinabile*.] **GRAM**, not declinable; not varied by terminations.—**GRAM**, a word that is not declined.

Indecomposable, in-de-kom-poz'-m-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable*.] Not decomposable; incapable of decomposition.—**INDECOMPOSABLENESS**, in-de-kom-poz'-m-bl-nes, n.

Indecorous, in-de-kor'us, a. [Prefix *in*, not,

and *decorus*.] Not decorous; violating decorum or propriety; unseemly; unbecoming. — **INDECOROUSLY**, in-de-kor'-us-ly, adv. In an indecorous manner. — **INDECOROUSNESS**, in-de-kor'-us-nes, n. The quality of being indecorous.—**INDECORUM**, in-de-kor'-um, n. Want of decorum; impropriety of behaviour.

Indeed, in-deed', adv. [Prop. *in*, and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact; sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission; sometimes interjectionally, as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation.

Indefatigable, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, a. [L. *indefatigabilis*, from *in*, not, and *defatigo*, to tire completely.—*de*, intense, and *fatigo*, to tire completely.] Incapable of being fatigued; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labour or effort; unwearied; untiring.—**INDEFATIGABLY**, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl-adv. In an indefatigable manner; unremittingly; sedulously. — **INDEFATIGABILITY**, **INDEFATIGABLENESS**, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl'i-ti, in-de-fat'-ga-bl-nes, n. The quality of being indefatigable.

Indefeasible, in-de-fez'i-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void (right, claim, or title).—**INDEFEASIBLY**, in-de-fez'i-bl-adv. In an indefeasible manner. — **INDEFEASIBILITY**, in-de-fez'i-bl'i-ti, n. The quality of being indefeasible.

Indefensible, in-de-fen's-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensibilis*.] Not defensible; unjustified. — **INDEFENSIBLY**, in-de-fen's-bl-adv. In an indefensible manner. — **INDEFENSIBILITY**, in-de-fen's-bl'i-ti, n. The quality of being indefensible.

Indefinable, in-de-fen'a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *definabile*.] Incapable of being defined; unsuceptible of definition; not to be clearly explained by words.—**INDEFINABILITY**, in-de-fen'a-bl-adv. In an indefinable manner.

Indefinite, in-de-finit', a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *definitus*.] Not definite; not limited or defined; not precise or certain; having no determinate or certain limits; but too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important; said of the parts of a flower.—**INDEFINITENESS**, in-de-finit'-nes, n. The quality of being indefinite.

Indehiscent, in-de-his'ent, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dehiscent*.] Not dehiscent; not opening spontaneously when ripe, as a capsule.—**INDEHISCENCE**, in-de-his'en-s, n. The property of being indehiscent.

Indelible, in-de-li-bl, a. [L. *indelibilis*, *in*, not, and *delere*, to delete.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, cancelled, or obliterated. — **INDELIBLY**, in-de-li-bl-ly, adv. In an indelible manner. — **INDELIBILITY**, in-de-li-bl'i-ti, n. The quality of being indelible. — **INDELIBLY**, in-de-li-bl-adv. In an indelible manner; ineffaceably.

Indelicate, in-de-lit'-kat, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicatus*.] Wanting delicacy; offensive to modesty or purity of mind; tending towards indecency or grossness; somewhat immodest. — **INDELICATELY**, in-de-lit'-kat-ly, adv. In an indelicate manner.—**INDELICACY**, in-de-lit'-kat-si, n. The condition or quality of being indelicate; a certain want of modesty or purity of mind.

Indemnify, in-dem'ti-fi, v.t. [*indemnitas*, from *in*, not, and *damno*, to make. **INDEMNITAS**.] To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to reimburse for expenditure made.—**INDEMNIFICATION**, in-dem'ti-fi-k'ashun, n. The act of indemnifying; that which indemnifies.

Indemnity, in-dem'ti, n. [*in*, and *damnum*, injury.—*in*, not, and *damnum*, loss, damage. **DAMN**.] Security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment; compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

Indent, in-dent', v.t. [L. *indento*, *O. Fr.* *indenter*, from *in*, in, and *dens*, *dentes*,

a tooth. **DENTARE**.] To notch, jag, or cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to indenture; to press, to begin (a line) farther in from the margin than the rest of the paragraph.—**A** Notch in a margin; an indentation; printing, the blank space at the beginning of a paragraph; **one**, an order for goods.—**INDENTATION**, in-dem'ta'shun, n. The act of indenting; a cut or notch in a margin; an angular recess or depression like a notch in any border.—**INDENTED**, in-dent'ed, p. and *a*. Having notches or points like teeth on the margin; toothed; bound by indenture.—**INDENTEDLY**, in-dem'ted-ly, adv. With indentations.—**INDENTURE**, in-dem'tur. The act of indenting; an indentation; less, a deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate; so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves was at once manifest.—**INDENTURED**, in-dent'urd, v. To indent; to bind by indenture.

Independent, in-de-pen'dent, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dependent*.] Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not relying on others; with of before an object; not subordinate; affording the means of independence (an independent fortune); moderately wealthy; acting by him or herself; self-directing; proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence (an independent air or manner); pertaining to the Independents or Congressionalists.—**ADV**. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; not to make mention; with of.—**INDEPENDENT**, one who maintains that every congregation forms a church or independent religious society in itself; a Congressionalist. — **INDEPENDENTLY**, in-de-pen'dent-ly, adv. In an independent manner; leaving out of consideration (he is richer independently of that).

Indestructible, in-de-struk'ti-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *destruibilis*.] Not destructible; incapable of being described.—**INDESTRUCTIBILITY**, in-de-struk'ti-bl'i-tes, n. A colloquial euphemism for treasury.

Indestructible, in-de-struk'ti-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *destruibilis*.] **UNDESTRUCTIBLE**, in-de-struk'ti-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *destruibilis*.] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.—**INDESTRUCTIBLY**, in-de-struk'ti-bl-ly, adv. In an indestructible manner. — **INDESTRUCTIBILITY**, in-de-struk'ti-bl'i-tes, n. The quality of being indestructible.—**INDESTRUCTIBLY**, in-de-struk'ti-bl-ly, adv. In an indestructible manner.

Indeterminate, in-de-ter'mi-nat, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinatus*.] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; **SUBJ.** applied to problems which have an indefinite number of solutions, not arbitrary but correlated.—**INDETERMINATENESS**, in-de-ter'mi-nat'-nes, n. Same as **Indeterminate**. — **INDETERMINATELY**, in-de-ter'mi-nat-ly, adv. [Prefix *in*, not, and *determinabile*.] Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended; interminable. — **INDETERMINABLY**, in-de-ter'mi-nat-ly, adv. In an indeterminate manner.

Indeterminateness, in-de-ter'mi-nat'-nes, n. The state or quality of being indeterminate.—**INDETERMINATION**, in-de-ter'mi-nat'shun, n. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.—**INDETERMINED**, in-de-ter'mind, a. Undetermined; unsettled.

Indevout, in-de-vout', a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *devotus*.] Not devout; not having devout affections.—**INDEVOUTLY**, in-de-vout'-ly, adv. Without devotion.

Index, in-deks, n. pl. **INDEXES**, in-deks'es, or **INDEXES**, in-dek'sen. [L., one who that which points out a table of contents.—

in, and stem of *dieo*, to say (Diction); seen in *skr. dip*, (ir. *deivayam*, to show.) Bombing that points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; a pointer or hand, that points or directs to anything; the hand used by printers, &c., to call attention; a table of the contents of a book in alphabetical order; *anat.* the forefinger; *math.* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.—*Index of refraction, optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction.—*Index Exparagatorius* (Index Exparagatory), *Index Prohibitorius* (Index Prohibitory), or more fully *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church to be read by the faithful.—*v.t.* To provide with an index; to place in an index.—*Indexer, in-dex-er, n.* One who makes an index.—*Index-finger, n.* The forefinger.—*Indexical, in-dex'i-kal, a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.—*Indexically, in-dex'i-kal-i, adv.* In the manner of an index.
Indexterity, in-dex-ter'i-ti, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity.
India, in'di-an, a. (From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia; skin *skr. sindhu*, a river, *spond.* to *Am.*) Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn (*Indian meal*).—*Indian berry, Cocculus Indicus, Cocculus, Indian corn*, a native American plant, otherwise called *Maize*, and its fruit.—*Indian file*, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another; from the habit of the American Indians.—*Indian ink, China ink* (under *China*).—*Indian red*, a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth used both in oil and water-colour painting.—*Indian summer*, in North America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—*Indian yellow*, a pigment of a bright yellow colour, used in water-colour painting.—*n.* A native of the Indies, West or East; an aboriginal native of America.—*Indianman, in'di-a-man, n. pl.* Indianmen.—*A large ship* employed in the India trade.—*India-massing, brass* or *reed* made in the East.—*India-paper, n.* A delicate absorbent paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings.—*India-rubber, n.* Caoutchouc.—*Indic, in-dik, a.* Applied to Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, as Hindustani, Prakrit, Pali, and Sanskrit.
Indicate, in-dik-ah, v.t. *Indicated, indicated.* [L. *indico*, *indicem*, from *index*, *indictis*.] To point out; to direct the mind to a knowledge of; to show; to intimate.—*Indicant, in-dik-ant, a.* [L. *indicans, indicantis*.] Serving to point out; indicating.—*Indication, in-dik-ah-shon, n.* The act of indicating or pointing out; what serves to indicate or point out; intimation; mark; token; sign; symptom.—*Indicative, in-dik-ah-tiv, a.* [L. *indicativus*.] Pointing out or indicating; serving as an indication; giving intimation or knowledge of (movements *indicatives* of unconsciousness); *gram.* applied to that mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions.—*n.* *Gram.* the indicative mood.—*Indicatively, in-dik-ah-tiv-i, adv.* In an indicative manner.—*Indicator, in-dik-ah-ter, n.* One who or that which indicates; an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine; a recording instrument of various kinds; a South African cuckoo that by its movements indicates the presence of the nests of wild bees.—*Indicatory, in-dik-ah-to-ri, a.* Serving to indicate.
Indict, in-dit', v.t. [O. Fr. *indictor, indictor*, from L. *indico*, *indicem*, to declare publicly—in, and *dicere*, to say, to speak. *Induct*.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law.—*Indictable, in-dit'-a-bl, a.* Capable of being or liable to be indicted; that may bring an indictment on one (an *indictable* offence).—*Indictment, in-dit'-ment, n.* The

act of indicting; a formal accusation or charge against a person; a written accusation.—*Indictor, indictor, in-dit'-er, n.* One who indicts.—*Indiction, in-dik'-shon, n.* Obsolete, a cycle of fifteen years.
Indifferent, in-dif-er-ent, a. [L. *indifferens, indifferens*—*in*, not, and *differere*, *ppr.* of *differo*, to differ. *Differa*.] Not inclined to one side more than to another; impartial; unbiased; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; careless; having no difference that gives a preference; of no account or moment; neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good; middling; tolerable.—*Formerly* often used adverbially (*indifferently* honest).—*Indifference, in-dif-er-ens, n.* The state or quality of being indifferent; absence of feeling or interest; unconcern; apathy; mediocrity or some degree of badness.—*Indifferentism, in-dif-er-ent-izm, n.* Systematic indifference; reasoned disregard; want of zeal.—*Indifferently, in-dif-er-ent-ly, adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; no more than passably.
Indigena, in-dij-en, n. [L. *indigena*—*in*, old form of *in*, and *gena*, root of *gigno*, to beget. *Genra*.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.—*Indigena, in-dij'e-us, a.* Originating or produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not foreign or exotic.
Indigent, in-dij-ent, a. [L. *indigenus, indigenus*, from *indigena*.] Destitute of the means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.—*Indigently, in-dij-ent-ly, adv.* In an indigent, destitute manner.—*Indigence, Indigency, in-dij-ens, in-dij-ent-s, n.* The condition of being indigent; penury; poverty.
Indigest, in-dij-est, v.t. [Prefix *in*, not, and *digest*.] Not digested; undigested; not reduced to due form; not medicated; crude; not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances.—*Indigestibility, Indigestibleness, in-dij-est-ibil'i-ti, in-dij-est-ibil-nes, n.* The quality of being indigestible.—*Indigestible, in-dij-est-ibil, a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestible*.] Not digestible; digested with difficulty.—*Indigestibly, in-dij-est-ibil-ly, adv.* So as not to be digestible.—*Indigestion, in-dij-est-yon, n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion*.] Incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.
Indignant, in-dij-nant, a. [L. *indignans, indignans*, *ppr.* of *indignor*, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—*in*, not, and *dignor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy (whence *dignity, dignify*.)] Displeased at what is unworthy or base; affected with indignation.—*Indignantly, in-dij-nant-ly, adv.* In an indignant manner.—*Indignation, in-dij-nah-shon, n.* [L. *indignatio, indignationis*.] A feeling of displeasure at what is unworthy or base; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; violent displeasure.—*Indignity, in-dij-nah-ti, n.* [L. *indignitas*.] Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; an insult; an affront; an outrage.
Indigo, in-dij-oh, n. [Sp. and It. *indigo*, from L. *indicum, indigo*, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*.] A beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico-printing, almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants, natives of the East and West Indies.—*Indigo-blue, n.* A preparation from crude indigo, of which it is the characteristic constituent.—*Indigo-white, n.* Indigo obtained by means of certain agents from crude indigo, turning blue on exposure to the air.—*Indigovina, in-dij-oh-jen, n.* Indigo-white.—*Indigometer, in-dij-oh-met-er, n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.—*Indigo-plant, n.* Any of the leguminous plants from which indigo is prepared.—*Indigo-stain, in-dij-oh-stin, n.* Indigo-blue stain.—*Indirect, in-dij-ekt', a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direct*.] Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; not tending directly to an aim or end; roundabout; not open and straightforward; not

resulting directly; having something mediate or interposed.—*Indirectly, in-dij-ekt-ly, adv.* In an indirect manner.—*Indiscernible, in-dij-ekt-ibil, a.*
Indiscernible, in-dij-ekt-ibil, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *discernible*.] Incapable of being discerned; undiscernible.—*Indiscernibleness, in-dij-ekt-ibil-nes, n.*—*Indiscernibly, in-dij-ekt-ibil-ly, adv.* So as not to be perceived.
Indisciplinable, in-dij-ekt-pil-n-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *disciplinable*.] Incapable of being disciplined or subjected to discipline.
Indiscoverable, in-dij-ekt-ur-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *discoverable*.] Incapable of being discovered; undiscoverable.
Indiscreet, in-dij-ekt', a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or sound judgment; injudicious; inconsiderate.—*Indiscreetly, in-dij-ekt-ly, adv.* In an indiscreet manner.—*Indiscreetness, in-dij-ekt-nes, n.* The quality of being indiscreet.—*Indiscretion, in-dij-ekt-shon, n.* The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion; an indiscreet act; an ill-judged act.
Indiscriminate, in-dij-ekt-ri-m'i-nat, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*.] Without discrimination or distinction; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous.—*Indiscriminately, in-dij-ekt-ri-m'i-nat-ly, adv.* In an indiscriminate manner.—*Indiscriminating, in-dij-ekt-ri-m'i-nat-ing, p.* and *adv.* Not discriminating; not making any distinction.—*Indiscriminatory, in-dij-ekt-ri-m'i-nat-oh-ri, n.* Want of discrimination.—*Indiscriminative, in-dij-ekt-ri-m'i-nat-iv, a.* Not discriminative; making no distinction.
Indispensable, in-dij-ep-n-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*.] Incapable of being dispensed with; absolutely necessary or requisite.—*Indispensability, Indispensableness, in-dij-ep-n-a-bl-i-ti, in-dij-ep-n-a-bl-nes, n.* The quality of being indispensable.—*Indispensably, in-dij-ep-n-a-bl-ly, adv.* In an indispensable manner; absolutely.
Indispose, in-dij-ep-s', v.t.—*Indisposed, indisposed.* [*Fr. indisposer*—*prefix in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose. *Disposo*.] To disincline; to render averse or unfavourable; to render averse; or averted; to disqualify; to affect with indisposition.—*Indisposed, in-dij-ep-sed, p.* and *a.* Not disposed; disinclined; averse; slightly disordered in health; somewhat ill.—*Indisposedness, in-dij-ep-sed-nes, n.*—*Indisposition, in-dij-ep-sish'on, n.* The state of being indisposed; disinclination; want of tendency; slight ailment or disorder of the health.
Indisputable, in-dij-ep-ta-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*.] Incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable.—*Indisputability, Indisputableness, in-dij-ep-ta-bl-i-ti, in-dij-ep-ta-bl-nes, n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.—*Indisputably, in-dij-ep-ta-bl-ly, adv.* In an indisputable manner; incontrovertibly.—*Indisputed, in-dij-ep-ted, a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.
Indirectable, in-dij-ekt-ah-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *directable*.] Incapable of being directed; dissociated; inseparable.
Indissoluble, in-dij-oh-lu-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble*; L. *indissolubilis*.] Not capable of being dissolved; not capable of being broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory (agreement, ties, &c.); firm; stable.—*Indissolubility, Indissolubleness, in-dij-oh-lu-bl-i-ti, in-dij-oh-lu-bl-nes, n.* The quality of being indissoluble.—*Indissolubly, in-dij-oh-lu-bl-ly, adv.* In an indissoluble manner.
Indissolvable, in-dij-oh-lv-a-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissolvable*.] Not capable of being dissolved or melted; indissoluble.—*Indissolvableness, in-dij-oh-lv-a-bl-nes, n.*
Indistinct, in-dij-tingkt', a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*; L. *indistinctus*.] Not distinct; not readily distinguishable; faint to the sight; obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; imperfect or dim (*indistinct* vision).—*Indistinctly, in-dij-tingkt-ly, adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; dimly or obscurely.—*Indistinct-*

Fete, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tabe, tab, ball; oil, pound; a, so, abuse—the Fr. u.

ness, in-die-tingk'nes, n. The quality or condition of being indistinct.

Indistinguishable, in-die-tingk'wish-a-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and distinguishable.] Incapable of being distinguished; undistinguishable. — Indistinguishably, in-die-tingk'wish-a-bl, adv. So as not to be distinguishable.

Incaute, in-di't, v.t. — Indited, indit'ing. [O. Fr. *inditer*.] To compose or write; to direct, prompt, or dictate. — v.t. To compose; to write; to pen. — Inditement, indit'ment, n. The act of inditing. — Inditer, in-di'ter, n. One who indites.

Indium, in'di-um, n. [From the *indigo* lines in its spectrum.] A soft lead-coloured metallic element, discovered by two indigo lines which it shows under spectrum analysis.

Individual, in-di-vid'ü-äl, a. [Fr. *individuel*, from *individuum*, indivisible — *in*, not, and *dividuum*, divisible. *Divisus*.] Substantive as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing. — A being or thing forming one of its kind; a single person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; a person. — Individualism, in-di-vid'ü-äl-izm, n. The quality of being individual; individuality; self-interest; a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters. — Individualistic, in-di-vid'ü-äl-istik, a. Pertaining to or characterized by individualism. — Individuality, in-di-vid'ü-äl-iti, n. The condition of being individual; existence as an individual; oneness; the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual. — Individualization, in-di-vid'ü-äl-iz-ä'shon, n. The act of individualizing. — Individualize, in-di-vid'ü-äl-iz, v.t. — Individualized, individualizing. To mark as an individual; to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters. — Individualizer, in-di-vid'ü-äl-iz-er, n. One who individualizes. — Individually, in-di-vid'ü-äl-ly, adv. In an individual manner; separately; each by itself. — Individually, in-di-vid'ü-äl-ly, v.t. — Individually, in-di-vid'ü-äl-ly, v.t. To give the character of individuality to; to individualize. — v.t. To become individual. — Individuation, in-di-vid'ü-äl-iz-ä'shon, n. The act of individualizing, or state of being.

Indivisible, in-di-vid'i-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and divisible.] Not divisible; not separable into parts. — That which is indivisible. — Indivisibility, in-di-vid'i-bl-ness, n. The state or property of being indivisible. — Indivisibly, in-di-vid'i-bl-ly, adv. In an indivisible manner.

Indocile, in-dö'sil or in-dö'sil, a. [Prefix in, not, and docile; L. *indocilis*, unteachable.] Not docile or teachable; intractable. — Indocility, in-dö'sil-iti, n. The quality of being indocile.

Indoctrinate, in-dök'tri-nät, v.t. — Indoctrinated, indoctrinating. [L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, learning. *Doctrina*.] To instruct in any doctrine; to imbue or cause to imbue certain principles; to instruct. — Indoctrination, in-dök'tri-nät-ä'shon, n. The act of indoctrinating; instruction.

Indo-European, a. A term applied to that family of languages which includes the Sanskrit and the kindred tongues of India and Persia, Greek, Latin, and the Romance tongues, the Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavonic tongues. — An Aryan.

Indo-Germanic, a. A term sometimes used as equivalent to Indo-European or Aryan.

Indolent, in'dö-lent, a. [Fr. *indolent* — L. *in*, not, and *dolens*, *dolentia*, ppr. of *dolere*, to feel pain (whence *dolour*, *dole*).] Habitually idle or indissposed to labour; lazy; slothful; sluggish; idle (person, life); need, causing little or no pain (an indolent tumour). — Indolently, in'dö-lent-ly, adv. In an indolent manner. — Indolence, in'dö-lent-s, n. The condition or quality of being indolent; laziness; sloth.

Indomitable, in-döm't-ä-bl, a. [L. prefix *in*, not, and *domus*, freq. of *domo*, *domare*, to tame. *DAUM*, *DOMA*.] Not to be tamed or subdued; unconquerable; un-

tamable. — Indomitably, in-döm't-ä-bl-ly, adv. The character of being indomitable. — Indomitably, in-döm't-ä-bl-ly, adv. In an indomitable manner.

Indoor, in'dör, a. Being within doors; domestic (an indoor servant). — Indoors, in'dör-s, adv. Within doors; inside a house.

Indorse, in-dör-s, v.t. Same as *Endorse*.

Indori, in'dri, n. [Native name, signifying 'man of the woods'.] A tallish quadrumanous animal of the lemur family, a native of Madagascar, about the size of a cat.

Indubitable, in-dü'b-ä-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and dubitable; L. *indubitabilis*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt; incontestable; unquestionable. — Indubitableness, in-dü'b-ä-bl-ness, n. State of being indubitable. — Indubitably, in-dü'b-ä-bl-ly, adv. In an indubitable manner; undoubtedly; unquestionably.

Induce, in-dü-s, v.t. — Induced, inducing. [L. *induco*, *inductum* — *in*, and *duco*, to lead. *Ducere*.] To lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to draw by motives; to impel; to bring on, produce, cause (an ailment induced by over-study). — Induced current, an electric current excited by the presence of a primary current. — Induced magnetism, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which an electric current is passing is coiled round it. — Inducement, in-dü-s-ment, n. The act of inducing; that which induces or leads one to act; a motive; a consideration that leads to action. — Inducere, in-dü's-er, n. One who or that which induces. — Inducible, in-dü's-i-bl, a. Capable of being induced; capable of being induced by induction. — Induct, in-dükt, v.t. [L. *induco*, *inductum*.] To bring in or introduce; to introduce to a benefice or office; to put in possession of an ecclesiastical living or any other office. — Induction, in-dükt-ä'shon, n. The act of inducing; introduction; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office, with the customary forms and ceremonies; logic, the method of reasoning from particulars to general; the deriving from particular facts, as that heat expands bodies, from observing its effect in particular cases; the conclusion or inference thus drawn or arrived at; physics, the property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact. — Inductive coil, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction and for utilizing them. — Inductual, in-dükt-ü-äl, a. Pertaining to or proceeding by induction; inductive. — Inductively, in-dükt-iv-ly, adv. Proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions by induction; elect. able to produce electricity by induction; operating by induction; facilitating induction. — Inductive sciences, those sciences which are based upon induction, as astronomy, zoology, &c. — Inductively, in-dükt-iv-ly, adv. In an inductive manner. — Inductor, in-dükt-er, n. One who inducts.

Inductile, in-dükt-il, a. [Prefix in, not, and ductile.] Not ductile. — Inductility, in-dükt-il-iti, n. The quality of being inductile.

Indue, in-dü, v.t. — Indued, inducing. [L. *induo*, from *indus*, old form of *in*, in, and verbal stem seen also in *eruo*, to put off (whence *eruo*).] To put on, as clothes; to clothe or invest; hence, to furnish; to supply; to endow. — Induement, in-dü-ment, n. The act of inducing.

Indulge, in-dül-y, v.t. — Indulged, indulging. [L. *indulgeo*, to indulge or give one's self up to; origin doubtful.] To give one's self up to; not to restrain or oppose; to give free course to (to indulge the passions); to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess (to indulge children). — v.t. To indulge one's self; to practice indulgence; to be self-indulgent (to indulge in pleasure). — Indulgence, in-dül-jens, n. [L. *indulgentia*.] The act or practice of indulging; an indulgent act; favour granted; intemperance in eating and drinking; readiness to

forgive faults; tolerance; R. Cath. Ch. remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins. — Indulgent, in-dül-jent, a. [L. *indulgens*, *indulgentia*, ppr. of *indulgeo*.] Pious to indulge or pardon; over-compliant; not strict. — Indulgently, in-dül-jent-ly, adv. In an indulgent manner. — Indulger, in-dül-jer, n. One who indulges.

Induplicate, in-dü-pli-kät, a. [L. *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, doubled.] Bot. Having the edges bent or rolled inward, as petals or leaves in the bud.

Indurate, in-dü-rät, v.t. [L. *induro*, *induratum* — prefix *in*, intense, and *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard, whence also *durable*, *durance*, &c.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard. — v.t. — Indurated, indurating. To make hard; to harden; to make unfeeling; to render obdurate. — Induration, in-dü-rä'shon, n. The act of hardening or process of growing hard; the state of being indurated.

Indurium, in-dü-ri-um, n. pl. *Induria*, in-dü-ri-ä. [L., a woman's under-garment, from *induo*, to put on. *Indura*, Bot. a collection of united hairs forming a sort of cup inclosing the stigma of a flower; the immediate covering of the capsules or spore-cases in ferns; soil, the case or covering of a larva; anal, the amnion. — Indurial, in-dü-ri-äl, a. Pertaining to an indurium; composed of or containing indurium or the cases of larva (*indurial limestone*). — Indurated, in-dü-rä-ted, a. Bot. having an indurium.

Industrious, in-dü-str-i-us, a. [L. *industrius*, from *indus*, old form of *in*, and *struo*, to fabricate. *Struere*.] Given to or characterized by industry; diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous. — Industriously, in-dü-str-i-us-ly, adv. In an industrious manner. — Industriousness, in-dü-str-i-us-ness, n. Industriousness, industry, diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous. — Industriousness, in-dü-str-i-us-ness, n. Industriousness, industry, diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous.

Industrial, in-dü-str-i-äl, a. Pertaining to industry (arts, establishments, capacity). — Industrial exhibition, *industrial museum*, an exhibition, museum of industrial products or manufactures. — Industrial school, a school for educating poor neglected children and training them to habits of industry. — Industrialism, in-düs'tri-äl-izm, n. Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits. — Industrially, in-dü-str-i-äl-ly, adv. In an industrial manner. — Industry, in-dü-str-i, n. [L. *industria*, from *industrius*.] Habitual diligence in any employment; steady attention to work or business; assiduity; the industrial arts generally, or any one of them; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed.

Indwain, in-dü-vä, n. pl. [L. *induo*, from *indus*, to put on. *INDUS*.] Bot. the withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants, not being joined to them by articulations which allow of their falling off. — Indwain, in-dü-vä-t, a. Bot. covered with indwain.

Indwell, in-dwel, v.t. To abide within; to occupy. — v.t. To dwell or exist in or within some place. — Indweller, in-dwel-er, n. One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant.

Inebriate, in-ebri-ät, v.t. — Inebriated, inebriating. [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatum* — *in*, intense, and *ebrio*, to intoxicate, from *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebriety*.] To make drunk; to intoxicate; to disorder the senses of; to turn the head of. — An habitual drunkard. — Inebriation, in-ebri-ä'shon, n. The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated. — Inebriety, in-ebri-ä-ti, n. Drunkenness; intoxication. — Inebrious, in-ebri-us, a. Drunk or partially drunk. — Inebriant, in-ebri-änt, a. [L. *inebrians*, *inebriantia*, ppr. of *inebrio*.] Intoxicating. — n. Anything that intoxicates.

Inedited, in-ed-üt-ed, a. [Prefix in, not, and edited.] Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, in-ef-a-bl, a. [L. *ineffabilis* — prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, speakable, from *effo*, to speak — *for*, out, and *for*, *fori*, to speak. *FARE*.] Incapable of being expressed in words. — Ineffability, ineffableness, in-ef-a-bl-iti, in-ef-a-bl-ness, n. The quality of being ineffable or unutterable.

- Ineffably, in-ef-a-bli, adv. In an ineffable manner; unutterably.
- Ineffaceable, in-ef-fa-si-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *effaceable*.] Incapable of being effaced.—Ineffaceably, in-ef-fa-si-ble, adv. So as not to be effaceable; indelible.
- Ineffective, in-ef-fek-tiv, a. [Prefix in, not, and *effective*.] Incapable of producing any effect; of the effect intended; inefficient; useless; impotent; wanting energy.—Ineffectively, in-ef-fek-tiv-i, adv. In an ineffective manner.—Ineffectiveness, in-ef-fek-tiv-nes, a. Quality of being ineffective.—Ineffectual, in-ef-fek-tu-al, a. [Prefix in, not, and *effectual*.] Not effectual; inefficient; weak.—Ineffectually, in-ef-fek-tu-ally, adv. In an ineffectual manner.—Inefficiency, in-ef-fis-er-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and *efficient*.] Not efficient or effecting; not susceptible of efficiency.—Inefficiency, in-ef-fis-er-ent, a. A state of not effecting.—Inefficiency, in-ef-fis-er-ent-i, a. Not capable of effecting.
- Ineffacious, in-ef-fi-ka-shus, a. [Prefix in, not, and *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not producing the effect desired; of inadequate power.—Ineffaciously, in-ef-fi-ka-shus-i, adv. In an ineffacious manner.—Ineffaciously, in-ef-fi-ka-shus-nes, in-ef-fi-ka-shi, a. Want of efficacy; inefficacious; failure of effect.
- Inefficient, in-ef-fish-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing the required effect; incapable of effective action; incompetent.—a. One who is incompetent to perform the duties of a service.—Inefficiency, in-ef-fish-ent-i, a. The condition or quality of being inefficient.—Inefficiency, in-ef-fish-ent-i, adv. In an inefficient manner.
- Elaborate, in-el-ab'o-rat, a. [Prefix in, not, and *elaborate*.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care.
- Elastic, in-el-as'tik, a. [Prefix in, not, and *elastic*.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic.—Inelasticity, in-el-as'ti-si-ti, a. Want of elasticity.
- Elegant, in-el-e-gant, a. [Prefix in, not, and *elegant*.] L. *elegans*, *elegantis*, elegant. Not elegant; wanting in elegance; wanting in anything which correct taste requires.—Inelegance, Inelegancy, in-el-e-gans, in-el-e-gan-si, a. [L. *inelegans*, Fr. *inelegance*.] The condition or quality of being inelegant; an inelegant point or feature.—Inelegantly, in-el-e-gant-i, adv. In an inelegant manner.
- Eligible, in-el-i-j-i-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *eligible*.] Not eligible; not capable of or fit for being elected or adopted; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.—Ineligibility, in-el-i-j-i-bil-i-ti, a. Condition of being ineligible.—Ineligibly, in-el-i-j-i-ble, adv. In an ineligible manner.
- Eloquent, in-el-o-gw-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and *eloquent*.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence; not eloquently written or delivered.—Ineloquently, in-el-o-gw-ent-i, adv. In an inelegant manner.—Ineloquence, in-el-o-gw-ens, a. The quality of being ineloquent.
- Inept, in-ep't, a. [L. *ineptus*—prefix in, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt. Arr.] Unskillful; improper; foolish; silly; nonsensical.—Ineptitude, Ineptness, in-ep'ti-tud, in-ep't-nes, a. [L. *ineptitudo*.] The condition or quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; foolishness.—Ineptly, in-ep't-i, adv. In an inept manner.
- Inequable, in-ek-wa-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *equable*.] L. *inequabilis*.] Not equable; unequable.
- Inequal, in-ek-wal, a. [Prefix in, not, and *equal*.] L. *inequalis*.] Not equal; unequal; uneven; varying.—Inequality, in-ek-wal-i-ti, a. [L. *inequalitas*.] The condition or quality of being unequal or unequal; disparity; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface.
- Inequitable, in-ek-wi-ta-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *equitable*.] Notequitable; not just or fair.—Inequity, in-ek-wi-ti, a. Unfairness; injustice.
- Inerradicable, in-er-rad'i-ka-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *eradicable*.] Incapable of being eradicated.—Inerradicably, in-er-
- rad'i-ka-ble, adv. So as not to be eradicated.
- Inermous, in-er-mus, a. [L. *inermis*, *inermis*—prefix in, not, and *ermis*, arms.] Not unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.
- Inert, in-er't, a. [L. *inertis*, *inertis*, unskilled, inactive—in, not, and *ars*, acquired skill, art. Arr.] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion imposed; not moving or acting; indolent.—Inert refers rather to the external manifestation of a habit which may be either natural or induced; *inertness*, not exhibiting activity, often refers to a temporary, perhaps voluntary, state.—Inertia, in-er-sha, a. [L.] Passiveness; inactivity; inertness; sluggishness; physics, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state; called also *vis inertia*.—Inertly, in-er-ti, adv. In an inert manner.—Inertness, Inertia, Inertitude, in-er-tes, in-er-shon, in-er-ti-tud, a. The state or quality of being inert.
- Inerudite, in-er-u-dit, a. [Prefix in, not, and *erudite*.] Not erudite; unlearned.
- Essential, in-es-sen-shal, a. [Prefix in, not, and *essential*.] Not essential; unessential.
- Estimable, in-es-ti-ma-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *estimable*.] L. *estimabilis*.] Incapable of being estimated or computed; too valuable or excellent to be rated or fully appreciated; incalculable.—Inestimably, in-es-ti-ma-ble, adv. In a manner not to be estimated.
- Inevitable, in-er-i-ta-ble, a. [L. *inevitabilis*, from *in*, not, and *evito*, to avoid—*in*, out, and *via*, to shun.] Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion; certain to befall.—Inevitably, Inevitableness, in-er-i-ta-bil-i-ti, in-er-i-ta-ble-nes, a. Unavoidableness; certainty.—Inevitably, in-er-i-ta-ble, adv. Unavoidably; certainly.
- Exact, in-eg-zakt, a. [Prefix in, not, and *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.—Inexactness, in-eg-zakt-nes, a. The state of being inexact; incorrectness.
- Excitable, in-ek-si-ta-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *excitable*.] Not excitable; not susceptible of excitement.—Excitability, in-ek-si-ta-bil-i-ti, a. The state or quality of being excitable.
- Excusable, in-ek-ku-sa-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *excusable*.] Incapable of being excused or justified; unpardonable; indefensible.—Excusableness, in-ek-ku-sa-ble-nes, a. The condition or quality of being excusable.—Excusably, in-ek-ku-sa-ble, adv. In an excusable manner.
- Execrable, in-ek-sak'ta-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *execrable*.] Not execrable; incapable of being executed or performed.
- Exhaustable, in-eg-hast-i-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *exhaustable*.] Not exhaustible; incapable of being exhausted or spent; unfailing.—Inexhausted, in-eg-hast-ed, a. Not exhausted; unexhausted.—Inexhaustedly, in-eg-hast-ed-i, adv. Without exhaustion.—Inexhaustibility, Inexhaustibleness, in-eg-hast-i-bil-i-ti, in-eg-hast-i-ble-nes, a. The state of being inexhaustible.—Inexhaustibly, in-eg-hast-i-ble, adv. In an inexhaustible manner or degree.
- Inexorable, in-ek'o-ra-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *exorable*.] Incapable of being moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined to yield to supplication; unyielding; unbending; implacable.—Inexorability, Inexorableness, in-ek'o-ra-bil-i-ti, in-ek'o-ra-ble-nes, a. The state or quality of being inexorable.—Inexorably, in-ek'o-ra-ble, adv. In an inexorable manner.
- Inexpansible, in-ek-pan-si-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *expansible*.] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused.
- Inexpedient, in-ek-spe-di-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and *expedient*.] Not expedient; inappropriate; unsuitable to time and place; not advisable.—Inexpedience, in-
- expedience, in-ek-spe-di-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and *expedience*.] Not expedient; incapable of being explained or interpreted; unaccountable; mysterious.—Inexplicability, Inexplicableness, in-ek-spi-ka-bil-i-ti, in-ek-spi-ka-ble-nes, a. The quality of being inexplicable.—Inexplicably, in-ek-spi-ka-ble, adv. In an inexplicable manner; unaccountably.
- Explicit, in-ek-splis-it, a. [Prefix in, not, and *explicit*.] Not explicit; not clear in statement; not clearly stated.
- Explosive, in-ek-spliv, a. [Prefix in, not, and *explosive*.] Not liable to explode or burst with a loud report.—a. A substance which is not liable to explode.
- Expressible, in-ek-spre-si-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *expressible*.] Not expressible; not to be uttered; unexpressible; unutterable.—Inexpressible, in-ek-spre-si-ble, a. A colloquial euphemism for *inexpressible*.—Inexpressibly, in-ek-spre-si-ble, adv. In an inexpressible manner.—Inexpressive, in-ek-spre-siv, a. Not expressive; wanting in expression; inexpressible; inef-fable.—Inexpressiveness, in-ek-spre-siv-nes, a.
- Extinct, in-ek-s-tingkt, a. [Prefix in, not, and *extinct*.] Not extinct.
- Inextinguishable, in-ek-s-tingkwish-a-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *extinguishable*.] Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable (flame, thirst, desire).—Inextinguishably, in-ek-s-tingkwish-a-ble, adv. In an inextinguishable manner.
- Extricable, in-ek-s-tri-ka-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *extricable*.] L. *extricabilis*.] Incapable of being extricated or disentangled; not permitting extrication.—Inextricableness, in-ek-s-tri-ka-ble-nes, a.—Inextricably, in-ek-s-tri-ka-ble, adv.
- Infalible, in-fal-i-ble, a. [Prefix in, not, and *fallible*.] Not fallible; not capable of erring or falling into error; not leading into error; perfectly reliable; certain (*fallible* testimony).—Infalibly, in-fal-i-ble, adv. In an infalible manner.—Infalibleness, in-fal-i-bil-nes, a. Adherence to the dogma of the infallibility of the pope.—Infallibilist, in-fal-i-bil-ist, a. One who maintains the infallibility of the pope.—Infallibility, Infallibleness, in-fal-i-bil-i-ti, in-fal-i-ble-nes, a. The quality of being infallible.—Infallibility of the pope, the dogma established as an article of faith in 1870, that the pope, when speaking as pope upon matters of faith or morals, is infallible.
- Infamy, in-fa-mi, a. [L. *infamia*, ill fame, ill report, from *in*, against, infamous—in, not, and *fama*, fame.] Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; bad or disgraceful repute; shameful course; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or villainousness.
- Infamous, in-fa-mus, a. Having a reputation of the worst kind; scandalous; notoriously vile; shameful; branded with infamy.—Infamously, in-fa-mus-i, adv. Scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
- Infant, in-fant, a. [L. *infans*, *infans*, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix in, not, and *fero*, to speak. FAME.] A child during the first two or three years of its life; less, a person not of full age.—a. [L. *infantia*.] The state of being an infant; earliest period of life; less, the period from a person's birth till he is twenty-one years of

age; *nonage*, minority; the first age of anything.—*Infante*, in-fan'ta, n. In Spain and Portugal, any prince of the royal blood, except the eldest.—*Infante*, in-fan'ta, n. In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest.—*Infanthood*, in-fan't-hud, n. The state of being an infant; infancy.—*Infantoidal*, in-fan'toi'dal, a. Relating to infants.—*Infanticide*, in-fan'ti-sid, n. [*L. infanticidium*, the crime, *infanticida*, the perpetrator—*infans*, and *caedo*, to kill.] The murder and also the murderer of an infant; child-murder.—*Infantile*, in-fan'til, in-fan'tin, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

Infantry, in-fan't-ri, n. [*Fr. infanterie*, *It. fanteria*, infantry (lit. a band of youths), from *infans*, a young person, originally an infant.] The soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from cavalry.

Infatuate, in-fat'ū-tat, v. i.—*infatuated*, *infatuating* [*L. infatuus*, *infatuatus*, to make foolish—*prefix* in-, *infans*, and *fatuus*, foolish (whence *fatuous*),] To make foolish; to inspire with folly; to inspire with an extravagant passion that cannot be controlled.—*infatuated*, in-fat'ū-tat-ed, p. and a. Affected with folly; besotted; inspired with foolish passion.—*infatuating*, in-fat'ū-tat-ing, n. The act of infatuating or foolish passion; infatuated; extreme folly; foolishness.

Infatigable, in-fat'ig-a-bul, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *fatigabile*,] Not fatigable; im-extinguishable.

Infect, in-fekt', e.t. [*Fr. infecter*, from *L. infectio*, *infectum*, to put in, to stain—in, into, and *facio*, to do. *Fact.*] To taint with disease; to contaminate with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt.—*infector*, in-fekt'er, n. One who or that which infects.—*Infection*, in-fek-shun, n. The act or process of infecting; that which infects; as distinguished from *contagion* it does not imply actual contact, as the latter properly does.—*Infectious*, *infective*, in-fek-shus, in-fek'tiv, a. Capable of infecting; likely to communicate disease; contagious; corrupting or contaminating; easily diffused or spread from person to person.—*Infectiously*, in-fek-shus-ly, adv. In an infectious manner; by infection.—*Infectiousness*, in-fek-shus-nes, n. The quality of being infectious.

Infecund, in-fek'und, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *fecund*, *L. fecundus*,] Not fecund; unfruitful; barren.—*Infecundity*, in-fek-und-i-ti, n. State of being infecund.

Infectum, in-fek'tum, n. The Scotch equivalent of *Infatigament*.

Infelicity, in-fe-lis'i-ti, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *felicitas*, *L. felicitas*,] The state of being unhappy; unhappiness; misery; unfavorableness.—*Infelicitous*, in-fe-lis'i-tus, a. Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

Infelt, in-felt, a. [*Prefix* in-, within, and *felt*,] Felt within or deeply; heart-felt.

Infelt, in-fel, v. To entice.

Infer, in-fer, v. i.—*inferred*, *inferring*. [*L. infero*, to bring in or on, to conclude—in, upon, and *fero*, to bear. *Particls.*] To gather or derive either by induction or deduction; to deduce, as a fact or consequence; to conclude or arrive at by reasoning.—*Inferable*, in-fer-a-bul, a. Capable of being inferred; inferrible.—*Inference*, in-fer-ens, a. The act of inferring; conclusion drawn or inferred; deduction; consequence.—*Inferential*, in-fer-en-shal, a. Of or pertaining to an inference.—*Inferentially*, in-fer-en-shal-ly, adv. In an inferential manner; by way of inference.—*Inferrible*, in-fer-i-bul, a. Such as may be inferred; to be gathered or concluded by reasoning.

Inferior, in-fer'i-er, a. [*L. compar.* from *inferius*, low; akin *infernal*.] Lower in place, station, rank, value, importance, and the like; subordinate; bot. growing below some other organ; *astrology*, situated or occurring between the earth and the sun (the *inferior* planets).—*infer*, in-fer, v. To be inferior to another, or lower in station, rank, intellect, importance, &c.—*Inferiority*, in-fer'i-er-i-ti, n. The state of being inferior.—*Inferiorly*, in-fer'i-er-ly, adv. In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part.

Infernal, in-fer-nal, a. [*L. infernalis*, from *infernus*, infernal; akin *inferior*.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; characteristic or worthy of hell or the inhabitants of hell; hellish; diabolical; wicked and detestable.—*Infernal machine*, a machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.—*Infernally*, in-fer-nal-ly, adv. In an infernal manner.

Infertil, in-fer'til or in-fer'til, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *fertile*,] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren.—*Infertilely*, in-fer'til-ly, adv. In an infertile manner.—*Infertility*, in-fer'til-i-ti, n. Unproductiveness; barrenness.

Infect, in-fekt', e.t. [*Fr. infecter*; *L. infectus*, to attack, to molest, from *infatus*, hostile—in, in, and same root as *fero* in *offendo*, *offendo*, to offend, defend. *Fact.*] To make hostile attacks or deprecations on; to harass, torment, disturb, annoy.—*Infection*, in-fek-shun, n. [*L. infectio*,] The act of infecting.—*Infector*, in-fekt'er, n. One who infects.

Infective, in-fektiv, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *fective*,] Not festive; cheerless; joyless.

Infestation, in-fes-tat'shun, n. [*L. in*, into, and *festum*, a *fest.*] Love, the act of putting in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen.

Infidel, in-fid-ul, n. [*L. infidelis*, faithless, unbelieving—*prefix* in-, not, and *fidelis*, faithful. *Particls.*] Disbeliever; a sceptic; one who does not believe in God or in Christianity or has no religious faith; an atheist; any one regarded as not holding the true faith.—*Infidelism*, in-fid-ul-izm, n. [*Fr. infidélité*; *L. infidelitas*,] Want of faith or belief; atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion; unbelief; scepticism; unfaithfulness in married persons; unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation; treachery; deceit.

Infiltrate, in-fil'trat, v. t. [*Prefix* in-, and *filtrate*.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.—*Infiltration*, in-fil'trat'shun, n. The process of infiltrating; that which infiltrates.

Infinite, in-finit, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *finite*; *L. infinitus*,] Not finite; without limits; not limited or circumscribed; applied to time, space, and the Supreme Being and his attributes; exceedingly great in excellence, degree, capacity, and the like; boundless; limitless; immeasurable.—*Infinitely*, in-finit-ly, adv. In an infinite manner.—*Infiniteness*, in-finit-nes, n. The state of being infinite.—*Infinitesimal*, in-fin-tes-i-mal, a. [*Fr. infinitesimal*,] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.—*Infinitesimally*, in-fin-tes-i-mal-ly, adv. To an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree.—*Infinitive*, in-fin-tiv, a. [*L. infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite.] Not limiting or restricting; a grammatical term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number.—*Infinitive mood*,—*Infinitival*, in-fin-tiv-al, a. *Grammar*, of belonging to the infinitive mood.—*Infinitively*, in-fin-tiv-ly, adv. *Grammar*, in the manner of an infinitive mood.—*Infinitude*, in-fin-tud, n. The quality or state of being infinite; infinite extent; infinity; immensity; boundless number.—*Infinitly*, in-fin-ti, a. [*L. infinitus*,] Unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, excellence, energy, &c.; boundlessness; endless or indefinite number.

Infirm, in-form, a. [*Prefix* in-, not, and *firm*; *L. infirmus*, not strong, weak, feeble. *Particls.*] Not firm or sound; weak as regards the body; feeble; not steadfast; irresolute; not solid or stable.—*Infirmity*, in-form-i-ty, n. A place where the infirm are sick, or those suffering from accidents,

are lodged and nursed, or have their ailments attended to.—*Infirmity*, in-form-i-ty, n. [*L. infirmitas*,] The state of being infirm; an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a disease; a malady; an ailment; weakness, failing, defect, foible.—*Infirmly*, in-form-ly, adv. In an infirm manner.—*Infirmness*, in-form-nes, n. The state of being infirm.

Infix, in-fig, e.t. [*L. infixus*, *infixus*—*in*, into, and *fixo*, to fix, to fix or fasten in; to cause to remain or adhere, as in the mind; to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, &c.

Inflame, in-flam, e.t.—*inflamed*, *inflaming*. [*L. inflammo*—*in*, and *flamma*, to inflame, from *flamma*, flame. *FLAME.*] To set on fire; to kindle; to rouse or make fiery (the eye, the face); to excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to excite into violent action; to enrage or exasperate; used to make mordacly red and swollen.—*in*, to take fire; to grow angry; to grow hot and painful.—*Inflamer*, in-flam-er, n. One who or that which inflames.—*Inflammability*, *inflammableness*, in-flam-a-bil-i-ti, in-flam-a-bil-nes, n. The state or quality of being inflammable.—*Inflammable*, in-flam-a-bul, a. Capable of being set on fire; easily kindled; combustible.—*Inflammably*, in-flam-a-bul-ly, adv. In an inflammable manner.—*Inflammation*, in-flam-mat'shun, n. [*L. inflammatio*,] The act of inflaming; used, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.—*Inflammative*, in-flam-mat-iv, a. Inflammatory.—*Inflammatory*, in-flam-mat-iv, a. Tending to inflame; tending to excite inflammation; accompanied with great heat and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, or the like.

Inflate, in-flat, e.t.—*inflated*, *inflating*. [*L. inflatus*, *inflatus*, and *flato*, to blow. *FLATULENT.*] To swell or distend by injecting air; to puff up; to elate, as with pride; to raise above the real value or value according to sound commercial principles (*inflated price*)—*Inflatable*, in-flat-a-bul, a. Capable of being inflated.—*Inflated*, in-flat-ed, p. and a. Distended with air; puffed up; turgid; tumid; bombastic (as *inflated style* of writing).—*Inflation*, in-flat'shun, n. [*L. inflatio*, *inflatio*,] The act of inflating; the state of being inflated.—*Inflationist*, in-flat'shun-ist, n. One who causes an unnatural or undue expansion of prices.—*Inflation*, in-flat'shun, n. [*L. from* *inflato*, *inflatum*.] A blowing or breathing in; inspiration.

Infect, in-fekt', v. t. [*L. infectio*—*in*, to bend, and *fero*, to bend. *FLX.*] To bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to modulate (the voice); *gram.* to go over the inflections of; to decline or conjugate.—*Infectedly*, in-fekt-ed, p. and a. Bent or turned from a direct line or course (as *infectedly* ray of light); bent, bent or curved inwards; *gram.* having inflections.—*Infection*, in-fek-shun, n. [*L. infectio*, *infectio*,] The act of infecting, or the state of being infected; modulation or inflection; *gram.* the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation.—*Infectious*, in-fek-shun-ous, a. Pertaining to or having infection.—*Infective*, in-fek'tiv, a. Having the power of infecting.—*Infectedly*, in-fekt-ed-ly, adv. [*L. infectus*, pp. of *infecto*.] Curved, bent.—*Infectedly*, in-fekt-ed-ly, adv. Curved or bent upwards and inwards at the apex.—*Inflexibility*, in-flek'si-bil-i-ti, n. The quality of being inflexible.—*Inflexible*, in-flek-si-bul, a. [*L. inflexibilis*,] That cannot be bent; incapable of being bent; incapable of being turned from a purpose; inexorable; unalterable.—*Inflexibly*, in-flek-si-bul-ly, adv. In an inflexible manner; firmly; inexorably.

Inflex, in-flek, v. t. [*L. inflexio*, *inflexio*—*in*, upon, and *flexo*, to strike, as in *inflex*, *inflex*.] To cause to bear or suffer from; to cause to feel or experience; to impose (pain, disgrace, punishment).—*Inflexer*, in-flek-er, n. One who inflicts.—*Inflex-*

ch, chain; ch, Be. look; g, go; j, job; s, Fr. son; ng, sing; w, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.



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tion, in-fik'hon, n. [L. *infictio, inflictio*.] The act of inflicting or imposing; that which is inflicted. — **Inflictive, in-fik'tiv, a.** Tending to inflict.

Inflorescence, in-flo-res'ens, n. [From L. *inflorescere*, ppr. of *infloresco*, to begin to blossom—in, *intens*, and *floresco*, to begin to blossom. *Flourens*.] A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. Bot. A mode of flowering or the manner in which blossoms are arranged and supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles.

Inflow, in'flo, n. The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; influx.

Influence, in-flu-ens, n. [Fr. *influence*, from L. *influen*, *influen*, ppr. of *influo*, to flow in—in, *in, fluo*, to flow. *Fluere*.] A flowing in, into, or upon; a supposed power proceeding on the affairs of men; agency or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way; ability or power sufficient to produce some effect; sway; effect; power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like; acknowledged ascendancy with people in power.—v.t.—**influenced, influencing.** To exercise influence on; to modify or affect in some way; to act on; to bias; to sway.—**Influencer, in-flu-ens'er, n.** One who or that which influences.—**Influential, in-flu-ent, a.** [L. *influen*, *influen*.] Flowing in.—**Influential, in-flu-en'shal, a.** Exerting influence, physical or other; possessing power or influence.—**Influentially, in-flu-en'shal-li, adv.** In an influential manner.

Influenza, in-flu-en'za, n. [It. *influenza*, lit. influence. *Influenza*.] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind.

Influx, in-fluks, n. [L. *influxus*, a flowing in, from *influo*. *Influxus*.] The act of flowing in; infusion; inflow; a coming in; introduction; importation in abundance (an influx of money); the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea.—**Influxion, in-fluk'shon, n.** [L. *influxio, in fluxione*.] Infusion; intromission.—**Influxive, in-fluk'siv, a.** Having a tendency to flow in.

Infold, in-fold, v.t. To fold in; to wrap up or inwrap; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

Inform, in-form, v.t. [Fr. *informer*, to apprise, L. *informo*, to shape, to describe—in, *intens*, and *formo*, to form, from *forma*, form.] To give form or shape to; to inspire and give life to; to actuate with vitality; to animate; to communicate knowledge to; to instruct, to teach, acquaint, apprise (to *inform* a person of something).—v.i. To give information.—**To inform against,** to communicate facts by way of accusation against.—**Informant, in-form'ant, n.** One who informs; an informer.—**Information, in-for-ma'shon, n.** [L. *informatio*.] The act of informing; news or intelligence communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or gathered in any way; a statement of facts laid before a court of justice.—**Informatory, Informative, in-for-ma-to-ri, in-for-ma-tiv, a.** Affording knowledge or information; instructive.—**Informant, in-form'er, n.** One who informs; an accomplice who in order to escape punishment gives evidence against another or others; one who makes a business of informing against others.

Informal, in-for-mal, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *formal*.] Not in the regular or usual form; not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms; without ceremony.—**Informality, in-for-mal'i-ti, n.** The state of being informal; want of formality.—**Informally, in-for-mal-li, adv.** In an informal manner.

Intra-axillary, in-tra-ak'sil-la-ri, a. [L. *intra*, beneath, and *axilla*, axil.] Bot. Situated beneath the axil.—**Intra-costal, in-tra-kos'tal, a.** [L. *intra*, and *costa*, rib.] Anat. Situated beneath the ribs.

Infractum, in-fra-k'thon, n. [L. *infractio, infractio*, a breaking in pieces, from *infringo, infractum*. *Infringo*.] The act of infringing; breach; violation; infringement.

Intra-maxillary, in-tra-mak'sil-la-ri, a. [L.

infra, beneath, and *maxilla*, a jaw.] Anat. Situated under the jaw; belonging to the lower jaw.—**Intra-mundane, in-tra-mun-dan, a.** [L. *intra*, and *mundus*, the world.] Lying or being beneath the world.

Infrachise, in-fran'chis, v.t. Same as *Franchise*.

Infrangible, in-fran'ji-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *frangible*.] Not capable of being broken; not to be violated or infringed.—**Infrangibility, Infrangibility, in-fran'ji-bl'i-ti, n.** State or quality of being infrangible.

Infra-orbital, Intra-orbital, in-fra-or-bit-al, in-tra-or-bit-a-ri, a. [Prefix *intra*, and *orbit*.] Anat. Situated below the orbit.—**Intra-scapular, in-fra-skap'u-lar, a.** [Prefix *intra*, and *scapula*.] Anat. Below or beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Infrrequent, in-fre'kwent, a. [L. *infræquens*—*in*, not, and *frequens*, frequent.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring; infrequent; rare.—**Infræquency, Infræquency, in-fre'kwens, in-fre'kwen-si, n.** State of being infrequent.—**Infræquently, in-fre'kwent-li, adv.** Not frequently; seldom; rarely.

Infringe, in-frinj, v.t.—infringed, infringing. [L. *infringo*—*in*, intens., and *frango*, to break. *Fractio*.] To break, as laws or contracts; to violate; to contravene; to impair or encroach on.—v.i. To encroach; followed by *on* or *upon*.—**Infringement, in-frinj'ment, n.** Act of infringing or violating.—**Infringer, in-frin'jer, n.** One who infringes; a violator.

Infula, in-fu-la, n. [L.] A sort of head-dress worn by ancient Roman priests, &c.; a pendant to a bishop's mitre.

Infume, Infumate, in-fum, in-fu-m't, v.t. [L. *infumo, infumatus*—*in*, in, and *fumo*, smoke. *Fumo*.] To dry in smoke.

Infundibular, Infundibulate, Infundibuliform, in-fun-dib'u-lar, in-fun-dib'u-lat, in-fun-dib'u-li-form, a. [From *infundibulum*, a funnel—in, in, and *fundo*, to pour. *Fuso*.] Having the form of a funnel.

Infuriate, in-fu'ri-ät, v.t.—infuriated, infuriating. [L. *infurio, infuriatus*—*in*, intens., and *furio*, rage, madness.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.—a. Enraged; mad; raging.

Infuse, in-fuz, v.t.—infused, infusing. [Fr. *infuser*, from L. *infundo, infusus*, to pour into—in, into, and *fundo*, to pour. *Fuso*.] To pour in, as a liquid; to pour; to shed; to instil, as principles or qualities; to introduce; to diffuse; to steep in liquor without boiling, in order to extract medicinal or other qualities.—**Infuser, in-fu'zer, n.** One who infuses.—**Infusibility, in-fu-si-bl'i-ti, n.** The capability of being infused.—**Infusible, in-fu-si-bl, a.** Capable of being infused.—**Infusion, in-fu'shon, n.** The act or process of infusing; that which is infused or instilled; liquor obtained by infusing or steeping.—**Infusive, in-fu'siv, a.** Having the power of infusion.—**Infusoria, in-fu-sö-ri-a, n. pl.** [L.] A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions.—**Infusorial, Infusory, in-fu-sö-ri-al, in-fu-sö-ri, a.** Pertaining to the Infusoria; composed of or containing Infusoria.—**Infusoria, in-fu-sö-ri-an, n.** One of the Infusoria.

Infusible, in-fu-si-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.—**Infusibility, in-fu-si-bl'i-ti, n.** Absence of fusibility.

Ingathering, in-gavn'er-ing, n. The act of gathering in; the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth; harvest.

Ingeminate, in-jem'nät, v.t. [L. *ingeminare, ingeminatum*—*in*, intens., and *geminare*, to double. *Geminare*.] To double or repeat.—a. Redoubled; repeated.—**Ingemination, in-jem'nä'shon, n.** Repetition; reduplication.

Ingender, in-jen'der, v.t. Same as *Engender*.

Ingenerate, in-jen'er-ät, v.t. [L. *ingenero, ingeneratum*—*in*, and *genero*, to generate.] To generate or produce within.—a. Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.—**Ingeneration, in-jen'er-ä'shon, n.** The act of ingenerating or producing within.

Ingenious, in-jen'i-us, a. [L. *ingeniosus*,

able, ingenious, from *ingenium*, ability, cleverness—in, in, and root *gen*, to beget. *Genus*.] Possessed of cleverness or ability; having the faculty of invention; skilful or prompt to invent; apt in contriving or forming new combinations of ideas; contrived with ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; witty or well conceived (an ingenious compliment).—**Ingeniously, in-jen'i-us-li, adv.** In an ingenious manner.—**Ingeniousness, in-jen'i-us-ness, n.** Ingenuity.—**Ingenuity, in-jen'i-ü-ti, n.** [Fr. *ingénuité*, L. *ingenuitas*, from *ingenuus*, *ingenuus*.] Ingeniousness; the quality or power of being ingenious; ready invent; skilful in contrivance. (In form, though not in meaning, this word belongs to the next entry.)

Ingenuous, in-jen'ü-us, a. [L. *ingenuus*, inborn, freeborn, ingenuous—in, and root *gen*, to produce. *Genus*.] Honourable, noble, or generous; open, frank, or candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation; of persons or things.—**Ingenuously, in-jen'ü-us-li, adv.** In an ingenious manner; openly; candidly.—**Ingenuousness, in-jen'ü-us-ness, n.** The condition or quality of being ingenious; openness of heart; frankness.—**Ingenue, in-shä-üd, n.** An ingenious, artless, naive girl or young woman; used often of female parts in plays; also, an actress who plays such parts.

Ingest, in-jest, v.t. [L. *ingero, ingestum*—*in*, into, and *per*, to bear. *Gerere*.] To throw into the stomach.—**Ingestion, in-jest'shon, n.** The act of throwing into the stomach.

Inglorious, in-glö-ri-us, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *glorious*; L. *inglorius*.] Not glorious; without renown; obscure; bringing disgrace rather than glory; disgraceful; ignominious.—**Ingloriously, in-glö-ri-us-li, adv.** In an inglorious manner.—**Ingloriousness, in-glö-ri-us-ness, n.**

Ingluivus, in-gü-vi-üs, a. [L.] Zool. the crop, craw, or gorge of birds; the stomach or paunch of ruminant animals.—**Ingluivial, in-gü-vi-al, a.** Of or pertaining to the ingluivus.

Ingoing, in-gö-ing, n. The act of entering; entrance.—a. Going in; entering, as on an office.

Ingore, in-gor, v.t. To engorge.

Ingot, in-got, n. [From *in*, and A. Sax. *gotan*, D. *gieten*, to pour; originally meaning a mass of molten metal. *Got*.] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

Ingraft, in-graft, v.t. [*In* and *graft*.] To graft; to attach by grafting; hence, to insert; to introduce; to set or fix deeply and firmly.—**Ingrafter, in-graf'ter, n.** One who ingrafts.—**Ingraftment, in-graft'ment, n.** The act of ingrafting.

Ingrain, in-gräl, v.t. To engrain.

Ingrate, in-grät, v.t. To engrain, from L. *ingratus, ingratus*—*in*, not, and *gratus*, grateful.] An ungrateful person.

Ingratiate, in-grä'shi-ät, v.t.—ingratiated, ingratiating. [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favour. *Græce*.] To introduce or commend to another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; always *refl.*

Ingratitude, in-grät'i-tüd, n. [Prefix *in*, not, and *gratitudo*.] Want of gratitude; insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.

Ingrate, in-grät, v.t. To engrave.

Ingradient, in-grä'di-ent, n. [L. *ingradientis, ingradientis*, ppr. of *ingredior*, to go in—in, into, and *gradior*, to go. *Grare*.] That which enters into a compound or is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element, component, or constituent.

Ingress, in-gres, n. [L. *ingressus*, a going into, from *ingredior*, *ingressus*.] Entrance; a going in; the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c.; power or liberty of entrance; means of entering.—v.t. (*in-gres*). To go in or enter.—**Ingression, in-gresh'on, n.** [L. *ingressio*.] The act of entering; entrance.

Ingross, in-gros, v.t. Same as *Engross*.

Fäte, für, fat, fall; mä, met, här; pine, pin; nöte, not, möve; tübe, tub, büll;

ed, pound; ä, äc. above—the Fr. u.

Inguinal, in-gwi-nal, a. [*L. inguinalis* from *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin.
Ingrail, in-grail, a. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing. — **Ingrulfment**, in-grulfment, n. The act of ingulfing.
Ingrurgitate, in-ger-jil-tat, a. [*ingurgitatus*, *ingurgitatus*, to gorge — *in*, into, and *gurgere*, a gulf. GORGE.] To swallow eagerly or in great quantity. — *v.t.* To drink largely; to swallow. — **Ingrurgitation**, in-ger-jil-ta'shon, n. The act of ingrurgitating.
Inhabit, in-habit, a. [*L. inhabito* — *in*, and *habito*, to dwell. HABIT.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. — *v.t.* To dwell; to live; to abide. — **Inhabitable**, in-hab-i-ta-bl, a. Capable of being inhabited; habitable. — **Inhabitance**, **Inhabitancy**, in-hab-i-tans, in-hab-i-tan-si, n. The condition of an inhabitant; habitancy. — **Inhabitant**, in-hab-i-tant, n. [*L. inhabitans, inhabitans*, ppr. of *inhabito*.] One who inhabits; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor. — **Inhabitation**, in-hab-i-ta'shon, n. The act of inhabiting; an abode. — **Inhabiter**, in-hab-i-ter, n. One who inhabits; an inhabitant (N.T.).
Inhale, in-hal', *v.t.* — **Inhaled**, **Inhaling**. [*L. inhalo* — *in*, into, and *halo*, to breathe, as in *exhale*.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in. — **Inhaler**, in-hal'er, n. One who inhales; med. an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapour of chloroform, iodine, &c.; a respirator. — **Inhalant**, in-hal-ant, in-hal-ent, a. Inhaling. — **Inhalation**, in-hal-ash'on, n. The act of inhaling.
Inhance, in-hans', a. Same as **Enhance**.
Inharmonical, **Inharmonical**, in-har-mon'ik, in-har-mon'ikal, a. Not harmonic; inharmonious; discordant. — **Inharmonious**, in-har-mo'ni-us, a. Not harmonious; discordant. — **Inharmoniously**, in-har-mo'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* In an inharmonious manner. — **Inharmoniousness**, **Inharmoniousness**, in-har-mo'ni-us-ness, in-har-mo'ni, n. Want of harmony; discord.
Inhere, in-her', *v.* — **Inhered**, **Inhering**. [*L. inherere, inherere* — *in*, and *herere*, to stick, as in *adhere, cohere, hesitate*.] To exist or be fixed in; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate. — **Inherence**, **Inherency**, in-her-ens, in-her-ent-si, n. The state of inhering; existence in something. — **Inherent**, in-her-ent, a. [*L. inherens, inherens*, ppr. of *inherere*.] Inhering; inseparable; naturally pertaining; inborn; innate. — **Inherently**, in-her-ent-ly, *adv.* In an inherent manner. — **Inhesion**, in-her-sh'on, n. [*L. inhesion*.] Inherence.
Inherit, in-her-it, a. [*O.Fr. inheriter*, *L. inheredito*, to inherit from *heres, heredis*, an heir. HEIR.] To receive or obtain by descent from an ancestor; to take by being the heir; to receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature; to come into possession of; to hold as belonging to one's lot. — *v.t.* To take an inheritance; to take the position of heir or heirs. — **Inheritability**, in-her-i-ta-bil'i-ty, n. The quality of being inheritable. — **Inheritable**, in-her-i-ta-bl, a. Capable of being inherited; capable of being transmitted from parent to child. — **Inheritably**, in-her-i-ta-bl-ly, *adv.* By inheritance. — **Inheritance**, in-her-i-tans, n. That which is or may be inherited; an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir; a possession received by gift or without purchase. — **Inheritor**, in-her-i-ter, n. One who inherits or may inherit; an heir. — **Inheritress**, **Inheritrix**, in-her-it-ress, in-her-it-riks, n. An heirress.
Inhesion, in-her-sh'on, a. Under **INSURE**.
Inhibit, in-hib-it, a. [*L. inhibeo, inhibeo*, to restrain — *in*, in, and *habeo*, to have. HABIT.] To restrain by command or interdiction; to hinder; to forbid, prohibit, or interdict. — **Inhibitor**, in-hib-i-ter, n. One who inhibits. — **Inhibition**, in-hib-i-sh'on, n. [*L. inhibiti*.] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause. — **In-**

hibitory, in-hib-i-to-ri, a. Conveying an inhibition; prohibitory.
Inhospitable, in-hos-pi-ta-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality; hence, affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers (in-hospitable shores). — **Inhospitably**, **Inhospitableness**, in-hos-pi-ta-bl'i-ty, in-hos-pi-ta-bl-ness, n. The quality of being inhospitable. — **Inhospitably**, in-hos-pi-ta-bl-ly, *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.
Inhuman, in-hu-man, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *human*; *L. inhumanus*.] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to human beings; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling. — **Inhumanity**, in-hu-man'i-ty, n. [*L. inhumanitas*.] The state of being inhuman. — **Inhumanly**, in-hu-man-ly, *adv.* In an inhuman manner.
Inhume, in-hum', *v.t.* — **Inhument**, **Inhuming**. [*Fr. inhumer*, *L. inhumo, inhumatum* — *in*, in, and *humus*, the ground. HUMUS &c.] To deposit in the earth; to bury; to inter (a dead body). — **Inhumation**, in-hu-ma'shon, n. The act of burying; interment.
Inia, in-i'a, n. A cetaceous animal belonging to the dolphin family, frequenting the tributaries of the river Amazon.
Inial, Under **INIOR**.
Inimical, in-im'ikal, a. [*L. inimicus* — *in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly. AMICABLE.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; hurtful (*inimical* to commerce). — **Inimicality**, in-im'ikal'i-ty, n. The state of being inimical. — **Inimically**, in-im'ikal-ly, *adv.* In an inimical manner.
Inimitable, in-im'i-ta-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable*.] Incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation. — **Inimitability**, **Inimitableness**, in-im'i-ta-bl'i-ty, in-im'i-ta-bl-ness, n. The quality of being inimitable. — **Inimitably**, in-im'i-ta-bl-ly, *adv.* In an inimitable manner.
Inion, in-ion, n. [*Gr. inion*, the nape.] Anat the ridge of the occiput; the nape. — **Inial**, in-i'al, a. Pertaining to the inion.
Iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, n. [*L. iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unequal, from *in*, not, and *equus*, equal. EQUAL.] Want of equity; a deviation from rectitude; unrighteousness; a sin or crime; wickedness; an act of injustice. — **Iniquitous**, in-ik'wi-tus, a. Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; unrighteous. — **Iniquitously**, in-ik'wi-tus-ly, *adv.* In an iniquitous manner.
Initial, in-ish'al, a. [*L. initialis*, from *initium*, beginning, from *in*, into, *initium*, to go in — *in*, in, and *eo, itum*, to go, present also in *ambition, critic, crescit, tessis, transient*, &c. AMBITION.] Placed at the beginning (an initial letter); of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient. — *a.* The first letter of a word; a person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. — *v.t.* — **Initialed**, **Initiating**. To put one's initials on or to; to sign or mark by initials. — **Initially**, in-ish'al-ly, *adv.* In an initial manner; by way of beginning. — **Initiate**, in-ish'i-ak, *v.t.* — **Initiated**, **Initiating**. [*L. initio, initiatum*, from *initium*.] To begin or enter upon; to set afoot; to be the first to practise or bring in; to guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate; to introduce into a society or organization; to admit. — *a.* Initiated; introduced to the knowledge of something. — **Initiation**, in-ish'i-a'shon, n. The act or process of initiating. — **Initiative**, in-ish'i-a-tiv, a. Servatory act or step; the first active procedure in any enterprise. — **Initiatory**, in-ish'i-a-to-ri, a. Pertaining to initiation or introduction; introductory; initiating or serving to initiate.
Inject, in-jekt', *v.t.* [*L. injicio, injectum* — *in*, into, and *jecto*, to throw, as in *object, eject, reject*, &c. DEJECT, JETT.] To throw in; to cast in or into. — **Injection**, in-jek-sh'on, n. The act of injecting; the throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam. — **Injector**, in-jek'ter, n. One who or that

which injects; an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.
Injudicial, in-ju-dish'al, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicial*.] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.
Injudicious, in-ju-dish'us, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *judicious*.] Not judicious; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; indirect; inconsiderate. — **Injudiciously**, in-ju-dish'us-ly, *adv.* In an injudicious manner. — **Injudiciousness**, in-ju-dish'us-ness, n. [*L. injudicium*, from *injudo*, to enjoin — *in*, and *judo*, to join. JUDIC.] The act of enjoining or directing; that which is enjoined; a command, order, precept; law; a writ requiring a person to do or refrain from doing certain acts.
Injure, in-jur', *v.t.* — **Injured**, **Injuring**. [*Fr. injurier*, *L. injurio, injuriari*, from *injuria*, injury, injurious, from *in*, not, and *jus, juris*, right, justice. JUUV.] To do harm or injury to; to impair the excellence, value, strength, &c., of; to hurt; to damage. — **Injurer**, in-jur'er, n. One who or that which injures. — **Injurious**, in-jur-i-us, a. [*L. injurio*.] Tending to injure; hurtful; harmful; prejudicial. — **Injuriously**, in-jur-i-us-ly, *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner. — **Injuriousness**, in-jur-i-us-ness, n. The quality of being injurious. — **Injury**, in-jur-i, n. [*L. injuria*, from *injurio*.] The doing of harm; harm or damage occasioned; a wrong or loss received; mischief; detriment.
Injustice, in-ju'stis, n. [*L. injustitia* — *in*, not, and *justitia*, justice.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights; iniquity; wrong.
Ink, ingk, n. [*O.E. einc, ink, O.Fr. encre* (Fr. encre), Fr. encre, from *L. encustus*, purple ink used by the Roman emperors, from *Gr. enkusteo*, burned in — *en*, in, and *kusto*, to burn (whence *caustic, encrustic, caustic*).] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like; a pigment, as China or Indian ink (under **INDIAN**); — *v.t.* To blacken, colour, or dash with ink. — **Ink-black**, **Ink-black**, n. A mac found in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which they discolour the water and escape from enemies. — **Ink-fish**, n. The cuttle-fish. — **Ink-horn**, n. [From horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. — **Inkiness**, in-ink-ness, n. The state or quality of being inky. — **Inking-roller**, n. A soft tough roller made of glue and trass, used by printers to supply the types with ink. — **Inking-table**, n. A table on which to spread the ink and supply the inking-roller. — **Inkstand**, **Ink-stand**, n. A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils. — **Ink-well**, n. An ink-bottle fitted into a hole in the top of a writing-desk. — **Inky**, ingk', a. Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared with ink; resembling ink; black.
Inkle, ingk'l, n. [Formerly *ingle*, then, by loss of *l*, *ingale*, *inkle*, from Fr. *ingale*, *ingale*, strong thread used by shoemakers, *L. linum, flax* (whence *linen*).] Formerly, a kind of crewel or worsted; afterwards a sort of broad linen tape.
Inking, ingk'ing, n. [Prefix *in*, on, and Fr. *clin*, a wink, *cliner*, to wink. *L. clinare*, to bend, as in *inclinare*, to incline.] A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination; desire. — **Inkle**, ingk'l, *v.t.* To guess; to conjecture. [Colloq.]
Inland, in-lan'd, pp. of **INLAY**.
Inland, in-lan'd, a. [That is, in the land or interior as opposed to the coast.] Interior; remote from the sea; carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country (an inland bill of exchange). — *adv.* In or towards the interior of a country. — *a.* The interior part of a country. — **Inlander**, in-lan-der, n. One who lives in the interior of a country.
Inlay, in-lay', *v.t.* — **Inlaid**, **Inlaid**. [*Fr. an. lay*.] To lay or insert in; to ornament or diversify by inserting precious stones,

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. tou; ng, sing; vx, stem; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

metals, fine woods, ivory, &c., in a groundwork of some other material. — *a*. Pieces inlaid and forming a pattern. — *in-lay*, *in-lay'er*, *n*. One who inlays.

Inlet, *in-lét*, *n*. [Something let in.] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; a creek or narrow recess in a shore.

Inlier, *in-lî'er*, *n*. *Geol.* A portion of one formation lying in and completely surrounded by another formation; opposed to *outlier*.

Inlock, *in-lok'*, *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.

Inly, *in-lî*, *adv.* [*Adv. in*, and suffix *-ly*.] Internally; inwardly; in the heart; mentally; secretly.

Inmate, *in-mát*, *n*. [*In* or *inm*, and *mate*.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

Inmesh, *in-mesh'*, *v. t.* To involve in meshes, as of a net; to entangle or ensnare.

Inmost, *in-môst*, *a*. [*A Sax. inmost*, a double superlative of the prep. or adv. *in*, altered erroneously like *foremost*. *FOURTH*.] Farthest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

Inn, *in*, *n*. [*A Sax. inn*, a chamber, a house, an inn; *IceL. inni*, a house; from the prep. *in*.] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of law professors and students. — *Inns of Court*, certain colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and serjeants-at-law and all aspirants to these dignities must belong; there are now four, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. — *Innkeeper*, *in-'kê-pp'r*, *a*. The keeper of an inn; a taverner.

Innate, *in-nát'*, *a*. [*L. innatus*—*in*, in, and *natus*, born. *NAVAL*.] Inborn; belonging to the body or mind by nature; natural; derived from the constitution of the mind, as opposed to being derived from experience (*sensate ideas*). — *Innately*, *in-nát'ly*, *adv.* In an innate manner. — *Innateness*, *in-nát'nes*, *n*. The quality of being innate.

Inner, *in-er*, *a*. [*A Sax. inners*, compar. of *in*.] Interior; farther inward than something else; internal; not outward (the inner man); not obvious; esoteric. — *a*. The centre, or that part of a rifle target next the bull's-eye; a shot that strikes the centre. — *Innermost*, *in-er-môst*, *a*. Farthest inward.

Innervate, *in-nêrv'*, *v. t.* [*Prefix in*, in, and *nerve*.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. — *Innervation*, *in-nêrv'ish'n*, *n*. Act of innervating or strengthening; *physiol.* the properties or functions of the nervous system; a special activity in any part of the nervous system.

Innings, *in-ings*, *n. pl.* [*Lit.* the state of being in; a sort of verbal noun. *CRICKET*, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side; a turn or opportunity for acting in other ways.

Innocent, *in-nô-sent*, *a*. [*L. innocens, innocens*, harmless—*in*, not, and *nocens*, ppr. of *nocere*, to hurt. *NOXIOUS*.] Not noxious or hurtful; innoxious; free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; guiltless; sinless; pure; upright; free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. — *a*. One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person; a natural or simpleton. — *Innocently*, *in-nô-sent'ly*, *adv.* In an innocent manner. — *Innocence*, *innocency*, *in-nô-sen-sî*, *n*. [*L. innocencia*.] The quality of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from crime, guilt, or sin; freedom from the guilt of a particular crime.

Innocuous, *in-nôk'û-us*, *a*. [*L. innocuus*—*in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful, from *nocere*, to hurt. *INNOCENT*.] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — *Innocuously*, *in-nôk'û-us'ly*, *adv.* In an innocuous manner. — *Innocuity*, *innocuousness*, *in-nôk'û-î-tî*, *in-nôk'û-us-î-tî*, *n*.

Innominate, *in-nom'î-na-bl*, *a*. [*L. inno-minabile*—*in*, not, and *nomen*, a name.] Not to be named. — *Innominate*, *in-nom'î-nát*, *a*. [*L. inno-minatus*.] Having no

name. — *Innominate* bone, the bony mass forming either side of the pelvis and consisting of three bones that have grown together.

Innovate, *in-nô-vát*, *v. t.* [*Innovated, innovating*. [*L. innovo, innovatum*, to renew—*in*, intens., and *novus*, new (whence *novel*). *NAVY*.] To change or alter by introducing something new. — *a. t.* To introduce (something); to make changes in anything established; with *on* or *in* (to *innovate* on established customs). — *Innovation*, *in-nô-vá'sh'n*, *n*. The act of innovating; change made in established laws, customs, rites, and practices by the introduction of something new. — *Innovator*, *in-nô-vá-tér*, *n*. One who innovates. — *Innovationist*, *in-nô-vá'thôn-îst*, *n*. One who favours or introduces innovations. — *Innovative*, *in-nô-vá-tív*, *a*. Introducing or tending to introduce innovations.

Innoxious, *in-nôk'û-shus*, *a*. [*L. innocuus*—*in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful. *NOXIOUS*.] Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless. — *Innoxiously*, *in-nôk'û-shus'ly*, *adv.* — *Innoxiousness*, *in-nôk'û-shus-î-tî*, *n*. [*L. innocuus* (ablative of gerund), by giving a *noc*, *innocuo*, to give a *noc*—*in*, and *noc*, *Gr. nocere*, to hurt.] An oblique hint; a remote intimation; an insinuation. — *Innocuous*, *in-nô-sû*, *a*. [*L. innocuus, innocuus*, ppr. of *innocuo*.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innumerable, *in-nû-mer-a-bl*, *n*. [*L. innumerabilis*—*in*, not, and *numerus*, from *numero*, to number.] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, extremely numerous; countless. — *Innumerable*, *in-nû-mer-a-blî*, *adv.* Without number. — *Innumeros*, *in-nû-mer-na*, *a*. [*L. innumerus*.] Innumerable. [*MIL.*]

Innumerable, *in-nû-mer-a-blî-tî*, *in-nû-mer-a-blî-nes*, *n*. [*L. innumerabilis*—*in*, not, and *numerus*.] Want of nutrition or nourishment. — *Innutritive*, *innutritive*, *in-nû-trî-sh'us*, *in-nû-trî-tív*, *a*. Not nutritious; not nourishing.

Inobservable, *in-ob-sêrv-a-bl*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *observable*.] Incapable of being seen, perceived, or observed. — *Inobservance*, *in-ob-sêrv-âns*, *n*. Want of observance; disobedience. — *Inobservant*, *in-ob-sêrv-ânt*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless; disobedient. — *Inobservantly*, *in-ob-sêrv-ânt'ly*, *adv.* In an inobservant manner.

Inobtrusive, *in-ob-trû'sív*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *obtrusive*.] Unobtrusive. — *Inobtrusively*, *in-ob-trû'sív'ly*, *adv.* Unobtrusively.

Inoculate, *in-ok'û-lát*, *v. t.* [*Inoculated, inoculating*. [*L. inocuo, inocuatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—*in*, into, and *oculus*, an eye (whence *ocular*).] To graft by inserting a bud; to bud; med. to communicate a disease by morbid matter introduced into the blood, especially that of small-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate. — *a. t.* To practise inoculation. — *Inoculable*, *in-ok'û-la-bl*, *a*. Capable of being inoculated, or of being communicated by inoculation. — *Inoculation*, *in-ok'û-lá'sh'n*, *n*. The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood; especially artificial communication of small-pox formerly employed instead of vaccination. — *Inoculator*, *in-ok'û-lá-tér*, *n*. One who inoculates.

Inodorous, *in-ô-der-us*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *odorosus*.] Wanting scent; having no smell. — *Inodorously*, *in-ô-der-us'ly*, *adv.* — *Inoffensive*, *in-of-fen'sív*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *offensus*.] Giving no offence or provocation; harmless; doing no injury or mischief. — *Inoffensively*, *in-of-fen'sív'ly*, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner. — *Inoffensiveness*, *in-of-fen'sív-nes*, *n*.

Inofficial, *in-of-fî-sh'ál*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *official*.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not done in an official character. — *Inofficially*, *in-of-fî-sh'ál'ly*, *adv.* In an inofficial manner.

Inoperative, *in-op-er-á-tív*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *operatus*.] Not operative; producing no effect.

Inopercular, *in-ô-per'kû-lér*, *a*. [*L. in*, not, and *operculum*, a lid.] Having no operculum.

Inopportune, *in-op'por-tún*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *opportuus*; *L. inopportuus*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable. — *Inopportunately*, *in-op'por-tún'ly*, *adv.* In an inopportune manner.

Inordinate, *in-ór-di-nát*, *a*. [*L. inordinatus*—*in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered. *ORDINARY*.] Excessive; immoderate; not limited by rules prescribed or to usual bounds. — *Inordinarily*, *in-ór-di-nát'ly*, *adv.* The state or quality of being inordinate. — *Inordinately*, *in-ór-di-nát'ly*, *adv.* In an inordinate manner; excessively.

Inorganic, *in-ór-gán'ík*, *a*. [*Prefix in*, not, and *organus*.] Having no organs; devoid of an organized structure, or the structure of a living being; pertaining to or embracing the department of unorganized substances (*inorganic chemistry*). — *Inorganical*, *in-ór-gán'ík-ál*, *a*. *Inorganic*. — *Inorganically*, *in-ór-gán'ík-ál'ly*, *adv.*

In an inorganic manner; without organs or organization. — *Inorganization*, *in-ór-gán'ík-î'sh'n*, *n*. The state of being inorganic. — *Inorganized*, *in-ór-gán'î-sd*, *a*. Void of organs; unorganized.

Inoculate, *in-ok'û-lát*, *v. t.* [*Inoculated, inoculating*. [*L. in*, and *oculus, oculatus*, to him. *OCULAR*.] To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries, nerves, geometrical curves, &c.; to anastomose; to run into one another. — *a. t.* — *Inoculated, inoculating*. To cause to unite in this way. — *Inoculation*, *in-ok'û-lá'sh'n*, *n*. The act of inoculating; a point where vessels are inoculated; anastomosis.

In-patient, *in-pé-tî-ent*, *n*. A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary.

Inquire, *in-kwêz*, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. enquire*, from *L. inquirere*, to seek after. *INQUIRY*.] To ask; to enquire; to search; search; quest; law, a judicial inquiry; especially an inquiry held before a jury; the jury itself. — *Coroner's inquest*, an inquest held by a coroner on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death.

Inquietude, *in-kwî'e-tûd*, *n*. [*L. inquietudo*—*in*, not, and *quietudo*, quietude.] Want of quiet restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind.

Inquire, *in-kwîr'*, *v. t.* [*Inquired, inquiring*. [*L. inquirere*—*in*, into, and *quæro*, to seek. *QUIRY, QUEST*.] To ask a question or questions; to seek for information by asking questions; to seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation (to *inquire* of a person, after, concerning, into, &c., a thing). — *a. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking (to *inquire* the way of a person). — *Inquirer*, *in-kwî-rér*, *n*. One who inquires; an investigator. — *Inquiringly*, *in-kwî-rîng'ly*, *adv.* In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. — *Inquiry*, *in-kwî-rî*, *n*. [*From inquire*, like *expiry* from *expire*.] The act of inquiring; a question or interrogation; search for information or knowledge; research; investigation.

Inquisition, *in-kwî-sî-sh'n*, *n*. [*L. inquisitio, inquisitionis*, from *inquirere, inquisitum*, to seek after. *INQUIRY*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; investigation; a judicial inquiry; an inquest; in *R. Cath. Ch.* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics, and which formerly in some countries was the means of great cruelties being perpetrated. — *Inquisitional*, *inquisitorial*, *in-kwî-sî-sh'ôn-ál*, *in-kwî-sî-sh'ôn-á-rî*, *a*. Pertaining or relating to inquisition or inquiry; relating to the Inquisition. — *Inquisitive*, *in-kwî-rî-tív*, *a*. Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information; given to pry into anything; troublesomely curious; prying. — *Inquisitively*, *in-kwî-rî-tív'ly*, *adv.* In an inquisitive manner. — *Inquisitiveness*, *in-kwî-rî-tív-nes*, *n*. The quality of being inquisitive. — *Inquisitor*, *in-kwî-rî-tér*, *n*. One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition. — *Inquisitorial*, *in-kwî-rî-tér'î-ál*, *a*. Pertaining to inquisition.

haughty, insolent—in, not, and *solus*, pp. of *solus*, to be wont.) Showing haughty disregard of others; using rude and haughty or defiant language; overbearing; saucy; proceeding from insolence.—**Insolently**, in-sol'ent-ly, *adv.* In an insolent manner.—**Insolence**, in-sol'ens, *n.* [L. *insolentia*, from *insolens*.] Haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; insolent language.

Insolitude, in-sol'id-i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sol* in, not, and *solitude*.] Want of solidity.

Insoluble, in-sol'u-bil, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and *soluble*.] Incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.—**Insolubility**, *Insolubleness*, in-sol'u-bil'i-ti, in-sol'u-bil-ness, *n.* The quality of being insoluble.

Insolvable, in-sol'va-bil, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and *solvable*.] Not solvable; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution.

Insolvent, in-sol'vent, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and *solvent*.] Not solvent; not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts.—*a.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.—**Insolvency**, in-sol'ven-si, *n.* The condition of being insolvent; inability of a person to pay all his debts.

Insomniac, in-som'ni-ak, *a.* [L. *insomniacus*, from *insomnia*, sleeplessness—in, not, and *somnus*, sleep.] Restless in sleep, or being without sleep.—**Insomnia**, in-som'ni-a, *n.* [L.] Want of sleep; morbid or unnatural sleeplessness.

Insomuch, in-sō-much, *adv.* [In, so, and *much*.] To such a degree; in such wise; so; followed by *that*, sometimes *as*.

Insouciant, in-sō-syān, *a.* [Fr.—in, not, and *soucier*, to care, *souci*, care, from L. *solicitus*, uneasy, solicitous.] Careless; heedless; regardless; unconcerned.—**Insouciance**, in-sō-syāns, *n.* The quality of being insouciant.

Insipan, in-span', *s.f.* [D. *inspannen*—in, in, and *spannen*, to yoke.] To yoke, as draught oxen; correlative of *outsipan*. [South African Colonies.]

Inspect, in-spek't, *v.t.* [L. *inspicere*, *inspexerim*—in, and *specio*, to view. *SPICIA*.] To view or examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, &c.; to examine officially.—**Inspection**, in-spek'sh'on, *n.* [L. *inspectio*.] The act of inspecting; official view or examination.—**Inspector**, in-spek'tēr, *n.* One who inspects or oversees.—**Inspectorate**, in-spek'tēr-āt, *n.* A body of inspectors or overseers; inspectorship.—**Inspectorship**, in-spek'tēr-ship, *n.* The office or district of an inspector.

Inspira, in-spir', *s.f.*—**Inspired**, **inspiring**. [L. *inspiro*—in, and *spiro*, to breathe, whence *spirit*, *expire*, *respire*.] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.—*s.f.* To breathe in; to draw into the lungs; to infuse by or as if by breathing; to instill; to communicate divine instructions to the mind of; to animate by supernatural influ. on; to rouse or animate in general.—**Inspired**, in-spir', *p.* and *a.* Breathed in; inhaled; directed by the Holy Spirit; instructed or affected by a superior influence; produced under the direction or influence of inspiration (*inspired* writings).—**Inspirer**, in-spir'ēr, *n.* One who inspires.—**Inspiring**, in-spir'ing, *p.* and *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.—**Inspirable**, in-spir'a-bil, *a.* Capable of being inspired; inhale.—**Inspiration**, in-spir'a'sh'on, *n.* [L. *inspiratio*.] The act of inspiring; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; influence emanating from any object, giving rise to new and elevated thoughts or emotions; the state of being inspired; something conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence.—**Inspirational**, in-spir'a'sh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.—**Inspiratory**, in-spir'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to; or assisting in inspiration (the *inspiratory* muscles).

Inspire, in-spir'it, *v.t.* [Prefix in, and *spiro*.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven, animate, encourage, invigorate.

Inspissate, in-spi'sāt, *s.f.*—**Insipated**, **inspissating**. [L. *inspissare*, *inspissatum*—in, in, and *spissus*, thick.] To thicken

by boiling so as to evaporate the water; to bring to greater thickness by evaporation.—*s.f.* Thick; inspissated.—**Inspissation**, in-spi'sā'sh'on, *n.* The act or operation of inspissating.

Instable, in-stā'bil, *a.* [L. *instabilis*—in, not, and *stabilis*, stable.] Not stable; unstable.—**Instability**, **Instableness**, in-stā'bil'i-ti, in-stā'bil-ness, *n.* Want of stability; inconstancy; changeableness; want of strength or firmness in construction.

Install, in-stal', *s.f.* [Fr. *installer*—in, in, and O.H.G. *stal*, a place, E. *stall*. *STALL*.] To place in a seat; to place in an office or rank with customary ceremonies.—**Installation**, in-stā'lā'sh'on, *n.* The act or ceremony of installing.—**Installation**, in-stāl'ment, *n.* The act of installing; one of a whole produced at stated periods; one of the parts of a sum paid at various times.

Instance, in-stāns, *n.* [L. *instans*, a standing near, importunity, urgency—in, on, and *sto*, to stand. *STAVE*.] The act or state of being instant or urgent; urgency; a case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an occurrence.—*s.f.*—**Instanced**, **instancing**. To mention as an instance, example, or case in point.—**Instant**, in-stānt, *a.* [L. *instans*, *instans*.] Pressing, urgent, importunate, or earnest (N.T.); immediate; without intervening time (send him to *instant* execution); quick; making no delay; present or current; usually abbreviated to *inst.*, as 10th *inst.*, that is, 10th day of the present month.—*n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration that occupies the time of a single thought.—**Instantaneity**, **Instantaneousness**, in-stān-tānē-ē-ti, in-stān-tānē-us-ness, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous.—**Instantaneous**, in-stān-tānē-us, *a.* [Made on the model of *contemporaneous*.] Done in an instant; occurring without any perceptible lapse of time.—**Instantaneously**, in-stān-tānē-us-ly, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.—**Instanter**, in-stānt'ēr, *adv.* [L. from *instans*.] Immediately; forthwith; on the moment.—**Instantly**, in-stānt'ly, *adv.* With urgency; earnestly; immediately; forthwith; at once.

Instate, in-stāt', *s.f.*—**Instated**, **instating**. [Prefix in, and *stata*.] To establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

Instead, in-stēd', *adv.* [From *in*, and *stead*, place; *stead* retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by *of*.] In the place or room. [When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis of a word or words that would otherwise follow *of*.]

Instep, in-stēp', *n.* [Formerly *instop*, *instup*, perhaps from *in* and *stōp*, lit. the bend in.] The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg; part of the hind leg of a horse from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate, in-sti-gāt', *s.f.*—**Instigated**, **instigating**. [L. *instigo*, *instigatum*—in, on, and root *stip*, to prick. *INVICIT*, *STIGMA*.] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge; used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense.—**Instigation**, in-sti-gā'sh'on, *n.* [L. *instigatio*.] The act of instigating; incitement, as to evil or wickedness.—**Instigator**, in-sti-gāt'ēr, *n.* One who instigates.

Instill, in-stil', *s.f.*—**Instilled**, **instilling**. [L. *instillo*—in, and *stillo*, to drop. *DISTILL*.] To pour in by drops; hence, to infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind; to cause to be imbibed; to instillate imperceptibly.—**Instillation**, in-stil'ā'sh'on, *n.* The act of instilling.—**Instillatory**, in-stil'ā-to-ri, *a.* Relating to instillation.—**Instiller**, in-stil'ēr, *n.* One who instills.—**Instillment**, in-stil'ment, *n.* The act of instilling.

Instinct, in-stingkt', *n.* [L. *instinctus*, *instinctum*, to impel—in, on, and root *stin*, to prick, as in *stimulus*, *sting*.] An impulse to a particular kind of action which the being needs to perform as an individual, but which it could not possibly learn to perform before it needs to act; as a general term it includes all original impulses and that apparent knowledge and skill which

animals have without experience; hence, natural feeling or sense of what is correct or effective in artistic matters or the like.—*a.* (in-stingkt'). Animated or stimulated from within; inspired; fully suffused and breaking out (a portrait *instinct* with life).—**Instinctive**, in-stingkt'iv, *a.* Prompted by or proceeding from instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity; spontaneous.—**Instinctively**, in-stingkt'iv-ly, *adv.* In an instinctive manner.—**Instinctivity**, in-stingkt'iv-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being instinctive.

Institute, in-sti-tūt', *s.f.*—**Instituted**, **instituting**. [L. *instiduo*, *institutum*—in, and *stano*, to set, place, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand. *STATU*.] To set up or establish; to ordain; to originate; to found; to set in operation; to begin (an investigation, &c.).—*a.* That which is instituted or formally established; an established law, precept, or principle; a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object (a philosophic *institute*, a literary *institute*, a medical *institute*; pl. a book of elements or principles, particularly a work containing the principles of a system of jurisprudence).—**Institution**, in-sti-tū'sh'on, *n.* [L. *institutio*.] The act of instituting; *est.* the ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice; something instituted or established; a permanent rule of conduct or of government; something forming a prominent or established feature in social or national life; a society established or body organized for promoting any object, public or social.—**Institutional**, in-sti-tū'sh'on-al, *a.* Relating to institutions; instituted by authority; relating to elementary knowledge.—**Institutionary**, in-sti-tū'sh'on-ā-ri, *a.* Relating to an institution or to institutions.—**Institutive**, in-sti-tū-tiv, *a.* Tending or intended to institute or establish.—**Instructor**, in-sti-tū-tēr, *n.* [L.] One who institutes.

Instruct, in-strukt', *s.f.* [L. *instruo*, *instructum*—in, and *struo*, to join together, to pile up. *STRUCUR*.] To teach; to educate; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; to direct or command; to furnish with orders; to order or enjoin.—**Instructible**, in-strukt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being instructed; teachable; docile.—**Instruction**, in-struk'sh'on, *n.* [L. *instructio*.] The act of instructing; that which is communicated, as in a lesson.—**Instructional**, in-struk'sh'on-al, *a.* Relating to instruction; educational.—**Instructive**, in-struk'tiv, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.—**Instructively**, in-struk'tiv-ly, *adv.* In an instructive manner.—**Instructiveness**, in-struk'tiv-ness, *n.*—**Instructor**, in-struk'tēr, *n.* [L.] One who instructs; a teacher.

Instrument, in-strū'ment, *n.* [L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare. *INSTRU*.] That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; a utensil; an implement; one who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose; means used or contributing to an effect; any contrivance from which music is produced, as an organ, harp, violin, flute, &c.; *law*, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon.—**Instrumental**, in-strū'men-tal, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; pertaining to instruments, especially musical instruments.—**Instrumentality**, in-strū'men-tal-i-ti, *n.* One who plays upon a musical instrument.—**Instrumentalness**, in-strū'men-tal'i-ti, in-strū'men-tal-ness, *n.* The condition of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency as means to an end.—**Instrumentally**, in-strū'men-tal-ly, *adv.* By way of an instrument; as means to an end; with instruments of music.—**Instrumentation**, in-strū'men-tā'sh'on, *n.* The art of arranging music for a combined number of instruments; the music for a number of instruments; execution of music on an instrument.

Insubjection, in-sub-jek'sh'on, *n.* [Prefix

interest or share; affected; moved; having attention roused; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be blamed by personal consideration; chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage. — **Interestedness**, in-ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* — **Interesting**, in-ter-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention; curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy. — **Interestingly**, in-ter-est-ing-ly, *adv.* In an interesting manner. — **Interestingness**, in-ter-est-ing-ness, *n.*

Interface, in-ter-fās, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *face*.] The meeting or union of two surfaces. — **Interfacial**, in-ter-fā-shū-al, *a.* Pertaining to an interface; including between two faces or plane surfaces.

Interfere, in-ter-fēr, *v.t.* — **Interfered**, in-ter-fēr-ed, *a.* [O.Fr. *entr'ferir*, to exchange blows — *L. inter*, between, and *ferio*, to strike (whence *ferule*).] To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others; to clash, come in collision, or be in opposition; *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other so as to modify the effect of each. — **Interference**, in-ter-fēr-ens, *a.* The act of interfering or intermeddling; *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (water, sound, heat, or light) upon each other, by which the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized. — **Interferer**, in-ter-fēr-er, *a.* One who interferes. — **Interfering**, in-ter-fēr-ing, *a.* Prone or given to interfere or intermeddle. — **Interferingly**, in-ter-fēr-ing-ly, *adv.* In an interfering manner.

Interflux, in-ter-flūx, in-ter-flū-ent, in-ter-flū-ens, *a.* [L. *interfluxus*, *interfluxus*, *inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing between.

Interfoliaceous, in-ter-fō-lī-ā-shū-s, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *folium*, a leaf.] Bot. being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them. — **Interfoliate**, in-ter-fō-lī-āt, *v.t.* To interleave.

Interface, in-ter-fūz, *v.t.* — **Interfused**, in-ter-fūz-ed, *a.* [L. *interfusio*, pp. of *interfundere*, *inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour. *Fuzo*.] To pour or spread between or among; to mix up together; to make interdependent. — **Interfusion**, in-ter-fū-zhū-s, *a.* Act of interfusing or that which is interfused.

Interganglionic, in-ter-gang-gli-on-ik, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *ganglion*.] Anat. lying or passing between ganglia.

Interglacial, in-ter-glā-shū-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *glacial*.] Geol. formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action.

Intestinal, in-ter-hē-mal, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *Armed*.] Anat. situated between the humal processes or arches.

Interim, in-ter-in, *a.* [L. *interim*, in the meantime.] The meantime; time intervening. — **a.** Belonging to an intervening time; belonging to the meantime; temporary.

Interior, in-ter-i-er, *a.* [L. *inter*, interior, compar. from *tra*. Akin *entrails*, *internal*, *intestine*.] Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; opposed to exterior or superficial; inland; remote from the front or shore. — **Interior angles**, geom. the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. — **Interior planets**, astron. the planets between the earth's orbit and the sun; inferior planets. — **Interior screw**, a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow. — **a.** The internal part of a country; the department of a government having charge of home affairs. — **Interiorly**, in-ter-i-er-ly, *adv.* The quality of being interior. — **Interiorly**, in-ter-i-er-ly, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

Interjacent, in-ter-jā-sent, *a.* [L. *interjacentis*, pp. of *interjacio* — *inter*, between, and *jacio*, to lie, as in *adjacent*, *subadjacent*, &c.] Lying or being between; intervening. — **Interjacently**, in-ter-jā-sent-ly, *adv.*

Interjunct, in-ter-jekt, *v.t.* [L. *interjunctio*, *interjunctum* — *inter*, between, and *juncto*, to throw. *Jr.*] To throw between; to throw in between other words. — **Interjunctio**, in-ter-jek-shū-s, *a.* [L. *interjunctio*.] The act

of throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c. — **Interjunctive**, in-ter-jek-shū-s, *a.* Thrown in between other words; partaking of the character of an interjection. — **Interjunctively**, in-ter-jek-shū-s-ly, *adv.* In an interjunctive manner.

Interknit, in-ter-nīt, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *knit*.] To knit together closely.

Interlace, in-ter-lās, *v.t.* — **Interlaced**, in-ter-lās-ed, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lace*; Fr. *entrelacer*.] To weave or twine together; to entangle or interweave one thing with another. — **v.t.** To be intertwined or interwoven; to have parts crossing or intersecting. — **Interlacement**, in-ter-lās-ment, *a.* The act or state of interlacing.

Interlard, in-ter-lārd, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lard*.] Primarily, to mix fat with lean, hence, to mix by something frequently occurring; to diversify by mixture (talk interlarded with oaths).

Interleave, in-ter-lēv, *v.t.* — **Interleaved**, in-ter-lēv-ed, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf*.] To insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in; to insert between the other leaves of (a book).

Interline, in-ter-līn, *v.t.* — **Interlined**, in-ter-līn-ed, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *line*.] To write or print in alternate lines; to write or print between the lines of. — **Interlinear**, in-ter-līn-er, in-ter-līn-er-er, *a.* Written or printed between lines before written or printed. — **Interlinearly**, in-ter-līn-er-er-ly, *adv.* In an interlinear manner. — **Interlineation**, in-ter-līn-er-er-shū-s, *a.* The act of interlining; that which is interlined.

Interlock, in-ter-lōk, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lock*.] To unite or be locked together by a series of connections. — **v.t.** To lock one in another firmly.

Interlocution, in-ter-lōk-shū-s, *a.* [L. *interlocutio*, from *interloquor* — *inter*, between, and *loquor*, to speak (in *loquacious*, *eloquution*, &c.).] Dialogue; interchange of speech; *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision. — **Interlocutor**, in-ter-lōk-shū-er, *a.* One who speaks in a dialogue or conversation; *Scots law*, the term, judgment, or order of any court of record. — **Interlocutory**, in-ter-lōk-shū-er-er, *a.* Constitutive of conversation.

Interloper, in-ter-lō-pēr, *a.* — **Interloped**, in-ter-lō-pēr-ed, *a.* [L. *interloper*, from *interlopi*, which is from *inter*, between, and *lopi*, to leap. *Leap*.] To traffic without a proper license; to run into a matter in which one has no right. — **Interloperly**, in-ter-lō-pēr-ly, *adv.* One who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts himself into a business, position, or matter.

Interlude, in-ter-lūd, *a.* [L. *interludium*, an interlude — *L. inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play. *Daluna*.] A lively entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece; a piece of music played between the verses of a canticle or hymn, or between certain portions of a church service.

Interlunar, in-ter-lū-nār, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *luna*, the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible.

Intermarry, in-ter-mar-ē, *v.t.* — **Intermarried**, in-ter-mar-ē-d, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *marry*.] To marry together; to become connected by marriage, as two families, ranks, tribes, or the like. — **Intermarriage**, in-ter-mar-ē-ment, *a.* Marriage between two families, tribes, or nations.

Intermaxillary, in-ter-mak-sil-lār, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *maxillary*.] Anat. being between the maxillary bones. — **a.** The bone in mammalia which supports the upper incisors.

Intermeddle, in-ter-med-dl, *v.t.* — **Intermeddled**, in-ter-med-dl-ed, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle*.] To meddle in affairs in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interfere. — **Intermeddler**, in-ter-med-dl-er, *a.* One who intermeddles. — **Intermeddlesome**, in-ter-med-dl-er-s, *a.* Prone to intermeddle. — **Intermeddlesomeness**, in-ter-med-dl-er-s-ness, *a.*

Intermediate, in-ter-me-dī-āt, *a.* [Fr. *intermédiaire*, L. *intermedius* — *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle (whence *mediatum*, *mediate*, &c.).] Lying or being between; in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed. Also **Intermedial**, **Intermediary**, in-ter-me-dī-āl, in-ter-me-dī-ār, in same sense. — **Intermediately**, in-ter-me-dī-āl-ly, *adv.* In an intermediate position. — **Intermediation**, in-ter-me-dī-ā-shū-s, *a.* Intervention; interposition. — **Intermediary**, in-ter-me-dī-ār, *a.* One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intervening agent. — **Intermediator**, in-ter-me-dī-ār-er, *a.* A mediator between parties. — **Intermedium**, in-ter-me-dī-um, *a.* Intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

Interment, Under *Inter*.

Intermissio, in-ter-met-siō, *a.* [It.] *Messa* a short composition, general v. of a light sparkling character, played in waltzes more or less important; an interlude.

Intermigration, in-ter-mī-grā-shū-s, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *migratio*.] Reciprocal migration.

Interminable, in-ter-mī-nā-bl, *a.* [L. *interminabilis* — *in*, not, and *terminus*, a bound or limit. *Termin*.] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; wearisomely spun out or protracted. — **Interminableness**, in-ter-mī-nā-bl-ness, *a.* — **Interminably**, in-ter-mī-nā-bl-ly, *adv.* In an interminable manner; endlessly. — **Interminable**, in-ter-mī-nā-bl, *a.* Endless. — **Interminable**, in-ter-mī-nā-bl, *a.* One that may be continued to infinity, as that given by 1.

Intermingle, in-ter-mīng-gl, *v.t.* — **Intermingled**, in-ter-mīng-gl-ed, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*.] To mingle or mix together; to mix up; to intermix. — **v.t.** To be mixed or incorporated.

Intermission, Under *Intermitt*.

Intermitt, in-ter-mīt, *v.t.* — **Intermitted**, in-ter-mīt-ed, *a.* [L. *intermittio*, to let go between, to interrupt — *inter*, and *mittio*, to send. *Mission*.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend or delay. — **v.t.** To cease for a time; to cease or relax at intervals, as a fever. — **Intermittence**, in-ter-mīt-ens, *a.* The act or state of intermitting; intermission. — **Intermittent**, in-ter-mīt-ent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — **Intermittent spring**, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases, again flows and again ceases, and so on, usually having a siphon-shaped channel of outflow. — **a.** A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals. — **Intermitting**, in-ter-mīt-ing, *ppr.* and *a.* Ceasing for a time; pausing. — **Intermittingly**, in-ter-mīt-ing-ly, *adv.* In an intermittent manner. — **Intermittion**, in-ter-mīt-shū-s, *a.* [L. *intermittio*.] The act or state of intermitting; cessation for a time; pause; the temporary subsidence of a fever. — **Intermittive**, in-ter-mīt-iv, *a.* Intermittent.

Intermix, in-ter-mīks, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *mix*.] To mix together; to intermingle. — **v.t.** To be mixed or intermingled. — **Intermixture**, in-ter-mīks-shū-s, *a.* A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed; admixture.

Intermundane, in-ter-mūn-dān, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *mundus*, a world.] Being between worlds or between orb and orb (*intermundane spaces*).

Intermural, in-ter-mū-rāl, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls.

Intermuscular, in-ter-mus-kū-lēr, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *muscular*.] Between the muscles.

Interna, in-ter-nā, *v.t.* [Fr. *interner*, from *L. internare*, internal.] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it; to disarm and quarter in some place, as a defeated body of troops. — **Internment**, in-ter-nā-ment, *a.* The act of interning; the state of being interned.

Internal, in-ter-nāl, *a.* [L. *internus*, internal. *Internus*.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external; pertaining to the mind or thoughts, or to one's inner being; pertaining to itself, its

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; s, Fr. son; ng, sing; vn, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

own affairs, or home interests; said of a country; domestic; not foreign. — **Internality**, in-ter-nal'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being internal. — **Internally**, in-ter-nal-i, adv. Inwardly; within the body; mentally; spiritually.

International, in-ter-nash'on-al, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **national**.] Pertaining to or reciprocally affecting nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations. — **International law**, the law of nations; those maxims or rules that regulate states in their conduct towards one another. — **Internationally**, in-ter-nash'on-al-i, adv.

Interminable, in-ter-né'sin, a. [**L. interminans**, deadly, murderous — **inter**, between, among, and **minis**, to kill.] Marked by destructive hostilities or much slaughter; causing great slaughter, as between fellow-citizens (interminable war).

Internodal, in-ter-nó-dal, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **nodus**.] Situated between the neural processes or spines; said of those bones which support the fin-rays on a fish's back.

Internode, in-ter-nód, n. [**L. inter**, between, and **nodus**, knot.] **Bot.** The space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-buds. — **Internodal**, in-ter-nó-dal, a. **Bot.** Of or pertaining to an internode.

Internuncio, in-ter-nun-shi-ó, a. [**L. internuncius** — **inter**, between, and **nuncius**, a messenger.] An envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics while a nuncio is sent to emperors and kings. — **Internuncioal**, in-ter-nun-shi-al, a. Belonging to an internuncio.

Interoceanic, in-ter-ó'shè-an'ik, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **ocean**.] Between oceans (interoceanic railway, canal, &c.).

Intercalar, in-ter-ó-k'al-er, a. [**L. inter**, and **calare**, the eye.] Situated between the eyes.

Intercorbital, in-ter-ó-bít-al, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **orbit**.] Situated between the orbits, as of the eyes.

Intercusate, in-ter-ó-kú-lát, v. [**Prefix inter**, and **cusis**.] To touch or run into one another at various points; to form a connecting link between objects or groups by having characters in common.

Interosseal, in-ter-ó'se-al, in-ter-ó'se-ál, a. [**L. inter**, between, and **os**, a bone.] Said of sutures between bones.

Interpellate, in-ter-pel-lát, v. — **interpellated**, in-ter-pel-lát, v. — **interpellating**, in-ter-pel-lát, v. To interrupt in speaking — **interpellation**, in-ter-pel-lát-sh'on, a. [**L. interpellatio**.] The act of interrupting; an interruption by speaking; a question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

Interpenetrate, in-ter-pen-é-trát, v. and t. — **interpenetrated**, in-ter-pen-é-trát, v. — **interpenetrating**, in-ter-pen-é-trát, v. To penetrate between or within; to penetrate mutually.

Interpenetration, in-ter-pen-é-trát-sh'on, a. The act of interpenetrating. — **Interpenetrative**, in-ter-pen-é-trát-tiv, a. Mutually penetrative.

Interpetiolar, in-ter-pet-i-ó-lér, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **petiola**.] **Bot.** Situated between the petioles.

Interplanetary, in-ter-plan-é-tá-ri, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **planetary**.] Situated or existing between the planets.

Interplead, in-ter-plé-d, v. [**Prefix inter**, and **plead**.] **Law**, to proceed by interpleader. — **Interpleader**, in-ter-plé-dér, n. **Law**, one who interpleads; a legal process by which a person threatened with a suit in which he has no real interest gets the proper parties to plead in the matter.

Interpolate, in-ter-pó-lát, v. — **interpolated**, in-ter-pó-lát, v. — **interpolating**, in-ter-pó-lát, v. To interpolate or falsify, from **interpolus**, ramped up, falsified — **inter**, between, and **polus**, to polish. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to corrupt or vitiate by the insertion of new matter; **math.** and **physics**, to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series. — **Inter-**

polable, in-ter-pó-la-bl, a. Capable of being interpolated or inserted. — **Interpolation**, in-ter-pó-lá-sh'on, n. [**L. interpolatio**.] The act of interpolating; that which is interpolated or inserted; a spurious word or passage inserted. — **Interpolator**, in-ter-pó-lá-ter, n. One who interpolates.

Interpose, in-ter-pó's, v. — **interposed**, in-ter-pó's, v. — **interposing**, in-ter-pó's, v. To place between; to place forward by way of interruption or for some service (to interpose one's hand, one's self, one's aid or services). — **Interposer**, in-ter-pó's-er, n. One who interposes. — **Interposition**, in-ter-pó-sish'on, or in-ter-pó-sish'on, n. The act of interposing; a coming between; mediation; intervention.

Interpret, in-ter-prét, v. [**L. interpretor**, from **interpres**, **interpretis**, an interpreter — **inter**, between, and **pres** seen in (**pre**) — **par**, to prepare.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; to translate from an unknown to a known language, or into intelligible or familiar words; to make clear by mystery or obscurity; to make clear to marvel; to represent artistically (as by an actor on the stage). — **Interpretable**, in-ter-pré-tá-bl, a. Capable of being interpreted. — **Interpretation**, in-ter-pré-tá-sh'on, n. [**L. interpretatio**.] The act of interpreting; translation; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; conception and representation of a character on the stage. — **Interpretative**, in-ter-pré-tá-tiv, a. Designed or fitted to explain; explanatory. — **Interpretatively**, in-ter-pré-tá-tiv-i, adv. In an interpretative manner. — **Interpreter**, in-ter-pré-tér, n. One who or that which interprets.

Interregnum, in-ter-reg-num, n. [**L.**, from **inter**, between, and **regnum**, reign.] The time between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; the interval between the cessation of one government and the establishment of another.

Interrelation, in-ter-ré-lá-sh'on, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **relation**.] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation.

Interrogate, in-ter-ó-gát, v. [**L. interrogo**, **interrogatum** — **inter**, between, and **rogare**, to ask (as in **abrogate**, **arrogant**, **derogate**, **propagate**, &c.).] To question; to examine by asking questions. — **Interrogation**, in-ter-ó-gát-sh'on, n. [**L. interrogatio**.] The act of questioning; a question put; the sign ?, indicating it is a question, or used to express doubt or to mark a query. — **Interrogative**, in-ter-ó-gát-tiv, a. [**L. interrogativus**.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. — **Interrogative**, in-ter-ó-gát-tiv, a. **Adv.** In an interrogative manner. — **Interrogator**, in-ter-ó-gát-er, n. One who interrogates or asks questions. — **Interrogatory**, in-ter-ó-gát-ó-ri, n. [**L. interrogatorius**.] A question; an interrogation. — **a.** Containing a question; expressing a question.

Interrupt, in-ter-rup't, v. [**L. interrumpo**, **interruptum** — **inter**, between, and **rumpo**, to break. **RURRAE**.] To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to break the current or motion of; to cause to stop in speaking; to cause to be delayed or given over; to break the uniformity of. — **Interrupted**, in-ter-rup'ted, a. Having interruptions; broken; intermitted. — **Interruptedly**, in-ter-rup'ted-i, adv. With breaks or interruptions. — **Interrupter**, in-ter-rup'tér, n. One that interrupts. — **Interruption**, in-ter-rup't-sh'on, n. [**L. interruptio**.] The act of interrupting or breaking in upon; a break or breach; intervention; interposition; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage. — **Interruptive**, in-ter-rup'tiv, a. Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **Interruptively**, in-ter-rup'tiv-i, adv. In an interruptive manner.

Intersect, in-ter-sekt, v. [**L. intersecto**, **intersectum** — **inter**, between, and **secus**, to cut. **SECURUS**.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts by crossing or cutting. — **a.** To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other. — **Intersection**, in-ter-sekt-sh'on, n. [**L. intersectio**.] The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two surfaces cut each other. — **Intersectional**, in-ter-sekt-sh'on-al, a. Relating to or formed by an intersection.

Interstellar, in-ter-sí-dé-ré-al, a. [**L. inter**, between, and **stella**, a star.] Situated between or among the stars.

Interstice, in-ter-spé-s, n. [**Prefix inter**, and **space**.] A space between things; intervening space.

Interperse, in-ter-spér-s, v. — **interpersed**, in-ter-spér-s, v. — **interpersing**, in-ter-spér-s, v. [**L. interspergo**, **interspersum** — **inter**, between, and **spargo**, to scatter. **BRANNA**.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; to diversify by scattering objects here and there. — **Interpersation**, in-ter-spér-sh'on, n. The act of interpersing.

Intersternal, in-ter-spi-nál, (in-ter-spi-nál, in-ter-spi-nus, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **spina**.] Anat. lying between the processes of the spine, as muscles, nerves, &c.

Interstellar, in-ter-stel-er, in-ter-stel-á-ri, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **stella**.] Situated among the stars; beyond the solar system.

Interstice, in-ter-sí-s, n. [**Fr.** from **L. interstitium** — **inter**, between, and **situs**, to stand. **STRATE**.] A narrow or small space between things close together, or between the component parts of a body; a chink, crevice, or cranny. — **Interstitial**, in-ter-sí-sh'al, a. Pertaining to or containing interstices.

Interstratify, in-ter-strát-i-fi, v. [**Prefix inter**, and **stratum**.] **Geol.** To cause to occupy a position between other strata; to intermix as to strata. — **a.** To assume a position between other strata. — **Interstratification**, in-ter-strát-i-fá-ká-sh'on, n. The condition of being interstratified.

Intertexture, in-ter-tek's-tér, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **texture**.] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven.

Intertwined, in-ter-tish'ud, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **twine**.] Wrought with interwoven lines. [**SHAK**.]

Intertraffic, in-ter-traf-ik, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **traffic**.] Reciprocal traffic between two or more places.

Intertropical, in-ter-tróp-i-kál, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **tropic**.] Situated between or within the tropics.

Intertwine, in-ter-twin', v. — **intertwined**, in-ter-twin', v. [**Prefix inter**, and **twine**.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another; to interlace. — **a.** To be mutually interwoven.

Intertwist, in-ter-twíst, v. [**Prefix inter**, and **twist**.] To twist one with another; to interweave or interlace.

Interval, in-ter-val, n. [**L. intervallum**, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents — **inter**, between, and **vallum**, an earthen rampart set with palisades, from **vallis**, a stake. **WALL**.] A space or distance between things; an unoccupied space intervening; space of time between two definite points or events; intervening time; music, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two given sounds.

Intervene, in-ter-vén', v. — **intervened**, in-ter-vén', v. — **intervening**, in-ter-vén'-ing, v. [**L. intervenio** — **inter**, between, and **venio**, to come, as in **advenerunt**, &c. **VERTRAA**.] To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; to come in the way; to interpose. — **Intervener**, in-ter-vén-er, n. One who intervenes. — **Intervention**, in-ter-vén-sh'on, n. [**L. interventio**.] The act of intervening; a coming between; interference that may affect the interests of others; interposition.

Intervertebral, in-ter-vér-té-bral, a. [**Prefix inter**, and **vertebra**.] Anat. situated between the vertebrae.

Interview, in-ter-vú, a. [**Prefix inter**, and

ness, in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ti, in-vul'ner-a-bil-nes, n. The quality or state of being invulnerable. — **Invulnerably**, in-vul'ner-a-bil-ite. In an invulnerable manner. — **Invulnerate**, in-vul'ner-ate, a. [L. *invulneratus*.] Unwounded; unhurt.

Inward, in-wér, a. [A. S. *innesward*.] — **Prep. in**, and suffix **-ward**, as in *backward*, *forward*, &c. Internal; interior; placed or being within; in or connected with the mind, thoughts, soul, or feelings. — **Adv.** also **inwards** (in'wárdz). Toward the inside; toward the centre or interior; into the mind or thoughts. — **n. pl.** the inner parts of an animal; the viscera. — **Inwardly**, in-wér-dli, adv. In an inward manner; internally; mentally; privately. — **Inwardness**, in-wér-d-nes, n. The state of being inward or internal.

Inweave, in-wév, v. t. — **inwove** (pret.), in-wév (pp.), **inweaving** (ppr.). To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Inwrap, in-ráp, v. t. — **inwrapped**, **inwrapping**. [Prefix **in**, and **wrap**.] To cover by wrapping; to involve; to infold.

Inwreath, in-rév, v. t. — **inwreathed**, **inwreathing**. [Prefix **in**, and **wreath**.] To surround or twine, as with a wreath; to infold or involve.

Inwrought, in-rát, p. and a. [Prefix **in**, and **wrought**.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures worked in.

Iodine, i'o-din, n. [Gr. *iodés*, resembling a violet from its colour] — **ion**, a violet, and **itos**, resemblance.] One of the non-metallic elements, a solid substance, of a bluish-black or grayish-black colour, existing in sea-water, in marine molluscous animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured; much used in medicine. — **Iodic**, i'o-dik, a. Pertaining to or containing iodine (iodic silver). — **Iodic acid**, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalis. — **Iodids**, i'o-did, a. A compound of iodine and a metal. — **Iodism**, i'o-dizm, n. **Pathol.** a peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine. — **Iodize**, i'o-diz, v. t. — **iodized**, **iodizing**. To treat with iodine; to impregnate or affect with iodine. — **Iodizer**, i'o-díz-er, n. One who or that which iodizes. — **Iodoform**, i'o-dó-form, a. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform.

Iolite, i'o-lit, n. [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of a violet blue colour; dichroite.

Ion, i'on, n. One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolysis. ANION, CATION.

Ionian, i'o-ni-an, i'o-ni-k, a. Relating to *Ionis*, or to the Ionian Greeks. — **Ionic order**, one of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital. — **Ionic dialect**, a dialect of the ancient Greek language.

Iota, i-ó-tá, n. [Gr. *iota*; hence *iot*.] Primarily the name of the Greek letter *i*, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as *pi*); hence, a very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

IOU, i'ó-u, n. [A phonetic equivalent of *I owe you*.] A paper addressed to a person having on it these letters, followed by a sum; and duly signed; serving as an acknowledgment of a debt.

Ipecacuanha, i-pé-kak'ó-an"á, n. [The Brazilian name.] An emetic or tonic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant of the cinchona family.

Iracund, i-rá-kúnd, a. [L. *iracundus*, angry, from *ira*, anger; whence *ira*, *irate*, &c.] Angry; passionate. [Carl.]

Irade, i-rá-dé, n. [Turk.] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

Iranian, i-rá-i-an, a. Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia; applied to certain languages, including Persian, Zend, and cognate tongues.

Irascible, i-rá-si-bl, a. [L. *irascibilis*, from *irascor*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger, whence also *ira*, *irate*.] Readily made angry; easily provoked; apt to get into a passion; irritable. — **Irascibility**, **irascible-**

ness, i-rá-si-bl'i-ti, i-rá-si-bl-nes, n. The quality of being irascible. — **Irascibly**, i-rá-si-bl-ite, adv. In an irascible manner.

Irascite, i-rá-t', a. [L. *irascite*, angry, from *irascor*, to be angry, *irascite*.] Angry; enraged; incensed.

Ire, ir, n. [O. Fr. from L. *ira*, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment. — **Ireful**, i-ré-fúl, a. Full of ire; angry; wrath. — **Irefully**, i-ré-fúl-ly, adv. In an ireful or angry manner. — **Irefulness**, i-ré-fúl-nes, n. The condition of being ireful; wrath; anger.

Iricism, i-ri-sizm, n. An Irish mode of expression; a characteristically Irish blunder; a bluff; any Irish peculiarity.

Iridal, i-ri-dál, i-ri-d'i-an, a. [Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow, *iris*.] Pertaining to the iris; belonging to or resembling the rainbow. — **Iridescence**, i-ri-d-és-ens, n. The condition of being iridescent. — **Iridescent**, i-ri-d-és-ent, a. Exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours. — **Iridium**, i-ri-d'i-um, n. [From the iridescent colours it exhibits when dissolving in hydrochloric acid.] A rare metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, very infusible, and not readily affected by acids, found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium. — **Iridosmium**, i-ri-d-és-mi-n, i-ri-d-és-mi-um, n. A native compound of iridium and osmium used for pointing gold pens.

Iris, i-ri, n. pl. **Irises**, i-ri-sés, **irides**, i-ri-dés (especially of the eye). [L. *iris*, *iridis*, Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow, the plant appears as resembling the rainbow; the hue of the rainbow as seen in sunlight spray; the spectrum of sunlight, &c.; a kind of muscular curtain stretched vertically in the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber, and perforated by the pupil for the transmission of light; the flower-de-lis or flag-flower, a plant of various species. — **Irisated**, **irised**, i-ri-sá-ted, i-ri-séd, a. Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow. — **Iriscope**, i-ri-skóp, n. A philosophical toy for exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colour. — **Iritis**, **iriditis**, i-ri-tis, i-ri-d'i-tis, n. Inflammation of the iris.

Irish, i-ri-sh, a. Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants; Erse. — **n.** The Irish language; with plural signification, the people of Ireland. — **Irishism**, i-ri-sh-izm, n. An Iricism. — **Irishness**, i-ri-sh-nes, n. **CARABOER** — **Irish stew**, meat and potatoes stewed together.

Irk, erk, v. t. [The same word as *Sv. yrka*, to urge, enforce, press, from root of *werk*, *weary*, and *urpe*.] To weary; to give annoyance or uneasiness to; to be distressingly tiresome to; to annoy; used chiefly or only impersonally (it irks me). — **Irksome**, erk'sum, a. Wearisome; burdensome; vexatious; giving uneasiness (irksome labour, delay, &c.). — **Irksomely**, erk'sum-ly, adv. In an irksome manner. — **Irksomeness**, erk'sum-nes, n. The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness.

Iron, i-érn, n. [A. Sax. *isen*, (see, Goth. *isarn*, *iscl. jarn* (from older *isarn*), Dan. *jern*, O. H. G. *isarn*, Mod. G. *eisen*; D. *ijzer*; comp. Skr. *ayas*, W. *Aisarn*, Armor. *Aosarna*. The word appears to be in form an adj., and the name may be akin to *ice* — from its glaucing.) The commonest and most useful of all the metals, of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, seldom found native; an instrument or utensil made of iron; an instrument that when heated is used for smoothing cloth; pl. fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. — **To have many irons in the fire**, to be engaged in many undertakings. [Cast iron is iron direct from the smelting furnace (blast-furnace), also called *pig-iron*; wrought or malleable iron has to undergo the further process of puddling; steel is a variety of iron containing more carbon than malleable iron and less than cast iron.] — **a.** Made of iron; consisting of iron; resembling iron, either really or metaphorically; hence, harsh, rude, severe; capable of great endurance; firm; robust; inflexible. — **v. t.** To smooth with an iron; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm

with iron. — **Iron-bound**, a. Bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged (an *iron-bound coast*). — **Iron-clad**, a. Covered or clothed with iron plates; armour-plated. — **a.** A vessel prepared for naval warfare by being cased or covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron plates. — **Iron-father**, i-érn-fá-ther, n. One who irons. — **Iron-fated**, i-érn-fá-ted, a. Covetous. — **Iron-founder**, i-érn-fá-únder, n. One who irons castings. — **Iron-foundry**, i-érn-fá-únder-ri, n. The place where iron castings are made. — **Iron-gray**, i-érn-grá, a. A hue of gray approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron. Used also adjectively. — **Iron-hearted**, a. Hard hearted; unfeeling. — **Iron-liquor**, a. Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c. — **Iron-master**, i-érn-má-ster, n. One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron. — **Ironmonger**, i-érn-mung-er, n. A dealer in iron wares or hardware. — **Ironmongery**, i-érn-mung-er-ri, n. Iron wares; hardware; such articles of iron or hardware as are kept in shops. — **Iron-mould**, a. A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust. — **Iron-pyrites**, i-érn-pi-ri-tes, n. **Iron-sand**, a. A variety of iron ore in grains. — **Ironside**, i-érn-sid, n. One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran soldiers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood. — **Ironsmith**, i-érn-smith, n. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith; *iron-smith*, &c. — **Ironstone**, i-érn-stón, n. A general name applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica. — **Ironware**, i-érn-wá-er, n. Utensils, tools, and various light articles of iron. — **Iron-wood**, a. The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries. — **Ironwork**, i-érn-wérk, n. A general name of the parts of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; a work or establishment where iron is manufactured. — **Irony**, i-érn-i, n. Pertaining to or resembling iron in any qualities.

Irony, i-érn-i, n. [Fr. *ironie*, L. *ironia*, from Gr. *eironeia*, from *eiron*, a dissembler in speech, from *eiro*, to speak.] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey; a subtle allusion to sarcasm, in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation. — **Ironical**, i-érn-i-kál, i-érn-i-kál, a. Relating to or containing irony; adicted to irony; using irony. — **Ironically**, i-érn-i-kál-ly, adv. In an ironical manner. — **Ironicalness**, i-érn-i-kál-nes, n. The quality of being ironical.

Irradiate, i-rá-dí-át, v. t. — **irradiated**, **irradiating**. [L. *irradiō*, *irradiatō* — *in*, in or on, and *radix*, ray.] To illuminate or shed a light upon; to cast splendour or brilliancy upon; to enlighten; intensively, to illuminate; to penetrate by radiation. — **v. i.** To emit rays; to shine. — **Irradiance**, **irradiancy**, i-rá-dí-áns, i-rá-dí-áns-i, n. Emission of rays of light on an object; lustre. — **Irradiant**, i-rá-dí-ánt, a. Emitting rays of light. — **Irradiation**, i-rá-dí-á-shón, n. The act of irradiating; illumination; brightness emitted; intellectual illumination; *physics* and *astron.* the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the retina.

Irrational, i-rá-sh'ón-ál, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational*.] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd; *math.* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd. — **Irrationally**, **irrationalness**, i-rá-sh'ón-ál-ly, i-rá-sh'ón-ál-nes, n. The condition or quality of being irrational. — **Irrationally**, **irrationally**, i-rá-sh'ón-ál-ly, adv. In an irrational manner.

Irreclaimable, i-ré-ál-á-b-ál, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable*.] Incapable of being realized or defined.

Irreclaimably, i-ré-ál-á-b-ál-ly, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable*.] Incapable of being reclaimed or recalled from error or vice; incapable of being reformed; incorrigible. — **Irreclaimably**, **irreclaimably**, i-ré-ál-á-b-ál-ly, adv. So as not to be reclaimed.

Irrecognizable, i-ré-k'og-ní-á-b-ál, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recognizable*.] Incapable of being recognized; not recognizable.

Irreconcilable, ir-rek'on-si'la-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable*.] Not reconcilable; not to be reconciled; implacable (an enemy, animosity); incapable of being made to agree or be consistent; inconsistent.—*a*. One who is not to be reconciled; especially, a member of a political body who will not work in harmony with his co-members.—**Irreconcilability**, ir-rek'on-si'la-bl-eez, n. The quality of being irreconcilable.—**Irreconcilably**, ir-rek'on-si'la-bl-eez, adv. So as to preclude reconciliation.

Irrecoverable, ir-re-kuv'era-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable*.] Incapable of being restored or regained; not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good.—**Irrecoverableness**, ir-re-kuv'era-bl-nes, n. The state of being irrecoverable.—**Irrecoverably**, ir-re-kuv'era-bl-eez, adv. In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Irredeemable, ir-re-de'ma-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable*.] Not redeemable; not to be paid at its nominal value; specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.—**Irredeemableness**, ir-re-de'ma-bl-eez, n. The quality of being not redeemable.—**Irredeemably**, ir-re-de'ma-bl-eez, adv. So as not to be redeemed.

Irreducible, ir-re-dy'u-si-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible*.] Not reducible; incapable of being reduced.—**Irreducibleness**, ir-re-dy'u-si-bl-eez, n. The quality of being irreducible.—**Irreducibly**, ir-re-dy'u-si-bl-eez, adv. In an irreducible manner.

Irreflexion, ir-re-foh'shon, s. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflexion*.] Want or absence of reflexion.

Irrefragable, ir-ref-ra-ga-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *L. refragor*, to withstand or gainay—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, to break. FACTION.] Incapable of being refuted or overthrown; incontrovertible; undeniable; incontrovertible.—**Irrefragability**, ir-ref-ra-ga-bl-eez, n. The quality of being irrefragable.—**Irrefragably**, ir-ref-ra-ga-bl-eez, adv. In an irrefragable manner; incontrovertibly.

Irrefutable, ir-re-fu'ta-bl or ir-re-fu'ta-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refutable*.] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.—**Irrefutably**, ir-re-fu'ta-bl-eez, adv. In an irrefutable manner.

Irregular, ir-reg'u-lar, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regular*.] Not regular; not according to rules, established principles, or customs; not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; not straight or uniform; *orum*, deviating from the common form in respect to the inflectional terminations; *orum*, applied to a figure whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry.—*a*. One not conforming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service.—**Irregularity**, ir-reg'u-lar-eez, n. State or character of being irregular; want of regularity; that which is irregular; a part exhibiting or causing something to be irregular; impairing uniformity; an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality; vicious conduct.—**Irregularly**, ir-reg'u-lar-eez, adv. In an irregular manner.

Irrelative, ir-re-la-tiv, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relative*.] Not relative; without mutual relations.—**Irrelatively**, ir-re-la-tiv-eez, adv.

Irrelevant, ir-rel'e-vant, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relevant*.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing on the case in point or matter in hand.—**Irrelevantly**, ir-rel'e-vant-eez, adv. In an irrelevant manner.—**Irrelevances**, ir-rel'e-van-eez, n. The quality of being irrelevant.

Irreligious, ir-re-lij'on, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion*.] Want of religion or contempt of it; impiety.—**Irreligiously**, ir-re-lij'on-eez, adv. Characterized by irreligion; disregarding or contemning religion; con-

trary to religion; profane; impious; ungodly.—**Irreligiously**, ir-re-lij'on-eez, adv. In an irreligious manner.—**Irreligiouslyness**, ir-re-lij'on-eez, n.

Irremediable, ir-re-me'di-a-bl, a. [L. *irremediabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, *re*, back, and *medeo*, to go.] Not permitting of a person's return.—**Irremediableness**, ir-re-me'di-a-bl-eez, n.

Irremediablely, ir-re-me'di-a-bl-eez, adv. Incapable of being remedied or cured; not to be corrected or redressed; incurable; irreparable.—**Irremediableness**, ir-re-me'di-a-bl-eez, n.—**Irremediably**, ir-re-me'di-a-bl-eez, adv.

Irremissible, ir-re-mis-i-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissible*.] Not remissible; unpardonable; not capable of being remitted.—**Irremissibleness**, ir-re-mis-i-bl-eez, n.—**Irremissibly**, ir-re-mis-i-bl-eez, adv.

Irremission, ir-re-mis-ion, n. The act of withholding remission.—**Irremissive**, ir-re-mis-iv, a. Not remissive or remitting.—**Irremissively**, ir-re-mis-iv-eez, adv. Irremissibly; unpardonably.

Irremovable, ir-re-mov'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removable*.] Not removable; immovable; inforable.—**Irremovably**, ir-re-mov'a-bl-eez, adv. In an irremovable manner.—**Irremovability**, ir-re-mov'a-bl-eez, n. The quality or state of being irremovable.

Irreparable, ir-rep'a-ra-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reparable*.] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired; irremediable.—**Irreparability**, ir-rep'a-ra-bl-eez, n. The quality of being irreparable.—**Irreparably**, ir-rep'a-ra-bl-eez, adv. In an irreparable manner; irrecoverably.

Irrepealable, ir-re-pel'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repealable*.] Not repealable; incapable of being legally repealed or annulled.—**Irrepealableness**, ir-re-pel'a-bl-eez, n. The quality of being irrepealable.—**Irrepealably**, ir-re-pel'a-bl-eez, adv.

Irreprehensible, ir-re-preh'en-si-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible*.] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; blameless.—**Irreprehensibleness**, ir-re-preh'en-si-bl-eez, n.—**Irreprehensibly**, ir-re-preh'en-si-bl-eez, adv. In an irreprehensible manner; blamelessly.

Irrepressible, ir-re-pres'i-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible*.] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.—**Irrepressibly**, ir-re-pres'i-bl-eez, adv. In a manner or degree precluding repression.

Irreproachable, ir-re-pruch'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reproachable*.] Incapable of being reproached; not occasioning reproach; upright; innocent; faultless; unblamable.—**Irreproachableness**, ir-re-pruch'a-bl-eez, n. The quality or state of being irreproachable.—**Irreproachably**, ir-re-pruch'a-bl-eez, adv. In an irreproachable manner; faultlessly; blamelessly.

Irreprovable, ir-re-pruv'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprovable*.] Not reprovable; blameless; upright; unblamable.—**Irreprovableness**, ir-re-pruv'a-bl-eez, n.—**Irreprovably**, ir-re-pruv'a-bl-eez, adv. So as not to be liable to reproach or blame.

Irresistible, ir-re-sis-tans, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resist*.] Forcefulness to resist; non-resistance.—**Irresistibly**, ir-re-sis-tans-eez, adv. Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; resistless; invincible.—**Irresistibility**, ir-re-sis-tans-eez, n. The quality of being irresistible.—**Irresistibly**, ir-re-sis-tans-eez, adv. In an irresistible manner; resistlessly.

Irresolvable, ir-re-solv'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable*.] Incapable of resolution into parts; indissoluble.—**Irresolvableness**, ir-re-solv'a-bl-eez, n.

Irresolute, ir-re-sol'u-t, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolute*.] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; undecided; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation; vacillating.—**Irresolutely**, ir-re-sol'u-t-eez, adv. In an irresolute manner.—**Irresoluteness**, ir-re-sol'u-t-eez, n. The quality of being irresolute.—**Irresoluteness**, ir-re-sol'u-t-eez, n. The quality of being irresolute; a want of resolution or decision; a fluctuation of mind; vacillation.

Irresolvable, ir-re-sol'v-a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable*.] Incapable of

being resolved.—**Irresolvability**, ir-re-sol'v-a-bl-eez, n.

Irresolvable, ir-re-sol'v-a-bl-eez, n. The quality of being irresolvable.—**Irresolvably**, ir-re-sol'v-a-bl-eez, adv.

Irrespective, ir-re-spek'tiv, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respective*.] Having no respect to particular circumstances; generally used in the qualifying phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account.—**Irrespectively**, ir-re-spek'tiv-eez, adv. Without regard to certain circumstances (*irrespectively of* these matters).

Irrespirable, ir-re-spi'ra-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable*.] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

Irresponsible, ir-re-spon'si-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible*.] Not responsible; not liable to answer for consequences.—**Irresponsibly**, ir-re-spon'si-bl-eez, adv. In an irresponsible manner.—**Irresponsibility**, ir-re-spon'si-bl-eez, n. Want of responsibility.

Irresponsive, ir-re-spon'siv, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive*.] Not responsive.

Irrestrainable, ir-re-strain'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *restrainable*.] That cannot be restrained; not to be kept back or held in check.

Irretraceable, ir-re-tras'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retraceable*.] Not retracable.

Irretrievable, ir-re-triv'a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retrievable*.] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable.—**Irretrievableness**, ir-re-triv'a-bl-eez, n.—**Irretrievably**, ir-re-triv'a-bl-eez, adv. In an irretrievable manner; irrecoverably.

Irreverence, ir-rev'er-us, n. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverence*; L. *irreverentia*.] Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action.—**Irreverent**, ir-rev'er-ent, a. [L. *irreverens*.] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence (person, conduct, words); wanting in respect to superior.—**Irreverently**, ir-rev'er-ent-eez, adv. In an irreverent manner; with want of reverence; disrespectfully.

Irreversible, ir-re-ver-si-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible*.] Not reversible; incapable of being reversed.—**Irreversibleness**, ir-re-ver-si-bl-eez, n. State of being irreversible.—**Irreversibly**, ir-re-ver-si-bl-eez, adv. In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed; immutably.

Irrevocable, ir-rev'ok-a-bl, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable*.] Not to be recalled or revoked; incapable of being retracted, repealed, or annulled; irreversible (state, decree, &c.).—**Irrevocability**, ir-rev'ok-a-bl-eez, n. State of being irrevocable.—**Irrevocably**, ir-rev'ok-a-bl-eez, adv. In an irrevocable manner; irreversibly; immutably.

Irrigate, ir-ri-gat, s. t.—**Irrigation**, ir-ri-gat-ion, s. [L. *irrigo*, *irrigatum*—*ir* for *in*, and *ripi*, to water. RAIN.] To bedew or sprinkle; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it; to water by various artificial channels for water.—**Irrigation**, ir-ri-gat-ion, n. [L. *irrigatio*.] The act or operation of irrigating.—**Irrigues**, ir-ri-gat-us, n. [L. *irriguus*.] Having many streams; well watered.

Irritant, ir-ri-tant, a. [L. *irritare*, to make void, from *ir*, not, and *ritus*, ratified.] *Scots law*, rendering null and void.—**Irritancy**, ir-ri-tan-ee, n. The state of being irritant or null and void.

Irritate, ir-ri-tat, s. t. [L. *irritare*, *irritatum*, to incite, stir up, provoke; perhaps from *Arrivare*, to mark.] To excite anger in; to provoke; to tease; toasperate; to excite heat and redness in, as in the skin or flesh; to inflame; to fret; tooperiate; to excite by certain stimuli; to cause to exhibit irritation.—**Irritation**, ir-ri-tat-ion, n. [L. *irritatio*, *irritamentum*.] The act of irritating; or state of being irritated; provocation; excitation; angry feeling; feeling of heat and pain in a part of the body; *physical*, the change or action which takes place in muscles or organs when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies.—**Irritative**, ir-ri-tat-iv, a. Serving to excite or irritate.—**Irritatively**, ir-ri-tat-iv-eez, adv. [L. *irritativus*.] Capable or suscep-

tible of being irritated; readily provoked or exasperated; of a fiery temper; *physiol.* susceptible of responding to or being acted upon by stimuli.—*Irritability, Irritableness, ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty, ir-ri-ta-bil-ness, n.* The state or quality of being irritable.—*Irritably, ir-ri-ta-bil, adv.* In an irritable manner.—*Irritant, ir-ri-tant, a.* [L. *irritans, irritantia*, pp. of *irrito*.] Irritating; producing pain, heat, or tension; producing inflammation (an *irritant* poison).—*a.* That which excites or irritates; a medical application that causes pain or heat (as a fly blister); an irritant poison.

Irruption, ir-ru-p'tion, n. [L. *irruptio, irruptionis*, from *irruptus, irruptum*—*in*, and *rumpo*, to break. *RUPPARE*.] A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.—*Irruptive, ir-ru-p'tiv, a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is, is. [A. Sax. *is*—Goth. *ist, L. est, Gr. esti, Skr. asti, is, Am.*] The 1st pers. sing. of the verb to be. *Br.*

Isabel, Isabella, is'a-bel, is'a-bel-in, a. [Fr. *isabelle*, from a queen or princess of this name.] A pale brownish yellow colour.

Isagogic, Isagogical, is-a-goj'ik, is-a-goj'i-kal, a. [Gr. *isagogikos*, from *isagoge*, to introduce—*eis, in*, into, and *ago, to lead*.] Introductory; especially, introductory to the study of theology.—*Isagogics, is-a-goj'ika, n.* The department of theological study introductory to exegesis.

Isagon, is-a-gon, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *gonia, an angle*.] *Math.* a figure whose angles are equal.

Isapostolic, is'a-pos-tol'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *apostolos, an apostle*.] Almost apostolic in character or standing.

Ischiadic, is-ki-ad'ik, a. [L. *ischiadicus*, from *ischias, sciatica*, from *ischion, Gr. ischion, the hip*.] Pertaining to sciatica.—*Ischiadic passion or disease, sciatica, ischial, is-ki-al, a.* Belonging to the ischium or hip-bone.—*Ischialgia, is-ki-al'ji-a, n.* [Gr. *algos, pain*.] Pain in the hip; sciatica.—*Ischiatic, is-ki-at'ik, a.* Pertaining to the ischium or the hip.—*Ischium, is-ki-nm, a.* [Gr. *ischion*.] *Anat.* the posterior and inferior part of the pelvic arch of the hip-joint.

Ischophonous, is-ko-fon'i-a, n. [Gr. *ischos, slender*, and *phono, voice*.] Shrillness or thinness of the voice.

Ischuria, Ischury, is-ku'ri-a, is-ku-ri, n. [Gr. *ischuria*, from *ischos, to stop*, and *ouron, urine*.] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine.—*Ischurette, is-ku-ret'ik, a.* Having the quality of relieving ischury.—*a.* A medicine of this kind.

Isertia, is'er-in, n. [From the river *Iser* in Silesia.] A mineral of an iron-black colour, and of a splendid metallic lustre, an ore of the metal titanium.

Ishmaelite, ish'ma-el-it, n. [From *Ishmael*: Gen. xvi. 12.] A descendant of Ishmael; one resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war with society.—*Ishmaelitic, ish'ma-el-it-ish, a.* Like Ishmael or an Ishmaelite.

Isiac, is'ak, a. Under Isis.

Isinglass, is'ing-glas, n. [Corrupted from *D. Auisblas—Auisen*, a sturgeon, and *blas*, a vesicle, a bladder (akin to *blow, bladder*).] A gelatinous substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia, used in clarifying liquors, as a cement, &c.

Isis, is'is, n. One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology, regarded as the sister or sister-wife of Osiris.—*Isiac, is'ak, a.* Relating to Isis.

Islam, is'lam, n. [Ar., from *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.—*Islamism, is'lam-izm, n.* The faith of Islam; Mohammedanism.—*Islamite, is'lan-it, n.* A Mohammedan.—*Islamitic, is-la-mit'ik, a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.—*Islamites, is'lam-is, v. t. or i.* To conform to Islamism; to Mohammedanism.

Island, 'lan-d, n. [From A. Sax. *igland*,

lit. island-land, from *ig* (=Icel. *ey, Dan. and Sw. ö*), an island, and *land*, land; the *g* is due to erroneous connection with *L. insula, O. Fr. tala. ISLE, A. Sax. ig—so or ey* in Anglesa, Anglesc, *ey* in *speck*; akin to *G. esse, a meadow, Goth. esse, L. esse, water*.] A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake; anything resembling an island.—*v. t.* To cause to become or appear like an island; to isolate; to dot, as with islands.—*Islander, 'lan-der, n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isle, il, n. [O. Fr. *isle, Fr. Ue, Prov. tala, from L. insula, an island. INSULAVE*.] An island. [Chiefly poet.]—*v. t.—isted, istive.* To cause to become or appear like an isle; to isolate; to island.—*Islet, 'let, n.* [Dim. of *isle*.] A little isle or something similar.

Isobar, is-bar, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *baros, weight*.] A line drawn on a map connecting places at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.—*Isobaric, is-bar'ik, a.* Isobarometric.—*Isobarometria, is-bar'et-met'rik, a.* Indicating equal barometric pressure.—*Isobarometric line.* Same as *isobar*.

Isobriosa, is-obri-us, e. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *briosa, to be strong*.] *Bot.* applied to the dicotyledonous embryo, because both lobes seem to grow with equal vigour.

Isoclim, is-kim, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *clima, climate, winter*.] A line drawn on a map through places which have the same mean winter temperature.—*Isoclimal, isochimal, is-kim'al, a.* Of the same mean winter temperature; marking places with the same mean winter temperature.—*Isoclimatal line.* Same as *isoclim*. Also *isoclimatal, isochlimatal, is-kim'at-al.*

Isochrome, is-ko-krom'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *chroma, colour*.] Having the same colour; marking correspondence in colour.

Isochronal, Isochronous, is-ko-kron-al, is-ko-kron-us, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *chronos, time*.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times (as the oscillations of two pendulums).—*Isochronally, is-ko-kron-al-li, adv.* So as to be isochronal.—*Isochronism, is-ko-kron-izm, n.* The state or quality of being isochronous.

Isocroous, is-ko-kro-us, a. [Gr. *isochroos, like-coloured—iso, equal*, and *chros, colour*.] Being of equal colour throughout.

Isoclimal, isochlimic, is-ki-klim'al, is-ki-klim'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *klima, to incline*.] Of equal inclination or dip.—*Isoclimal or isochlimic lines, curves* connecting places at which the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

Isocryme, is-ko-krim, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *krymos, cold*.] A line drawn on maps connecting places corresponding in regard to the extreme degree of cold.—*Isocrymal, is-ko-krim'al, a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an isocryme.

Isodynamic, is-od-in'am'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *dynamis, power*.] Having equal power or force.—*Isodynamic lines, lines* connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal.—*Isodynamous, is-od-in'm-us, a.* Having equal force; of equal size; *bot.* isobrious.

Isogotherm, is-og-oth-er-m, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *therm, heat*.] A magnetic line or plane under the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature.—*Isogothermal, is-og-oth-er-m'al, a.* Pertaining to isogotherms.

Isogonic, is-og-yn'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *gonic, an angle*.] Having equal angles.—*Isogonic lines, lines* connecting those places where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

Isopleth, is-ol-eth'et, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *pleth, rain*.] Applied to lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

Isolate, is-ol-ist or is'ol-it, v. t.—isolated, isolating. [Fr. *isoler, It. isolare, from tola= L. insula, an island. INSULAVE*.] To place or leave in a detached situation; to place apart; *elec.* to insulate; *chem.* to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations.—*Isolated, is-ol-is-ted, p. and a.* Standing

detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.—*Isolatedly, is-ol-is-tad-li, adv.* In an isolated manner.—*Isolating, is-ol-is-ting, a.* *Philol.* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root; monosyllabic.—*Isolation, is-ol-is'ation, n.* State of being isolated or alone.—*Isolable, is-ol-is-bl, a.* Capable of being isolated.

Isomerism, is-om'er-izm, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *meros, a part*.] *Chem.* identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties.—*Isomeric, isomerial, is-om'er-ik, is-om'er-ial, a.* Pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.—*Isomeric, is-om'er-ic, a.* A compound that exhibits isomerism.—*Isomericus, is-om'er-us, a.* *Bot.* having organs composed each of an equal number of parts.

Isometric, Isometrical, is-om-et-rik, is-om-et-ri-kal, a. [Gr. *isog, equal, metron, measure*.] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.—*Isometrical perspective or projection, a method* of drawing plans whereby the elevation and ground-plan are represented in one view.

Isomorphism, is-om-or'fizm, n. [Gr. *isog, like*, and *morphe, form*.] A similarity of crystalline form in minerals.—*Isomorphism, is-om-or'f-us, a.* Exhibiting the property of isomorphism.

Isonomy, is-om'o-ni, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *nomos, law*.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.—*Isonomic, is-om'om'ik, a.* Pertaining to isonomy.

Isoperimetric, Isoperimetrical, is-op-er-i-met'rik, is-op-er-i-met'ri-kal, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *perimetros, perimeter*.] Having equal boundaries or perimeters.

Isopod, is-ep'od, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *podos, podos, the foot*.] One of an order of crustaceans, comprehending those whose feet are of equal size and move in the same direction; the wood-lice, and slaters are examples.—*Isopodous, is-ep'o-dus, a.* Belonging to the isopoda.

Isopoly, is-ep'ol'i-ti, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *politia, polity*.] Equal rights of citizenship.

Isopyre, is-ep'ir, n. [Gr. *isog, like*, and *pyr, fire*.] A mineral of a grayish or black colour which occurs massive.

Isosceles, is-os'es-les, a. [Gr. *isoskeles—iso, equal*, and *skelos, leg*.] Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an isosceles triangle).

Isostimal, Isostimic, is-ostim'al, is-ostim'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *stimos, an earthquake, from seis, to shake*.] Marking equal earthquake disturbance on the earth's surface.

Isostemonous, is-ostem'on-us, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *stemon, a stamen*.] *Bot.* having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

Isotere, is-oth-er, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *theros, summer*.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean summer temperature.—*Isoterial, is-oth-er'al, a.* Pertaining to or marked by isoteres.

Isoterm, is-oth-er-m, n. [Gr. *isog, equal*, proper, and *therm, heat*.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through places having a corresponding temperature either throughout the year or at any particular period.—*Isotermal, is-oth-er-m'al, a.* Pertaining to an isotherm or isotherms; marking correspondence in temperature.—*Isotermal line, an isotherm.*

Isotherombrose, is-oth-er-om'bro-s, a. [Gr. *isog, equal, theros, summer*, and *embros, rain*.] Said of lines marking places where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

Isotonic, is-ost-on'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *tonos, tone*.] Having or indicating equal tones.

Isotropic, is-otrop'ik, a. [Gr. *isog, equal*, and *tropos, a turning, from tropo, to turn*.] A term applied to bodies whose elastic forces are alike in all directions. *Acoustic.*

Israelite, is-ra-el-it, n. A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Jew.—*Israelitic, Israelitish, is-ra-el-it'ik, is-ra-el-it'ish, a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Jack. A small species of crow. — Jack-hare, n. A male hare. — Jack-Ketch, n. [From a noted executioner of this name.] A public hangman. — Jack-knife, n. A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket. — Jack-plane, n. A plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work. — Jack-paddling, n. [Comp. the German *Hauswurst*, a buffoon or merry-andrew. — *Haus*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a sally. — Jack-screw, n. A jack for lifting heavy objects. — Jack-snipe, n. A small species of snipe. — Jack-staff, n. A staff on the bowsprit of a vessel on which the jack is flown. — Jack-straw, n. A figure of a man made of straw; a man without any substance or means; a dependant. — Jack-towel, n. A coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use. — Jack-tree, n. [Properly *Jaca*-tree, from *jaca*, the native name.] A kind of bread-fruit tree belonging to the Malay Archipelago, its fruit being called jack-fruit. — Jackal, jak'al, n. [Fr. *chacal*, Turk. *chakal*, Per. *shakal*, *shakal*, a jackal.] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog and the wolf; from an erroneous notion that the jackal hunted up prey for the king of beasts, he was often called the lion's provider; hence, a person who performs a similar office for another. — Jacket, jak'et, n. [Fr. *jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*, a coat of mail, a jacket. *Jaca*.] A short outer garment extending downward to the hips; an outer casing of cloth, felt, wood, &c.; a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam-boiler. — v. i. To cover or furnish with a jacket. — Jacketed, jak'et-ed, p. and a. Wearing or furnished with a jacket. — Jacobean, jak'eb-ee-an, jak'eb'i-an, n. [L. *Jacobus*, James, from Heb. *Ya'acov*.] A term sometimes applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I. — Jacobin, jak'eb-in, n. [Fr. from L. *Jacobus*, James.] A Gray or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques (Saint James Street); a member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1793; a politician of similar character; a variety of pigeon whose neck-feathers form a hood. — Jacobinism, jak'eb-in-izm, n. Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins of France. — Jacobinically, jak'eb-in'i-kal-i, adv. In a manner resembling the Jacobins. — Jacobinism, jak'eb-in-izm, n. The principles of Jacobinism. — Jacobinism, jak'eb-in-izm, v. i. — *Jacobinized*, *Jacobinizing*. To taint with Jacobinism. — Jacobite, jak'eb-it, n. [From L. *Jacobus*, James.] A partisan or adherent of James II. of England after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants. — a. Pertaining to the Jacobites. — Jacobitic, Jacobitical, jak'eb-it'ik, jak'eb-it'i-kal, a. Pertaining to the Jacobites. — Jacobitically, jak'eb-it'i-kal-i, adv. In a manner resembling the Jacobites. — Jacobitism, jak'eb-it-izm, n. The principles of the Jacobites. — Jacob's-ladder, n. A favourite cottage-garden plant with handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers; next a rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes. — Jacob's-staff, n. Cross-staff. — *Jacobus*, jak'eb-us, n. A gold coin, value 2s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I. — Jacquet, jak'et-net, n. [Fr. *jaquet*; origin doubtful.] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c. — Jaquard-loom, jak'kard', n. [From *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834.] An ingenious loom for weaving figured goods. — Jaquerie, shak'ri, n. [Fr., from *Jacques*, James, used to typify a peasant. *Jaca*.] An insurrection of peasants; originally, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 1358. — Jaculation, jak-ti-ta'shon, n. [L. *jaculo*, freq. from *jacere*, freq. of *jacere*, to throw. *Jrr*.] A frequent tossing of the body; restlessness; also, vein boasting; bragging. — Jaculate, jak'uh-lat, v. i. [L. *jaculor*, *jaculatus*, to throw the javelin, from *jaculum*, javelin, *jacere*, to throw.] To dart; to

throw out. — *Jaculatory*, jak'uh-la-to-ri, a. Throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. — Jade, jad, n. [Sc. *puad*, *puad*, an old mare; *Iscl. jaida*, Prov. Sw. *jaida*, a mare.] A mean or poor horse; a worthless nag; a mean or vile woman; a husky; used opprobriously; a young woman; used in humour or slight contempt. — a. i. — *Jaded*, *fad*, v. i. To ride or drive severely; to overdrive; to weary or fatigue. — a. i. To become weary; to lose spirit. — *Jaded*, *fad*, p. and a. Worn out; fatigued; harassed. — *Jadery*, jad'eri, n. The tricks of a jade. — *Jadish*, jad'ish, a. Like or pertaining to a jade. — *Jade*, jad, n. [Fr. and Sp. *jade*; origin unknown.] A kind of hard tenacious stone, of a colour more or less green, of a resinous or oily aspect when polished, used by rude nations for implements and weapons; called also *axe-stone* and *nephrite*. — *Jag*, jag, v. i. — *Jagged*, *jad*, v. i. [Origin doubtful; comp. W. and Gael. *gag*, a cleft or chink; Gael. *gag*, to notch.] To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw. — a. A notch or denticulation; a sharp protuberance or indentation. — *Jagged*, jag'ed, p. and a. Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; lacinated. — *Jaggedness*, jag'ed-ness, n. — *Jagger*, jag'er, n. One who or that which jags. — *Jaggy*, jag'i, a. Set with jags or teeth; notched; jagged. — *Jaggery*, jag'gery, jag'eri, n. [Hind. *jagri*.] In the East Indies sugar in its coarse state; imperfectly granulated sugar; also, the inspissated juice of the palmyra-tree. — *Jaghire*, jag'her, n. In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment. — *Jaghirdar*, jag'her-dar, n. A person holding a jaghire. — *Jaguar*, jag'war, n. [Brazil. *jacuara*.] The American tiger, a spotted animal the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World. — *Jah*, ja, n. [Heb.] Jehovah. — *Jail*, jal, n. [Fr. *gelle*, O. Fr. *gatoie*, a prison; L. L. *gabiole*, from L. *caeca*, a cage, coop, den, from *caus*, hollow. *Cave*.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime. — v. i. To put in prison; to imprison. — *Jailbird*, jal'bird, n. One who has been confined in jail. — *Jailer*, jail'er, n. The keeper of a prison. — *Jail-fever*, n. A fever generated in jails and other places when overcrowded with people. — *Jain*, ja'ina, ja'r, ja'na, n. One of a Hindn religious sect believing doctrines similar to those of Buddhism. — *Jainism*, jan'izm, n. The doctrines of the Jains. — *Jalap*, jal'ap, n. [Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *jalapa*, from *Jalepa* in Mexico. A purgative medicine, principally obtained from the tuberculous roots of a climbing plant of the convolvulus family, a native of Mexico. — *Jalapic*, ja-lap'ik, a. Relating to jalap. — *Jalousie*, shal'oo-zi, n. [Fr., from *jalous*, jealous. *JEALOUS*.] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in hot countries; a venetian blind. — *Jam*, jam, n. [Ar. *jamd*, concretion, concretion; *jamd*, concrete, congealed.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. — *Jam*, jam, v. i. — *Jammed*, *jamming*. [Perhaps from *jamb*, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprights or jamba.] To wedge in; to squeeze tight; to press or thrust in. — a. A crush; a squeeze; a hock of people. — *Jamb*, jam, n. [Fr. *jamba*, a leg; a jamb; akin *pambol*, *pambon*.] The side or vertical piece of any opening in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, supporting the lintel. — *Jane*, jan, n. Same as *Jean*. — *Jangle*, jang'l, v. i. — *Jangled*, *jangling*. [O. Fr. *jangler*, *gangler*, from L. G. and D. *jangelen*, to brawl; imitative of sound.] To sound discordantly or harshly; to quarrel in words; to altercation; to bicker; to wrangle. — v. i. To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to utter in a discordant manner. — a. Discordant sound; prate;

babble. — *Jangler*, jang'ler, n. A prater; a babbler. — *Janitor*, jan'i-ter, n. [L. from *janua*, a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter. — *Janitrix*, jan'i-triks, n. A female janitor. — *Janissary*, jan'i-sa-ri, n. [Turk. *gend*, new, and *lehri*, militia, soldiers.] A soldier of the Turkish footguards, a body originally composed of Christian slaves, but suppressed after a terrible struggle in 1826. — *Jansenist*, jan'sen-ist, n. A follower of *Jansen*, B. Catholic bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace as maintained by Calvin. — *Jansenism*, jan'sen-izm, n. The doctrine of the Jansenists. — *Janta*, janta, jan'to, jan'ta, n. A machine for raising water to irrigate land, used in Hindustan. — *Jantry*, zo. See *JAUNTRY*. — *January*, jan'u-a-ri, n. [L. *januarius*, the month consecrated to the god *Janus*, a deity represented with two faces looking opposite ways. The first month of the year according to the present computation. — *Janus-faced*, a. Having two faces; double-dealing; deceitful. — *Janus-headed*, a. Double-headed. — *Japan*, ja-pan, n. [From the country so called.] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan; the varnish employed in japanning articles; japan-lacquer. — a. i. — *Japanned*, *japanning*. To varnish or cover with japan-lacquer. — *Japanned leather*, a species of enamelled or varnished leather. — *Japaneese*, n. A name of catechu or cutch, an astringent matter procured from a species of acacia. — *Japanese*, ja-pa-nee, a. Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants. — a. A native or natives of Japan; the language of the inhabitants of Japan. — *Japan-lacquer*, n. A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning. — *Japaner*, ja-pan'er, n. One who japans. — *Japhetic*, ja-fet'ik, a. Pertaining to *Japheth*, one of the sons of *Nah* (the *Japhetic* nations). — *Jar*, jar, v. i. — *Jarred*, *Jarring*. [Also found in forms *chwr*, *jar*, and imitative of sound; comp. night-jar, night-chwr, names of the goat-sucker from its cry; also *jarpon*, L. *garrulo*, to chatter.] To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to give out a harsh sound; to sound discordantly; to be inconsistent; to clash or interfere; to quarrel; to dispute. — a. i. To cause a short tremulous motion to; to cause to shake or tremble. — a. A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord. — *Jarringly*, jar'ing-li, adv. In a jarring manner. — *Jar*, jar, n. [Fr. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, a jar, from Ar. *jarra*, a water-pot.] A vessel of earthenware or glass, of various shapes and dimensions, the contents of a jar. — *Jardiniere*, shir-den-yar, n. [Fr., a female gardener, a gardener's wife.] An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment. — *Jargon*, jar'gon, n. [Fr.; origin doubtful. *Jaz*, e. i.] Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like; professional slang. — a. i. To utter unintelligible sounds. — *Jargonic*, jar'gon-ic, a. i. To utter jargon. — *Jargon*, jar'gon, jar'gon, jar'gon, n. [Fr. *jarpon*, from It. *giarpon*, properly a yellow stone, from Per. *argan*, gold-coloured.] A variety of sircon, colourless or colourless, the colourless forms resembling the diamond. — *Jargonic*, jar-go-nel', n. [Fr., from *jarpon*, the mineral.] A variety of early pear. — *Jarrel*, jar'el, n. A magnificent timber-tree of India and Barmah, the wood of which being very durable in water is much valued for boat and ship building. — *Jarrak*, jar'ra, n. A valuable timber-tree of West Australia, a species of eucalyptus. — *Jarvey*, jar'vi, n. A hach-uey-coach; the driver of a coach, cab, or similar conveyance. [Slang.] — *Jasey*, ja'si, n. [Possibly a corruption of *Jersey*, as being made of Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig.

Jasmine, *Jasmin*, *jas'min*, *n.* [*Fr. jasmin*, *Ar.* and ultimately *Peru. yasmim*, *jasmine*.] The name of several elegant erect or climbing shrubs, with white or yellow flowers, from some of which delicious perfumes are extracted.

Jasper, *jas'per*, *n.* [*O. Fr. jaspere*, *Fr. jaspis*, *L. Gr. iaspis*, *Ar. yasb*, *Heb. yasaphas*; hence *diaper*.] An impure opaque coloured quartz, which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, &c. — *Jaspered*, *jas'per-ed*, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper. — *Jaspers*, *jas'per-s*, *s.* Having the qualities of jasper; mixed with jasper. — *Jaspidea*, *Jaspidea*, *jas-pid'e-an*, *jas-pid'e-us*, *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper. — *Jaspoid*, *jas'poid*, *a.* Resembling jasper. — *Jaspers*, *jas'p-er-s*, *s.* [L. *Gr. iaspogon* — *iaspis*, *jasper*, and *onyx*.] The purest horn-coloured onyx, with beautiful green zones.

Jawmange, *chō-man-ja*, *n.* [*Jr. jawm*, yellow, and *mange*, meat.] A variety of blanc-mange; Dutch *summers*. Also called *Jawmange*.

Jaunder, *jan'dis*, *n.* [*O. E. jaunice*, *jaundice*, *Fr. jaunisse*, from *jaune*, *O. Fr. jaune*, *L. galbanus*, *galbanus*, yellowish, *gabus*, yellow; same root as *yellow*.] A disease characterized by suppression and alteration of the liver functions, yellowness of the eyes and skin, with loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude; any feeling or emotion disordering the judgment. — *v.t.* — *jaundiced*, *jaun'diced*, *a.* To affect with jaundice; to affect with prejudice.

Jawnt, *jan't*, *v.t.* [Formerly *jaunces*, from *O. Fr. jauncer*; of doubtful origin.] To wander here and there; to make an excursion or trip; to ramble. — *An excursion*; a ramble; a short journey. — *Jaunting-car*, *a.* A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back on folding-down seats placed at right angles to the axle.

Jaunty, *jan'ti*, *a.* [*O. E. gaut*, *So. gauty*, elegant, pretty; from *gautis*, *gay*, but modified by *jaunt*.] Gay and easy in manner or actions; airy; sprightly; affecting elegance; showy. — *Jauntily*, *jan'ti-li*, *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily. — *Jauntiness*, *jan'ti-ness*, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

Javanese, *jav-a-nēs*, *a.* Relating to Java. — *A native of, or the language of Java*.

Javelin, *jav'lin*, *n.* [*Fr. javeline*, *It. javalina*, *Sp. jabalina*; of similar origin with *quar*; *G. jabul* or *jabul*.] A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot. — *v.t.* To strike or wound with a javelin.

Jaw, *ja*, *n.* [*O. E. cwe*, that which cwe or cweas. *Cwæ*.] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the upper or lower bony portion of the mouth; anything resembling a jaw in form or use (the jaws of a vice); loquacity or talk (a vulgar usage). — *v.t.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold (vulgar). — *v.t.* To use impudent language towards (vulgar). — *Jaw-ward*, *a.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed. — *Jawed*, *jad*, *a.* Having jaws; mostly in composition. — *Jaw-foot*, *a.* The foot of a crustacean near its mouth. — *Jaw-tooth*, *a.* A molar tooth; a grinder.

Jay, *ja*, *n.* [*Fr. gey*, *O. Fr. gey*, *Fr. gey*, *It. gey*, same origin as adjective *gay*; *lit.* the gay or lively bird.] A bird allied to the crow, and one of a species of which, a beautiful bird with a crest of erectile feathers, is a native of Britain, another (the blue jay) is a native of North America.

Jealous, *je'lus*, *a.* [*O. Fr. jaloux*, *Fr. jaloux*, *It. geloso*, from *L. L. zelus* — *L. zelus*, *Gr. zelos*, zeal. The word is therefore another form of *zealous*.] Uneasy through fear of, or on account of, preference given to another; suspicious in love; apprehensive of rivalry; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously fearful or careful; zealous. — *Jealously*, *je'l-us-li*, *adv.* In a jealous manner. — *Jealousness*, *je'l-us-ness*, *n.* The state of being jealous. — *Jealousy*, *je'l-us-i*, *n.* [*Fr. jaloux*.] The quality of being jealous; uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival; apprehension of another's superiority to ourselves; earnest solicitude.

Jean, *jan*, *a.* [Probably from *Genoa*.] A twilled cotton cloth. — *Satin Jean*, a species of Jean with a smooth and satiny surface.

Jedding-axe, *jed'ing-aks*, *a.* A saw.

Jeer, *jer*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from *O. Fr. girer*, *It. girare*, *L. girare*, to turn in a circle; *lit.* it might be to walk round a person and jeer him.] To utter severe sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to make a mock of some person or thing (to jeer at a person). — *v.t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to make a mock of; to deride; to flout. — *A scoff*; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; derision. — *Jeerer*, *jer'er*, *a.* One who jeers. — *Jeeringly*, *jer'ing-li*, *adv.* In a jeering manner.

Jehovah, *je-hō'vā*, *a.* A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be *Yahweh* or *Yahweh*. — *Jehoviah*, *je-hō'vist*, *a.* The supposed author or authors of the Jehovistic portions of the Old Testament. — *Elohuist*. — *Jehovistic*, *je-hō'vistik*, *a.* Pertaining to those passages in the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is spoken of under the name *Jehovah*. — *Elohuistic*.

Jeha, *je'hā*, *n.* [From *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi, 2 Ki. ix. 29.] A slang name for a coachman or one fond of driving.

Jejune, *je-jun*, *a.* [*L. jejunus*, hungry, dry, barren.] Devoid of interesting matter, or attractiveness of any kind; said especially of literary productions; bare; meagre; barren; unprofitable. — *Jejunally*, *je-jun-li*, *adv.* In a jejune manner. — *Jejuneness*, *je-jun-ness*, *n.* The quality or condition of being jejune.

Jejunum, *je-jū-num*, *n.* [*L.* from *jejunus*, hungry or empty. *Jejun*, the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum.]

Jelly, *jel'i*, *a.* [*Fr. gele*, from *geler*, *L. gelo*, to freeze; so *gelatin*, *emgel*, *GELID*.] Matter in a viscous or glutinous state; the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a transparent gluey matter obtained from animal substances by decoction. — *Jellied*, *jel'id*, *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly. — *Jelly-bag*, *n.* A bag through which jelly is strained. — *Jelly-fish*, *n.* The popular name of various marine animals which have a jelly-like appearance; a medusa; a sea-nettle.

Jemadar, *jem-dār*, *jem-a-dār*, *n.* [Hind. *Jemadār*, from *jeam*, a number or body, and *dār*, a holder.] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

Jemmy, *jem'i*, *n.* [Possibly for *gemmy*, or connected with *gem* of *sternerack*.] Spruce; neat; smart. [Colloq.] — *Jemminess*, *jem'i-ness*, *n.* Spruceness; neatness. [Colloq.]

Jemmy, *jem'i*, *n.* [Slang — from *Jemmy*.] A short stout crowbar used by house-breakers for opening doors.

Jemot, *jen'ot*, *n.* *GWRW*.

Jenneting, *jen'et-ing*, *n.* [Perhaps for *Jennetson*, from *Fr. Jean*, *John*; *St. John's apple*.] A species of early apple.

Jenny, *jen'i*, *n.* [For *geny*, from *gen*, short for *genius*, influenced by its resemblance to a common female name.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam.

Jeopardy, *je'p-er-di*, *n.* [*O. E. jepardie*, from *Fr. Jeu partit*, *lit.* a divided game; *J. L. Jocus partitus*, an even chance. *J. L. Part.*] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril. — *v.t.* — *Jeopardied*, *jeopardying*. To jeopardize. — *Jeopard*, *je'p-er-d*, *v.t.* To put in danger; to hazard. — *Jeoparder*, *je'p-er-d-er*, *n.* One who jeopardizes. — *Jeopardize*, *je'p-er-diz*, *v.t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. — *Jeopardous*, *je'p-er-dus*, *a.* Ferocious; hazardous. — *Jeopardously*, *je'p-er-dus-li*, *adv.* With risk or danger; hazardously.

Jerboa, *jer-bō'a*, *n.* [*Ar. jerbā*, *jerbā*.] A name of certain small rodents mainly characterized by the disproportionate length of the hind-limbs.

Jerred, *jer'ed*, *jer-red*, *a.* A wooden javelin used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

Jerusalem, *jer-u-sal'm*, *n.* [From *Jerusalem*, the prophet.] A lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; used with a spice of ridicule or mockery.

Jerfacon, *jer'fā-kon*, *n.* The gyrfalcon.

Jergas, *jer-gas*, *n.*

Jerk, *jerk*, *v.t.* [*Comp. O. E. and Sc. work*, a quick, smart lash or blow; *prov. jerk*, a rod; perhaps same as *gird* (s. l.) To thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; to throw with a quick smart motion. — *v.t.* To make a sudden motion; to give a start. — *A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch*; a jolt; a sudden spring; a start; a leap or bound. — *Jerker*, *jer'ker*, *n.* One who jerks; also same as *Jergas*. — *Jerkingly*, *jer'king-li*, *adv.* In a jerking manner. — *Jerky*, *jer'ki*, *a.* Moving by or exhibiting jerks.

Jerk, *jerk*, *v.t.* [*Chilias charvet*.] To cut (beet) into long thin pieces, and dry in the sun, as is done in S. America. *Chaque*.

Jerkin, *jer'kin*, *n.* [*Dim. of D. jerk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

Jergas, *jer-gas*, *jer-gas*, *v.t.* [Probably from *It. cercare* (pron. *cher*).] To search, to search. To search a ship (by a custom-house officer) for smuggled goods. — *Jergas*, *jer-gas*, *jer'ger*, *n.* An officer who searches vessels for smuggled goods.

Jersey, *jer'si*, *n.* [From the island so called.] Fine yarn of wool, a kind of close-fitting knitted woollen upper shirt or similar article of dress.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *jer-u-sal'm*, *n.* [*Jerusalem* is here a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, *Girasole*.] A well-known plant, the tubers of which are of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the potato.

Jess, *jes*, *n.* [*O. Fr. ges*, *gest*, *etc.*, from *L. L. Jactus*, a Jess, from *L. Jactis*, *Jactum*, to throw. *Jax*.] A short strap of leather fastened round each of the legs of a hawk, to which the leash tied round the falconer's hand was attached. — *Jessed*, *jest*, *a.* Having jesses.

Jessamine, *jes'a-min*, *a.* *Jasmine*.

Jesse, *jes'se*, *n.* [From its resemblance to the genealogical tree of Jesse, the father of David, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches.] A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, used in churches.

Jest, *jest*, *n.* [*O. E. gaste*, a jest, a tale, from *L. gasteris*, something done, a deed, a feat. From *per*, to do, whence *gesture*, &c.] A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter; the object of laughter; or laughing-stock. — *In jest*, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest. — *v.t.* To make merriment by words or actions; to utter jests; to talk jokingly; to joke. — *Jest-book*, *n.* A book containing jests, jokes, or funny anecdotes. — *Jester*, *jest'er*, *n.* One who jests; a person given to jesting; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them. — *Jestingly*, *jest'ing-li*, *adv.* In a jesting manner; not in earnest.

Jesuit, *jes'u-it*, *n.* [One of the order or Society of Jesus.] One of a religious order belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century; a crafty person; an intriguer. — *Jesuitical*, *jes'u-it'ik*, *jes'u-it'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating. — *Jesuitically*, *jes'u-it'ikal-li*, *adv.* In a Jesuitical manner; craftily. — *Jesuitism*, *jes'u-it'izm*, *n.* Somewhat Jesuitic. — *Jesuitism*, *jes'u-it'izm*, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits. — *Jesuitry*, *jes'u-it'ri*, *n.* The principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; deceit. — *Jesuitry-bark*, *n.* A Peruvian bark.

Jesus, *je-zus*, *n.* [*Gr. Iesous*, from *Heb. Jeshua*, *Jehoshua*, 'help of Jehovah. The Son of God; the Saviour of men; frequently conjoined with Christ (which see).

Jes, *jes*, *n.* [Old form *Jes*, *Jeset*, *O. Fr. jaset*, *jeset*, from *Gr. jesus*, from *Genoa*, a town and xi or in Lycia, where it was obtained.] A light compact species of coal susceptible of a good polish, deep black and glossy, wrought into buttons and ornaments of various kinds. — *Jet-black*, *a.* Of the deepest black, the colour of jet. — *Jetness*, *jet'ness*, *n.* Quality of

ch, chain; ch, So. look; E, got; i, job; s, Fr. tow; ag, sing; en, them; th, thin; w, wd; wh, whig; sh, sure.

care, to judge.] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment; to compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement; to form an opinion; to express censorious opinions; to determine; to estimate; to discern — *v. t.* To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; to examine into and decide; to examine and pass sentence on; to try; to be censorious towards; to esteem, think, reckon. — **Judg-ship, ju'fship, n.** The office of a judge. — **Judgment, ju'jment, n.** [Fr. *jugement*.] The act of judging; the act of deciding or passing decision on something; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skillfully; good sense; discernment; understanding; opinion; a notion formed by judging or considering; the act or mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations of terms and propositions; a determination of the mind so formed, producing when expressed in words a proposition; law, the sentence pronounced in a cause by the judge or court by which it is tried; hence, a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners; the final trial of the human race. — **Judgment of God, a term** formerly applied to trials of crimes by single combat, by ordeal, &c. — **Judgment day, n.** The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men. — **Judgment-debt, n.** Law, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order. — **Judgment-hall, n.** The hall where courts are held. — **Judgment-seat, n.** The seat on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal. — **Judiciable, ju'di-ka-ble, a.** [L. *judicabilis*, from *judico*, to judge, from *judex*, a judge. *Jura*.] Capable of being tried or decided. — **Judicative, ju'di-ka-tiv, a.** Having power to judge. — **Judicatory, ju'di-ka-to-ri, a.** [L. *judicatorius*.] Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice. — **a.** A court of justice; a tribunal; administration of justice. — **Judicature, ju'di-ka-tur, n.** The power of distributing justice; a court of justice; a judiciary; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court. — **Judicial, ju'di-sh'ul, a.** [L. *judicialis*, from *judicium*, a trial, a judicial inquiry, judgment, discernment, from *judex, judex*, a judge. *Jura*.] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof; proceeding from, issued or ordered by a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; enacted by law or statute. — **Judicially, ju'di-sh'ul-ly, adv.** In a judicial manner. — **Judiciary, ju'di-sh'i-a-ri, a.** [L. *judiciarius*.] Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial. — **a.** The system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively. — **Judicious, ju'di-sh'us, a.** [Fr. *judicieux*, from L. *judicium*, judgment.] According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; well considered; said of things; acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom; said of persons. — **Judiciously, ju'di-sh'us-ly, adv.** In a judicious manner. — **Judiciousness, ju'di-sh'us-ness, n.** The quality of being judicious. — **Jug, jug, a.** [From *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Jove* or *Jenny*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack, black-jack*.] A vessel, usually of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and general with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquor; a drinking vessel; a mug; a pitcher. — *v. t.* — **to jug, to jug.** To put in a jug; to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged hare*). — **Jug, jug, a.** The sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale. — **Jugate, Jugated, ju'gat, ju'ga-ted, a.** L. *jugum*, a yoke, *v. ridge* or summit. — **a.** Coupled together, as the pairs of feet as in compound leaves. — **Juggernaut, ju'g'er-nat, n.** [Properly *Juggendtha*, 'lord of the world,' the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals.] Any

idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one either devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed. — **Juggle, jug'l, v. t.** — **to juggle, to juggle.** [O. Fr. *jugler*, Fr. *jongler*, It. *giocatore*, from L. *forular*, to jest, or *joca*, from L. *jocus*, a jest. *Joca*.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifices or imposture. — *v. i.* To deceive by trick or artifice. — **a.** A trick by legerdemain; an imposture. — **Juggler, jug'ler, n.** [O. Fr. *jugleur*, *jongleur*, from L. *forular*, one who jokes.] One who juggles. — **Jugglery, jug'ler-i, n.** The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture. — **Jugglingly, jug'ling-ly, adv.** In a juggling manner. — **Jugular, ju'g-u-lar, a.** [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the neck, from root of *jugo*, to join. *Jom*.] Anat. pertaining to the neck or throat. — **Jugular vein, one** of the large trunks (two on each side) by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the heart. — **Jules, ju's, n.** [O. It. *jus*, Fr. *jus*, from L. *jus*, broth, soup; cog. *Skr. jusha*, broth.] The sap or watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; also, the fluid part of animal substances. — **Juleless, ju'les-s, a.** Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture. — **Juleness, ju'les-ness, n.** The state of being juicy. — **Juicy, ju'is, a.** Abounding with juice; succulent. — **Jubbe, ju'beb, ju'bab, n.** [Fr. *jubbe*, a jubbe, from L. *niqtham*, Gr. *σιγθαλον*, Ar. *siw*,] the jubbe-tree. The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia; the tree itself; a confection made of gum-rabic or gelatine, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jubbe fruit. — **Julep, ju'lep, n.** [Fr. *julep*, Ar. *fulbh*, from Per. *gulbh*, rose-water — *gul*, rose, and *dh*, water.] A sweet drink; a sweetened mixture serving as a vehicle to some form of medicine; a United States drink composed of spirituous liquor, as brandy or whiskey, sugar, powdered ice, and a seasoning of mint. — **Julian, ju'li-an, a.** Pertaining to or derived from Julius Caesar. — **Julian calendar, the** calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar. — **Julian year, the** year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar. — **Juleman, ju'le-man, n.** [Fr.] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces. — **July, ju'li, n.** The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo; so called from Julius Caesar, who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed. — **Jumart, ju'mart, n.** [Fr.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare. — **Jumble, jum'bl, v. t.** — **to jumble, to jumble.** [O. E. *jombr*, *jombr*, *jompra*, to agitate, to shake together; akin to *jump*, and to Dan. *jompe*, to jolt.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order; often followed by *together* or *up*. — *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner. — **a.** Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion. — **Jumblement, jum'bl-ment, n.** The act of jumbling together; confused mixture. — **Jumbler, jum'bler, n.** One who jumbles. — **Jumbingly, jum'bling-ly, adv.** In a confused or jumbled manner. — **Jump, jump, v. i.** [Akin Dan. *gump*, Prov. G. *gumpen*, to jolt or jump; *icoo*, *poppe*, to jump or skip; also *jumbe*.] To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and again alighting upon them; to leap; to spring; to bound; to agree, tally, or coincide (this *umps with my ideas*). — **To jump at, to embrace or accept** (an offer) with eagerness (colloq.). — *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to leap. — **a.** The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. — **Juniper, jum'per, n.** One who or that which jumps; a long iron chisel pointed with steel used to prepare a hole for blasting or the like; one of a sect of fanatics among the Calvinistic Methodists and others, from their violent motions during worship.

Juncaceous, jung-ka'shu-s, a. [L. *juncus*, a rush.] Bot. pertaining to or resembling the order of plants of which the rush is the type. — **Juncation, jung'ka-shon, n.** [From L. *junctio*, from *jungo*, to join. *Jom*.] The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; the place or point of union; joint; juncture; the place where two or more railways meet. — **Juncture, jung'ktur, n.** [L. *junctura*.] The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances. — **Juno, ju'n, n.** [L. *Juno*, perhaps after L. *Jovis* Brutus, who abolished regal power at Rome; same root as *junior*, L. *Junonia*, a youth; E. *young*.] The sixth month of the year. — **Jungle, jung'gl, n.** [Hind. *jungal*, forest, jungle.] Land covered with forest-tree, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank vegetation. — **Jungle-fever, a.** A disease prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions, a severe variety of remittent fever. — **Jungle-fowl, n.** A name given to two birds, the one a native of Australia, the other of India. — **Jungly, jung'gl-i, n.** Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles. — **Junior, ju'n-i-er, a.** [L. contracted from *junior*, comp. of *juvenis*, young. *JUVEN-IL-ER*, *YOUNG*.] Younger; not so old as another; applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name; opposed to *senior*; lower or younger in standing, as in a profession. — **a.** A person younger than another; one of inferior standing in his profession to another. — **Juniority, jun-i-er-i-ty, ju'n-i-er-i-ty, n.** Seniority. — **Juniorship, ju'n-i-er-i-ship, n.** The state of being junior. — **Juniper, ju'n-i-per, n.** [L. *juniperus-juncea*, young, and *perio*, to produce from its being evergreen; *gin* (the liquor) is from this. *JUN-PAKRY*.] A coniferous shrub found throughout Europe, the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic. — **Juniper-wood, n.** Sandarac. — **Junke, jungk, n.** [Fr. *joue*, L. *junco*, a ball-rush, of which rope was made in early ages. *JUNKER*.] Pieces of old cable or old cordage; salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like *junke*). — **Junk, jungk, n.** [Fr. *jonque*, Sp. and Pg. *juncos*, said to be from Chinese *chou-sa*, a vessel.] A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions. — **Junke, jungk, n.** A form of *chank*, *chump*, a thick piece; a thick piece; a chunk. — **Junke, jung'ket, n.** [Formerly written *junco*, from It. *giuncata*, cream-cheese brought to market in rushes, from L. *junco*, a rush. *Juna* (rope).] Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat; delicate food; a feast; a gay entertainment of any kind. — *v. t.* To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment. — *v. i.* To entertain; to feast. — **Junke-entertainment, n.** A private feast or entertainment; a junke. — **June, ju'n, n.** [L. the root is the same as that of *Jove*.] The highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy, next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera. — **Junta, ju'n-ta, n.** [Sp. *junta*, a meeting or council, *junto*, united, from L. *junctus*, joined. *Jom*.] A meeting; a council; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain. — **Junta, ju'n-ta, n.** A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal. — **Jupiter, ju'pi-ter, n.** [L. equivalent to *Jovis pater*, lit. *Jove-father*. *JOV-ER*.] The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek Zeus; one of the superior planets, remarkable for its size and brightness. — **Jupon, ju'pon, ju'pon, n.** [Fr. from Sp. *jupon*, from Ar. *yubak*, an outer garment.] A light-fitting military garment without sleeves, formerly worn over the armour; a petticoat.

Jurassic, ju-ras'ik, a. Geol. of or belonging to the formation of the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland. — *Jura Massives*, the limestone rocks of the Jura corresponding to the oolite formation. — *Jurassic system*, the name given by continental geologists to what is termed in Britain the *Oolite system*.

Jurat, Jurate, ju'rat, a. [Fr. from *L. jurare*, sworn, from *jure*, to swear. *Jurat*.] A person under oath; specifically, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff. — *Juratory*, ju'ra-to-ri, a. Of or pertaining to, or comprising an oath.

Juridical, Juridic, ju-rid'i-kal, ju-rid'ik, a. [*L. juridicus*—*jure*, *jure*, law, and *dicere*, to pronounce. *Juridicus*.] Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge, or the administration of justice; used in courts of law or tribunals of justice. — *Juridically*, ju-rid'i-kal-li, adv. In a juridical manner.

Juriconsult, ju'ri-kon-sult, a. [*L. juris consultus*—*juris*, law, and *consultus*, from *consulere*, to consult.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; anyone learned in jurisprudence; a jurist.

Jurisdiction, ju-ri-dik'esh-ən, a. [*L. jurisdictio*—*juris*, law, and *dicere*, from *dicere*, to pronounce. *Jurisdiction*.] The extent of the authority which a court has to decide matters tried before it; the right of exercising authority; the extent of the authority of a government, an officer, &c., to execute justice; the district or limit within which power may be exercised. — *Jurisdictional*, ju-ri-dik'esh-ən-əl, a. Pertaining to jurisdiction. — *Jurisdictionally*, ju-ri-dik'esh-ən-əl-li, adv. Having jurisdiction.

Juriprudence, ju-ri-pru'dens, a. [*L. jurisprudentia*—*juris*, law, and *prudens*, skill. *Jur*, *Prudent*.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. — *Medical jurisprudence*, the application of the principles of medical science in aid of the administration of justice; forensic medicine. — *Juriprudent*, ju-ri-pru'dent, a. Understanding law. — *One learned in the law*; a jurist. — *Juriprudential*, ju-ri-pru'den-sh'əl, a. Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Jurist, ju'rist, a. [Fr. *juriste*; from *L. juris*, law, and *juris*.] A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law. — *Juristical*, ju-ri-stik, ju-ri-st'ik, a. Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence.

Juror, ju'rər, a. [O. Fr. *jurour*, a sworn witness, from *jurare*, to swear. *Jur*.] One that serves on a jury; a member of a jury; a jurymen.

Jury, ju'ri, a. [O. Fr. *juris*, an assize, from Fr.

jurare, L. *jurare*, to swear; same origin as *jure*, *jure*, right, law (whence *juridic*, &c.). *Juror*, just, from root meaning to bind, seem in *jurgo*, to join (see *Join*), and in *li. jubeo*.] A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally adduced; a body of men selected to adjudge a crime, &c., at a public exhibition. — *Jury-box*, a. The place in a court where the jury sit. — *Jurymen*, ju'ri-men, a. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror. — *Jury-process*, a. The writ for the summoning of a jury.

Jury, ju'ri, a. [The origin of this term is quite uncertain; perhaps from Pg. *jurado*, help.] Next a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost, as a *jury-mast*, a *jury-rudder*.

Justness, jus-esh'ən, a. Applied to the natural process of classifying plants which superseded the Linnæan, promulgated by *Justus*, — French botanist.

Justive, ju'st-iv, a. [From *L. jussum*, an order, from *jubeo*, *jussit*, to command.] Conveying or containing a command or order.

Just, ju'st, a. [Fr. *juste*, *L. justus*, what is according to *jus*, the rights of man. *Juv*.] Acting or disposed to act conformably to what is right; rendering or disposed to render to each one his due; equitable in the distribution of justice; upright; impartial; fair; blameless; righteous; conformed to rules or principles of justice; equitable; due; merited (*just reward* or punishment); rightful; proper; conformed to fact; exact. — *Adv.* Exactly or nearly in time (*just at that moment*, *just now*); closely in place (*just by*, *just behind him*); exactly; nicely; accurately (*just as they were*); narrowly; barely; only. — *Justly*, ju'st-li, adv. In a just manner. — *Justness*, ju'st-nes, a. The quality of being just. — *Justice*, ju'st-iss, a. [*L. justitia*, from *justus*, just.] The quality of being just; justness; propriety; correctness; rightfulness; just treatment; vindication of right; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment; a judge holding a special office; used as a term in various titles, as *Lord Chief-justice*, *Lord Justice-clerk*, *Lord Justice-general*, &c. — *Justices of the peace*, local judges or magistrates appointed to keep the peace, to inquire into felonies and misdemeanours, and to discharge numerous other functions. — *Justiceship*, ju'st-ish-ip, a. The office or dignity of a justice. — *Justifiable*, ju'st-ih'ə-b'l, a. Proper to be brought before a court of justice. — *Justiciary*, ju'st-ih-ē-ri, ju'st-ih'ə-ri, ju'st-ih'ə-ri, a. [*L. justiciarius*.] An administrator of justice; a lord chief-justice. — *High Court of Justiciary*, the supreme

criminal tribunal of Scotland, made up of the lord justice-general, lord justice-clerk, and five of the lords of session.

Justify, ju'st-ifi, v. t. — *Justification*, ju'st-ifi-kā-sh'ən, n. [Fr. *justifier*; *L. justus*, just, and *justus*, to make.] To prove or show to be just or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right; to absolve or clear from guilt or blame; to prove by evidence to verify; to make exact; to cause to fit, as the parts of a complex object; to adjust, as lines and words in printing; to pardon and clear from guilt; to break as *just*, though guilty and deserving punishment. — *v. i.* To form an even surface or true line with something else. — *Justifiably*, ju'st-ifi-kā-b'l, adv. Capable of being justified; defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable. — *Justifiableness*, ju'st-ifi-kā-b'l-nes, a. The quality of being justifiable. — *Justifiably*, ju'st-ifi-kā-b'l-ly, adv. In a manner that admits of justification; defensibly; excusably. — *Justification*, ju'st-ifi-kā-sh'ən, n. The act of justifying or state of being justified; the acceptance of a sinner as righteous through the merits of Christ. — *Justification*, ju'st-ifi-kā-sh'ən, n. Justifying; justifying. — *Justiciary*, ju'st-ih-ē-ri, a. Vindictory; detestatory. — *Justicer*, ju'st-ih-ē-ri, a. One who justifies.

Justle, ju'st-əl, v. t. — *Justled*, ju'st-əd, (Jerrle.) To clash; to jostle. [O.T.] — *v. i.* To push; to drive or force by rushing against; to jostle. — *n.* An encounter or shock.

Just, ju'st, a. — *Justed*, ju'st-əd, (A different spelling of *just*.) To shoot onto or project beyond the main body. — *n.* That which juts or projects. — *Justingly*, ju'st-ih-ē-ri, adv. In a jutting manner; projectingly. — *Justly*, ju'st-li, a. A jett.

Jute, jut, a. [Hind. *jat*.] A fibrous substance resembling hemp, obtained from an Indian plant of the linden family, and used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, &c.; the plant itself.

Juvénile, ju've-nil, a. [*L. juvenilis*, from *juvencus*, young; cogn. *juvencus*, young. *E. young*. *Juvenis* is comparative of *juvencus*.] Young; youthful; pertaining or suited to youth. — *n.* A young person or youth. — *Juvenility*, ju've-nil-ē-ty, a. Juvenility. — *Juvenility*, ju've-nil-ē-ty, a. The state of being juvenile; youthfulness; youthful age. — *Juvenescence*, ju've-nesh'ens, a. [*L. juvenescere*, pp. of *juvencus*, to grow young.] Becoming young. — *Juvenescence*, ju've-nesh'ens, a. The state of being juvenescent.

Juxtapose, juks-to-pōz, v. t. [*L. juxta*, near, and *pono*.] To place near or next; to place side by side. — *Juxtaposition*, juks-to-pōz-esh'ən, n. To place contiguous or in close connection. — *Juxtaposition*, juks-to-pōz-esh'ən, a. The act of juxtaposing, or state of being juxtaposed; proximity.

K.

K, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet; in Anglo-Saxon represented by c.

Kaaba, ka'ba, a. CAABA.

Kaama, ka'ma, a. A South African antelope; the hartbeest.

Kab, kab, a. A Hebrew measure. *Ca.*

Kabbala, ka-b'la, a. Cabala.

Kabyia, ka-b'i, a. [Ar. *Kābiya*, a league.] One belonging to a race of Berbers inhabiting Algeria and Tunis.

Kadi, kad' or ka'di, a. CADI.

Kafir, Kafir, kaf'ər, a. [Ar. *Kāfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] One of a race spread over a considerable region in South-eastern Africa, and living partly in British territory; the language of the Kafir. — *Of or belonging to the Kafir*.

Kafan, ka-fan, [Fr.] A garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c., consisting of a kind of long vest tied round at the waist with a girdle and having sleeves longer than the arms.

Kail, Kale, k'ail, a. [Icel. *kail*, Dan. *kajl*.

Colc.] Cabbage having curled or wrinkled leaves, but not a close head; colewort. — *Kail-yard*, a. A kitchen garden. [Scotch.]

Kail, k'ail, a. [D. and G. *kajl*, Dan. *kajle*, a nine-pin, a cone.] A nine-pin.

Kaim, Kame, kām, a. [A form of comb; comp. Icel. *kambur*, a comb, a crest or ridge.] A low ridge; the crest of a hill; a narrow, elongated, generally flat-topped ridge of gravel of the post-glacial period in a valley. [Scotch.] *ESKAR.*

Kainite, ka'it, a. [Gr. *kaivon*, recent.] A mineral obtained at Stamford and elsewhere in Prussia, since recent times used as a manure, more especially on account of the potash it contains.

Kainosote, ka'no-sōt, a. CAINOSOTE.

Kaiser, k'aiser, a. [G.] An emperor. *CEASAR.*

Kakape, ka-k'a-po, a. [Native name.] The owl parrot, a New Zealand parrot resembling an owl.

Kala, kal, a. KAIL.

Kalidoscope, ka-lid'ō-skōp, a. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidōs*, form, and *skōpos*, to view.]

An optical instrument which exhibits, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle, with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c. inside. — *Kalidoscope*, ka-lid'ō-skōp, a. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *skōpos*, to view.]

Kalender, ka-lon-der, CALENDAR.

Kali, ka'li, a. [Ar. *qal*, ALKALI.] Glasswort, a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass. — *Kaligenous*, ka-lij'ē-nus, a. Producing alkalies; applied to certain metals which form alkalies with oxygen. — *Kalium*, ka'li-um, a. Another name for potassium. *KA'LIUM CALIV.*

Kalmuk, Kalmeck, ka'muk, a. CALMECK.

Kalong, ka'long, a. [Native name.] A name given to several species of *fox-tails*.

Kamar-band, a. CUMMER-BAND.

Kamptulicon, kamp-tū'l'i-kon, a. [Gr.

Sampeo, *serihio*, and *culos*, thick, close-pressed.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c., with melted india-rubber spread on canvas.

Kamin, kam'in, n. [Ar. *hamata*, fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

Kamshada, kam'sha-dal, n. A native of Kamshada.

Kanacka, Kanaka day.

Kanacka, ka-nak'a, n. A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kangaroo, kang'ga-ro, n. The native name of certain marsupials of Australia, with long and powerful hind-legs for leaping, and small and short fore-legs.—**Kangaroo-grass**, n. A valuable Australian fodder grass.—**Kangaroo-rat**, n. The bettong.

Kaolin, ka'lo-in, n. [Chinese *kuo-ling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather; porcelain or China clay.

Karoo, ka'roo, n. With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Karoo, Karree, ka-ro', n. [Hottentot *ku-rara*, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought.] The name given to the immense arid tracts of clayey table-lands of South Africa, which are covered with verdure only in the wet season.

Karpholite, ka'rfo-lit, n. [Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral with a fibrous structure and a yellow colour.—**Karpholite**, ka'rfo-sid'er-it, n. [Gr. *sideros*, iron.] A straw-coloured mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron, from Greece.

Kat, kat'ed-ah, n. Catalina.

Kat, kat'ed-ah, n. Cathode.

Kat, kat'ed-ah, n. Cation.

Katydid, ka'ti-did, n. A species of grasshopper found in the United States; it gives out a loud sound which its name is intended to imitate.

Kauri-pine, n. Cowrie-pine.

Kavak, Kavak, ka-var, ka-var, n. [Turk. *havad*.] In Turkey, an armed constable; also, a government servant or courier.

Kaw, ka, v. t. and n. Caw.

Kay, ka, n. Cay.

Kayak, Kayak, ka-ak, n. [Probably a corruption of the eastern *eskay*, applied to it by early voyagers.] A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched round a wooden frame.—**Kayaker**, Kayaker, ka'ak-er, n. One who fishes in a kayak.

Kayle, ka'l, n. A nine-pin. **KAIL**.

Keblah, keb'lah, n. [Ar. *keblah*, from *kebalah*, to lie opposite.] The direction of the temple at Mecca, being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

Keeky, kek'si, n. [Also *kez*; from W. *cecy*, reeds, canes.] A strong hollow stalk or stem of a plant. [Shak.]

Kedge, kej, n. [Softened form of *keg*; Icel. *keppi*, a keg, a cask fastened as a float to an anchor, hence, the anchor itself.] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, or to assist in warping her.—v. t. **kedged**, **kedging**. To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a kedge.

Keel, kel, n. [From Icel. *kyllr*, Den. *kyll*, Sw. *kyll*, a keel of a vessel; D. *keel*, a keel; in sense of barge, from Icel. *kyll*, a barge.—A. Sax. *ceol*, barge, O. H. G. *kiol*, a ship.] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, supporting the whole frame; the corresponding part in iron vessels; the wide, projecting ridge on a surf; a low, flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne for carrying colliers; a coal-barge; but the word is also applied to a papilionaceous corolla, from which the pistil.—v. t. To turn (a vessel) to starboard.—**Keelage**, kel'ah, n. The charge for a ship entering a harbour.—**Keel-haul**, kel'hal, v. t. To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other.—**Keelson**, kel'son or kel'son, n. [Dan. *kyll-stiv*, a *stiv*, G. *Stelzen*, lit. *keel-swive*; v. p. *stig* of *lead*.] An internal keel laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel.

Keen, kean, a. [A. Sax. *can*, *can*—Icel. *kean*, wise, clever; D. *kean*, G. *kean*, *kean*, bold; name root as *ken*.] Acute of mind; penetrating; quick-witted; sagacious; vehement; full of relief or most sharp (a keen appetite); having a very fine edge (a keen razor); piercing; penetrating; severe (cold or wind); bitter, acrimonious (*kean satire*).—**Keenly**, kean'ly, adv. In a keen manner.—**Keeness**, kean'ness, n. The state or quality of being keen; acuteness; eagerness.

Keep, kep, v. t. prot. & pp. **kept**. [A. Sax. *kepan*, to keep, observe, regard; Fria. *kepan*, to look.] To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to restrain; to detain or delay; to tend or have the care of; to maintain, as an establishment, institution, &c.; to manage; to hold in any state; to continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action (to keep silence; to keep the same pace; to keep step); to remain confined to; not to quit (the house, one's bed); to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfil; to observe or perform; to board, maintain, supply with necessities of life; to have in the house; to entertain (to keep lodgers, company); to be in the habit of selling; to have a supply of for sale.—To keep back; to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate; to restrain; to prevent from advancing; not to deliver.—To keep down, to prevent from rising; to hold in subjection; to restrain.—To keep house, to maintain a separate residence for one's self or for one's self and family; to remain in the house; to be confined to the house.—To keep in, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement; not to tell or disclose; to restrain; to curb, as a horse.—To keep off, to hinder from approach or attack.—To keep on foot, to maintain, as a standing army.—To keep one's self to one's self, to shun society; to keep one's own counsel; to keep aloof from others.—To keep out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—To keep under, to hold in subjection.—To keep up, to maintain; to continue; to abide; to stay; not to be impaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.—To keep at it, to continue hard at work. [Colloq.]—To keep from, to abstain from; to refrain from.—To keep on, to proceed; to continue to advance.—To keep to, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from.—To keep up, to retain one's spirits; to be yet active or not to be confined to one's bed.—Guard, cure, or heed; the state of being kept; the means by which one is kept; subsistence; provisions; the stronghold of an ancient castle; a donjon.—**Keeper**, keper, n. One who or that which keeps; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; something that keeps or holds fast; a ring which keeps another on the finger.—**Keepsake**, keper'sak, n. Not having a keeper.—**Keepsake**, keper'ship, n. The office of a keeper.

Keeping, keping, n. A holding; custody; guard; maintenance; support; food; just proportion; conformity; consistency; harmony.—To be in keeping with, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with.—**Keepsake**, keper'sak, n. Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keey, kee, n. [A. Sax. *cyf*, a tub, from L. *cyca*, a tub, a cask. Cur. A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a mashing tub.]

Keeg, keg, n. [Formerly *keg*; Icel. *keppi*, Sw. *keppi*, a keg. Kreyz.] A small cask or barrel.

Kehal, ke-hul, n. [Ar. *kuhal*, antimony.] A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eyebrows and eyelashes.

Kelebe, kel'be, n. a. [Native name.] A species of rhinoceros found in South Africa.

Kelp, kelp, n. [Origin unknown.] The alkaline substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned, containing soda and iodine.

Kelep, Kelep, kel'pel, n. [Perhaps connected with *pep*, from his bellowing.] In Scotland, a malignant spirit of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse.

Kelso, kel'son, n. Same as *Keelson*.

Kelt, Kelt, kelt, kel'tik, Cur. Currie.

Kelt, kelt, n. [Comp. Gael. *caithe*, lost, ruined.] The name in Scotland for a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

Kelter, kel'ter, n. [Comp. *kilt*, to tuck up the clothes.] Regular or proper state. [Colloq.]

Ken, ken, v. t. —**kenned**, **kenning**. [Icel. *kenna*, D. and G. *kennen*. A. Sax. *cunnan*, to ken, to know; allied are *sun*, *cunning*, *know*, *know*.] To know; to take cognizance of; to see at a distance; to desecrate to recognize. [Now only provincial and poetical].—n. Cognizance; reach of sight or knowledge.

Kennel, ken'el, n. [Norm. Fr., from *ken*, Fr. *chien*, a dog, from L. *canis*, a dog (og. with E. hound).] A house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.—v. t. **kenneled**, **kenneled**. To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.—v. i. To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kennel, ken'el, n. [A form of *channel*, *canal*.] The water-course of a street; a gutter.

Kentish, kent'ish, a. Of or pertaining to the county of Kent.—**Kentish** *are*, rapturous applause, a term originally given to the cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.—**Kentish** *rag*, *peel*, a dark-coloured, tough, highly fossiliferous limestone, belonging to the lower greensand, occurring in Kent.

Kentledge, kent'led, n. [Purba; for *cent-lage*, from *cent*, a piece.] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Keplerian, kep'ler-i-an, a. [Johann Kepler, 1571-1630.] Pertaining to Kepler; propounded by Kepler.—**Keplerian** or **Kepler's** laws, the laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler.

Kep, kept, prot. and pp. of *keep*.

Keramic, ke-ram'ik, a. Ceramic.

Kerargyrite, Kerat, ke-rah'rit, ker'it, n. [Gr. *keras*, horn, and *argyros*, silver.] Chloride of silver; horn silver, so named from its cutting like horn.—**Keratic**, Keratic, ke-rah'tid, ke-rah'tid, n. [Gr. *keras*, Keratic.] The horny substance of which the skeleton of many sponges is composed.

Kerb-reef, Kerb-stone. Curb-roof; curb-stone. Under Curb.

Kerchief, ker'cheif, n. [O. E. *corcheaf*, O. Fr. *corcheuf*, *covercheuf*.] A scarf, runner, cover, and *chief*, the head. Cur. n. Currier.] A cloth to dress or cover the head; hence, any loose cloth used in dress.—**Kerchiefed**, Kerchiefed, ker'cheift, n. Dressed or covered with a kerchief.

Kerf, kerf, n. [A. Sax. *cyf*, a cutting off, from *eorfan*, *curfan*, to cut, to carve. CAUSE.] The cut or way made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument.

Kermes, ker'mes, n. [Ar. and Per. *kermes*, *kermes*, from *shr. kerat*, a worm; *kermes*, *kermes*, ar. derivatives.] A scarlet dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of certain insects found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean.

Kern, Kern, kern, n. [O. Gael. and Ir. *cern*, a man.] A light-armed foot-soldier of ancient Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland; opposed to *gallowglass*.

Kern, kern, n. [Probably from L. *crana*, *notch*.] Fringing; that part of a type which hangs over the body or blank.

Kernal, kern'el, n. [A. Sax. *eyrn*, a little corn, a kernel, dim. of *corn*, a grain. Cur. GRAIN.] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; anything inclosed in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain of corn; the seed of pulpy fruit; a small mass around which other matter is concerted; a nucleus; *sp.* the main or essential point, as opposed to

Fine, fir, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tub, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a, B. above—the Fr. a.

matters of less import; the core; the gist.
 -s. To harden or ripen into horns, as the seeds of plants. -Kernell, ker'nel, a. Having a kernel. -Kernell, ker'nel, a. Full of horns; resembling horns.
 Kerolite, ker'ol-it, a. (Gr. ker'os, wax, and lithos, a stone.) A mineral of a white or green colour, gramy feel, and vitreous or resinous lustre, found in Silicia.
 Keroseene, ker'o-seen, a. (Gr. ker'os, wax.) A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coal, bitumen, petroleum, &c. extensively used in America as a lamp-oil.
 Kersey, ker'si, a. (said to be from Kersey, in Suffolk.) A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool. - a. Consisting of kersey; hence, homespun; homely.
 Kerseyware, ker'al-mar, a. (CASSINERE.) A thin twilled stuff woven from the finest wools, used for men's garments; cassimere.
 Keslop, kes'lop, a. (A. Sax. esca-lid, esca-lid, remmet - esca, eyes, cheese, and lid, a drug; Goth. lida, a drug.) The stomach of a cat, prepared for remmet.
 Kestrel, kes'trel, a. (Fr. guesse, kestrel, kestrel, L. guesse, kestrel, a hawk.) A common British species of falcon, 13 to 15 inches in length, regarded as a mean or base kind of hawk, and hence the word was often used as a contemptuous epithet.
 Ketch, kech, a. (Comp. D. and G. Kite, G. Kite; origu unkuown.) A strongly-built vessel, usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burthen, formerly much used as a bomb-veessel.
 Ketchup, kech'up, a. (From Mijap, a kind of East Indian pickle.) A kind of sauce for meat and fish, generally made from mushrooms, but sometimes from unripe walnuts, tomatoes, &c.
 Kettle, ket'l, a. (A. Sax. cotel - D. ketel, Icel. ketill, Sw. ketill, Goth. ketilla, G. kessel, kettle; from L. castillus, dim. of castirus, a deep bowl, a vessel for cooking food.) A vessel of iron or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor. - Kettle-drum, a. A drum consisting of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchment; a tea-party held in the afternoon before dinner (fashionable slang). - Kettle-drummer, a. One who beats the kettle-drum. - Kettle-holder, a. A little mat or the like for holding the handle of a kettle when hot.
 Keuper, keu'per, a. Geol. the German name for the highest member of the trias or upper new red sandstone formation.
 Key, kei, a. (Dan. Kieie, a peg, a rolling 'ng-pin.) A piece of timber serving to bind great ropes to. - Key-head, a. A part of the end of one of the top timbers used as a keel.
 Key, kei, a. Same as Kecky.
 Key, kei, a. (A. Sax. cesp, cesp, Fria, kei, kei, a key; affinities doubtful.) An instrument for shutting or opening a lock; that whereby any mystery is disclosed or anything difficult explained; a guide; a solution; an explanation; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; something that fastens, keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like; a binding or connecting piece; a movable piece in a musical instrument, struck or pressed by the fingers in playing to produce the notes of the key-note. - s. To furnish or fasten with a key; to fasten or secure firmly. - Key-board, a. The series of levers in a keyed musical instrument, as a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium, upon which the fingers press. - Keyed, ked, a. Furnished with keys. - Key-hole, a. A hole in a door or lock for receiving a key. - Key-note, a. Mus. the first note of any scale; the fundamental note or tone of the scale in which a piece is composed. - Keystone, ke'stoen, a. The stone at the apex of an arch which, when put in, keys or locks the whole.
 Key, kei, a. A quay.
 Key, kei, a. Cat.
 Khaki, ka-ki, a. (Hind. from khak, dust.) A light-brown thin material used for uniforms in India and elsewhere.
 Khamik, ka'hik, a. Calif.
 Khamin, ka-min, a. Kamin.

Khan, han, a. (Tartar and Turk. Khan.) In Asia, a governor; - king, a prince; a chief. - Khanah, han'ah, a. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.
 Khan, han, a. (Per. Khan, a house, a tent.) An eastern inn; a caravansary.
 Khedive, he-d'iv, a. A Turkish title applied to the Pasha or governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sovereign.
 Khimutgar, hi-mut'gar, a. (Hind. khid-mat-gar - khidmat, service, duty, and gar, a door.) In India, a waiter at table; an under butler.
 Khosim, ko'sim, a. (Hind.) The native dog of India; the dhole.
 Khan, han, a. An East India species of grass which has a sweet-smelling root. - Khus-khus, ku'shu, a. A fragrant attar obtained from khus.
 Kiabees-wood, ki-bee's-wood, a. Amboyna-wood.
 Kibble, kib'l, a. (Armor. Kibel.) A kind of large bucket, generally of iron, in which the ore, &c. are brought to the surface.
 Kibe, kib, a. (W. edwet - sib, cup, and gwe, moist, fluid.) A chilblain.
 Kiblah, kib'lah, a. KEBLAN.
 Kick, kik, v.t. (W. edciaw, to kick, etc. the foot.) To strike with the foot; to strike to fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance out weighed by the heavier. - To kick up a row or a dust, to create a disturbance. (Colloq.) - s. To strike with the foot or feet; to be in the habit of so striking; to manifest repugnance to restraint; to be recalcitrant; to recoil, as a musket or other firearm. - A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot; the recoil of a firearm. - Kicker, kiker, a. One that kicks. - Kickup, kik'up, a. A disturbance; a row.
 Kichshaw, kih'sha, a. (Originally kik-shaw, as a singular noun, from Fr. quique chose, something.) Something fantastical or uncommon; a light, unsubstantial dish.
 Kid, kid, a. (Dan. and Sw. kid, Icel. kith, G. hie, hies, a kid; akin edit, child.) A young goat; leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it. - v.t. or i. kidled, kidding. To bring forth a young goat.
 Kid, kid, a. (A form of kid.) A small wooden tub or vessel.
 Kidderminster, kid'er-min-ster, a. A carpeting, so named from the town where formerly it was principally manufactured.
 Kiddle, kid'l, a. (Armor. Kidel, a net at the mouth of a stream.) A kind of weir formed of basket-work for catching fish in a stream.
 Kidnap, kid'nep, v.t. - Kidnapped, kid'napped, (slang) kid, a child, and nap for nab, to steal.) To forcibly abduct or steal a human being to seize and forcibly carry away. - Kidnapper, kid'nep-er, a. One who kidnaps.
 Kidney, kid'ni, a. (O.E. Kidnere - Sc. hie, A. Sax. cwid, Icel. kvidur, Sw. quod, the belly; and Sc. near, Icel. nefra, G. niere, a kidney.) Either of the two oblong, flattened, bean-shaped glands which secrete the urine, situated in the belly on either side of the backbone; sometimes colloquially used for constitution, sort, kind, character, or temper (a man of that kidney). - Kidney-bean, a. A well known culinary vegetable of which there are two principal varieties in our gardens; the French or haricot bean. - Kidney-potato, a. A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape.
 Kidderkin, kid'er-kin, a. (O.D. Kidderkin, Kivichem.) A small barrel; an old liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hogshead.
 Kill, kil, v.t. (O.E. hylle, kulle, culle, to strike, Sc. colt, to cut short or lop; N. hylle, the head.) To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to render inanimate; to put to death; to slay; to deprive of active qualities; to deaden (pain) to overpower. - Killer, kil'er, a. One who kills. - Killing,

kill'ing, a. and a. Depriving of life; overpowering; irresistible; irresistibly devastating; dangerous; too fast to last (a killing pace). - Killingly, kil'ing-ly, adv. In a killing manner.
 Killadar, kil'lar, a. (Hind. khaladar - khal, a fort, and dar, a holder.) In India, the commandant or governor of a fort.
 Killas, kil'as, a. The argillaceous schist in which many of the metalliferous veins of Cornwall and Devon occur.
 Kilm, kil, a. (A. Sax. cyten, cyte, perhaps from L. cecilia, a kitchen (whence ceciliaria)) A fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything placed in it; a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked. - Kilm-dry, v.t. To dry in a kiln.
 Kiledyne, kil's-din, a. (Gr. chidid, a thousand, and E. dyne.) A thousand dynes.
 Kilegram, kil'gramme, kil'gram, a. (Fr. Kilo-gramme, from Gr. khilio, a thousand, and Fr. gramme.) A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois. - Kilemetre, kil'o-metre, a. A French measure, 1000 metres or 3280.84 gallons. - Kilemetre, kil'o-metre, a. A French measure, 1000 metres, equivalent to about five-eighths of a mile, or 1000.000 yards. The square kilemetre is equal to 247.11 acres. - Kilewatt, kil'o-wat, a. An electric unit, equal to 1000 watts, or about 1.3 horse-power per second.
 Kilt, kil't, a. (A Scandinavian word; comp. Icel. kiltung, a skirt, Ayr. kilt, a person's legs, Dan. kilt, to tuck up or kilt.) A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers; regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland; the fillet. - s. To tuck up like a kilt, for greater freedom of movement. - Kilted, kil'ted, a. Wearing a kilt.
 Kilmeeal, a. A kind of bituminous slate or shale forming part of the Kilmeeal series of geologists, which is a blue and grayish-yellow clay of the upper carboniferous formation.
 Kin, kin, a. (A. Sax. cynn, cynn; Icel. kyn, Goth. kind, O.H.G. kinde, kin, kind, family, race; akin ar kind, a, and a, kind; D. and G. kind, a child; L. cenna, Gr. genes, race, offspring. Græva. Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; connection by blood; relatives collectively; kindred; used in this sense with a verb in the plural. - a. Of the same nature or kind; kindred; consanguineal. - Kinless, kin'less, a. Destitute of kin or kindred. - Kinship, kin'ship, a. pl. Relationships; kindred. - Kinship, kin'ship, a. Relationship; consanguinity. - Kinman, kin'man, a. A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. - Kinwoman, kin'wum-an, a. A female relation.
 Kind, kind, a. (A. Sax. cynd, (cygend, nature, kind, race, generation, from esse root as cynn, offspring. Kin.) Race; genus; generic class; sort; variety; nature; style; manner; character. - In kind, with prepositional or commutative, as opposed to in money (to pay one in kind).
 Kind, kind, a. (A. Sax. cynde, cygende, natural, harmonious; closely akin to kind, a. Kin.) Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant; friendly; proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart. - Kind-hearted, a. Having much kindness of nature; characterized by kindness of heart. - Kind-heartedness, a. Kindness of heart. - Kindliness, kind'li-ness, a. The quality of being kindly. - Kindly, kind'ly, adv. In a kind manner. - a. C. A kind disposition or character; sympathetic; congenial; benevolent; favourable; refreshing (kindly showers). - Kinness, kind'ness, a. The state or quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; a kind act; an act of good-will. - Kind-spoken, a. Spoken in a kind way; characterized by speaking kindly.
 Kindergarten, kin'der-gar-ten, a. (G. kin, children's garden, CHIL. G. garden.) A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which systematically arranged amuse-

ments are combined with a certain amount of instruction.

Kinderkin, kin'der-kin, n. **Киндеркин**. **Kindie**, kin'di, v. *Kindled, kindling*. [Allied to or derived from *kind*, *kindle*, to kindle, *kindled*, a torch or candle; perhaps from *L. candela, E. candle*.] To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action. — v. t. To take fire; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated. — **Kindler**, kind'ler, n. One who or that which kindles. — **Kindling**, kind'ling, n. The act of one who kindles; materials for lighting a fire. — **Kindling-coal**, n. An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire.

Kindred, kind'rad, n. [*O. E. kindred, kindred*, from *kind*, and term. -red, as in *hated* (which see); the *d* is inserted, as in *gender, thunder*.] Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kindred, plural sense, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations or relatives. — a. Related; congenial; allied.

Kine, kin, old pl. of *cow*.
Kinematics, ki-ne-mat'iks, n. [*Gr. kinema, movement*, from *kinoo*, to move.] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it. — **Kinematic**, **Kinematical**, ki-ne-mat'ik, ki-ne-mat'ikal, a. Of or belonging to kinematics. — **Kinetic**, ki-net'ik, a. Causing motion; motory; applied to force actually exerted. — **Kinetics**, ki-net'iks, n. That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

King, king, n. [*A. Sax. cyning*, from *cyn*, kin, race, and term. -ing, one of descendant (as in *atheling*); *D. koning*, *Icel. konungr*, *Dan. kong*, *G. könig*, *king*, *Kis.*] The sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch; a prince; a ruler; a playing-card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts; pl. the title of two books in the Old Testament, relating particularly to the Jewish kings. — **King's Bench**, Under Bench. — **King's Counsel**, Under Counsel. — **King's evidence**, Under Evidence.

King-at-arms, n. The name of the chief heralds in Britain, whose business it is to direct the other heralds, and who have the jurisdiction in regard to coats of arms. — **King-crab**, n. A kind of crustacean with a carapace of horse-shoe shape, and a long tail-spine. — **Kingcraft**, king'kraft, n. The art of governing; royal policy or policy. — **Kingdom**, king'dom, n. The power or authority of a king (SAK); the territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch; domain or realm in a general sense; nat. *Met.* one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms). — **Kingfisher**, king'fish-er, n. The general name of a family of birds, the only British species of which, a small but most beautiful bird, frequents the banks of rivers and deer for fish. — **Kinghood**, king'hood, n. State of being a king. — **Kinglet**, king'let, n. A little king; a weak or insignificant king; a minute European bird. — **Kinghood**, king'li-hood, n. The condition of being kingly. — **Kinglike**, king'lik, a. Like a king. — **Kingliness**, king'li-ness, n. State of being kingly. — **Kingly**, king'li, a. Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings; royal; monarchical; becoming a king; august; splendid. — *Syn.* under *Royal*.

adv. With an air of royalty; as becoming a king. — **King-post**, **King-piece**, n. The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam. — **King's-evil**, n. A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly believed curable by the touch of a king. — **Kingship**, king'ship, n. Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king. — **King's-yellow**, n. A pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious

acid. — **King-truss**, n. A truss for a ruff framed with a king-post. — **King-vulture**, n. An American species of vulture, so called because other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast. — **King-wood**, n. A Brazilian wood beautifully streaked with violet tints, and used in cabinet-work. — **King-worship**, n. Excessive or extravagant loyalty to the monarch.

Kink, kink, n. [*D. G. and Sw. kink*, a twist or coil in a cable.] A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely; an unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crochot. — v. t. To get into a kink; to twist or run into knots.

Kinkajou, king'ka-jo, n. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of South America, resembling the lemur in structure and aspect, but allied to the bear.

Kink, kink, n. [*An East Indian word*.] An astringent extract resembling catechu, obtained from various tropical trees.

Kinsfolk, **Kinship**, **Kinsman**, **Kinswoman**. Under *Kin*.

Kiosk, ki-osh, n. A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer house.

Kip, kip, n. A tanner's name for the hide of a young beast. — **Kip-leather**, **Kip-skin**, n. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

Kipper, kip'er, n. [*D. kippen*, to hatch, to exclude over.] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be taken fresh; a fish, as a salmon or herring, split open, salted, and dried or smoked; so called because at the spawning season salmon were cured in this way to make them eatable. — v. t. To cure (salmon) by splitting open, salting, and drying.

Kirk, kirk, n. [*The old form of church*; *A. Sax. cyrc*, *Church*.] A church; still in common use in Scotland. — **Kirk-session**, n. The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.

Kirsch-wasser, kersch'vas-er, n. [*G.*, from *kirsch*, cherry, and *wasser*, water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry.

Kirtle, kirt'l, n. [*A. Sax. cyrtel*, *Icel. kyrtil*, *Dan. kjortel*; akin to *short*.] A kind of short gown; a petticoat. — v. t. To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to. — **Kirtled**, kirt'led, a. Wearing a kirtle.

Kish, kish, n. [*Gr. kish*, *ashes*, *ashes*.] A substance resembling pitch, found in some iron-smelting furnaces.

Kismet, kis'met, n. [*Per. kismet*, a Mohammedan expression for fate or destiny.] **Kiss**, kis, v. [*A. Sax. cyssan*, from *cyse*, a kiss; *Icel.* and *Sw. kyssa*, *Dan. kyss*, *G. küssen*, to kiss; the corresponding nouns being *Icel. kosi*, *Dan. kyse*, *G. kuss*; from same root as *L. cyssus*, to taste, also as *chose*.] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; as if with joining lips; to touch gently; to caress by fondness. — v. t. To join lips in love or respect; to meet or come in contact (as curved lines, &c.). — a. A salute given with the lips; a kind of confection. — **Kisser**, kiser, n. One that kisses. — **Kissing-combat**, n. A perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath. [SAK.] — **Kissing-crust**, n. A portion of the crust of a loaf that touches another.

Kist, kist, n. A place of interment of a prehistoric period; a cist.

Kit, kit, n. [*D. kit*, a large bottle; *O. D. kute*, a beaker, decanter.] A large bottle; a kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter, &c.; that which contains necessities or tools themselves; a sailor's chest and contents; an outfit.

Kit, kit, n. [Probably an abbreviated form of *quitar*, *quitter*, *quitter*.] A diminutive fiddle, used generally by dancing-masters. **Kit-cat**, kit'kat, n. and a. [From the portraits of the members of the *Kit-cat Club* in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged, painted in this size by Sir G. Kneller; the club itself being so called from a *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met.] A term applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas

25 inches in length by 25 or 30 inches in width; or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.

Kitchen, kitchen, n. [*A. Sax. cyccna*, from *L. coquina*, *kitchen*, from *coque*, to cook, *coo*.] The room of a house appropriated to cookery. — **Kitchen-garden**, n. A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table. — **Kitchen-maid**, n. A female servant whose work lies in the kitchen. — **Kitchen-ridden**, n. [*Dan. Kjøkken-mødding*.] The name given to certain mounds found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c., being the refuse heaps of a prohibitive people unacquainted with the use of metals, all the implements found in them being of stone, bone, horn, or wood. — **Kitchen-ranga**, n. A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for cooking. — **Kitchen-stuff**, n. Fat collected from pots, dripping-pans, &c.

Kite, kit, n. [*A. Sax. cyta*, a kite.] A bird of the falcon family having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, and comparatively weak bill and talons; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for amusement; an accommodation bill or other paper representing fictitious value (commercial slang). — **Kite-flyer**, n. One who flies kites. **Kith**, kith, n. [*A. Sax. cyth*, knowledge, relationship, native country, from *cyth*, known, pp. of *cuman*, to know. *Car.*] Acquaintances or friends collectively. — **Kith and kin**, friends and relatives.

Kithara, kith'a-ra, n. Same as *Cithara*.

Kitnagar, kit-mut'gar, n. Same as *Khit-nagar*.

Kitten, kit'n, n. [*Dim. of cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat. — v. t. To bring forth young, as a cat. — **Kittenhood**, kit'n-ood, n. The state of being a kitten. — **Kittenish**, kit'n-ish, a. Like a kitten, or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing. **Kittiwake**, kit'i-wak, n. [From its cry.] A species of gull found in great abundance in the northern parts of the world.

Kitwi-kwi, k'i-wi-k'i-wi, n. The apteryx. **Kleptomania**, klep-to-ma'ni-a, n. [*Gr. klepto*, to steal, and *mania*, n. dness.] A supposed species of the insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer. — a. One affected with kleptomania.

Kilometer, kil'om-eter, n. [*D.*, a gap, a chasm.] In South Africa, a common name for a ravine or gully.

Knack, nak, n. [Imitative of sound, like *D. knack*, *Icel. knack*, *G. knack*, a crack, a snap; originally a snap of the fingers, then a trick or way of doing a thing as if with a snap.] Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness; a knack-knack or toy (SAK).

Knacker, nak'er, n. [From *Icel. Anakkr*, a saddle; originally it meant a saddler and harness-maker.] One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.

Knag, nag, n. [*Comp. Dan. knag*, a wooden peg; *Prov. G. knagge*, *Sw. knagg*, a knot in wood; *Ir. enag*, a peg, a knob.] A knot in wood; a protuberant knot; a wart; the shoot of a deer's horn. — **Knagged**, nag'ed, a. Knotty. — **Knagginess**, nag'ine-s, n. The state of being knaggy. — **Knaggy**, nag'i, a. Knotty; full of knots.

Knapp, nap, n. [*Knapped, knapping*. [Same as *D. knappen*, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of; *G. knappen*, to crack, to snap.] To bite; to bite off; to break short; to snap; to make a short sharp sound. — a. A short sharp noise; a snap.

Knapsack, nap'sak, n. [*L. G. knapsack*, *D. knapsak*, *G. and D. knappen*, to snap, to eat, and *sack*—lit. a provision-sack.] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessities, strapped to the back between the shoulders; any similar bag, such as those used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage.

Knar, knar, nar, n. [*Swat.*] A knot in wood. — **Knarred**, **Knarred**, **knarid**, **knarid**, n. a. **Knarred**, **knarred**, **knarid**, **knarid**, n. a. **Knarred**, **knarred**, **knarid**, **knarid**, n. a. **Knarred**, **knarred**, **knarid**, **knarid**, n. a. **Knarred**, **knarred**, **knarid**, **knarid**, n. a.

Knave, nav, n. [*A. Sax. cnava* or *cnafa*, a boy, a youth, a son; *D. knap*, *G. knabe*, a boy or young man, *Icel. knapt*, a servant

satisfied regarding the truth or reality of; to be assured of; to be aware of; to distinguish (to know a star from a planet); to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a topic, &c.); to have experience of. — *v.t.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed. — **Knowable**, nō'a-bl, a. Capable of being known. — **Knowableness**, nō'a-bl-nes, a. The quality of being knowable. — **Knower**, nō'ēr, a. One who knows. — **Knowing**, nō'ing, a. Well-informed; well-instructed; intelligent; sarcastic; conscious; expressive of knowledge or cunning (a knowing look). — **Knowingly**, nō'ing-ll, adv. In a knowing manner. — **Knowingness**, nō'ing-nes, a. — **Knowledge**, nō'fē, a. [O.E. *knowlecca*, from *know*, and term. seen in Icel. *knowleikr*, knowledge, and in E. *woodcock*, and which is derived from A. Sax. *luc*, Icel. *leikr*, Goth. *laika*, sport, play, gift.] The clear and certain perception of things which exists, or of truth and fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizance; learning; erudition; information; skill in anything; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person. — **Known**, nōn, p. and a. Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar. — **Knobs**, nūb, a. pl. Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons. — **Knuckle**, nuk'k'l, a. [A. Sax. *cnucel*, D. *knokkel*, *knuckel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knöchel*, a knuckle, *knochen*, a bone; comp. W. *cnuc*, a knob or knot; allied are probably *knock*, *knag*, *knack*.] The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint of a pig (a *knuckle* of veal). — *v.t.* — **Knuckled**, *knuckling*. To strike with the knuckles; to pommel. — *v.t.* Only used in the colloquial phrase *to knuckle down*, to knuckle under, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten: phrases of doubtful origin. — **Knuckled**, nuk'ld, a. Jointed. — **Knuckleduster**, a. An iron instrument with knobs or points projecting, contrived to cover the knuckle, and which renders a blow struck more powerful. — **Knuckle-joint**, a. *Mach.* any flexible joint formed by two abutting links. — **Kuar**, *kuar*, nēr, nēr, a. Same as *Kuar*, *Kuarl*, *Guarl*. — **Koola**, kō'a-la, a. [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, the native 'sloth' and 'bear' of the colonists. — **Kobold**, kō'bold, a. [Gaelic.] A domestic spirit or elf in German mythology; a kind of goblin.

Kohl, kōl, a. A black pigment used by Eastern women as a cosmetic. — **Kohl**, kōl, a. [G., from *kohl*, kale, and L. *rupes*, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used. — **Kola-nut**, COLA-NUT. — **Keedoo**, kō'do, a. [Native name.] A striped antelope of South Africa, the male having long and beautifully twisted horns. — **Koer**, Koordish, kōrd, kōrdish. **Kuan**. — **Kop**, Koppē, kop, kop'l or kop'ye, a. [D.] In South Africa, a hill; a small hill. — **Kopeck**, Kopek, kō'pek, a. Corsek. — **Kora**, kō'ran or kō'ran, a. ALMOND. — **Kos**, kos, a. A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches. — **Kosmos**, COSMOS. — **Koumiss**, kō'mis, a. KUMISS. — **Koussou**, kō'sō, a. The dried flowers of a plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anesthetic. — **Kow-tow**, Kō-tow, kō-tou, kō-tou, a. [Chinese.] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self and touching the ground with the forehead nine times. — *v.t.* To perform the kow-tow. — **Kraal**, kral, a. [D.; probably from a native word.] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa. — **Kraaken**, krā'ken, a. A supposed enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway. — **Krang**, K'rang, krang, krang, a. [D.] *Krang*, a carcass. The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed. — **Kreasote**, krē'sōt, CREASOTE. — **Kreatic**, krē-at'ik, a. CREATIC. — **Kreatine**, krē'a-tin, a. CREATIN. — **Kreasote**, krē'sōt, a. CREASOTE. — **Krentzer**, Krentzer, kroit'zēr, a. [G. *Krentzer*, from *Kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.] An old South German copper coin, the sixtieth part of the gulden or florin, or about a third of a penny; an Austrian coin equal to the hundredth part of a florin, or to one-fifth of an English penny. — **Kriegspiel**, krēg'spēl, a. [G., game of war — *krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game.] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops on a map exhibiting all the features of a country. — **Kris**, krēs, a. A Malay dagger; a crease. — **Krone**, krō'n, a. [Dan.] a crown. [A Danish, Norw. *gjan*, and Swedish money equal to 1*l.* 1*q.* sterling.

Kruller, krū'l'ēr, a. [O.E. *crull*, curled; D. *krullen*, to curl.] A cake curled or crisped. — **Kryolite**, a. CAVOLITE. — **Kshatriya**, kshat'ri-a, a. A member of the second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus. — **Kades**, kō'dos, a. [G.] glory; fame; renown. — **Kudu**, kō'dō, a. Koodoo. — **Kufc**, a. CUPIC. — **Kuhhorn**, kō'horn, a. [G. *Kuh*, a cow, and *Aorn*.] An alpen-horn (under A.). — **Kulan**, kō'lan, a. The dziggetai. — **Kumiss**, kō'mis, a. [Of Tartar origin.] A liquor made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars. — **Kümmel**, küm'l or kim'l, a. [G. *kümmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds. — **Kunkur**, kēn'kēr, a. [Hind., limestone.] A calcareous deposit spread over the surface of India, and apparently corresponding to the boulder drift of England. — **Kupfernickel**, kup'fer-nik-l, a. [G. — *kupfer*, copper, and *nickel*.] An ore of nickel, an alloy of nickel and arsenic, of a copper colour. — **Kupferstein**, kup'fer-stēn, a. [G., copper-stone.] A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia. — **Kurd**, kurd, a. An inhabitant of Kurdistan. — **Kurdish**, kurdish, a. Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds. — **Kurtaal**, kūr'sāl, a. [G., lit. cure-hall — *kur*, cure, and *taal*, a hall.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts. — **Kutch**, kutch, a. CUTCH. — **Kyabooa-wood**, ki-a-bō'ka, a. KIABOOA-wood. — **Kyanite**, k'ian-it, a. [Gr. *Kyanos*, blue.] A gem of the garnet family of a blue colour, somewhat resembling sapphire. — **Kyanise**, k'ian-iz, v.t. — *Kyanised*, *Kyanising*. [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate. — **Kyle**, kil, a. [Gael. *caol*, coad, a firth, a channell.] A sound; a strait; used in some Scotch place-names. — **Kylee**, kil'e, a. [Gael. *caol*, slender, small.] One of a breed of small-sized cattle of the Hebrides and Western Highlands. — **Kyrie-eleison**, ki'ri-e-ll'ē'son, a. [Gr. *Kyrie*, Lord, *eleison*, have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service.

L.

L, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet. — **La**, la, exclam. [A. Sax. *la*, lol behold!] Look; see; behold. — **La**, la, *Mus.* the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale. — **Laager**, la'gēr, a. [D., a camp.] In South Africa, an encampment; a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons. — *v.t.* To encamp; to form a temporary defence by means of wagons. — **Labarum**, lab'a-rum, a. [L. *labarum*, *labrum*, Gr. *labaron*, *labaron*; etym. doubtful.] The standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity; a banner bearing the Greek letters X P (that is, Chr), conjoined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ. — **Labdanum**, lab'da-num, LANANUM. — **Labefaction**, lab-e-fak'shon, a. [L. *labefactio*, from *labefacio* — *labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.] A weakening; decay; downfall. — **Label**, la'bl, a. [O. Fr. *label*, *lambel*, a rag, a tatter, a shred; of Germanic or Celtic origin; comp. G. *lappe*, a flap, rag, W. *lab*, a strip, Gael. *leach*, a shred. L. P. s.] A slip of paper, parchment, or other material, containing a name, title, address, statement of contents, nature, or the like.

affixed to anything; a narrow slip affixed to diptychs, deeds, or writings to hold the appended seal; a wax projecting label or moulding over doors, windows, &c. — *v.t.* — **labelled**, *labelling*. To affix a label to. — **Labeller**, la'bl'ēr, a. One who labels. — **Labellum**, la-bell'um, a. [L., a little lip, dim. of *labrum*, a lip.] *Bot.* one of the three pieces forming the corolla in orchidaceous plants, usually turned downwards. — **Labial**, la'bi-al, a. [From L. *labium*, a lip. L. P.] Pertaining to the lips; uttered by the lips; owing its special character to the lips (a *labial* consonant). — a vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *o*. — **Labialize**, la'bi-al-iz, v.t. To give a labial sound character to; to utter labially. — **Labially**, la'bi-al-ly, adv. In a labial manner; by means of the lips. — **Labiate**, *labiated*, la'bi-at, la'bi-a-ted, a. [L. L. *labiatus*, from L. *labium*, lip.] *Bot.* applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla, the limb or expanded portion cleft so as to present an upper and lower lip. — **Labiodental**, la'bi-dēn-tal, a. and a. [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dēns*, a tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; a sound thus formed (f and v). — **Labium**, la'bi-um, a. [L.] A lip; especially, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*; the inner lip of

the shell of a univalve mollusc, the outer being called the *labrum*. — **Laboratory**, lab-o-ra-to-ri, a. [L. L. *laboratorius*, from L. *labor*, labour. LABOUR.] A building or room designed for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject; a chemist's work-room; the shop of a druggist. — **Labour**, la'bēr, a. [O. Fr. *labour*, Fr. *labour*, L. *labor*, *laboris*, labour; from a root beginning with *r* (by a common change), whence also *robustus*, robust.] Exertion, physical or mental, or both, undergone in the performance of some task or work; particularly, the exertion of the body in occupations by which subsistence is obtained; the performance of work; work done or to be done; labours or producers in the aggregate (the claims or rights of labour); travail; the pains and efforts of childbirth. — *v.t.* To engage in labour; to work; to toil; to exert the body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to proceed or act with difficulty; to be burdened; to suffer (to labour under a disease); *was*, to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. — *v.t.* To till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort. — **Labourer**, la'bēr, a. and a. Freed from labour; bearing the marks of constraint and effort; opposed to *easy* or

natural (a laboured speech). — **Labourer**, la'bér-ér, n. One who labours; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan. — **Labouring**, la'bér-ing, p. and a. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; moving with pain or difficulty; occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill. — **Labour-saving**, a. Saving labour; adapted to unskilled or diminish the labour of men. — **Laborious**, la-bó'ri-us, a. [L. *laboriosus*.] Requiring labour; toilsome; not easy; diligent in work or service; industrious; assiduous. — **Laboriously**, la-bó'ri-us-ly, adv. In a laborious manner. — **Laboriousness**, la-bó'ri-us-ness, n. — **Labradorite**, la-bra-dor-it, n. A mineral, a kind of felspar, found on the coast of Labrador, distinguished by its splendid changeability of colour: called also *Labrador felspar*. — **Labrum**, la-brum, n. [L.] An upper or outer lip. — **Labrus**, la-brus, n. Having thick lips. — **Laburnum**, la-bér-num, n. [L.] A leguminous tree, well known for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers, and having wood which is much valued for turnery work. — **Labyrinth**, la-bí'rin-th, n. [L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. *labyri. thos*.] A structure having numerous intricate winding passages; a place full of intricate windings; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; an intricate arrangement of bands or lines used for ornamentation; any intricate matter or business; *metaph.* that part of the internal ear which lies behind the tympanum; *metaph.* a series of troughs attached to a stamping mill, through which a current of water passes so as to carry off and deposit in certain places the ground ore. — **Labyrinthical**, la-bí'rin-th-ál, a. Labyrinthine. Also **Labyrinthic**, la-bí'rin-th-ík, **Labyrinthical**, la-bí'rin-th-í-kal, — **Labyrinthine**, la-bí'rin-th-in, a. Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; full of windings; intricate; *metaph.* **Labyrinthodon**, la-bí'rin-th-ó-don, n. [Gr. *labyrinthos*, and *odonos*, *odonos*.] A fossil amphibian allied to the crocodile and to the frog, 10 or 12 feet long. — **Lac**, lak, n. [Per. *lak*, Skt. *lakshá* and *lakshá*, the lac insect, from *ranu*, to dye; hence *lac* insect, *lac* (colour).] A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan-tree, by the puncture of a small insect, and used in preparing lacquers, varnishes, &c. — **Stick lac** is the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs; when broken off and washed with water it is called *seed lac*; when melted and reduced to a thin crust it is called *shell-lac*, *shellac*. — **Lac dye** and *lac lake*, scarlet colouring matters obtained from stick lac. — **Lacetic**, lak'et-ik, a. Pertaining to lac or produced from it. — **Lac**, lak, n. [Hind. *laksh*, Skt. *lakshá*.] In the East Indies a word used to denote 100,000 (a lac of rupees). — **Lace**, lás, n. [O. Fr. *las*, from L. *lagena*, a noose, a snare; akin *lasso*, *latch*.] A string or cord used for fastening boots or some other part of the dress, or plaited and otherwise ornamented and used for decoration; a delicate kind of net-work, used for the ornamenting of female dresses, &c. — **Laced**, laced, v. To fasten with a lace or string through eyelet-holes; to adorn with lace, or as with lace. — **Lace**, to be fastened or tied by a lace; to have a lace. — **Lace-boot**, n. A boot which is fastened by a lace. — **Laced**, last, p. and a. Fastened with lace; tricked out with lace. — **Lace-frame**, n. A machine for making lace. — **Lace-leaf**, n. Lattice-leaf. — **Lace-pillow**, n. A pillow or cushion for making lace on. — **Lacing**, lás-ing, n. The act of fastening with a lace; a cord used in drawing tight or fastening. — **Lacerate**, las'er-ét, v. — **Lacerated**, *laccrú-tet*, [L. *lacerare*, *laceratus*, to tear, from *lacer*, mangled, torn.] To tear; to rend; to make a ragged wound or gash in by violence or tearing; *fig.* to torture; to harrow. — **Lacerable**, las'er-é-á-bl, a. Capable of being lacerated or torn. — **Lacerate**,

Lacerated, las'er-ét, las'er-ét-ed, p. and a. Rented; torn; but having the appearance of being torn. — **Laceration**, las'er-ét-shon, n. The act of lacerating; the breach made by rending. — **Lacerative**, las'er-ét-ív, a. Tending to lacerate. — **Lacertian**, *laccrét-shi-an*, las'er-tí-shi-an, a. [L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] Belonging to the family of lizards. — **Lacertine**, la-ser-tín, a. Like a lizard. — **Laches**, lach'es or lash'es, n. [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness, lit. looseness, from O. Fr. *lache*, from L. *laxus*, lax, slow.] *Laz*, neglect; negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay. — **Lachryma Christi**, lak'ri-ma kris'ti, n. [L., lit. Christ's tears.] A sweet but piquant muscated wine of most agreeable flavour produced from the grapes of Mount Somma, near Vesuvius. — **Lachrymal**, lak'ri-mal, a. [L. *lachryma*, *lacryma*, a tear; cogn. with Gr. *dakry*, a tear, and E. *tear*.] Pertaining to tears; generating or secreting tears (the *lachrymal* gland); conveying tears (*lachrymal* canal). — **Lachrymatory**, lak'ri-ma-ri, a. Containing tears. — **Lachrymation**, lak'ri-má-shon, n. The act of shedding tears. — **Lachrymatory**, lak'ri-ma-to-ri, n. A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. Also called *Lachrymal*. — **Lachrymose**, lak'ri-mó-sé, a. Generating or shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shed tears; tearful. — **Lachrymosey**, lak'ri-mó-sé-ly, adv. In a lachrymose manner. — **Lacing**, Under *lac*. — **Laciniate**, *laccín-í-át*, la-sín-í-át-ed, a. [L. *lacinia*, a lapet, fringe, or border.] Adorned with fringes; *bot.* jagged; applied to leaves or petals which are divided by deep tapering incisions. — **Lack**, lak, v. t. [Same as D. *laken*, to blame, O. D. *lachen*, to fail, to decrease; Dan. *lak*, fault, want; Iscl. *lák*, defective; perhaps connected with *lack*.] To be destitute of; not to have or possess; to want; to be wanting to require. — **Lack**, to be in want; to be wanting. — **Lack**, to be destitute; need; failure. — **Lackall**, lak'ál, a. A person thoroughly destitute; a needy fellow. [Carl.] — **Lacker**, lak'ér, n. One who lacks. — **Lack-lustre**, a. Wanting lustre or brightness. — **Lack**, n. *LAC*. — **Lack-a-day**, lak-a-dá. [Contr. for *alack-a-day*.] Exclamation of sorrow or regret; *alack*—*alack* the day. — **Lackadaisical**, *laccá-dá-sí-ál*, lak-a-dá-sí-ál, a. Affectively pensive; manifestly sentimental. — **Lackaday**, lak-a-dá-sí, *exclam.* Used indelicately for *Lack-a-day*. — **Lacker**, lak'ér, n. Lacquer. — **Lackey**, lak'í, n. [Fr. *laquais*, from Sp. and Pg. *lacayo*, *alacay*, probably from Ar. *lakibiy*, attached to some one.] An attending male servant; a footboy or footman; any servile follower. — **Lack**, to wait on as a lackey; to attend servilely. — **Lack**, to act as a lackey; to pay servile attendance on some person. — **Lacuna**, lak'un-s. *LITRUS*. — **Lacuna**, *laccún-ál*, la-kún-í-ál, a. [Fr. *lacuna*, L. *lacunosa*, from *Lacuna*, the Spartans.] Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans, who were *Lacunians*. — **Lacunally**, la-kún-í-ál-ly, adv. In a lacuna manner; concisely; in few words. — **Lacunosum**, *laccún-ó-súm*, la-kún-ó-súm, n. [L. *lacunosus*.] A concise style; a brief sententious phrase or expression. — **Lacquer**, *laccér*, lak'ér, n. [Pg. *laca*, from *laca*, lac. *LAC*.] A solution of shell-lac (sometimes sandarach, mastic, &c.) in alcohol, coloured by annatto, gamboge, saffron, and other coloring matters, forming a yellow varnish for brass and other metals. — **Lacquer**, to varnish with lacquer. — **Lacquered**, lak'ér-ét, p. and a. Covered with lacquer; varnished. — **Lacrosse**, lak'ró-s. [Fr.] A game at ball, originating with the Indians of Canada, played somewhat on the principle of football, except that the ball, instead of being kicked, is carried or thrown through the

enemy's goal by means of a large battle-rod called a *cross*. — **Lactarium**, *laccá-ri-um*. Under *LACTARINA*. — **Lactarona**, *laccá-rón-a*, lak'tá-rón, lak'tá-rín, n. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk; cogn. with Gr. *galaktos*, Ir. *lactá*, milk.] A preparation of the casein of milk, extensively used by calico-printers. — **Lactary**, lak'tá-ri, a. [L. *lactarius*, milky.] Milky; full of white juice like milk. — **Lactate**, lak'tát, n. Chem. a salt of lactic acid, or acid of sour milk. — **Lactation**, lak'tá-shon, n. [L. *lacto*, to give suck.] The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling; the function of secreting and excreting milk. — **Lactate**, lak'tát-ál, a. Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky; conveying chyle (a *lactal* vessel). — **Lact**, one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle or milk-like fluid from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct. — **Lactally**, lak'tát-ál, adv. Milky; in the manner of milk. — **Lactans**, lak'tá-ns, a. Milky; lactal. — **Lacteous**, lak'té-us, a. [L. *lacteus*.] Milky; lactal. — **Lactescence**, lak'té-us-ns, n. The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky colour; the milky liquor which flows from a plant when wounded. — **Lactescent**, lak'té-us-nt, a. [L. *lactescens*, pp. of *lactescere*, to become milky.] Becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence. — **Lactie**, lak'tík, a. [Fr. *lactique*.] Pertaining to milk or procured from sour milk or whey (*lactia acid*). — **Lactiferous**, lak'tí-fér-us, a. [L. *lactifer*.] Producing or conveying milk or milky juice. — **Lactifical**, *laccí-fí-ál*, lak'tí-fí-ál, a. [L. *lac*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk. — **Lactifuge**, lak'tí-fú-je, n. [L. *lac*, and *fugo*, to expel.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk. — **Lactin**, lak'tín, lak'tós, n. Sugar of milk, a substance obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing. — **Lactometer**, lak-tón-ó-mé-ter, n. [L. *lac*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk. — **Lactosarium**, lak-tó-ká-ri-um, n. [From L. *lactosus*, lettuce, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] The insensated milky juice of lettuce, possessing slight anodyne properties, and sometimes used for opium. — **Lacuna**, la-kún-a, n. pl. *Lacuna*, la-kún-á. [L., a hollow.] A pit or depression on a surface; a small blank space; a gap; a hiatus; one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals serving in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids. — **Lacuna**, la-kún, n. A lacuna. — **Lacunar**, la-kún-á-ál, a. Pertaining to or having lacuna. — **Lacunar**, la-kún-á-ál, n. pl. *Lacunaria*, la-kún-á-ál, lak-un-á-ri-a, [L.] Arch one of the sun's compartments or panels in ceilings, &c. — **Lacunar**, to be in or having lacuna or lacunary. — **Lacunosus**, *laccún-ó-súm*, la-kún-ó-súm, a. [L. *lacunosus*.] Having lacuna; furrowed or pitted. — **Lacustrine**, *laccú-strín*, la-kus'trín, 'a-kus'trál, a. [From L. *lacus*, a lake.] Pertaining to a lake. — **Lacustrine** or *lacs dwelling*, the name given to ancient habitations built on small islands in lakes, or on platforms supported by piles near the shores of lakes. — **Lad**, lad, n. [Of doubtful origin; comp. W. *laved*, Ir. *lath*, a lad, a youth; *lase* is the feminine corresponding.] A young man or boy; a stripling; a familiar term applied to grown men; fellow; comrade. — **Ladatum**, lad-a-tum, n. [Gr. *ladanos*, from Per. *lidan*, the shrub.] The resinous juice which exudes from several species of cistus growing in Spain and Portugal, Crete, Syria, &c., formerly used in plasters, &c. — **Ladder**, lad'ér, n. [A. Sax. *ladder* = O. Fr. *ladder*, D. *ladder*, O. H. G. *Aladder*, *Aladder*, Mod. G. *leiter*, a ladder; cogn. *li. elevare*, a trellis or grate.] An article of wood, metal, or rope, consisting of two long side-pieces connected by cross-pieces at suitable distances, forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.; *fig.* a means of rising to eminence. — **Lade**, lad, v. t. — **prol. laded**, pp. *laded*, *laden*

(the former always in second sense), *ppr. lading*. [A. Sax. *ladian*, to load, to lade water; O. Sax. and O.H.G. *ladian*, Icel. *ladian*, Goth. *lathan*, D. *laden*, G. (be-) *laden*, to load. *Load* is almost the same word, and *ladis* is a derivative.] To load; to put a load or cargo on or in; to lift or throw in or out (a fluid) with some utensil; to lave.—*Laden*, lād'n, p. and a. [Pp. of *lade* in first sense.] Loaded; charged with a burden or freight; *fig.* oppressed; burdened.—*Lading*, lād'ing, a. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.—*Bill of lading*. Under *Bill*.

Lade, lād, a. [A. Sax. *lād*, a canal, way, course, from *lādan*, to go.] A water-course; a channel for water; in Scotland, a mill-race.

Ladle, lād'l, a. [A. Sax. *lādēl*, from *lādan*, to draw water. *Laus*, s.] A sort of dish with a long handle, used for lifting or serving out liquids from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that moves it; *foundry*, an iron vessel in which liquid metal is carried from the furnace to the mould.—*s. l.*—*ladled*, lād'led, v. To lift or deal out with a ladle; to lade.—*Ladiful*, lād'iful, a. The quantity contained in a ladle.

Lady, lād'i, a. [A. Sax. *lady*, *lady*, *lady*, lit. bread-maid, from *lād*, bread, loaf, and *-dōs*, O.E. *dey*, servant-maid (seen in *dairy*).] *Lady*. A woman of rank or distinction; correlative to *lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is above the rank of a baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though often the wife of a baronet or a knight is called by this title; a term applied by courtesy to any woman; one of the fair sex; specifically, a woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind; the correlative to *gentleman*; the wife of a gentleman or man in good position; the mistress or possessor of an estate; an apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for grinding its food.—*Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary.—*Lady's-man*, *Lady's-man*, a. One who much affects the society of ladies; a beau.—*Ladify*, lād'if-i, v. To render ladylike; to make a lady of.—*Lady-bird*, *Lady-cow*, a. [*Lady* is here the Virgin Mary.] A small beetle, the larva of which feeds on aphides or plant-lice.—*Lady-chapel*, a. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches.—*Lady-day*, a. The day of the announcement of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.—*Lady-fern*, a. A species of fern, of a remarkably elegant plummy structure, common in Great Britain.—*Lady-help*, a. A lady engaged to help in a household, and to be treated as one of the family.—*Ladyhood*, lād'i-hūd, a. The condition or rank of a lady.—*Ladyism*, lād'i-izm, a. Aims or conceits adopted by a lady.—*Lady-killer*, a. A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies; a general lover.—*Lady-killing*, a. Act or practice of a lady-killer; gallantry.—*Ladylike*, lād'i-lik, a. Like a lady in any respect.—*Lady-love*, a. A female sweetheart; a lady who is loved.—*Lady's-bedstraw*, a. A common British plant with yellow or white flowers, formerly used to coagulate milk.—*Lady's-bower*, a. A woody climbing-plant, a species of climatic; traveller's-joy.—*Ladyship*, lād'i-ship, a. The condition or rank of a lady; employed as a title (with *her*, *power*, &c.).—*Lady's-maid*, a. A female attendant upon a lady.—*Lady's-slipper*, a. A rare British orchidaceous plant with a conspicuous flower.—*Lady's-sneek*, a. A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers.

Lammerger, lem'mer-ger, a. Same as *Lammerger*.

Ladite, lād'it, a. A Bordeaux wine, a kind of claret, so called from the vineyard of Château *Ladite*.

Lag, lag, a. [Of Celtic origin; W. *lag*, weak, languid; Gael. *lag*, feeble; akin L. *laxus*, loose, lax, *languidus*, languid.] Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy;—a. The quantity of retardation of some movement (the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine; the *lag* of the tide).—*s. l.*—*lagged*,

lagging. To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.—*Lag-end*, a. The last or extreme end of anything.—*Laggard*, lag'ard, a. [*Lag*, and suffix *-ard*.] Slow; sluggish; backward.—a. One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.—*Lagger*, lag'er, a. One who lags or loiters.—*Laggingly*, lag'ing-ly, adv. Loiteringly.

Lagan, lag'an, a. Same as *Ligan*.

Lager-beer, lā'ger-bēr, a. [*G.* *lagerbier*—*lager*, a storehouse, and *beer*, beer.] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use.—*Lager-wine*, a. Bottled wine that has been kept for some time in the cellar.

Lagoon, *Laguna*, la-gūn', la-gūn', a. [It. and Sp. *laguna*, from L. *lacuna*, from *lacus*, a lake. *Laaz*, a shallow lake or sheet of water connected with the sea or a river, found in low-lying regions, such as on the coasts of Italy, Holland, parts of South America, &c.; the sheet of water surrounded by an atoll or ring-shaped coral island.]

Lagophthalmia, lag-of-thal'mi-a, a. [*G.* *lagos*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] The abnormal retraction of the upper eyelid which prevents it covering the eyeball during sleep.

Lagostoma, la-gos-to-ma, a. [*G.* *lagos*, a hare, and *stoma*, the mouth.] Haro-lip.

Lake, lāk, lāk, lāk, a. [L. *lacus*, from G. *lakos*, from *lakos*, people, *Lav*, a.] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.—a. A layman.—*Lakality*, lāk-i-kal'i-ti, a. The condition or quality of being laical; the state of a layman.—*Lakally*, lāk-i-kal-ly, adv. In a laic manner.

Laid, lād, pret. & pp. of *lay*: so written for *Layed*.—*Laid paper*, writing paper with a slightly ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*, &c., according to colour.

Lain, lān, pp. of *lie*.

Lair, lār, a. [A. Sax. *lager*, a bed, a couch, a grave, from the root of *lay*, *lie*—D. *lager*, G. *lager*. *Lav*.] A place to lie or rest; especially the resting-place of a wild beast, &c.; in Scotland, a portion of a burying-ground sufficient for one grave.

Laird, lārd, a. [A form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor.—*Lairship*, lār'ship, a. An estate; landed property. [Scottish.]

Lairy. Under *Lav*, a.

Lake, lāk, a. [Fr. *lac*, from L. *lacus*, a lake; cog. *look*.] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land, and having no direct communication with the sea, or having so only by means of rivers.—*Lake-basin*, a. The basin in which the waters of a lake rest; the whole area drained by a lake.—*Lake-dwelling*, a. Under *Lacustrum*.—*Laket*, lak'et, a. A little lake.—*Laky*, lāk'i, a. Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

Lake, lāk, a. [Fr. *laque*. *Lac*.] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red colouring matter of certain animal and vegetable substances, there being thus cochineal and lac lakes, madder lake, &c.

Lakka, lak, a. *Lac*.

Lallation, lāl-lā'shon, a. [Fr. *lallation*, from the letter *l*.] The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound like *l*.

Lama, lām'a, a. [Tibetan.] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism which is known as Lamaism, and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia.—*Lamaism*, lām'a-izm, a. A variety of Buddhism chiefly prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia.—*Lamaist*, Lamaite, lām'a-ist, lām'a-ist, a. One belonging to the religion of Lamaism.—*Lamaistic*, lām'a-istik, a. Pertaining to Lamaism.—*Lamasery*, lām'a-ser-i, a. A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama.

Lama, lām'a, a. An animal, same as *Llama*.

Lamantin, *Lamentin*, la-man'tin, le-men'tin, a. [Fr.: from Sp. *manatí*, *manatí*, from the native W. Indian term.] The American manatee or sea-cow.

Lamb, lam, a. [A. Sax. O. Sax. Goth. Icel. and O.H.G. *lamb*; D. and Dan. *lam*, G. *lamma*, *lamb*.] The young of the sheep kind; a person as gentle or innocent as a

lamb.—*The Lamb*, *The Lamb of God*, the Saviour Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.—*s. l.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.—*Lambkin*, lam'kin, a. A small lamb; one fondly cherished.—*Lamb-like*, lam'lik, a. Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek.—*Lambling*, lam'bling, a. A young or small lamb.—*Lambkin*, lam'kin, a. The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather.—*Lambe-wool*, a. Wool obtained from lambs.

Lambdacism, lam'da-cizm, a. [Gr. *lambdacismos*, from *lambda*, the Greek letter *λ*.] A faulty pronunciation of *λ*, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate and produces a sound similar to *l*; in *waiter*; an imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*; lallation.

Lambdoidal, lam'dol-dal, a. [Gr. *lambdoideia*—*lambda* (*λ*), and *oidos*, resemblance.] In the form of the Greek letter *lambda* (*λ*).

Lambent, lam'but, a. [L. *lambens*, *lambens*, *ppr.* c. *lambere*, to lick, a nasalized form akin to *l*.] Licking; playing about; touching lightly; gliding over (a *lambent* flame); gleaming; twinkling; gliding.

Lame, lam, a. [A. Sax. *lame*—D. *lame*, and Sw. *lam*, G. *lahm*, *lame*; Icel. *lam*, *lame*; *lame* person; akin *prov.* E. *lam*, to beat.] Crippled or disabled in one or more of the limbs; crippled; disabled (a *lame* arm); imperfect, defective, not sound or unassailable (a *lame* excuse).—*s. l.*—*Lamed*, *laming*. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect.—*Lame-duck*, a. A slang term for a defaulter on the stock-exchange.—*Lamely*, lam'li, adv. In a lame or imperfect manner.—*Lameness*, lam'nes, a. The condition of being lame.

Lamella, la-mel'la, a. pl. *Lamellae*, la-mel'le. [Dim. of *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale; one of an aggregate of thin plates; one of the thin plates which compose the gills of certain mollusks; one of the gills forming the brachium of an aquatic *Lamellar*, la-mel'lar, a. Composed of thin plates or lamellae; disposed in thin plates or scales.—*Lamellarly*, la-mel'lar-ly, adv. In thin plates or scales.—*Lamellate*, *Lamellated*, lam'el-lat, lam'el-lat-ed, a. Formed in thin plates or lamellae, or covered with them; furnished with lamellae.—*Lamellibranchiate*, la-mel'li-bran'ki-āt, a. [*L. lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchia*, gills.] Having lamellar gills, especially having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as the mollusks of the class or order (Lamellibranchiata) of which mussels, cockles, and oysters are familiar examples. Also used as a noun.—*Lamelliform*, la-mel'li-form, a. [*L. lamella*, a plate, and *corvus*, a horn.] Having lamellar antennae; having antennae the three last joints of which are plate-like and disposed somewhat like the teeth of a comb; said of beetles, such as the cockchafer, &c. Used also as a noun.—*Lamelliferous*, lam-el'ifer-us, a. Producing or composed of plates or layers; having a foliated structure.—*Lamelliform*, la-mel'li-form, a. Having a lamellar form.—*Lamellostrael*, la-mel'li-ros'tral, a. [*L. rostrum*, a beak.] Having a beak furnished along its margins with numerous lamellae or dental plates as the ducks, geese, swans, &c.—*Lamellosa*, la-mel'lo-sa, a. Covered with or in the form of lamellae.

Lament, la-ment', v. l. [*L. lamentari*, to wall, from *lamentari*, a wall; same root as *languere*, to bark, an onomatopoeic word.] To mourn; to weep or wail; to express sorrow; to regret deeply; to grieve.—*s. l.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.—a. Lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad or air.—*Lamentable*, lam'en-ta-bl, a. [*L. lamentabilis*.] Wretched.—*Lamentableness*, lam'en-ta-bl-nes, a. The state of being lamentable.—*Lamentably*, lam'en-ta-bl-ly, adv. In a lamentable manner.—*Lamentation*, lam-en-tā'shon, a. [*L. lamentatio*.] The act of lamenting; a wailing; expression of sorrow; cries or words expressive of grief; pl. A book of Scripture containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah.—*Larceur*,

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. above—the Fr. a.

la-ment'ér, n. One who laments. — La-mentingly, la-ment'ing-ly, adv. In a lamenting manner.

Lamina, lam'i-na, n. pl. Laminae, lam'i-ná, [L., a thin plate or lamina; perhaps from same root as Gr. *lamna*, to drive.] A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c.; bot. the upper broad part of the petal in a polypetalous corolla; the blade of a leaf. — Laminable, lam'i-ná-ble, a. Capable of being formed into thin plates. — Laminar, lam'i-nér, a. Formed of laminae or plates; consisting of thin plates or layers. — Laminaria, lam-i-ná-ri-a, n. The generic name of various seaweeds having no definite leaves but a plain ribbed expansion, which is either simple or cloven, one of those plants being the common tangle. — Laminaria, lam-i-ná-ri-an, a. Pertaining to Laminaria; a term applied to that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low water mark to a depth of from 40 to 80 feet. — Laminary, lam'i-ná-ri, a. Composed of laminae or plates. — Laminated, lam'i-nát, lam'i-ná-ted, a. Consisting of laminae scales, or thin layers, one over another. — Laminated, lam'i-nát, v.t. — Laminated, la-minat'ing. To separate or split up into thin plates or layers. — Lamination, lam-i-ná-shon, n. State of being laminated; arrangement in laminae or thin plates. — Laminiferous, lam-i-ní-fér-us, a. Having a structure consisting of laminae or layers. — Laminas, lam'as, n. [A. Sax. *lámmas*, that is, *loaf-mass*, bread-*loaf*, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest.] The first day of August. — Lammastide, n. The time of Lammast.

Lammergerger, Lammergerger, lam'mér-gér-ér, lem mérg'ér, n. [G. *lámmergerger*, *lámmer*, a lamb, and *gerger*, a vulture.] The bearded vulture, the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting the Alps, as well as Asia and Africa.

Lamp, lamp, n. [Fr. *lampo*, L. and Gr. *lampas*, from Gr. *lampô*, to shine; akin *lampara*.] A vessel for containing oil or other liquid inflammable substance, to be burned by means of a wick; any contrivance adapted to contain an artificial light; something metaphorically communicating light. — Lampblack, lamp'blak, n. A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth. — Lamp-glass, n. The glass tube used for lamps burning particular oils; the glass shade for a lamp or glass-burner. — Lampion, lam'pi-on, n. [Fr.; dim. of *lampo*.] A small lamp suitable for illuminations. — Lamp-light, n. The light shed by a lamp. — Lamp-lighter, n. A man employed to light street or other public lamps. — Lamp-post, n. A post or pillar for supporting a street or other outdoor lamp. — Lamp-shade, n. A shade placed over the flame of a lamp to mellow or intercept it. — Lamp-shell, n. One of the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda.

Lampas, Lampas, lam'pas, n. [Fr. *lampas*.] A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth immediately behind the fore-teeth.

Lampara, lam'pá-ra, n. [Corruption of *lamprey*.] The name given to two species of fresh-water lampreys.

Lampoon, lam-poon, n. [Fr. *lampo*, a drinking or scurrilous song, from *lampo*, to drink, to gamble; akin *lap*, to lick.] A personal satire in writing; a satiric or abusive attack in prose or verse. — v.t. To write a lampoon against; to assail in a lampoon. — Lampooner, lam-poon'ér, n. The writer of a lampoon. — Lampoonery, lam-poon'ri, n. The act of lampooning; the matter in a lampoon.

Lamprey, lam'pree, n. [Fr. *lampre*, It. *lampreda*, from L.L. *lampetra*—*lam*, to lick, and *petra*, a stone, from their habit of attaching themselves to stones by their mouths.] The name of several maripobranchiate, eel-like, scaleless fishes, with suctorial mouths, inhabiting both fresh and salt water.

Lanary, lan'á-ri, n. [L. *lanaria*, a wool-

store, from *lana*, wool.] A store-place for wool. — Lanate, lanated, lan'at, lan'at-ed, a. [L. *lanatus*.] Woolly; covered with a growth or substance resembling wool.

Lance, lans, n. [Fr. *lance*, from L. *lanx*, a lance, supposed to be of same root as *lanceo*, to lacerate.] An offensive weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp-pointed head of steel or other metal used in war by both ancient and modern nations; a spear. — v.t. — Lanced, lancet, To pierce with a lance or other pointed instrument; to open with a lancet or other sharpe instrument. — Lance-corporal, n. A corporal with temporary rank as such. — Lance-head, n. The head or sharp end of a lance. — Lancelet, lans'let, n. A small worm-like transparent fish of very anomalous structure, the lowest of the class fishes. — Lanceolar, lans'ol-er, n. [L. *lan-cola*, dim. of *lanx*.] Bot. tapering toward each end. — Lanceolate, lanceolat-ed, lans'ol-á-ted, a. [L. *lan-cola*, dim. of *lanx*, a lance.] Shaped like a lance; one who carries a lance; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance. — Lancet, lan-sét, n. [Fr. *lan-cette*, dim. of *lance*.] A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses, &c. — Lancet-window, n. A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet. — Lancet-arch, n. An arch whose head is shaped like the point of a lancet; generally used in lancet-windows. — Lancet-fish, n. A fish distinguished by its compressed shape and lance-like spines placed on each side of the tail. — Lance-wood, n. [So named from its being suitable for making the shafts of lances.] The wood several trees of the custard-apple family, natives of Guiana and the West Indies, which possesses great toughness and elasticity, and is much used for carriage-wafts, whip-handles, tops of fishing-rods, &c. — Lanciform, lans'i-form, a. Lance-shaped; lanceolate.

Lancinate, lans'i-nát, n. [L. *lan-cinatus*, akin to *lanx*, *lanceo*.] To tear; to lacerate. — Lancinating, lans'i-nát-ing, a. Piercing; applied to a sudden sharp shooting pain, as in cancer. — Lancination, lans'i-ná-shon, n. A sudden, sharp, shooting pain; laceration; wounding.

Land, land, n. [A. Sax. D. Dan. Icel. Sw. Goth. and G. *land*; connections very doubtful.] The solid or fixed part of the surface of the globe, which constitute the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part; a definite portion of the solid surface of the globe as part or belonging to an individual or a people; a country, estate, or farm (to travel in all lands, his land adjoins mine); the people of a country or region; ground or soil (good land, poor land); in Scotland, a building including houses occupied by different families. — To make the land, or to make land (speak), to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it. — v.t. To set on shore; to disembark; to bring to or put in a certain place or condition (to land a person at the theatre, in difficulties). — v.i. To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark; to arrive; to reach. — Land-agent, n. A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, to let farms, and the like. — Land-blink, n. A peculiar atmospheric brightness perceived in the arctic regions on approach of land covered with snow. — Land-breeze, n. A current of air setting from the land toward the sea. — Land-crab, n. A crustacean whose habits are terrestrial, as distinguished from one whose habits are aquatic. — Landed, land'ed, a. Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land (landed property). — Lander, lan'dér, n. One who lands. — Landfall, land'fal, n. The first land discovered after a voyage; a landing. — Land-force, n. A military force or body of troops serving on land. — Land-fowl, n. Birds that frequent land as opposed to water-fowl. — Land-holder, n. A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. — Land-ice, n. A field or floe of ice stretching along the land between two head-

lands. — Landing, landing, a. Connected with the process of bringing to land, or of unloading anything from a vessel. — Landing-net, a small bag-shaped net used in fly-fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked. — Landing-stage, a stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods. — Landing waiter, an officer of the customs whose duty is to oversee the landing of goods. — The act of going or setting on land; a place where persons land or where goods are set on shore; the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps; also, a resting-place in a series or flight of steps. — Land-jobber, n. One who speculates in buying and selling land. — Land-jobbing, n. The practice of buying land for the purpose of speculation. — Landlady, land'lá-di, n. A woman who has tenants under her; the mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house; correlative to *landlord*. — Landless, land'less, a. Destitute of land; having no property in land. — Landlocked, land'lokt, pp. Inclosed or encompassed by land. — Landloper, land'lo-per, n. [Land, and *loper*, as in *interloper*.] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation. — Landlord, land'lórd, n. The owner of land or of houses who has tenants under him; the master of an inn, tavern, or lodging-house; a host. — Landlubber, land'lub-er, n. A contemptuous term among seamen for a landman. — Landmark, land'márk, n. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object by which the limits of a portion of territory may be known and preserved; any prominent and distinguishing feature of a locality; some elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen; what marks a stage in any course of development; any striking historical event to which others may be referred. — Land-measure, n. The system of quantities used in computing the area of pieces of land. — Land-measurer, n. A person whose employment is to measure land. — Land-measuring, n. The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land in acres, rods, &c. — Land-owner, n. A proprietor of land. — Landrall, land'rál, n. The corn-crake. — Landraker, land'skáp, n. [D. *landraker*, Dan. *landraker*, equivalent to *land-shaps*.] A picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains; such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures; a natural scene that might form the subject of such a picture. — Landscape-gardener, n. One who is employed in landscape-gardening. — Landscape-gardening, n. The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., so as to produce the effect of natural landscape. — Landscape-painter, n. A painter of landscapes. — Land-shark, n. A sailor's term for a sharper. — Land-slip, Landslide, land'slip, land'slid, n. The slipping or sliding down of a considerable portion of land or earth from a higher to a lower level; the earth which so slides or slips. — Landman, land'mán, n. One who lives on the land; opposed to seaman. — Land-spring, land'spring, n. A spring of water which comes only into action after heavy rains. — Land-steward, n. A person who has the care of many matters connected with a landed estate. — Land-storm, lans'tórm, n. [G., It. *land-storm*.] A local militia of Germany, which is never called from its own district but in case of actual invasion. — Land-surveying, n. The act of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, and of laying down an accurate map of the whole. — Land-surveyor, n. One whose employment is land-surveying. — Land-tax, n. A tax assessed upon land and houses. — Land-tortoise, Land-turtle, n. A tortoise or turtle inhabiting the land. — Land-urethra, n. A hedgehog. — Landward, land'wárd, adv. Toward the land. — v. Lying toward the land, or toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast; situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town; rural. — Landwear,

lant'vár, n. [G.—land, country, and vár, defence (E. war, breast).] That portion of the military forces of some continental nations who in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training.—Land-wind, n. A wind blowing from the land. Landau, lan-dá, n. [From Landau, a town in Germany, where first made.] A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back. Landá, land, n. [Fr. lande, It. and Sp. landa, a heath.] A heath; a heathy or sandy plain incapable of bearing cereals; specifically, pl. extensive areas in France stretching from the mouth of the Garonne along the Bay of Biscay and inward towards Bordeaux. Landgraf, Landgraf, land'gráf, land'graf, n. [G. Landgraf, D. Landgraf—land, land, and graf, graf, an earl or count.] In Germany, originally, the title of district or provincial governors; later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called landgraviates.—Land-gravate, land-grá-vi-át, n. The territory or office of a landgrave.—Landgraviate, land-grá-vi-át, n. The wife of a landgrave. Lane, lan, n. [A. Sax. lēna, a lane; D. laan, alley, avenue; Icel. lón, row of houses; Fr. lona, lane, a lane.] A narrow way or passage, as between hedges or buildings; a narrow street; an alley; a narrow pass. Langrage, Langrel, lang'grá, lang'grél, n. Old bolts, nails, and pieces of iron bound together and fired from a ship's gun. Langryne, lang-sin', n. [Sc. lang, long, and sene, since.] The time long ago. [Scotch.] Language, lang'gwá, n. [Fr. langage, from langwa, L. lingua, the tongue; which is cogn. with E. tongue (I. corresponding to t, as in L. lacrima, E. tear).] Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words of articulate sounds; the aggregate of the words employed by any community for intercommunication; the speech peculiar to a nation; words appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge (the language of chemistry); general style or manner of expression; the expression of thought in any way articulate or inarticulate (the language of the eye, of flowers, &c.).—Languageless, lang'gwá-less, n. Having a language of this or that kind; skilled in language.—Languageless, lang'gwá-less, n. Wanting speech or language. [Shak.] Languid, lang'gwí, n. [L. languidus, from languo, to droop or flag. LANOUISH.] Flagging; drooping; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion; slow; tardy; without animation.—Languidly, lang'gwí-ly, adv. In a languid manner.—Languidness, lang'gwí-ness, n. The state or quality of being languid. Languish, lang'gwísh, v.t. [Fr. languir, ppr. languissant, from L. languo, to languish; akin to laz, lap, slack.] To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy; to droop; to wither; to fade; to be no longer active and vigorous.—n. Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.—Languisher, lang'gwísh-er, n. One who languishes.—Languishing, lang'gwísh-ing, p. and a. Losing strength; becoming feeble; pining; having a soft and tender expression (a languishing eye).—Languishingly, lang'gwísh-ing-ly, adv. In a languishing manner.—Languishment, lang'gwísh-ment, n. The state of languishing or pining; softness of look or mien.—Languor, lang'gwísh, n. [L. languor.] The state of body induced by exhaustion of strength; feebleness; faintness; lassitude of body; dizziness of intellect; listlessness; an agreeable listless or dreamy state.—Languorous, lang'gwísh-us, a. Characterized by languor. Landard, lan'yárd, n. LANVAUD. Lanixary, lan'i-á-ri, n. [L. lanarius, pertaining to a butcher, from lanua, a butcher.] Shamblers; a place of slaughter; one of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals.—n. Used for leaping or tearing flesh (canine teeth).—Laniferous, lan-i-fé-r-us, n. Shaped like the lan-

aries or canine teeth of the Carnivora.—Laniate, lan'i-át, v.t. [L. lanio, laniatum.] To tear in pieces.—Laniation, lan-i-át-shon, n. A tearing in pieces. Laniferous, lan-i-fé-r-us, n. [L. lanifer, lanua, wool, íre, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.—Lanifical, lan-i-fí-kal, n. [L. lanua and facio.] Working in wool.—Lanigerous, lan-i-jé-r-us, a. [L. lanua, and gero, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool. Lank, langk, n. [A. Sax. lānig; connections doubtful.] Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; languid or drooping; not distended; not plump; of a thin or slender habit of body.—Lankly, langk'li, adv. In a lank manner; loosely; laxly.—Lankness, langk'ness, n. The state or quality of being lank.—Lanky, langk'i, a. Lank. Lanner, lan'er, n. [Fr. lanier, L. lanarius, lanua, a butcher.] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe.—Lanner-bant's-t, n. The male of the lanner. Lantah, lan'tá, n. [Indiar. name.] The fruit of a Malayan tree which is highly esteemed. Lantiquet, lan'ti-ke-ét, n. [Originally a foot soldier, from G. Landtsknecht, a foot-soldier—land, country, knecht, a servant, a knight.] An old game at cards. Lanterna, lan'térn, n. [Fr. lanterne, L. lanterna, from Gr. lampnér, a light, a beacon, from lampo, to shine, whence also lamp.] A case inclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain, sometimes portable and sometimes fixed; arch, an erection on the top of a dome, the roof of an apartment, &c., to give light, for ventilation, or for ornament; a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view; a light open erection on the top of a tower; the upper part of a lighthouse where the light is shown.—Chinese lantern. Under CHINESE.—Dark lantern, one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.—Magic lantern. Under MAGIC.—Lanterfly, n. A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a strong light in the dark.—Lantern-jawed, a. Having lantern-jaws; having a long thin visage. [Colloq.]—Lantern-jaws, n. pl. Long thin jaws; a lean visage. [Colloq.] Lanthanum, Lanthaan, lan-thá-ni-um, lan-thá-ni-um, n. [Gr. lanthaneo, to conceal, because its existence long remained unknown.] A rare metal obtained from cerite, of little interest or importance. Lanterna, lan'térn, n. An old and erroneous spelling of Lanterna, due to the fact that lanterns used to have horn sides. Languineous, Languineous, lan-ú-jí-nus, lan-ú-jí-nús, n. [L. languineus, from languo, down, from lana, wool.] D. y; covered with down or fine soft hair. Lanyard, lan'yárd, n. [Also written lanyer, Lanierd, from Fr. laniers, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band, from L. lanua, wool.] A short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; with a piece of strong twine with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube. Laodicean, la-od'i-ét-an, a. Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.—Laodiceanism, la-od'i-ét-an-izm, n. Lukewarmness in religion. Lap, lap, n. [A. Sax. lappa; D. and Dan. lapp, Sw. lapp, G. lappen, a lap, a loose flap, lappen, to hang loose; akin to labe, lobe, lapp (a), lapes; lapel, lapped, are derivatives.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely; the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the upper part of the leg in this position; the part of one body which lies on and covers a part of another (as a slate in roofing).—Lap-board, n. A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.—Lapped, lap'd, n. A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.—Lapful, lap'fúl, n. As much as the lap can contain.—Lap-stone, n. A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees. Lap, lap, v.t. —lapped, lapping. [From O.E. lapp, to wrap, a form of wrap (which see).] To wrap or twist round; to infold; to fold; to double over; to lay partly above.

—v.t. To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof).—Lapper, lap'er, n. One who laps or folds; one who folds cloth. Lap, lap, v.t. —lapped, lapping. [A. Sax. lappa, lappan, Icel. lappa, G. D. lappen, lappen, L. G. lappen, to lap or lick up; allied to L. lamba, Gr. lappo—to lap or lick.] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking up; to make a sound like that produced by taking up water by the tongue.—v.t. To tuck into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.—n. A lick, as with the tongue; a sound made in this way; a sound as of water rippling against the beach.—Lapper, lap'er, n. One who laps or takes up with the tongue. Lap, lap, n. [Short for lapidary wheel.] A wheel or revolving disk of soft metal, which by means of a polishing powder is used in cutting glass, gems, &c. Lapel, Lapelle, la-pel', n. [Dim. from lap, part of a garment.] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over; the part in the front of a coat or waistcoat that is folded back.—Lapelled, la-pel'd, a. Furnished with lapels. Lapidary, lap'i-dá-ri, n. [L. lapidarius, from lapis, lapida, a stone; akin Gr. lapas, a rock.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones; a dealer in precious stones.—n. Of or pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving precious stones.—Lapidarian, lap-i-dá-ri-an, a. Pertaining to a lapidary; inscribed on stone.—Lapidaceous, lap-i-dé-us, n. [L. lapideus.] Of the nature of stone; stony.—Lapidescence, lap-i-dés-ent, a. [L. lapidesco, to become stone.] Growing or turning to stone; having the quality of petrifying bodies.—n. A substance which has the quality of petrifying bodies.—n. —Lapidescence, lap-i-dés-ent, n. The state or quality of being lapidescent.—Lapidist, lap-i-dí-st, n. [L. lapis, and ísto, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.—Lapidification, lap-i-dí-fí-ká-shon, n. The act of lapidifying or converting into stone; the state of being lapidified.—Lapidify, lap-i-dí-fí, v.t. —lapidified, lapidifying. To form into stone.—v.t. To turn into stone; to become stone.—Lapidist, lap-i-dí-st, n. A lapidary.—Lapides, lap-i-dés, a. Bot. growing in stony places. Lapidilla, lap'i-dí-la, n. pl. [L. lapidilla, a little stone, contr. of lapidulus, dim. of lapis, a stone. LAPIDAV.] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles. Lapis-lazuli, lá-pis-lá-zú-li, n. [L. lapis, a stone, and L. lazulum, this mineral; same origin as azure.] An aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour, used in mosaic work and other kinds of ornamentation, and when powdered yielding ultramarine. Lapped, lap'et, n. [Dim. of lap, a loose part, &c.] A little lap or flap, as on a dress, especially on a head-dress; a cotton fabric with imitation of embroidery on surface. Lapes, laps, n. [L. lapa, from labor, lapa, to slide, to fall (as in collapse, slaps, relaps, &c.); akin lap, n., lobe, &c. LAP.] A gliding, slipping, or gradually falling; an unobserved or very gradual advance; an unnoticed passing away (of time); a slip or error; a falling in duty; a deviation from truth or rectitude; eccles. law, the omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.—v.t. —laped, laping. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to glide away; to fall gradually; to slip in moral conduct; to fall in duty; to commit a fault; to fall or pass from one person to another, through some omission or negligence; law, to become ineffectual or void.—Lappable, lap'á-bl, a. Capable of lapsing.—Lapped, lap'et, p. and a. Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse; having fallen away from connection with any church (the laped masses). Lapped, a. Lapped. Lapping, lap'ing, n. [O.E. lappwink, A. Sax. Alodewinc, equivalent to leppwink; from its leaping or jerking mode of

tile.] An argillaceous sandstone of a reddish colour found in South India and Ceylon.—*Lateritic*, *lat-er-ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.—*Lateritious*, *la-ter-ic*, *us*, *a.* [*L. lateriticus*.] Like brick; of the colour of bricks.

Latescent, *la-tes-cent*, *a.* [*L. latesco*, to hide one's self. *LAVERT.*] Lying hid; latent.—*Latescens*, *la-tes-cens*, *a.* The quality or condition of being latescent.

Latax, *la'tax*, *n.* [*L.*, a kind juice.] *Bot.* the elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid.

Lath, *lath*, *n.* [*A. Sax. latta*, *D.* and *G. latte*, whence *Fr. latte*, *It. latta*, a lath, a pole, &c. *Akin latices, luten.*] A thin narrow board or slip of wood that is nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering; a thin narrow slip of wood that is nailed to a wall to support the plastering; such slips collectively; any similar piece of wood.—*v.t.* To cover or line with laths.—*Lath brick*, *n.* A long slender brick, used in kilns to dry malt on.—*Lathen*, *lath'en*, *a.* Made of lath.—*Lath-splitter*, *n.* One who splits wood into laths.—*Lath-splitting*, *n.* The act or occupation of making laths.—*Lathy*, *lath'i*, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

Lathes, *lath'es*, *n.* [*A. Sax. lath*] A division of a county comprising several hundreds, now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five.

Laths, *lath'es*, [*Ice. lath*, *Dan. lad*, a lath, *dreivlad*, a turning-lath; in second sense it corresponds with *Sw.* and *G. lade*, a lay or lath in a loom.] An apparatus for turning and polishing wood, ivory, metals, &c., by supporting and causing the article to revolve while being operated on; the part of a loom to which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the web-threads are driven home in weaving; called also *lay*.

Lather, *lav'er*, *n.* [*A. Sax. lathor*; akin to *Ice. lathr*, *lathr*, froth of sea water, also a kind of soap; *Sw. lodder*, soap; from root meaning to wash, seen also in *lav*.] Foam or froth made by soap and water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.—*v.t.* To form a foam with soap and water; to become frothy.—*v.t.* To spread over with lather.

Laticiferous, *lat-i-sif'er-us*, *a.* [*L. latex*, sap, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing or containing latex or elaborated sap.

Latifoliate, *lat-i-fol-i-ate*, [*It. latifolia*, *a.* [*L. latus*, broad, and *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

Latina, *lat'in*, *a.* [*L. Latium*, from *Latium*, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.] Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium in Italy; Roman; pertaining to or composed in the language used by the Latins or Romans.—*Latin*, *l'*, *n.* the Western Church; the Church of Rome, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church.—*Latin races*, the Italian, French, Spanish, &c., whose language is based on the Latin, and among whose ancestors were Roman colonists.—*v.t.* The language of the ancient Romans.—*v.t.* To turn into Latin.—*Latinism*, *lat'in-ism*, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—*Latinist*, *lat'in-ist*, *n.* One skilled in Latin.—*Latinistat*, *lat'in-ist-ate*, *n.* One who has a smattering of Latin.—*Latinity*, *lat'in-i-ty*, *n.* Latin style or idiom; purity of Latin style.—*Latinization*, *lat'in-i-za-tion*, *n.* The act of rendering into Latin.—*Latinize*, *lat'in-is*, *v.t.*—*latinized*, *latinizing*. To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words.—*v.t.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

Lathrostrous, *lat-i-ro-strus*, *a.* [*L. latus*, broad, *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a bird.

Latitude, *lat'i-tud*, *n.* [*L. latitudo*, *lit.* breadth, from *latus*, broad, wide; as applied in geography this term was adopted because ancient geographers thought the breadth (latitude) of the earth from north to south was much less than its length (longitude) from east to west.] Extent from side to side; breadth; width; room or scope; comprehensiveness or looseness of application; extent of deviation from

a standard; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; extent; amplitude; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian and expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, the greatest possible latitude being 90° north or south, and any latitude approaching this being a high latitude, the opposite being a low latitude; *astron.* the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on a circle at right angles to the ecliptic and passing through the body.—*Parallels of latitude*, circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude.—*Latitudinal*, *lat'i-tudinal*, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.—*Latitudinarian*, *lat'i-tu-di-nar'i-an*, *a.* Embracing a wide circle or range; having a wide scope; characterized by freedom, independence, or want of respect for the usual standards of belief or opinion; lax in religious principles or views; free-thinking; liberal.—*n.* One who is liberal or loose in his notions; one who has no respect for commonly accepted doctrines or opinions; one who indulges a latitude of thinking and is careless of orthodoxy.—*Latitudinarianism*, *lat'i-tu-di-nar'i-an-ism*, *n.* The principles of latitudinarians; freedom of opinion, particularly in theology.

Latria, *la-tri'a*, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. latreia*, service.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished by Roman Catholics from *deita*, or the inferior worship paid to saints.

Latria, *la-trin'*, *n.* [*L. latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, from *lav*, to wash.] A privy; a water-closet.

Latten, *lat'en*, *n.* [*O. Fr. lation*, *Fr. lation*, brass; *It. latta*, tin-plate; akin to *lath*; so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates. *LAVN.*] A fine kind of brass or bronze anciently used for crosses, candlesticks, brasses of sepulchral monuments, &c.; as a modern commercial term, metal in sheets or strips, especially sheet or plate brass or thin plates of mixed metal.—*Latten-brass*, *n.* Rolled brass in sheets of different thicknesses.

Latter, *lat'er*, *a.* [*An irregular comparative of late*. *LAVN.*] More late or recent; the second of two; opposed to *former*; mentioned the last of two; modern; lately past (in these latter ages).—*Latter-day Saint*, *n.* *MOSM.*—*Latterly*, *lat'er-li*; *ultimately*; at last; not long past; lately; *latterly* moving; after-math.

Lattice, *lat'is*, *n.* [*Fr. lattice*, from *latte*, *lath*, *LATS.*] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open chequered or reticulated work; a window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices.—*v.t.*—*lattice*, *lattice*. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to; to furnish with a lattice.—*Lattice-bridge*, *n.* A bridge having its sides constructed with cross-framing so as to resemble lattice-work.—*Lattice-girder*, *n.* A girder of which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work.—*Lattice-leaf*, *Lattice-plant*, *n.* An aquatic plant of Madagascar, the leaf of which resembles lattice-work, consisting of reticulated nerves with open interstices.—*Lattice-window*, *n.* A window made of strips crossing one another, with open interstices.

Laud, *lad*, *v.t.* [*L. la*, *to*, to praise, from *laus*, *laude*, praise; *allow* is a derivative.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.—*n.* Praise; a song or hymn of praise; pl. a service of the church comprising psalms of praise and generally included in matins.—*laudability*, *laudableness*, *la-da-bil'i-ty*, *la-da-bil-ness*, *n.* The quality of being laudable.—*Laudable*, *la-da-bil*, *a.* [*L. laudabilis*.] Praiseworthy; commendable.—*Laudably*, *la-da-bil-ly*, *adv.* In a laudable or commendable manner.—*Laudation*, *la-da-shon*, *n.* Praise; commendation.—*Laudatory*, *la-da-to-ry*, *a.* Containing or expressing praise; tending to praise.—*n.* That which contains or expresses praise.—*Lauder*, *la'der*, *n.* One who lauds or praises.

Laudarium, *la'da-num*, *n.* [*From L. laudare*, a resinous juice. *LAVN.*] Opium prepared in spirit of wine by maceration, straining, and filtering; tincture of opium.

Laugh, *laif*, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. laehan*, *Althaus*, *to laugh*; comp. *Goth. lauhan*, *O.H.G. lachen*, *Ice. lauga*, *D. lachen*, *G. lachen*, *to laugh*; imitative of sound made in chucking noises which sudden convulsive or laughing.] To make that convulsive or chucking noise which sudden merriment excites; when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant.—*To laugh at*, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh to one's self or so as not to be observed, especially when apparently maintaining a demure countenance.—*To laugh on the wrong side of the mouth*, to weep or cry; to be made to feel vexation or disappointment after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.—*n.* The inarticulate expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man.—*v.t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule or deride; with *out* or *down*.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn.—*Laughable*, *laif-a-bil*, *a.* That may justly excite laughter; comical; ludicrous.—*Laughlessness*, *laif-a-bil-ness*, *n.* The quality of being laughable.—*Laughably*, *laif-a-bil-ly*, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.—*Laugher*, *laif'er*, *n.* One who laughs or is fond of merriment.—*Laughing-gas*, *n.* Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen; so called because, when inhaled, it usually produces exhilaration.—*Laughingly*, *laif-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a laughing or merry way; with laughter.—*Laughing-stock*, *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.—*Laughing-sticker*, *n.* [*A. Sax. leacher*; *Ice. laifir*, *O.H.G. lecher*.] The act or sound of laughing; an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, which produce a succession of short abrupt sounds, with certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body; any expression of merriment perceivable to the countenance, as in the eyes.—*Laughter*, *laif'ter*, *n.* Without laughter; not laughing.—*Laughy*, *laif-i*, *a.* Inclined or disposed to laughter. [*Thack.*]

Launce, *lans*, *n.* A name of two species of sand-bell, from their lance-like form.

Launch, *lansh*, *v.t.* [*Also written lance*, a form of lance; *Fr. lancer*, *O. Fr. lancier*, to throw or dart.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly; to move or cause to slide from the land into the water; to set afloat for the first time after being built (to launch a ship); *fig.* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like.—*v.t.* To glide forward, as a ship into the water; to enter on a new field of activity; to enter upon a new topic (to launch into a discussion).—*n.* The setting afloat of a ship or boat; a kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat; the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

Lauder, *lan'der*, *n.* [*Contr.* from *O.E. lavender*, from *Fr. lavender*, *lavandula*, from *laver*, *L. lauo*, to wash. *LAVN.*] A washerwoman; a long trough used by miners for washing ore.—*v.t.* To wash; to wet.—*Lauderer*, *lan'der-er*, *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes.—*Laudress*, *lan'dres*, *n.* A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothing, table-linen, &c.—*Laundry*, *lan'dri*, *n.* [*Contr.* for *lavandery*.] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

Laureate, *la're-ate*, *a.* [*L. laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel, from *laurus*, a laurel. *LAUREL.*] Decked or invested with laurel.—*Post laureate*, in Great Britain, an officer belonging in virtue of his office to the royal household, who was formerly required to compose an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, for a great national victory, and the like—a requirement discontinued since the reign of George III., the post being now a sinecure.—*n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.—*v.t.*—*laureated*, *laureating*. To honor with

forth or produce eggs; betting, to wager; to bet; to stake money.—To lay about one, to strike on all sides; to act with vigour.—To lay at, to endeavour to strike.—To lay on, to deal blows with vehemence. [To lay is sometimes erroneously used, even by good writers, for to lie, but this should be carefully avoided. See under LIE.]—A. A stratum; a layer; a fold; the direction or lie in which the different strands of a rope are twisted.

Lay, *lā*, a. [Fr. *lai*, from L. *laicus*, Gr. *laikos*, from *laos*, people.] Pertaining to the people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; not professional; not appertaining to one who has professional knowledge.—Lay brother, a person received into a convent of monks, under vows, but not in holy orders.—Lay clerk, in the English Ch. a person not in orders who leads the people in their responses.—Lay sister, one received into a convent of nuns, under vows, but who does not perform any sacred office.—Lay-ti, *lā-ti*, n. Collectively all people who do not belong to the clergy; people outside of any profession as distinguished from those in it.—Layman, *lā-man*, n. Any man not a clergyman; one of the laity; a man not professionally or specially devoted to pursuit.—Lay-sermon, a. A sermon by a layman; a sermon on secular subjects.

Lay, *lā*, n. [O. Fr. *lai*, from the Celtic; Ir. and Gael. *laot*, a verse, hymn, poem; same root as in G. *lied*, a song; a ballad; a narrative poem.

Lay, *lā*, n. [LATHS.] A part of a loom; a lathe.

Lay, *lā*, n. Same as Lat.

Layer, *lā-er*, n. [Partly from *lay*, the verb; partly same as *lair*.] One who or that which lays; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course of masonry, brickwork, or the like; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation.—v.t. Gardening, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant.

Lay-figure, Layman, *lā-fig-ur*, *lā-men*, n. [D. *lesman*, lit. joint-men, *lee* being for *lede*, from *leiden*, pl. of *lid* (A. Sax. *lida*, Dan. *lid*, Goth. *lithwa*), a joint.] A jointed figure used by painters in imitation of the human body, and which can be placed in any attitude, so as to serve when clothed as a model for draperies, &c.

Lazar, *lā-zār*, n. [O. Fr. *lasare*, from *Lasarus* of the New Testament (Luke xvi. 20).] A leper; any person infected with a venereal and pestilential disease.—Lazaretto, *lā-zar-ē-tō*, *lā-zar-ē-tō*, n. [Sp. *lazarito*, It. *lazarretto*, Fr. *lazarret*.] A hospital for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious distempers; at seaports often a vessel used for this purpose; a hospital for quarantine.—Lazar-house, n. A lazaretto.—Lazarlike, *lā-zār-līk*, *lā-zār-lī*, a. Like a lazarus; full of sores; leprous.

Lazuli, *lā-zū-lī*, n. Lapis-lazuli.—Lazulite, *lā-zū-līt*, n. Blue-spar, a phosphate of aluminum, magnesium, and iron.

Lazy, *lā-zī*, a. [Origin doubtful; perhaps for *late-zy* (from *late*), with term, as in *trickery*, *tray*; or O. Fr. *lasche*, *lax*, slow, remiss, from L. *laxus*.] Disinclined to action or exertion; sluggish; indolent; averse to labour; heavy in motion; moving slowly or apparently with labour.—Laze, *lā-zē*, v.t. To live in idleness.—v.t. To spend in sloth or idleness.—Lazily, *lā-zī-lī*, *adv.* In a lazy manner.—Laziness, *lā-zī-nēs*, n. The state or quality of being lazy; indolence; sloth.—Lazyness, *lā-zī-bnēs*, n. A lazy fellow; an idler.

Lazaroni, *lā-zā-rō-nī*, n. pl. sing. Lazaroni, *lā-zā-rō-nī*. [It. from *Lasarus* in the parable.] The poor class of people at Naples who have no fixed habitation.

Laz, *lā*, n. [Also written *lay*, from A. Sax. *leth*, untilled land, pasture; Dan. dialect *let*, fellow; D. *leeg*, empty, fellow.] A meadow or grassy plain; land under grass or pasture.

Leach, *lēch*, n. Next the side edge of a sail. LACCS.

Leach, *lēch*, v.t. and t. LACCS.

Lead, *léd*, n. [A. Sax. *leada*; akin D. *lood*, Sw. and Dan. *lod*, G. *lede*, a plummet, the lead for taking soundings.] A metal of a bluish-gray colour, characterized chiefly by its softness and fusibility; a plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea; printing, a thin plate of metal used to give space between lines; a small piece of black lead or plumbago used in pencils; pl. the leaden covering of a roof.—Black lead, a name of graphite or plumbago. Under GEARSE.—White lead, carbonate of lead, forming a white substance much used in painting.—a. Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead; produced by lead.—v.t. To cover with lead; to fit with lead; printing, to widen the space between (lines) by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal.—Lead-ed, *léd-ed*, p. and a. Covered with lead; fitted with lead; set in lead; printing, separated by thin plates of lead, as lines in printing.—Leadens, *léd-nēs*, a. Made of lead; resembling lead (a leaden sky); sluggish; slow; inert; heavy; dull; gloomy.—Lead-glance, n. Lead-ore; galena.—Lead-gray, *léd-grāy*, a. Coloured like lead.—Lead-paved, a. Slow in movement.—Leadless, *léd-lēs*, a. Having no lead; not charged with a bullet.—Lead-mine, n. A mine containing lead or lead-ore.—Lead-pencil, n. An instrument for drawing or writing, usually made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (black lead) in a casing of wood.—Leadman, *léd-man*, n. Next the man who heaves the lead.—Lead-spar, n. A mineral, the carbonate of lead or cerusite.—Lead-y, *léd-y*, a. Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

Lead, *léd*, v.t. pret. & pp. *led*. [A. Sax. *leaden*, to lead, from *lida*, a course, from *lithan*, to go or travel; D. *leiden*, Icel. *leiða*, Dan. *lede*, to lead; akin *lode*, lodestones.] To guide by the hand; to guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to head; to direct and govern; to precede; to hold the first place in rank or dignity among; to show the method of attaining an object; to direct, as in an investigation; to draw; entice, allure; to induce; to prevail on; to influence; to pass or spend (to lead a life of quiet); to cause to spend or endure (he led his wife a sad life); card-playing, to commence a round or trick with.—To lead one a dance or a fine dance, to cause one more exerted.—To lead the way, to go before and show the way.—v.t. To go before and show the way; to have precedence or pre-eminence; to take the first place; to have a position of authority; to be chief, commander, or director; to conduct, bring, draw, induce (gambling leads to other evil); card-playing, to play the first card of a round or trick.—To lead off or out, to begin.—a. A going before; guidance; act of leading; precedence; the right of playing the first card in a round or trick.—Leader, *léd-er*, n. One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; a chief; a commander; the chief of a party, faction, or any body of people; a musical performer who leads a band or choir; a leading article in a newspaper, i.e. an editor's own political or other disquisition; one of the front horses in a team.—Leaderette, *léd-er-ēt*, n. A short leading article in a newspaper.—Leadership, *léd-er-ship*, n. The office of a leader; guidance.—Leading, *léd-ing*, p. and a. Guiding; conducting; chief; principal; most influential.—Leading question, a question which suggests the answer.—Leadingly, *léd-ing-lī*, *adv.* In a leading manner.—Leading-strings, n. pl. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, to be in leading-strings, to be mere puppet in the hands of others.

Leaf, *lēf*, n. pl. Leaves, *lēvs*. [A. Sax. *leaf*—O. Sax. *lōf*, Goth. *lōva*, Icel. *lauf*, Dan. *løve*, D. *loef*, G. *laub*, a leaf; allied to Lith. *lapas*, a leaf; Gr. *lepis*, a scale.] One of the external parts of a plant, usually shooting from the sides of the stem and

branches, and ordinarily green in colour, something resembling a leaf; the part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages; a side, division, or part of a building; the parts of which move on hinges as folding-doors, window-shutters, a fire screen, &c.; the part of a table which can be raised or lowered at pleasure; a very thin plate of metal (gold-leaf); the brim of a soft hat.—To turn over a new leaf, to adopt a different and better line of conduct.—v.t. To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.—Leafage, *lēf-ā-j*, n. Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves; foliage.—Leaf-bud, n. A bud from which leaves only are produced.—Leafed, *lēf-ed*, a. Having leaves; used frequently in composition (broad-leafed, thin-leafed, &c.).—Leafless, *lēf-lēs*, n. State of being leafy or full of leaves.—Leaf-insect, n. The popular name of insects whose wings resemble or mimic leaves; a walking-leaf.—Leafless, *lēf-lēs*, n. The state of being leafless.—Leaf-let, *lēf-lēt*, n. A little leaf; bot. one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.—Leaf-rose, n. An apple or plant-rose.—Leaf-mould, n. Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used as manure for plants.—Leaf-stalk, n. The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.—Leafy, *lēf-y*, a. Full of leaves; abounding with leaves.—Leaves, *lēv*, n. To produce leaves; to leaf.—Leaved, *lēv-d*, a. Furnished with leaves; having leaves or folds; often in compounds (three-leaved, &c.).

League, *lēg*, n. [Fr. *lieue*, It. *lega*, L. *liga*, from L. *ligo*, to bind (in ligament, ligatures, ally, &c.).] A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert; an alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defence; a national contract or compact.—v.t.—leagued, *lēg-ed*. To unite in a league or confederacy; to form a league; to confederate.—Leaguer, *lēg-er*, n. One who unites in a league; a confederate.

League, *lēg*, n. [O. Fr. *legue*, Fr. *lieue*, from L.L. *leuca*, *leuga*, &c., end that from the Celtic.] A measure of length varying in different countries, the English land league being 3 statute miles, the nautical league nearly 3.

Leaguer, *lēg-er*, n. [D. *loper*, G. *laper*, a bed, a couch, a camp; allied to *lar*, *lay*.] A camp; the camp of a besieging army; a siege.

Leak, *lēk*, n. [Icel. *leki*, a leak; *leikr*, leaky; D. *lek*, Den. *lek*, G. *leck*, a leak, leaky. See the verb.] A crack, fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the passing of liquid through such a crack or aperture.—To spring leak, to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.—v.t. [Icel. *leka*, Dan. *lekka*, D. *leken*, to leak; allied to A. Sax. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten, and to E. *leak*.] To let water or other liquor in or out through a hole or crevice (the vessel leaks); to ooze or pass as water or other fluid, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel.—To leak out, to find vent; to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way.—Leakage, *lēk-ā-j*, n. A leaking; the quantity of a liquid that enters or issues by leaking; com. a certain allowance for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquor by leaking.—Leakiness, *lēk-lēs*, n. State of being leaky.—Leaky, *lēk-y*, a. Letting water or other liquid pass in or out by leaks; apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

Leal, *lēl*, a. [O. Fr. *leal*, the same word as *legal* and *loyal*.] Loyal; true; faithful; honest; upright.—Lealness, *lēl-nēs*, n. The state or quality of being leal.

Lean, *lēn*, n. [O. Fr. *leim*; same as *lean*.]

A cord or string to lead a dog.

Lean, *lēn*, v.t. & pp. *leaned* or *leant* (lent). [A. Sax. *leanan*, to make to lean, *Alinan*, to lean; O. Sax. *Alinan*, O. H. G. *Alinan*, G. *Alanen*, D. *leunen*, to lean; cognate with Gr. *Alino*, to make to bend, and L. *clinio*, *inclino*, to bend, to incline.] To slope or incline from a straight or perpendicular position or line; to slant; to incline in

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tuh, hull;

oil, pound; ll, Sc. abane—the Fr. u.

on insertion.—To let loose, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.—To let off, to allow to escape; to release, as from a penalty or an engagement; to discharge, as an arrow; to fire, as a gun.—To let out, to allow to issue; to suffer to escape; to extend; to lease or let on hire.—To let slip, to let go from one's hold; to let loose; to lose (an opportunity) by negligence.—To let well alone, to forbear trying to improve what is already satisfactory.—To let yield a certain rent by being hired out; to be taken on hire.—To let in, to leak; to admit water.

Let, let, v.t.—*letted*, *letting*. [A. Sax. *lettan*, from *let*, late D. *letton*, *lecl*, *letja*; comp. *Asudar*, from *Asud*. LATE.] To hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions to.—*n*. A hindrance; obstacle; impediment.

Letch, lech, v.t. [A. Sax. *letsan*, to wet, to moisten; akin *leak*.] To wash, as wood ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.—*v.i*. To pass through by percolation.—**Letch-tub**, *n*. A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached.—**Letchy**, lech'y, *a*. Allowing water to percolate.

Lethal, lethal, *a*. [L. *lethalis*, *lethalis*, mortal, from *letum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.—**Lethality**, le-thal'i-ti, *n*. Mortality.

Lethargy, leth'ar'ji, *n*. [L. *lethargia*, from Gr. *lethargia*, oblivion, *lethargos*, forgetful, from *letho*, oblivion.] Unnatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened; dulness; inaction; inattention.—**Lethargic**, **Lethargical**, le-thar'jik, le-thar'ji-kal, *a*. Affected with lethargy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull; heavy; pertaining to lethargy.—**Lethargically**, le-thar'ji-kal-i, *adv*. In a lethargic manner.—**Lethargise**, leth'ar'ji, *v.t*. To render lethargic.

Lethes, lethes, *n*. [Or. *letho*, forgetfulness; akin L. *letio*, to lie hid.] Greek myth, the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions; hence, oblivion; a draught of oblivion.—**Lethean**, le-the'an, *a*. Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Letts, let, *n*. A member of a race inhabiting the Baltic provinces of Russia.—**Lettsish**, **Lettsie**, let'ish, let'ik, *a*. Pertaining to the Letts.—*n*. The language spoken by the Letts, one of the Aryan tongues.

Letter, let'er, *n*. [Fr. *lettre*, from L. *littera*, a letter, from *lino*, *litum*, to besmear; same root as *liquid*.] A mark or character used as the representative of a sound; a character standing for a vowel or a consonant; a written or printed message; an epistle; printing; a single type or character; also types collectively; pl. *lettrines*; erudition (a man of letters).—**The letter**, neither more nor less than what words literally express; the literal or verbal meaning.—**Letter of credit**. Under **CAROL**.—**Letter of Marque**. Under **MAARQ**.—**Letter patent**, a writing proceeding from the crown, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right.—*a.t*. To impress or form letters on (to *letter* a book).—**Letter-book**, *n*. A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him.—**Letter-box**, *n*. A box for receiving letters; a post-office box.—**Letter-carrier**, *n*. A man who carries about and delivers letters; a postman.—**Lettered**, let'erd, *a*. Versed in literature or science; belonging to learning; marked or designated with letters.—**Lettering**, let'er'ing, *n*. The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.—**Letter-paper**, *n*. Paper for writing letters on.—**Letter-press**, *n*. Words impressed by types; print; a copying-press.—*a*. Consisting of, relating to, or employed in, type-printing.—**Letter-writer**, *n*. One who writes letters; a book giving instruction in writing letters.

Lettsish, Lettsie, *a* and *n*. Under **LETT**.

Lettre-de-cachet, let-r-de-ka-shé. Under **CACHET**.

Lettuce, let'in, *n*. [From L. *lactuca*, a lettuce; from *lac*, *lactis*, milk (as in *lactated*.)] The popular name of several species of annual composite plants, the leaves of some of which are used as salads.

Lentic, Lentic, le'sin, *n*. [Gr. *lenthos*, white.] A white pulverulent substance obtained by treating muscular fibre with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol.—**Lenticle**, le'sit, *n*. A mineral, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic products in Italy, especially at Vesuvius.—**Lenticle**, le-sit'ik, *a*. Pertaining to lenticles.

Lenticulæmia, Lenticulæmia, le'ti-sul'eni-a, *n*. [Gr. *lenthos*, white, *lytos*, a cell, and *haima*, blood.] Med. a disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles.

Lentocoma, le-k'oma, *n*. [Gr. *lentocoma*, from *lenthos*, white.] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of acute inflammation.

Lentopathy, le-kop'a-thi, *n*. [Gr. *lenthos*, white, and *pathe*, affection.] The condition of an albino; albinism.

Lentophlegmacy, le-k'of-leg-ma-si, *n*. [Gr. *lentophlegmatic*—*lenthos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] A term used in tropical states, with paleness and flabbiness.—**Lentophlegmatic**, le-k'of-leg-mat'ik, *a*. Pertaining to lentophlegmacy.

Lentorrhæa, le-k'o-r'a, *n*. [Gr. *lenthos*, and *rhæo*, to flow.] Med. a morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucus from the female genital organs; the whites.

Lentosa, le-k'osa, *n*. [Gr. *lenthos*, from *lenthos*, white.] Same as **Lentopathy**.

Levant, le-vant, *n*. [It. *levante*, the east, the direction of sunrise, from L. *levare*, to raise, *se levare*, to rise. LEVIT.] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.—**Levante**, le-van'ter, *n*. A wind in the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.—**Levantine**, le-van'tin or le-van'tin, *a*. Pertaining to the Levant; designating a particular kind of silk cloth.—*n*. A native of the Levant; a vessel of the Levant; a particular kind of silk cloth.

Levant, le-vant, *v.t* (Sp. *levantar*, to raise, to remove; *levantar en casa*, to break up house—from L. *levare*, to raise. See above.) To run away; to decamp; to run away without paying debts.—**Levante**, le-van'ter, *n*. One who levants.

Levator, le-vá'ter, *n*. A name raised from *levo*, to raise.] *Med.* a name applied to many muscles, such as raise the lips, eyelids, &c.; a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Levee, lev'é, *n*. [Fr. *lezer*, a rising, a levee or reception; *levee*, a levy, an embankment, from *lezer*, L. *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light. LEVIT.] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince or great personage; any similar assemblage; in America, an em-bankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel.

Level, level, *n*. [O. Fr. *level*, level (now *aisé*), from L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, a level, a balance; akin *délivré*, *equilibrium*.] An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon; a line or surface which coincides with the plane of the horizon; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; customary height; equal elevation; with something else; a state of equality; natural position; position to which anything is entitled; missing, a horizontal gallery in a mine.—*a*. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it; not having one part higher than another; even; flat; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.—*a.t*.—**levelled**, **leveling**. To make level; to remove inequalities of surface in; to lay flat on the ground; to reduce to equality of condition; state, or degree; to point, in taking aim; to aim; to direct or point at.—**To level up**, to raise to the level of anything higher; to raise to a higher status.—**To level down**, to lower to the same level or status.—*v.t*. To accord, agree, or suit; to point a gun or the like to the mark; to aim.—**Leveler**, lev'el-er, *n*. One who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions and reduce all men to equality.—**Leveling**, lev'el'ing, *n*. The act of one who levels; the art or operation of ascer-

taining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth, as in surveying.—**Leveling-pole**, **Leveling-rod**, **Leveling-stake**, *n*. An instrument used in leveling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope.—**Levely**, lev'el-i, *adv*. In a level manner; evenly.—**Levelness**, lev'el-ness, *n*. The condition of being level; evenness.

Lever, lever, *n*. [Fr. *levier*, from *lezer*, L. *levare*, to raise. LEVIT.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum of prop, and used to overcome a certain resistance (called the weight), encountered at one part of the bar, by means of a force (called the power) applied at another part; a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape-wheel with that of the balance.—**Leverage**, lever'aj, *n*. The action of a lever; lever-power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.—**Lever-valve**, *n*. A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of a spring or an adjustable weight.

Levret, lev'er-et, *n*. [Fr. *levrette*, dim. of O. Fr. *levre* (now *lèvre*), a hare, from L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

Leverock, lever-ok, *n*. A lark.

Leviable. Under **LEVR**.

Leviathan, le-vi'a-than, *n*. [Heb. *lywyathan*, a term which etymologically seems to mean a long jointed monster.] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch. 41; a fabulous sea-monster of immense size.

Levigate, lev'i-gat, *v.t*.—**levigated**, **levigating**. [L. *levigo*, from *levis*, smooth.] To make smooth; to polish; to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, especially with the use of a liquid.—**Levigation**, lev'i-ga'shon, *n*. The operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

Levin, levin, *n*. (O. E. *levens*, *leaving*, connected with *light*, and Prov. E. *love*, *leol*, *log*, flame.) Lightning. [Poet.]

Levirate, Leviratical, lev'i-rat, lev-i-rat'ikal, *n*. [L. *levir*, a husband's brother; akin Gr. *deúr*.] Pertaining to marriage with a husband's brother; applied to the Jewish law according to which a woman whose husband died without issue was to be married to the husband's brother.—**Leviration**, lev-i-rá'shon, *n*. Marriage according to the levirate law.

Levitate, lev'i-tát, *v.t*. [L. *levitas*, lightness, from *levis*, light.] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; to cause to float in the air.—**Levitation**, lev-i-tá'shon, *n*. The act of making light or buoyant; lightness; buoyancy.

Levi, le'vi, *n*. [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob. In Jewish history, one of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an inferior or subordinate priest.—**Levitic**, **Levitical** le-vi'tik, le-vi'ti-kal, *a*. Belonging to or connected with the Levites; priestly.—**Levitical degree**, degree of kindred within which persons are prohibited (in the book of Leviticus) to marry.—**Levitic ally**, le-vi'ti-kal-i, *adv*. After the manner of the Levites.—**Leviticus**, le-vi'ti-kus, *n*. A book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law or the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to offerings.

Levity, lev'i-ti, *n*. [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light; akin to E. *light*, G. *leicht*, easy, slight, Or. *elachys*, small. L. *levis* gives *lever*, *levy*, *elevate*, *aleviolate*, *relieve*, &c.] Lightness, especially lightness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifles; fickleness; capriciousness; volatility.

Levy, lev'i, *n*. [Fr. *levée*, from *lezer*, L. *levare*, to raise. LEVIT, LEVER.] The act of raising, collecting, or enlisting troops; the raising of taxes; that which is levied; a body of troops raised.—*a.t*.—**levied**, **levying**. To raise or enlist (troops); to collect (taxes).—**To levy war**, to raise or begin war; to raise troops for attack.—**Leviable**, lev'i-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being levied.—**Leviter**, lev'i-er, *n*. One who levies.

Lewd, léd, *a*. [O. E. *lewd*, A. Sax. *leued*,

lay, ignorant, pp. of *leawan*, to weaken, to betray; akin *leol*, *le*, Goth. *leu*, craft. **Via**, despicable, profligate, or wicked. **Vile**, given or pertaining to the unwelcome indulgence of lust; lustful. **Vilicious**, lascivious.—**Lovely**, *lō'vli*, adv. In a loved manner.—**Loveliness**, *lō'vli-nēs*, n. The state or quality of being loved; lechery; lasciviousness.

Lewis, *lō'wis*, *lō'is*, *lō'is*, n. An instrument of iron used in raising large stones, operating by the dove-tailing of one of its ends into the stone.

Lesson, *lē'son*, n. [Fr. *leçon*, from *lece*, a speaking, speech, a word, from *lego*, to speak. *Lesser*.] A dictionary; a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition or an explanation of the meaning of each; usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues.—**Lexicologist**, *lēk'si-kōl-ō-jist*, n. A writer of a lexicon.—**Lexical**, *lēk'si-kal*, a. Pertaining to a lexicon.—**Lexically**, *lēk'si-kal-ly*, adv. According to lexicography or a lexicon.—**Lexicographer**, *lēk'si-grā-fer*, n. The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.—**Lexicographic**, *lēk'si-grā-fik*, *lēk'si-grā-fik*, a. Pertaining to lexicons or lexicography.—**Lexicography**, *lēk'si-grā-fī*, n. The art or craft of compiling a lexicon or dictionary; the occupation of composing dictionaries.—**Lexicologist**, *lēk'si-kōl-ō-jist*, n. One skilled in lexicology.—**Lexiology**, *lēk'si-kōl-ō-jī*, n. The science of words, their derivation and signification; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.—**Lexigraphic**, *lēk'si-grā-fik*, *lēk'si-grā-fik*, a. Pertaining to lexicography.—**Lexigraphy**, *lēk'si-grā-fī*, n. The art or practice of defining words; lexicography.

Lexiphanic, *lēk'si-fan'ik*, a. [Fr. *lexis*, a word, and *phaino*, to show.] Grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid; inflated.—**Lexiphanicist**, *lēk'si-fan'is-tim*, n. Grandiloquence; an inflated style.

Ley, *lē*, n. Same as *Lav*.
Ley, *lē*, n. Same as *Lav*.

Leyden glass, *lōyden-glas*, *lō'dn*, n. [So named from having been invented at Leyden, Holland.] A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside, usually with tin-foil, to within a third of the top, that it may be readily charged with electricity.

Lèse-majesty, *lēs'maj-est-ī*, n. [Fr. *lèse-majesté*, high treason, from *lèse*, *lēs*, *majestas*, *lōdo*, *lōsum*, to injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, *majesty*.] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason.

Liable, *lī-ā-bl*, a. [Either from the verb *lie*, with the sense of lying open or subject to, or from Fr. *lié*, to bind, and hence akin to *ally*, *lien* (comp. *rely* and *reliable*).] Answerable for consequences; bound to make good a loss; responsible; apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable; subject; exposed; with *to*.—**Liable** is used chiefly with regard to what may befall; subject to what is likely to do so, and does so customarily.—**Liability**, *lī-ā-blī-tī*, n. The state of being liable; that for which one is under obligation to pay; debt.—**Limited Liability**. Under *Linnæus*.—**Liableness**, *lī-ā-blī-nēs*, n. The state of being liable; liability.

Lias, *lī-ās*, n. [Fr. from *L. ligatus*, a binding, from *L. ligare*, to bind. *Lias* is a kind of union; an entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.]

Liana, *lī-ā-nā*, n. [Fr. *liane*, from *lier*, *L. ligare*, to bind; akin *liens*.] **LIANOR**, a term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

Liar, *lī-ār*, n. One who tells lies. Under *Lie*.

Lias, *lī-ās*, n. [Fr. *lias*, O. Fr. *liata*, Arm. *liak*, Gael. *leac*, a stone.] **Geol.** that series of strata, consisting principally of thin layers of limestone embedded in thick masses of blue argillaceous clay, lying at the basis of the colitic series, and above the triassic or new red sandstone.—**Liasic**,

li-ā'ik, a. Pertaining to or of the age of the lias formation.

Libani, *lī-bānī*, a. [L. *libani*, pp. of *libo*, to taste. *Libanion*.] Snipping; touching lightly.

Libation, *lī-bā'shōn*, n. [L. *libatio*, *libatio*, from *libo*, to taste, to make libation; Gr. *libo*; same root as *liquid*.] The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; a portion of wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity by a person who is to drink.—**Libatory**, *lī-bā-tō-ri*, a. Pertaining to libation.

Libel, *lī-bel*, n. [Fr. *libelle*, L. *libellus*, a libel or lampoon, lit. a little book, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper, and hence a book; akin *library*.] A defamatory writing; malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred or derision; *law*, the writ commencing a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations.—**Libelled**, *lī-bel-d*, *lī-bel-d*, a. Pertaining to a libel against; defamed by libel; to lampoon.—**Libellous**, *lī-bel-lūs*, a. One who brings a libel in a court.—**Libeller**, *lī-bel-er*, n. One who libels; a lampooner.—**Libellousness**, *lī-bel-lūs-ness*, n. Containing the nature of a libel; defamatory.—**Libellously**, *lī-bel-lūs-ly*, adv. In a libellous manner.

Liberal, *lī-bēr-āl*, n. [L. *liberalis*.] **Bot.** the inner lining of the bark of exogenous trees; endophloem; bast.

Liberal, *lī-bēr-āl*, a. [L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free; akin to *libet*, *libet*, it pleases, it is agreeable, *libet*, *libet*, to desire. *L. liber* gives also *libertas*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *liberty*, *delicior*.] Betting a freeman or one well-born in the liberal arts, a liberal education; of a free heart; bountiful; generous; giving largely; ample, large, abundant, profuse (donation, supply, &c.); not characterized by selfish, narrow or contracted ideas or feelings; favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty; favourable to reform or progress, and in politics often opposed to conservatism; not too literal or strict; free. It is used in various self-explanatory compounds; as, *liberal-hearted*; *liberal-minded*; *liberal-souled*.—**A**n advocate of freedom from restraint, especially in politics and religion; a member of that party which advocates progressive reform.

Liberalism, *lī-bēr-āl-izm*, n. Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals.—**Liberalistic**, *lī-bēr-āl-ist'ik*, a. Pertaining to or characterized by liberalism.—**Liberality**, *lī-bēr-āl-ī-tī*, n. [L. *liberalitas*; Fr. *libéralité*.] The quality of being liberal; largeness of mind or view; disposition to give largely; munificence; generosity; a particular act of liberality (in this sense with a plural).—**Liberalize**, *lī-bēr-āl-īz*, v. t.—**liberalized**, *lī-bēr-āl-īz-d*, *lī-bēr-āl-īz-d*, a. To render liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices.—**Liberally**, *lī-bēr-āl-ly*, adv. In a liberal manner; generously; bountifully; freely; largely.

Liberate, *lī-bēr-āt*, v. t.—**liberated**, *lī-bēr-āt-d*, *lī-bēr-āt-d*, a. [Fr. *libérer*, from *liber*, free. *LIBERATE*.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; to deliver; to discharge.—**Liberation**, *lī-bēr-ā'shōn*, n. [L. *liberatio*.] The act of liberating.—**Liberator**, *lī-bēr-ā-ter*, n. One who liberates.—**Liberty**, *lī-bēr-ā-tō-ri*, n. Tending to liberate or set free.—**Liberty-motor**, *lī-bēr-ā-tō-ri*, n. Letting out or liberating nerve-force.

Libertarian. Under *LIBERTY*.

Liberticide, *lī-bēr-ē-sī-d*, n. [Liberty, and *L. cado*, to kill.] Destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty.

Libertine, *lī-bēr-tīn*, n. [L. *libertinus*, a freedman, from *liber*, free. *LIBERTAL*.] A freedman or manumitted slave (N.T.); one unconfined; one free from restraint (*Shak*); one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake.—**A** libertine; dissolute.—**Libertinism**, *lī-bēr-tīn-izm*, n. The conduct of a libertine or rake.

Liberty, *lī-bēr-tī*, n. [Fr. *liberté*, L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free. *LIBERTAL*.] The state or condition of one who is free; exemption from restraint; power of acting as one

pleases; freedom; permission granted to do something; leave; exemption enjoyed; a special privilege or exemption; a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; freedom from occupation or engagement; state of being disengaged.—**Liberty of the press**, the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.—**Cap of Liberty**, a cap or hat used as a symbol of liberty; a red cap worn by French revolutionaries.—**Syn.** under *LEAVE*.—**Libertarian**, *lī-bēr-tā-ri-ān*, a. Pertaining to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.—**A** one who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will.—**Libertarianism**, *lī-bēr-tā-ri-ān-izm*, n. The principles or doctrine of libertarians.

Libidinous, *lī-bī-dī-nūs*, a. [L. *libidinerosus*, from *libido*, *libido*, lust, from *libet*, *libet*, it pleases. *LIBENAL*.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lust; lascivious; lustful; lewd.—**Libidinosity**, *lī-bī-dī-nūs-ī-tī*, n. A libidinous manner.—**Libidinosity**, *lī-bī-dī-nūs-ness*, n. The quality of being libidinous; lustfulness.—**Libidinate**, *lī-bī-dī-nīt*, a. One who indulges in lust.

Libra, *lī-brā*, n. [L. a balance.] The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Library, *lī-brā-ri*, n. [L. *librarium*, a book-room, *librarius*, bookseller, shop, from *liber*, a book. *LIBRAL*.] A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution, &c.; an apartment, suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books.—**Librarian**, *lī-brā-ri-ān*, n. The keeper of a library.—**Librarianship**, *lī-brā-ri-ān-ship*, n. The office of a librarian.

Librate, *lī-brāt*, v. t.—**librated**, *lī-brāt-d*, *lī-brāt-d*, a. [L. *libro*, *libratura*, from *libra*, a balance, a level. *LEVEL*.] To hold in equipoise; to poise; to balance.—**v. t.** To balance; to be poised.—**Libration**, *lī-brā'shōn*, n. The act of balancing; a state of equipoise; *astro*, a real or apparent motion like that of a balance before coming to rest; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible.—**Libratory**, *lī-brā-tō-ri*, a. Moving like a balance; oscillating.

Librette, *lī-brēt-tō*, n. [It., a little book. *LIBRAL*.] A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera.

Libyan, *lī-byān*, a. Of or pertaining to *Libya*, the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa.—**A** group of tongues, otherwise called *Berber*.

Lica, *lī-ā*, n. pl. of *licia*.

Licence, *lī-sens*, *lī-sens*, n. [Fr. *licence*, from *L. licentia*, from *licet*, it is permitted (seen also in *licit*, *letare*); akin to (*inquo*, to leave.) Authority given to act in a particular way; power conferred upon a person by proper authority, to do particular acts, practise in professions, conduct certain trades, &c.; the document containing such authority; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; deviation from an artistic standard.—**Licence, a. t.**—**licenced**, *lī-sens-d*, *lī-sens-d*, a. To permit or empower by license; to grant a license to.—**Licensed**, *lī-sens-t*, *lī-sens-t*, a. Having a license; permitted by authority.—**Licenceable**, *lī-sens-ē-ā-bl*, a. Capable of being licensed.—**Licenceless**, *lī-sens-ē-ā-bl*, n. One to whom a license is granted.—**Licensor**, *lī-sens-er*, n. One who licenses.—**Licentiate**, *lī-sens-ē-ā-bl-āt*, n. One who has a license to practise some profession; a person licensed in medicine or theology.—**Licentious**, *lī-sens-ē-ā-bl*, a. [L. *licentiosus*.] Characterized by license; overpassing due bounds; loose in behaviour; profligate; dissolute; libidinous.—**Licentiousness**, *lī-sens-ē-ā-bl-ness*, n. In a

- licentious manner.—Licentiousness, li-sen'shu-sue, n. The state of being licentious.
- Lichen**, li'ken or lich'en, n. [Gr. *leichen*, the plant, the disease, from *leicho*, to lick.] Bot. one of an order of cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, growing on the bark of trees, on rocks, &c., and including rock-moss, tree-moss, &c.; med. an eruption of small pimples, of a red or white colour, clustered together or spread over the surface of the skin.—Lichened, li'kend or lich'end, o. Covered with lichens.—Lichenic, li-ken'ik, a. Relating to or derived from lichens.—Licheniform, li-ken'i-form, a. Resembling a lichen.—Licheno-graphic, Lichenographical, li'ken-o-graf'ik, li'ken-o-graf'ikal, a. Pertaining to lichenography.—Lichenographist, Lichenographer, li-ken-og-ra-fist, li-ken-og-ra-fer, n. One versed in lichenography.—Lichenography, li-ken-og-ra-fi, n. A botanical description of the lichens.—Lichenology, li-ken-ol-oh-i, n. That department of botany which treats of the lichens.—Lichenologist, li-ken-ol-oh-ist, n. One versed in lichenology.—Lichenous, li-ken-us or lich'en-us, a. Relating to or covered with lichens; pertaining to the disease called lichen.
- Lich-gate**, lich'gat, n. [Lit. corpse-gate, from A. Sax. *lic*, Icel. *lik*, Goth. *leik*, form, body, of *leiche*, a corpse. Akin *like*.] A church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the service was read.—Lich-way, n. The path by which the dead are carried to the grave.
- Licit**, li'sit, a. [L. *licitus*, lawful, from *lego*, to be permitted. LICENS.] Lawful.—Licitly, li'sit-ly, adv. Lawfully.
- Lick**, i'k, v.t. [A. Sax. *lician*—D. *likken*, Dan. *likke*, G. *lecken*, Goth. *laigon* (in *bi-laigon*); cog. Ir. *lightim*, L. *lingo*, Gr. *leicho*, Skr. *lik*, to lick. Akin *lecher*, *lickerish*.] To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to dog, beat, or conquer (colloq.).—To *lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely (O.T.).—To *lick the dust*, to be slain; to be vanquished in battle; to act abjectly and servilely.—To *lick into shape*, to give form or method to, from the old notion that the young bear is born shapeless and its mother licks it into shape.—a. A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over anything; a slight smear or coat, as of paint; a blow or stroke (colloq.).—Lick-plaster, Lick-troncher, n. A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.—Lick-spittle, li'k-spit-l, n. A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character.
- Lickerish**, li'k'er-ish, a. [From the stem *lick*, and akin to *lecher*, *lech-ous*; comp. G. *lecker*, lickerish, dainty, delicate.] Nice in the choice of food; dainty; eager to taste or enjoy; appetizing.—Lickerishly, li'k'er-ish-ly, adv. In a lickerish manner.—Lickerishness, li'k'er-ish-ness, n. The quality of being lickerish.
- Liquorice**, li'k'or-iss, n. Liquorice.
- Lictor**, li'k'tor, n. [L. from *ligare*, to bind.] An officer among the Romans who bore an axe and fasces as ensigns of his office, and whose duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to apprehend and punish criminals, &c.
- Lid**, lid, n. [A. Sax. *lidd*, lid, cover, protection; D. *lid*, O. Fris. *lidd*, lid, G. *lied*, as in *augen-lied*, an eyelid; Icel. *liða*, a gate, gateway, interval; allied to L. *claudo*, to shut.] A movable cover for the opening of a vessel, box, &c.; the cover of the eye; the eyelid.—Lidless, lid'less, a. Having no lid.
- Lie**, li, v.t.—*Ned. lying*. [A. Sax. *leagan*—D. *liepen*, Goth. *hagan*, Icel. *liþa*, G. *lügen*, to lie; comp. Gael. *leog*, idle talk.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to knowingly utter untruth.—a. [A. Sax. *lige*, *lype*, a lie, from *leagan*, to lie; Icel. *lygi*, D. *logen*, G. *lype*, a lie.] A falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth.—To *give the lie to*, to charge with falsehood; to prove to be false; to belie.—Liar, li'er, n. One who lies or tells lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; or a who declares to be a fact what he knows is not.
- Lie**, li, v.t.—*pret. lay*; pp. *lain* (lien, obsolete); ppr. *lying*. [A. Sax. *liegan*, to lie (of which *leagan*, to lay, is a causative)—Goth. *liegan*, D. *liggen*, Dan. *ligge*, Icel. *ligga*, G. *liegen*, to lie; same root as L. *lectus*, Gr. *lecho*, a bed, also seen in L. *lex*, E. *law*; *ledge*, *layer*, *lair*, &c. being also akin.] To occupy a horizontal or nearly horizontal position; to rest lengthwise, or be flat upon the surface of anything; to be placed and remain without motion; to lay or place one's self in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position; often with *down*; to be in bed; to sleep or pass the night; to lean or recline; to be situated; to have place or position (Ireland *lies west of England*); to be posted or encamped, as an army; to remain or be in some condition; with words denoting the particular condition (to be waste, to be fallow, to be open, to be hid, &c.); to be present or contained; to be found; to exist; to depend (it does not lie in my power; success *lies in* vigilance); to weigh or press; to be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained (an action will not lie).—To *lie on one's heart*, to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety.—To *lie by*, to rest untouched or unoppressed.—To *lie hard or heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.—To *lie in*, to be in childbed.—To *lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment.—To *lie in wait*, to wait in ambush or concealment.—To *lie on or upon*, to be incumbent on; to be a matter of obligation or duty; to depend on.—To *lie on hand*, to lie on one's hands, to be or remain unsold or undisposed of.—To *lie over*, to remain for future attention; to be deferred to some future deliberative assembly.—To *lie to*, *wait*, to stop in her course and remain stationary, as a ship.—To *lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.—To *lie with*, to lodge or sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to (it lies with you to make amends). [The trans. verb *to lay* is often erroneously used for *to lie*. This is a gross blunder which should be carefully avoided, and may easily be so by attending to the meaning and conjugation of the two verbs. *To lay* is always transitive, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me *to lay it down*, and *I laid it down*. Hence it is utterly wrong to say, we must know how the land *lays*. *I went and laid down for a little*.—a. The relative position of one object with regard to another or to a point of the compass; general bearing or direction; position or state of an affair; *geol.* the manner in which strata are disposed.—Lier, li'er, n. One who lies down; one who rests or remains.
- Lie**, li, n. *Lye*.
- Lief**, li'f, a. [A. Sax. *loef*, loved, beloved; D. *lief*, Icel. *lyfir*, G. *lieb*, Goth. *hubs*, loved; akin *love*, *leave* (permission), *believe*.] Dear; beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Now only poet.]—adv. Gladly; willingly; readily (used in such phrases as, I had as *lief* go as not).
- Lige**, li'j, a. [Fr. *lige*, Pr. *lige*, It. *ligio*, L.L. *ligus*, *legius*; origin uncertain; perhaps O.G. *lidic* (G. *ledig*), free.] Connected by loyalty or duty; bound by or resting on feudal ties (a *liege* lord, *liege* vassalage).—a. A vassal or person owing duties to his feudal lord; a lord or superior; a sovereign; a law-abiding citizen or citizen in general (in this sense usually in the pl.).—Liege-man, li'j-man, n. A vassal; a liege.
- Lien**, li'en, obs. pp. of *lie*, now *lain*.
- Lien**, li'en, n. [Fr. *lien*, from L. *ligamen*, from *ligo*, to bind. LUAMEN.] Law, a legal claim; a right in one man to retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.
- Lientery**, li'en-ter-i, n. [Gr. *lienteria*—*leios*, smooth, and *enteros*, an intestine.] Med. a species of diarrhoea, in which the food is discharged undigested.—Lienteric, li-en-ter'ik, a. Pertaining to a lientery.
- Lier**, li'er, a. Under *LIE*.
- Lieu**, li, n. [Fr. from L. *locus*, place.] Place; room; stead; preceded by *in* (to give goods *in lieu* of wages).
- Lieutenant**, lef-ten'ant, n. [Fr., composed of *lieu*, L. *locus*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.] An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer in the army and navy, next in rank below a captain.—Lieutenancy, lef-ten'an-see, n. The office or commission of a lieutenant; the collective body of lieutenants.—Lieutenant-colonel, n. An army officer next in rank below a colonel.—Lieutenant-general, n. An army officer next in rank below a general.—Lieutenant-governor, n. An officer (as in some British colonies) ranking next below a governor or governor-general.—Lieutenanthip, lef-ten-an-ship, n. A lieutenancy.
- Lieve**, li'v, a. Same as *live*.
- Life**, lif, n. pi. *Lives*, liv'z. [A. Sax. *lifa*, Icel. *lif*, Dan. *lis*, D. *lijf*, Goth. *lifrains*, life. LIVZ.] That state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are capable of performing their functions, or in which the performance of functions has not permanently ceased; animate existence; vitality; the time during which such a state continues; the mutual existence of a human being; the period from birth to death; period during which anything continues to exist; outward manifestation of life; a person's condition or circumstances; mode, manner, or course of living, as morally good or bad; social surroundings and characteristics (high or low *life*); that which makes alive; animating or inspiring principle; animation; vivacity; energy; the living form, or nature itself, in opposition to a copy or imitation; a living person (many *lives* were sacrificed); collectively, human beings in any number (a great loss of *life*); animated being in the aggregate (the abundance of *life* on the globe); narrative of a person's life; a biography or memoir; human affairs; course of things in the world; happiness in the favour of God; eternal felicity.—*For life*, for the whole term of one's existence; so as to save or to strive to save one's own life (to run *for life*, to swim *for life*).—*To the life*, so as to closely resemble the living person or original; hence, exactly; perfectly (drawn *to the life*).—*Life-annuity*, n. A sum of money paid to a person yearly during the person's life.—*Life-insurance*, n. See *INSURANCE*.—*Life-belt*, n. A belt made of pieces of cork fastened together, or of india-rubber hollow and inflated, used to support the body in the water.—*Life-blood*, n. The blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which is essential to existence or strength.—*Life-boat*, n. A boat for saving persons from drowning, constructed with great strength, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float though loaded with men and filled with water.—*Life-buoy*, n. Buoy.—*Life-guard*, n. A soldier that guards the person of a prince; a body-guard; in the British army, the *Life-guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade.—*Life-insurance*, n. *INSURANCE*.—*Lifeless*, lif'less, a. Deprived of life; dead; inanimate; inorganic; destitute of life or spirit; spiritless; dull; heavy; inactive.—*Lifelessly*, lif'less-ly, adv. In a lifeless manner.—*Lifelessness*, lif'less-ness, n. The state of being lifeless.—*Life-like*, lif'lik, a. Like a living person; true to the life.—*Life-long*, lif'long, o. Lasting or continuing through life.—*Life-peg*, n. A peg for life only.—*Life-preserver*, n. One who or that which preserves life; a life-belt; a short stick with a loaded head, used for defence against assailants.—*Life-rate, n. The rate or amount with ships for saving life in cases of shipwreck.—*Life-rate*, n. The rate or amount for which a life is insured.—*Life-rest*, n. A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life.—*Life-rest*, n. The person who enjoys a life-rest.—*Life-spring*, n. The spring or source of life.—*Life-table*, n. A statistical table exhibiting the probability of life at different ages.—*Life-time*, lif'tim, n. The time that life continues; duration of life.*
- Lift**, lift, v.t. [From O.E. *lyft*, A. Sax. *lyft*, air, sky; comp. Icel. *lyfta* (pron. *lyfta*), from *lyft* (pron. *lyft*), air; Sw. *lyfta*, Dan. *lyfte*, G. *isthen*, to lift, from Sv. Dan.

and G. *luft*, air, atmosphere. Lorr.] To bring from a lower to a higher position or place; to raise, elevate, upheave; to elevate, exalt, or improve, as in fortune, estimation, dignity, or rank; to state often with *up*; to take and carry away; to remove by stealing (to *lift cattle*); to collect when due (to *lift rents*, to *lift accounts*).—To *lift up the eyes*, to look; to raise the eyes in order to look.—To *lift the hand*, to raise the hand for the purpose of striking; to strike or threaten to strike.—To *lift the hand against*, to strike; to assail; to injure; to oppress.—To *lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy.—To *raise* or *try to raise*; to rise, or be raised or elevated (the fog *lifts*).—The act or manner of raising or lifting; elevation; a weight to be raised; assistance in lifting; hence, assistance or aid in general; a device for raising persons or goods from a lower flat or story of a house to a higher one; an elevator; *naut.* a rope from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard for supporting or raising it.—Liftable, lift'able, a. Capable of being lifted.—Lifter, lift'er, a. One who or that which lifts; a thief (in the compound shop-lift'er).—Lifting-bridge, a. A sort of draw-bridge which is raised to allow ships to pass.—Lift-pump, a. A pump in which the piston raises the water by lifting it without atmospheric pressure.

Ligament, liga-ment, n. [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind (whence also *alligation*, *ligature*, *lien*, *league*, *ly* in *ally*, &c.)] What ties or unites one thing or part to another; a band; a bond; a strong flexible fastening; *anat.* a strong, compact, tendinous substance, serving to bind one bone to another.—Ligamental, Ligamentous, liga-ment'al, liga-ment'ous, a. Of the nature of a ligament.

Ligan, lig'an, a. [Contr. for L. *ligamen*, a band, from *ligo* to bind.] Goods sunk in the sea, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position.

Ligation, lig'a-sh'on, n. [L. *ligatio*, *ligatio*-nis. LIGAMENT.] The act of binding; a bond; a ligature.—Ligature, liga-tur, n. [L. *ligatura*.] Something that binds; a cord, thread, band, or bandage; a ligament; the act of binding; *mus.* a line connecting notes; printing, a type consisting of two or more letters or characters cast on the same body, as *A, B*; *surg.* a cord or string for tying blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage; a thread or wire to remove tumours, &c., by strangulation.—Ligatured, lig'at'urd, a. Bound by a ligature.

Light, lit, n. [A. Sax. *leht*, bright, shining, *leht*, *lit*, a light; D. and G. *licht*, Icel. *lys*, Dan. *lys*, Goth. *liuþath*; allied to L. *lux*, *lumen*, light, *lucis*, to shine, *luna*, the moon; Gr. *leukos*, white, *leucos*, to see; W. *lwg*, Gael. *leus*, light. *Lucin*.] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible; that from which this agent or force emanates, or is supposed to emanate; a radiant body, as the sun, the moon, a candle, &c.; mental or spiritual illumination; knowledge; information; a person who is conspicuous or eminent in any study; a model or example; the phenomena constituting day; hence, open view, public observation, publicity; a compartment of a window; the illuminated part of an object or picture; the point of view or position in which or from which anything is looked at or considered; aspect.—Northern lights, the aurora borealis. See under *Aurora*.—To stand in one's own light, to be means of preventing one's own good, or frustrating one's own purposes.—To bring to light, to bring to knowledge, detection, or discovery.—To come to light, to be detected; to be discovered or found.—a. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; white or whitish; not intense or deep, as a colour; not dark in hue.—*s. l.*—pret. & pp. *lighted*, sometimes *lit*. To set fire to; to kindle; to ignite; to set burning; to give light to; to fill or spread over with light; to show the way to by means of a light; to illuminate.—Lightable, lit'a-ble, a. Capable of being lighted.—Light-axe, n. A duty or

toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses, &c.—Lighten, lit'n, v. t. To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning; to give out flashes; to flash; to become lighter; to become less dark or gloomy; to clear.—v. t. To make light or clear; to dissipate darkness from; to illuminate; to enlighten; to flash forth.—Lighter, lit'er, n. One who or that which lights.—Lighthouse, lit'hous, n. A tower or other structure with a powerful light at top, erected as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos.—Light-keeper, n. One who has charge of the lights in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like.—Lightless, lit'les, a. Destitute of light; dark; not giving out light.—Lightness, lit'nes, n. Want of darkness or intensity; clearness.—Lightning, lit'n'ing, n. [From verb to *lighten*.] A flash of light the result of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.—Lightning-conductor, lightning-rod, n. A metallic rod attached to buildings or vessels to protect them from lightning by conducting it into the earth or water.—Light-ship, n. A ship anchored and hoisting a strong light to serve as a lighthouse.—Lightsome, lit'sum, a. Bright; light; gay; cheering.—Lightsofely, lit'sum-ly, adv. In a lightsome manner.—Lightsofeness, lit'sum-nes, n.

Light, lit, a. [A. Sax. *leht*, D. *licht*, G. *leucht*, Icel. *lys*, Dan. *lys*, light; allied to L. *levis* (whence *levity*), Gr. *leuchs*, Skr. *laghu*, light. Hence *light*, *lighter* (boat), *lights*.] Not heavy; having little weight; not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; easy to be performed; not difficult; easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons; swift; nimble; not dense or gross; not strong; not copious or vehement (a *light breeze*); inconsiderable; easily influenced by trifling considerations; *naut.* easy; volatile; trifling; gay; airy; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight (*light coin*); loose; sandy; easily pulverized (a *light soil*); having a sensation of giddiness; employed in light work (a *light porter*).—To set light by, to slight; to treat as of no importance.—To make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.—Lighten, lit'n, v. t. To make lighter or less heavy; to relieve of a certain amount of weight; to make less burdensome or oppressive; to alleviate.—Lighter, lit'er, n. A large open flat-bottomed barge, often used in lightening or unloading and loading ships.—Light-legged, a. Thievish; addicted to petty thefts: often applied to pickpockets.—Light-footed, a. Nimble in running or dancing; active.—Light-headed, a. Having dizziness or giddiness in the head; dizzy, delirious; thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.—Light-headedness, n. State of being light-headed; dizziness; giddiness.—Light-hearted, a. Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.—Light-headedness, n.—Light-horse, n. Light-armed cavalry.—Light-horseman, n. A light-armed cavalry soldier.—Light-infantry, n. Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions.—Lightly, lit'ly, adv. In a light manner; with little weight; nimbly; airily; easily; slightly; cheerfully; gaily.—Lightness, lit'nes, n. The condition or quality of being light; the opposite of heaviness; agility; briskness; levity.—Light, lit, n. pl. The lungs. (Colloq.—*Light* weight, a. Sporting, a man or animal below weight.—Light, lit, v. t.—pret. & pp. *lighted*, sometimes *lit*. [A. Sax. *lithan*, to descend, allight, from *leht*, light, not heavy; to alight from horseback or a vehicle is to make it lighter by relieving it of weight.) To descend, as from a horse or carriage (with *down*, *off*, *from*); to fly or fall and settle; to come to rest; to fall or come by chance; to happen to find; with *on* or *upon*.

Ligament, lin-a-ment, n. [*Ligo*—is from L. *ligam*, wood.] A loose wood or gallicolchum.

Lignosa, lig'us-us, a. [L. *lignosa*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody; woody.—Ligniferous, lig-a-fer-us, a. Producing

wood; yielding wood.—Lignification, lig-ni-fi-ka-sh'on, n. The act of lignifying; or the state of being lignified.—Ligniform, lig-ni-form, a. Like wood; resembling wood.—Lignify, lig-ni-fi, v. t.—*lignified*, lignifying. [L. *lignum*, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.—v. t. To become wood.—Lignin, lig'nin, n. A modification of cellulose; vegetable fibre.—Ligniperda, lig-ni-per-dus, a. [L. *lignum*, and *perdo*, to destroy.] Wood-destroying; said of certain insects.—Lignite, lig'nit, n. Fossil substance of brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture.—Lignite, lig'nit, a. Resembling lignite; resembling lignite.—Lignitiferous, lig-ni-ti-fer-us, a. Coal applied to strata containing beds of lignite.—Lignous, lig'nus, lig'nus, lig'nus, a. Lignaceous.—Lignum-vita, lig-num-vi'te, n. [L. wood of life, from its hardness and durability.] The popular name of a small West Indian and South American tree, the wood of which is valued for its extreme hardness.

Ligula, lig'ul, a. lig'ul, n. [L. *ligula*, a strap, from *ligo*, to bind. *Ligularis*.] Bot. a strap-shaped petal of composite flowers; the membrane at the base of a grass leaf.—Ligulate, lig'ul-ate, lig'ul-ate, a. Like a bandage or strap; bot. having the form of a ligula: applied especially to the ray florets of composite flowers.

Liguria, lig'ur, n. [Gr. *lignoposion*, *lignuria*.] A kind of precious stone (O.T.).

Ligurite, lig'ur-it, n. [From *Liguria*.] A kind of resin of an apple-green colour, occasionally speckled.

Like, lik, a. [A. Sax. *lic*, *galt*—D. *likt*, *galt*, Icel. *likt*, *galt*, G. *gleich*, Goth. *leika*, *galeis*, like. From A. Sax. *lic*, form, body (see *Lichnæus*). Hence the termination in *each*, *such*, *which*, and the *-ly* of adjectives and adverbs, as also the verb to *like*.] Equal; exactly corresponding; of the same kind; similar; resembling (like passions); probable; likely (it is *like* he will); feeling equal or disposed to.—*Had* like, was like; had nearly; came little short of. *Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance, as *childlike*, &c.—a. Some person or thing resembling another; an exact counterpart.—adv. In the same or a similar manner; similarly; likely; probably.—Likelihood, lik'li-hood, n. Likelihood; probability.—Likeliness, lik'li-ness, n. The condition or quality of being likely.—Likely, lik'ly, a. Like the truth; credible; probable (a *likely story*); giving a probability of something (I am *likely* to be from home to-morrow); suitable, well adapted, or convenient for some purpose.—adv. Probably; as may be expected or reasonably thought.—Likeminded, a. Having a like disposition or purpose.—Likem, lik'n, v. t. To make like; to cause to resemble; to compare; to represent as resembling.—Likeness, lik'nes, n. The condition or quality of being like; similarity; what exactly resembles something else; especially, a portrait.—Likewise, lik'wis, adv. and conj. In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Like, lik, v. t.—*liked*, *lik'ing*. [A. Sax. *lician*, *galtian*, to please, to suit, lit. to be like one's tastes; originally impersonal; D. *liken*, to suit; Icel. *lika*, to please, to like; from the adjective (which see).] To please or suit; need impersonally; to be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to take satisfaction in; to enjoy.—v. t. To be pleased; to choose.—a. A liking; a fancy; used chiefly in the phrase *like and dislike*.—Likable, lik'a-ble, a. Such as to attract liking; lovable.—Likableness, lik'a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being likeable.—Liking, lik'ing, n. Inclination; desire; satisfaction: often with *for* or *to* (an amusement to your *likings*).

Lilac, lil'ak, n. [Sp. *lilac*, Ar. *lilak*, *lilac*; Per. *lilac*; from a word meaning blue.] A beautiful flowering shrub with flowers generally bluish or white, originally a native of Persia.

Liliputian, lil-i-pu'than, n. A member of the diminutive race of beings described in

Swift's imaginary kingdom of *Lilliput* in Gulliver's Travels; a person of very small size.—*v.t.* Very small; pigmean.

Lilt, *lilt*, *v.t.* and *i.* [Akin to *lilt*.] To sing, especially in a cheerful manner; to give musical or harmonious utterance. [*Tenn.*—*v.* A song; a tune.]

Lily, *lily*, *n.* [A. Sax. *lilja*, from L. *lilium*, Gr. *lilium*.] The popular name of many bulbous plants with showy and fragrant flowers, as the white lily, orange-lily, tiger-lily, scarlet lily, &c.—*Lily of the valley*, a perennial plant with small white bell-shaped flowers.—*Lilaceous*, *lily-like*, *lily-like*.—*Lily-merits*, *n.* Same as *lily-merits*.—*Lily-faced*, *a.* Pale-faced.—*Lily-handed*, *a.* Having white delicate hands.—*Lily-hyacinth*, *n.* A bulbous plant with blue flowers, a kind of squill.—*Lily-livered*, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Shak.*]
—*Lily-white*, *a.* White as a lily.

Lilaceous, *li-mi'thus*, *a.* [L. *lilax*, *lilacis*, a snag, a snail.] Of or pertaining to the slugs or garden snails without shells.

Limb, *lim*, *n.* [A. Sax. *lim*, Icel. *limr*, Dan. and Sw. *lem*, a limb. The *b* is added as in *crumb*, *thumb*, &c.] One of the jointed members of the human body or of any animal; an arm or leg, more especially the latter; a pretty large or main branch of a tree.—*v.t.* To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear the limbs from.—*Limbbed*, *limb*, *a.* Having limbs; mostly in composition (large-limbed, short-limbed).

Limb, *lim*, *a.* [L. *limbus*, a border, edging, or fringe.] *Astron.* The border or outermost edge of the sun or moon; the graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, &c.; *bot.* The ordered or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.—*Limbate*, *limbat*, *a.* *Bot.* bordered, as when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

Limber, *lim'ber*, *a.* [Closely allied to *limp*, *pliant*, *faccid*.] Easily bent; flexible; *plant.*—*v.t.* To render limber or pliant.—*Limberness*, *lim'ber-ness*, *n.* The quality of being limber.

Limber, *lim'ber*, *n.* [Really a plural form from Icel. *limir*, *limir*, branches of a tree; akin to *limb*.] *Artill.* a carriage on two wheels with the ammunition boxes and shafts for the horses, attached to the gun-carriage, properly so called, of a field gun or cannon; *pl. thills*; shafts of a carriage [*local*].—*v.t.* To attach the limber to.

Limbe, *lim'be*, *n.* [It., from L. *limbus*, a hem or edge.] A region beyond this world in which, as was believed by some, the souls of those who have not offended by personal acts are detained till the final judgment; any similar region apart from this world; a prison or other place of confinement (colloq.).

Lima, *lim*, *n.* [A. Sax. *lma*, glue, cement—D. *lim*, Icel. *lim*, G. *leim*, glue; allied to *loam*, L. *limus*, slime, Skr. *li*, to be viscous.] A viscous substance for catching birds; bird-lime; a most useful caustic earth, obtained from chalk and other kinds of limestones, used in the manufacture of mortar and other cements, and as a manure to fertilize land; also mortar made with bird-lime; to entangle; to smear with bird-lime; to entangle or snare; to manure with lime; to cement or glue. [*Shak.*].—*Lima-burner*, *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.—*Limekiln*, *lim'kil*, *n.* A kiln in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.—*Lime-light*, *n.* A very powerful light produced by turning an oxyhydrogen flame on a hall of lime.—*Limestone*, *lim'ston*, *n.* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime.—*Lime-wash*, *n.* A coating given with lime-water; whitewash.—*Lime-water*, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.—*Limy*, *lim'i*, *a.* Smear with bird-lime; containing lime resembling or having the qualities of lime.

Lime, *lim*, *n.* [Formerly *lime*, from A. Sax. *lim*, D. and G. *limde*, Dan. Sw. Icel. *limd*, the tree.] The linden tree, a large and handsome tree, the wood of which is light and white, and is extensively used by carvers, musical-instrument makers, &c.

Lime, *lim*, *n.* [Fr. *lime*, from Per. *lim*, *limia*, whence also *limon*.] A species of tree cultivated in the south of Europe, and producing an inferior sort of lemon, used for flavouring punch, sherbet, &c.—*Lime-juice*, *n.* The juice of the lime, used, among other purposes, as a specific against scurvy.

Limit, *lim'it*, *n.* [Fr. *limite*, from L. *limis*, *limitis*, a bound or limit; allied to *limen*, a threshold; akin *limit*, *diminution*.] That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, utmost extent; *math.* a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never exceed.—*v.t.* To set limits or bounds to; to bound; to confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain; to narrow or confine the signification of; to apply exclusively (words or conceptions).—*Limitable*, *lim'i-ta-ble*, *a.* Capable of being limited.—*Limitarian*, *lim-i-ta'ri-an*, *n.* One that holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved.—*Limitary*, *lim'i-ta-ri*, *a.* Circumscribed or bounded in power or authority.—*Limitation*, *lim-i-ta'shon*, *n.* The act of limiting, bounding, or circumscribing; the condition of being so limited; that which limits; limiting circumstance; restriction; qualification.—*Limited*, *lim'i-ted*, *p.* and *a.* Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.—*Limited liability*, such liability as that of a company whose partners or shareholders are liable only for the amount of the shares subscribed.—*Limited monarchy*, a monarchy in which the monarch shares the supreme power with a class of nobles, with a popular body, or with both.—*Limitedly*, *lim'i-ted-ly*, *adv.* In a limited manner; degree.—*Limitedness*, *lim-i-ted-ness*, *n.*—*Limiter*, *lim'i-ter*, *n.* One who limits.—*Limitless*, *lim'i-tless*, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless; infinite.

Lima, *lim*, *v.t.* [Fr. *éclaircir*, from L. *illuminare*, to illuminate.] To draw or paint; to make a portrait or likeness of.—*Limner*, *lim'ner*, *n.* One who limns; a painter of portraits or miniatures.

Limosia, *li-mo'sia*, *a.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] *Med.* a ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limp, *limp*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *limp-halt*, *limp-halt*, limping-halt, *lame*; comp. L. G. *limpen*, to limp; Icel. *limpa*, weakness; allied to *limp*, Icel. *limpa*, and probably to *lame*.] To halt or walk lamely.—*n.* The act of limping; a halt in one's gait.—*Limpingly*, *lim'ping-ly*, *adv.* In a limping or halting manner.

Limp, *limp*, *a.* [Akin to *limp*, the verb, and to *limber*; comp. Skr. *limb*, to hang.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lacking stiffness; *faccid*.

Limpet, *lim'pet*, *n.* [O. Fr. *limpina*, a limpet; comp. Gr. *limpa*, *lepados*, a limpet.] A univalve mollusc with a conical shell, found adhering to rocks.

Limpid, *lim'pid*, *a.* [L. *limpidus*; allied to Gr. *limpo*, to shine, hence akin to *lamp*.] Characterised by clearness or transparency; clear and bright; translucent; transparent; said of water.—*Limpidity*, *lim'pid-ness*, *lim'pid-i-ty*, *lim'pid-ness*, *n.* The state of being limpid.

Limpy, *a.* Under *limps*.

Lina, *lina*, *lin*, *n.* [Gr. *linn*, W. *lyn*, a pool.] A catarrh or watery fall; the pool below a fall.

Linch-pin, *linch-pin*, *n.* [Lit. axle-pin, from A. Sax. *lynis*, an axle-tree; D. *lynse*, *lynse*, G. *lynse*, a linch-pin.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage or other vehicle from sliding off the axle-tree; an axle-pin.

Lincture, *lingk'tur*, *n.* [L. *lingo*, *linctum*, to lick.] A medicine to be taken by licking.

Linden, *lin'den*, *n.* [An ad. form from A. Sax. Icel. Sw. and Dan. *limd*, D. and G. *limde*, the linden. *Limx*, the tree.] The lime-tree.

Line, *lin*, *n.* [A. Sax. *lma*, a cord or line, from L. *linax*, a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, from *linax*, *linax*, *linax*, *linax*; Fr. *lign*, a line. *Linax*, a small rope or cord; a thread-like marking, as with a

pen, pencil, &c.; a stroke or score; a marking or furrow upon the hands or face; a mark traced or imagined to show latitude, longitude, temperature, or the like on a map or the globe; *the line* being specifically the equator; a row of things; a straight row of soldiers drawn up with an extended front; a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement; straight row of words or figures between two margins (a page of thirty lines); the words which form a certain number of poetical feet; a verse; an outline, contour, lineament (a ship of five lines); a short epistle, one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; course of thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object; a continuous or connected series, as of descendants from a common progenitor; a series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity (a line of ships to New Zealand); *fort. (pl.)* works made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy; as a measure, the twelfth part of an inch.—*Agonic lines*. *AGONIC*.—*Line of colimation*. *COLIMATION*.—*Visual line*, the line or ray conceived to pass from an object to the eye.—*Line of defence*, *mil.* the distance of any part of a fortification from the work that flanks it.—*Equinoctial line*, the equator; the lines along which resultant force acts.—*Isoclinical*, *isodynamic*, *isogonic lines*. See the adjectives.—*Meridian line*, a line drawn at any station to show the directions of true north and south.—*Troops of the line*, the ordinary infantry of an army.—*A ship of the line*, formerly a ship of seventy-four guns and upwards.—*Line of beauty*, a fanciful sort of graceful line, to which different artists have given different forms.—*Fraunhofer's lines*, the dark lines observed crossing a spectrum at right angles to its length, named after Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician who first thoroughly investigated them.—*v.t.*—*lined*, *lining*. To draw lines upon; to mark with lines or thread-like strokes.—*Liner*, *lin'er*, *n.* A ship of the line; also one of a line of ocean going ships.

Lina, *lin*, *v.t.*—*lined*, *lining*. [O. E. *line*, *flax* or linen, the original meaning being to double a garment with *linen*; ultimate origin same as that of preceding word.] To cover on the inside (to line a garment); to print in the inside of (to line one's purse).—*Lining*, *lin'ing*, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything; a substance of some kind forming an inside and strengthening layer.

Lineage, *lin'e-aj*, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *lign*, L. *linex*, a line. *LINE*.] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor; line of descent from an ancestor; race; progeny.—*Lineal*, *lin'e-al*, *a.* [L. *linealis*.] Composed of lines; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines (*lineal measure*).—*Lineally*, *lin'e-al-ly*, *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line of descent.—*Lineament*, *lin'e-a-ment*, *n.* [L. *lineamentum*.] The outline or contour of a body or figure, particularly of the face; a line of form or feature.—*Linear*, *lin'e-er*, *a.* [L. *linearis*.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; lineal; in *bot.* like a line in form; long and slender.—*Linear perspective*, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated.—*Linearly*, *lin'e-er-ly*, *adv.* In a linear manner.—*Lineate*, *lin'e-ated*, *lineolate*, *lin'e-at*, *lin'e-a-ted*, *lin'e-ate-lat*, *a.* *Bot.* marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

Linen, *lin'en*, *n.* [Properly an adj. signifying made of flax, from A. Sax. *lin*, *flax*, L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, *flax*; comp. *Armor. lin*, W. *lin*, *flax*.] Cloth made of flax; a flaxen fabric or material; underclothing in general, because chiefly made of linen or similar materials.—*made of flax*, or yarn from flax.—*Linen-drafter*, *n.* A person who sells linen goods by retail.

Ling, *ling*, *n.* [D. *ling*; Dan. and N. *lunge*; G. *lang*, *langfack*; so named from being

ling. A fish of the cod family, rather long in proportion to its thickness, abounding in the British seas, and salted and dried in great numbers.

ling, ling, n. [Icel. and Dan. *lyng*, heather.] Common heather.

Lingam, ling'gam, n. [Skr.] A conventional symbol of the male organ of generation, held sacred among the Hindus.

Linger, ling'er, v. [From *Sax. lengra*, compar. of *lang, long*; comp. the verb *lower*, from compar. of *low*.] To delay; to loiter; to lag or hang behind; to be slow to move or act; to hesitate; to remain long (the disease *lingers*).—*v. t.* To spend in a wearisome manner; with out or away.—**Lingerer, ling'er-er, n.** One who lingers.—**Lingering, ling'er-ing, p. and a.** Remaining or continuing long; protracted (a lingering disease).—**Lingeringly, ling'er-ing-ly, adv.** In a lingering manner.

Lingo, ling'gō, n. [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] Language; speech; a contemptuous term for language one does not understand. [Vulgar.]

Lingual, ling'gwāl, a. [L. *lingua*, the tongue, originally *lingua*; cog. with *E. tongue* (compar. *L. lacrima, E. tear*).] Pertaining to the tongue; pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue.—*n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue, as *l, r*.—**Lingual dental, ling-gwa-den-tal, a.** [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.] Uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t*.—*n.* A sound so uttered.—**Linguiform, ling-gwi-form, n.** Having the form or shape of a tongue.—**Lingvist, ling-gwist, n.** A person skilled in languages; one who knows several languages.—**Linguist, ling-gwis-ter, n.** A dabbler in linguistics.—**Linguistic, ling-gwis-tik, a.** Relating to language or to the affinities of language; philological.—**Linguistics, ling-gwis-tiks, n.** The science of language, or of the origin, significations, affinities, and application of words; comparative philology.—**Lingula, ling-gū-la, n.** [Lit. little tongue, from the shape of the valves.] A remarkable genus of brachiopodous molluscs found fossil in the early Silurian period and still living.—**Lingulate, ling-gū-lat, a.** Shaped like the tongue of a strap; ligulate.

Liniment, lin'i-ment, n. [L. *linimentum*, from *linio*, to anoint [*linere*, litterature, being from same stem].] *Med.* A species of soft ointment, of a stimulating or soothing character, to be rubbed into the skin.

Lining, n. Under *LINE*.

Link, link, n. [A. Sax. *lincan*, Sw. *länk*, Dan. *lænke*, Icel. *lænkr*, a link; *G. gelenk*, a joint, a link (from *lenken*, to bend).] A single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; something that serves to connect one thing or part with another; any constituent part of a connected series; *land-measuring*, a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7.92 inches; *each*, any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints.—*v. t.* To connect by, or as if by, a link or links; to unite or join.—*v. i.* To be joined or connected; with *together* or *in*.—**Link-motion, n.** Motion communicated by links, applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive-engine.

Link, link, n. [Origin uncertain, perhaps equivalent to *link*, the first part of *ink-stock*.] A torch made of tow or other materials, with tar or pitch.—**Link-boy, link-ma'n, n.** A boy or man that carries a link to light passengers.

Links, links, n. pl. [A. Sax. *lincan*, rising ground; same root as *L. civism*, sloping. *DECEASE*.] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore lying uncultivated. [Scottish.]

Linnaean, lin-ne-ā'n, a. Pertaining to Linnaeus, the celebrated botanist.

Linnet, lin'et, n. [A. Sax. *lincet*, Fr. *linet*, *linotte*, from L. *linna*, Sax.] One of the commonest of British singing birds, frequenting open heaths and commons.

Linosum, lin-ō'sū-m, n. [L. *linnum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.] A preparation of linseed-oil with chloride of sulphur, which when mixed with ground cork and pressed upon

canvas forms floor-cloth; the floor-cloth thus produced.

Linosed, lin'sed, n. [O.E. *linc*, flax. *LINE*.] The seed of flax.—**Linosed-cake, n.** The solid mass which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed, used as food for cattle and sheep.—**Linosed-meal, n.** Meal made from flax-seed.—**Linosed-oil, n.** An oil procured by pressure from the seed of flax.—**Linosy-woolsey, lin-sī-wūl-sī, n.** A fabric made of linen and wool; an incongruous mixture (*Shak.*).—*a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; of different and unsuitable ingredients.

Linstock, lin'stok, n. [For *linstock*, *linstock*, from D. *loos*, Dan. *lunta*, a match, and *stock*, a stick.] A staff with a croch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

Lint, lint, n. [A. Sax. *lincet*, L. *linimentum*, *linens*, flax. *LINE*.] Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

Lintel, lin'tel, n. [O. Fr. *linetel*, Fr. *linseau*, from L. *l. imitellus*, dim. from L. *imes*, *imitis*, a limit. *LIMIT*.] The horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or similar opening.

Lion, lion, n. [Fr. *lion*, from L. *leo*, *leonis*, a lion; Gr. *leōn*.] A well-known carnivorous animal, of a tawny colour, having a full-flowing mane in the male, and a tufted tail; a sign of the zodiac; Leo; an object of interest and curiosity (the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of the place); a usage derived from the time when the lions kept in the Tower of London were one of the chief sights to which strangers were taken.—**Lion's provider, a popular name for the jackal.—**Lion's share, the whole or a very disproportionate share in advantage.—**Lionel, lion-el, lion-el, lion-et, n.** A lion's whelp; a young lion.—**Lioness, lion-ess, n.** The female of the lion.—**Lion-hearted, a.** Having a lion's courage; brave and magnanimous.—**Lionism, lion-izm, n.** The attracting of notice as a lion; the treating of a person as an object of curiosity.—**Lionize, lion-iz, v. t.** To visit, as the objects of curiosity in a place; to treat as a lion or object of curiosity and interest.—*v. i.* To visit the objects of interest of a place.****

Lip, lip, n. [A. Sax. *lipp*—D. *lip*, Dan. and G. *lippe*; allied to verb *to lap*; Lith. *lupa*, Per. *lab*, Hind. *lab*, L. *labium*, lip; *labio*, to lap.] The name of the two fleshy or muscular parts (upper and lower) covering the front teeth in man and many other animals; something similar; the edge or border of something hollow (as a vessel, a wound); brink or margin.—*v. t.* To touch, as with the lip; to kiss.—**Lip-devotion, n.** Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.—**Lip-language, n.** Oral or articulate language, in contradistinction to the language of signs.—**Lipped, v. a.** Having lips.—**Lip-reading, n.** Understanding what one says from the movement of his lips; used in regard to the deaf and dumb.—**Lip-service, n.** A mere verbal profession of service.—**Lip-wisdom, n.** Wisdom in talk without practice.

Lipogram, lip'pō-gram, n. [Gr. *leipō*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.—**Lipogrammatist, lip'pō-gram-mat'ist, a.** Pertaining to lipograms.—**Lipogrammatism, lip'pō-gram-mat-izm, n.** The art of writing lipograms.—**Lipogrammatist, lip'pō-gram-mat-ist, n.** One who writes lipograms.

Lippitude, lip'i-tūd, n. [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blindness.

Liquate, lik'kwāt, v. t. and i.—**Liquated, liquat-ing.** [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*. *LIQUID*.] To melt; to liquefy; *vestal*, to separate from a less fusible metal by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable.—**Liquation, lik'kwā-shon, n.** The act or operation of liquefying.—**Liquescence, lik'kwā-shū-ent, n.** That which causes to melt.—**Liquescent, lik'kwā-shū-ent, n.** [L. *liquo*, to be fluid, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of melting or dissolving; a becoming liquid; the state of be-

ing melted.—**Liquefiable, lik'kwā-shū-ē-ā-ble, a.** Capable of being liquefied.—**Liquify, lik'kwā-shū, v. t.**—**Liquified, liquify-ing.** To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by heat.—*v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.—**Liquescency, lik'kwā-shū-ent, n.** The condition of being liquefied.—**Liquescent, lik'kwā-shū-ent, a.** [L. *liquesco*, to melt.] Melting; becoming fluid.

Liquor, lik'kōr or lik'er, n. [Fr. *lik*, liquor.] A beverage composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

Liquid, lik'wid, a. [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt, from root seen also in *lino*, to smear (whence *liniment*), *littera*, a letter (whence *letter*, *literature*, *obliterate*); Skr. *li*, to melt.] Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; fluid; not solid; flowing smoothly or easily to the surface; devoid of harshness; pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation; smooth in sound (a *liquid* letter).—*n.* A liquid; matter in the form of water, wine, milk, &c.; a non-elastic fluid; a letter or sound pronounced with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*.—**Liquidambar, lik'wid-am-bar, n.** [That is *liquid amber*.] A kind of fragrant gum or resin from several trees.—**Liquidate, lik'wid-it, v. t.**—**Liquidated, liquidat-ing.** [Fr. *liquider*, L. *liquido*.] To make liquid; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount; to adjust; to dissolve or clear off (debts or liabilities); to pay; *com.* to wind up, as the affairs of a firm or company, by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of profit and loss of each partner or shareholder, &c.—**Liquidation, lik'wid-it-shon, n.** The act of liquidating.—**Liquidator, lik'wid-it-ter, n.** One who liquidates; a person appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company.—**Liquidly, lik'wid-ly, adv.** The state or quality of being liquid.—**Liquidize, lik'wid-iz, v. t.** To make liquid.—**Liquidly, lik'wid-ly, adv.** In a liquid manner.—**Liquidness, lik'wid-ness, n.** The quality of being liquid.—**Liquor, lik'er, n.** [L. *liquor*, from *liquo*, to melt.] A liquid or fluid substance; often specifically, an intoxicating beverage; drink.—*In liquor*, intoxicated.—*v. t.* To moisten; to drench.—*v. i.* To drink, especially intoxicating liquor. [Colloq.]

Liquorice, lik'er-ia, n. [Fr. *liquorice*, L. L. *liquiritia*, from Gr. *glycyrrhiza*, *glycyrrhiza*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.] A perennial plant of the bean family, the roots of which supply a well-known sweet juice.

Lira, lī'ra, n. pl. lire, lī'ra. [From L. *libra*, a pound, whence also Fr. *livre*.] An Italian silver coin equivalent to a franc, or 100 ceni.

Lisk, lisk, n. [Dan. *lysk*, the groin.] The flap or groin. [Old and Provin.]

Lisp, lisp, v. t. [A. Sax. *lisp*, *lisp*, *lisp*; D. *lisper*, Dan. *lisper*, Sw. *lisp*, to lisp; G. *lispeln*, to whisper, to lisp.] To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *sh* or *zh*; to speak imperfectly, as a child.—*v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.—*n.* The habit or act of lisp; the habitual utterance of *sh* for *s*.—**Lisper, lisp'er, n.** One who lisps.—**Lispingly, lisp-ing-ly, adv.** In a lisp; in a lisp.

Lissomphaleus, liss-om-fā-lē-us, n. [G. *lissos*, smooth, and *cephalote*, brain.] Having the hemisphere of the brain smooth or with few surface convolutions; said of animals (bats, rodents, &c.).

Lissome, liss-ō-m, a. [For *lissosoma*, *LISSOM*.] Supple; flexible; lithe; nimble; active.—**Lissomness, liss-ō-m-ness, n.** State of being lissome.

List, list, n. [A. Sax. *list*, snare; Icel. *list*, Sw. *list*, Dan. *liste*, a list, a selvage; G. *liste*, a strip, a border; D. *lijst*, border, margin, catalogue.] The edge or selvage woven on cloth; a strip of cloth; a list; a limit or boundary; a line inclosing a field of combat or tournament ground; hence, pl. the ground or field inclosed for a combat or competition; a roll or catalogue (a *list*

- of names).—*Civil list*. Under *Civil*.—*v.t.* To enroll; to enlist; to fit or cover with list.—*v.i.* To enlist, as in the army.
- List**, list, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *lystan*, to wish (used imper.) from *lyst*, pleasure; so Icel. *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, D. *lysten*, from the noun. *lyst*.] To desire or choose; to be disposed; to please. [Sometimes impers with dative of a pronoun.]—*n.* *Naut.* an inclination to one side (the ship has a *list* to port).
- List**, list, *v.i.* [Original form of *listen*, which is a lengthened form from A. Sax. *lystan*, to listen, from *lyst*, hearing, like Icel. *lysta*, to listen, from *lyst*, an ear; allied to A. Sax. *lystian*, to hear; W. *clust*, an ear; L. *cluo*, Gr. *kyo*, to hear; and to E. *loud*.] To hearken; to attend; to listen.—*v.t.* To listen to.—*Listen*, list'n, *v.i.* To attend closely with view to hear; to give ear; to hearken.—*Listenr*, list'n-er, *n.* One who listens; a hearer.
- Listless**, list'les, *a.* [O. E. *list*, A. Sax. *lyst*, desire, pleasure. See *List*, to desire.] In different to or taking no pleasure in what is passing; languid and indifferent; uninterested; vacant.—*Listlessly*, list'les-li, *adv.* In a listless manner.—*Listlessness*, list'les-ness, *n.* The state of being listless.
- List**, list, *pret.* & *pp.* of *light*, to kindle; also sometimes of *light*, to alight, to chance.
- Litany**, lit'a-ni, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. *litaneia*, from *litaneuō*, to pray, *lita*, a prayer.] A solemn supplication used in public worship; a collection of short supplications in the *Book of Common Prayer*, uttered by the priest and people alternately.
- Litchi**, lich'i, *n.* A delicious fruit yielded by a tree belonging to China and the Malayan Archipelago.
- Liter**, lit'er-al, *a.* [L. *literalis*, from *littera*, a letter. *LITTERA*.] According to the letter or verbal expression; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact words; not free (a *literal* translation); consisting of or expressed by letters.—*Literalism*, lit'er-al-izm, *n.* The act of adhering to the letter; a mode of interpreting literally.—*Literalist*, lit'er-al-ist, *n.* One who practices literalism; an interpreter according to the letter.—*Literally*, lit'er-al-li, *adv.* The quality of being literal.—*Literalization*, lit'er-al-iz'a-shun, *n.* The act of literalizing.—*Literalyze*, lit'er-al-iz, *v.t.* To render literal; to interpret literally.—*Literary*, lit'er-ar-ee, *a.* In a literal manner or sense; according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively.—*Literatness*, lit'er-al-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being literal.
- Literary**, lit'er-ar-ee, *a.* [L. *litterarius*.] Pertaining to letters or literature; treating of or dealing with learning or learned men; engaged in literature; consisting in written or printed compositions (*literary property*).—*Literate*, lit'er-at, *a.* [L. *litteratus*.] Instructed; learned; lettered.—*n.* One who has received a certain university education, but has not graduated; a *literary man*.—*Literatum*, lit'er-at'im, *ode*. [L.] Letter for letter.—*Literato*, lit'er-at'o, *n.* A pl. *Literati*, lit'er-at'i. [It. *litterato*.] A literary man; a litterateur. [Rare in singular.]—*Literator*, lit'er-a-tor, *n.* [L.] A literary man; a litterateur.—*Literature*, lit'er-a-tur, *n.* [L. *litteratura*.] Learning; literary knowledge; literary productions collectively; the literary productions upon a given subject, or a particular branch of knowledge; the collective writings of a country or period; the class of writings in which beauty of style is a characteristic feature; belles-lettres; the literary profession; the calling of authors of books, &c.
- Lith**, lith, *n.* [A. Sax. *lith*—D. *lid*, Dan. *led*, Icel. *lithr*, Goth. *lithus*, limh, joint.] A limb; a joint; a symmetrical part or division; a member.
- Litharge**, lith'ar-j, *n.* [Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, stone, *argyros*, silver.] An oxide of lead, much used in assaying as a flux, and entering into the composition of the glass of common earthenware.
- Lithe**, lith, *n.* [A. Sax. *litha*, gentle; G. *litha*, *gelind*, Dan. *lid*, Icel. *lithr*, soft, mild; allied to L. *lenitas*, plant, *lenis*, mild (whence *lenity*). Hence *lithesome*.] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.—*Litheness*, lith'ness, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; limberness.—*Lithesome*, lith'sum, *a.* Pliant; limber.
- Lithia**, lith'i-a, *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The oxide of the metal lithium, of a white colour, acid and caustic; the formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body.—*Lithic*, lith'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of stone; pertaining to stone in the bladder.—*Lithium*, lith'i-um, *n.* The metallic base of lithia, of a silver-white lustre, the lightest of all known solids.
- Lithocarp**, lith'o-karp, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *karpōs*, fruit.] A fossil fruit.
- Lithodome**, lith'o-dōm, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, a dwelling.] One of those molluscous animals which make holes in rocks, shells, &c., in which they lodge.—*Lithodomus*, lith'o-dō-mus, *a.* Relating to molluscs which perforate stones, &c.
- Lithofractur**, lith-o-frak'tur, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *lithos*, and Fr. *fractur*, to fracture.] A powerful explosive compound composed of nitro-glycerine, siliceous earth, nitrate of soda, sulphur, &c.
- Lithogenous**, lith'o-jen-us, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *gēnō*, to produce.] Stone-producing; pertaining to animals which form coral.
- Lithographic**, lith'o-graph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphein*, to write.] To engrave or trace on stone and transfer to paper, &c., by printing.—*n.* A print from a drawing on stone.—*Lithographer*, lith'o-graph'er, *n.* One who practices lithography.—*Lithographic lithography*, lith'o-graph'ik, lith'o-graph'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone.—*Lithographic stone*, *lithographic slate*, a stony compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used for receiving the designs in litho; *aphy*—*Lithographically*, lith'o-graph'ikal-li, *adv.* By the lithographic art.—*Lithography*, lith'o-graph'ee, *n.* The art of writing or drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions from it on paper.
- Lithoid**, lithoid, lith'oid, lith'oid-al, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure.
- Lithologic**, lithologic, lith'o-logic, lith'o-logic-al, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of stones.—*Lithologically*, lith'o-logic-al-li, *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view.—*Lithologist*, lith'o-logic'ist, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.—*Lithology*, lith'ol-o-jee, *n.* The science or natural history of stones; the study of the mineral structure of rocks.
- Lithomarge**, lith'o-mar-j, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, L. *marra*, marl.] A term applied to varieties of clay of great fineness and capable of being fused into a soft slag.
- Lithotriptor**, lith'on-trip-ter, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribō*, to grind down.] Same as *Lithotritor*.
- Lithophagous**, lith'o-phag-us, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel; also, perforating stones, as certain mollusca.
- Lithophane**, lith'o-fan, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *phainō*, to show.] A style of ornamentation produced by impressing thin sheets of porcelain in a soft state with figures which become visible by transmitted light, as in lamps, windows, &c.
- Lithophotography**, lith'o-fot'og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.
- Lithophyl**, lith'o-phil, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phylon*, a leaf.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such.
- Lithophyte**, lith'o-fit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyton*, a plant.] A poly whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals.—*Lithophytic*, *Lithophytous*, lith'o-fit'ik, lith'of-it-us, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.
- Lithotint**, lith'o-tint, *n.* A tinted picture produced by lithography.
- Lithotome**, lith'o-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *temnō*, to cut.] A surgical instrument for cutting into the bladder in operations for the stone.—*Lithotomie*, *Lithotomeal*, lith'o-tōm'ik, lith'o-tōm'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.—*Lithotomist*, lith'o-tōm'ist, *n.* One who performs the operation of lithotomy.—*Lithotomy*, lith'o-tō-mi, *n.* The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
- Lithotripsy**, lith'o-trip-si, *n.* Same as *Lithotripsy*.—*Lithotriptist*, lith'o-trip-tist, *n.* Same as *Lithotrist*.—*Lithotriptor*, lith'o-trip-ter, *n.* Same as *Lithotritor*.
- Lithotrit**, lith'o-trit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and L. *tritus*, to grind.] The operation of crushing to pieces a stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotritor.—*Lithotritic*, lith'o-trit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lithotritry.—*Lithotritist*, lith'o-trit'ist, *n.* One who performs lithotritry.—*Lithotritor*, lith'o-trit-er, *n.* An instrument for breaking to pieces a stone in the bladder.
- Lithotypy**, lith'o-tip-ee, *n.* A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a form of type a composition which produces into a stony substance.—*Lithotype*, lith'o-tip, *n.* A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy. [L. *litigo*, *litigatum*—*lit*, litis, strife, dispute, and *ago*, to carry on.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to bring before a court of law for decision.—*v.t.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.—*Litigable*, lit'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being litigated or defended at law.—*Litigant*, lit'i-gant, *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.—*Litigation*, lit-i-ga-shun, *n.* The act or process of litigating; the proceedings in a suit at law; a lawsuit.—*Litigator*, lit'i-ga-tor, *n.* One who litigates.—*Litigious*, lit'i-j'us, *a.* The character of being litigious.—*Litigious*, lit'i-j'us, *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, from *litigium*, a dispute.] Inclined to go to law; fond of litigation; given to bringing lawsuits; contentious.—*Litigiously*, lit'i-j'us-li, *adv.* In a litigious manner.—*Litigiousness*, lit'i-j'us-ness, *n.*
- Litmus**, lit'mus, *n.* [From G. *lackmus*, D. *lakmoes*—*lack*, lacker, and *mus*, moss, palp, a colouring matter produced from certain lichens, used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalies.
- Litotes**, lit'o-tes, *n.* [Gr. *litoteis*, plainness, simplicity.] *Rhet.* a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city,' means 'of an illustrious or important city.'
- Litre**, lit'er, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *litra*, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61.928 cubic inches; the English imperial gallon being fully 44 litres.
- Litter**, lit'er, *n.* [Fr. *litière*, from L. *lectaria*, from L. *lectus*, a bed; same root as *lie*, *lay*.] A kind of frame for supporting a bed, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse; straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and other animals; articles scattered in a slovenly manner; scattered rubbish; a condition of disorder.—*v.t.* To furnish (animals) with litter or bedding; to spread straw, &c., for; to scatter in a slovenly or slovenly manner.—*v.t.* To lie or sleep in litter.
- Litter**, lit'er, *v.* [Comp. Icel. *litr*, the place where animals lay their young, from *lag*, a laying; Sc. *lacker*, the quantity of eggs a hen lays.] The young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth; a birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, &c.—*v.t.* To bring forth or give birth to; said of such quadrupeds as the sow, cat, rabbit, &c.—*v.t.* To bring forth a litter.—*Litterateur*, lit'er-a-tor, *n.* [Fr. *litterateur*.] A literary man; one who adopts literature as a profession.
- Little**, lit'l, *a.*—comparative *less*, superlative *least* (both from a different root; su-

perative very rarely *littled*. [A. Sax. *lytel*, D. *littel*, Icel. *litill*. Sw. *liten*, Dan. *liden*, *litte*, Goth. *leitila*, Icel. *litto*; same root as *low*.] Small in size or extent; not great or large; short in duration; small in quantity or amount; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or weight; slight; inconsiderable; small in mind; petty; mean; narrow.—A *little*, that which is little; a small quantity, space, &c.; small degree or scale; miniature.—A *little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent.—By *littles* and *littles*, by slow degrees; gradually.—adv. In a small quantity or degree.—*Littleness*, *lit'-nes*, n. The state or quality of being little.

Littoral, *lit'-o-ral*, a. [L. *littoralis*, from *litus*, *litorea*, the shore.] Pertaining to a shore; inhabiting the sea-shore.—*Littoral zone*, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark.

Lituate, *lit'-u-ate*, *lit'-u-ate*, *lit'-u-ate*, a. [L. *lituus*, a staff used by the augurs in taking omens, with a curled end.] Curled or bent at one end somewhat similar to a bishop's pastoral staff.—*Lituate*, *lit'-u-ate*, n. A fossil cephalopod shell of a spiral form at its smaller extremity.

Liturgical, *lit'-u-er-gal*, a. [Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitoo*, public, from *laos*, *laos*, the people, and *ergon*, work.] The ritual or established formula for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms.—**Liturgical**, *lit'-u-er-gal*, *lit'-u-er-gal*, a. Pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship.—**Liturgies**, *lit'-u-er-gies*, n. The doctrine or theory of liturgies.—**Liturgiology**, *lit'-u-er-gi-ol'-o-ji*, n. The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies.—**Liturgist**, *lit'-u-er-gist*, n. One who favours or adheres to a liturgy.

Live, *liv*, v. [*live*, *living*.] A. Sax. *livan*, to live or dwell. L. G. *leben*, Goth. *livan*, Icel. *lifa*, Dan. *leve*, G. *leben*, Goth. *livan*, to live; *akti live*; same root as *leave*, the original meaning being to be left, to survive.] To have life; to be capable of performing the vital functions; to continue; to remain still effective; not to perish; to pass or spend life in a particular manner; to conduct one's self in life; to regulate one's life; to abide, dwell, reside; to feed, subsist, be nourished and supported (to *live* on grass or insects); to acquire a livelihood; *Scrp.* To pass or spend (to *live* a life of ease).—*v. t.* To live down, to live so as to subside or give the lie to; to prove false by the course of one's life (to *live* down a calumny).—**Live**, *liv*, a. One who lives; one who resides; a resident; one who lives in a certain manner (the manner being expressed by an adjective).—**Living**, *liv-ing*, p. and a. Having life; not dead; producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening.—**Living force**, in physics, the force of a body in motion.—**Living rock**, rock in its natural place and condition.—**The living**, those who are alive.—*s. m.* Means of subsistence; livelihood; power of continuing life; manner of life; the beneficence of a citizen.—**Livingly**, *liv-ing-ly*, adv. In a living state or manner.—**Livingness**, *liv-ing-ness*, n. State of being alive.

Live, *liv*, a. (Short for *alive*, that is, 'in life'.) Having life; alive; not dead (a *live* ox; a *live* plant); ignited; not extinct (a *live* coal); vivid, as colour.—**Live salesman**, a person whose business it is to sell live stock.—**Live stock**, the quadrupeds and other animals employed or reared on a farm.—**Lived**, *liv-ed*, a. Having a life; long-lived, short-lived.—**Livelihood**, *liv-ing-hood*, n. [Corrupted from O.E. *lifode*, *lifod*, a. Sax. *ly-fada*, lit. life-leading, lead or course of life; from *lyf*, life, and *lida*, a leading, as in *lode*, *lodestone* or *loadstone*.] Means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance.—**Livelly**, *liv-ly*, *liv-ly*, adv. In a lively manner.—**Livelihood**, *liv-ing-hood*, n. The quality or state of being lively or animated.—**Livelong**, *liv-ing-long*, a. That endures long; lasting; durable.—**Livelong day**, day throughout its whole length; entire day.—**Lively**, *liv-ly*, a. Brisk; vivacious; active; animated; spirited; living; lifelike; strong, energetic, keen (a *lively*

faith or hope); fresh; bright; said of colours.—adv. In a lively manner.—**Live-oak**, n. A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber.

Liver, *liv-er*, n. [A. Sax. *lifer*, D. and Dan. *lever*, Icel. *lifer*, G. *leber*; root doubtful.] The glandular organ which in animals secretes the bile; in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity.—**Liver-colour**, *liv-er-coloured*, a. Of the colour of the liver; reddish-brown.—**Livered**, *liv-er-d*, a. Having a liver; used in composition (white-livered).—**Liver-ful**, n. A fluke-worm.—**Liverwort**, *liv-er-wort*, n. [From the appearance of the plants.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses.

Livery, *liv-er-ry*, n. [Fr. *livrée*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, from *livre*, pp. of *livrer*, to deliver, from L. *libero*, to liberate, LIAAAL.] Release; deliverance (*Mil.*); an allowance of food stakedly given out, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.; hence, the state of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate (to keep horses at *livery*); a distinctive dress in which the male servants of some person of position are clad; a distinctive garb worn by any body or association of persons; the body or association of persons wearing such a garb; characteristic covering or outward appearance (the *livery* of May, of grief).—*v. t.* To clothe in, or as in, livery.—**Livery-company**, n. A company of London liverymen.—**Liveryman**, *liv-er-ry-man*, n. One who wears a livery; a member of one of the free guilds or companies of the city of London.—**Livery-servant**, n. A servant who wears a livery.—**Livery-stable**, n. A stable where horses are kept for hire.

Livid, *liv-id*, a. [L. *lividus*, from *liveo*, to be black and blue.] Black and t'ue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.—**Lividity**, *liv-id-ness*, n. [From *liveo*, to be black and blue.] The state of being livid.

Livraison, *liv-rä-son*, n. [Fr., from *livrer*, to deliver, LIVERNY.] One of the parts or numbers of a book issued in parts.

Livre, *liv-er*, n. [Fr. from L. *libra*, a pound.] An old French money of account, superseded by the franc.

Lixivial, *lix-iv-i-äl*, *lik-siv'-äl*, n. a. [L. *lixivius*, made into *lye*, *lixivium*, *lye*, from *lix*, ashes.] Pertaining to *lye* or the water impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes; of the nature of *lye*; obtained by lixiviation.—**Lixivate**, *lik-siv'-ät*, *v. t.* To subject to the process of lixiviation.—**Lixivation**, *lik-siv'-ä-shun*, n. The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them taking up the salts and thus forming *lye*.—**Lixivium**, *lik-siv'-um*, n. *lye*, that is, water impregnated with alkaline salts taken up from wood-ashes.

Lizard, *liz-erd*, n. [Fr. *lézard*, from L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] The popular name of many four-footed, tailed reptiles; *wad*; a piece of rope with one or more iron thimbles in it for ropes to lead through.

Llama, *lä-mä* or *lyä-mä*, n. [A Peruvian word.] A hooped ruminating quadruped of South America, allied to the camel, but smaller and not having a hump.

Llanos, *lä-nös* or *lyä-nös*, n. pl. [Sp., from L. *planus*, level.] Vast and almost entirely level grassy plains in the northern part of South America.—**Llanero**, *lyä-ner-ö*, n. [Sp., from *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America.

Lloyd's, *loldz*, n. (Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally (from 1716) *Lloyd's* coffee-house.) A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping.—**Lloyd's List**, a London daily publication, containing information on shipping matters.—**Lloyd's Register**, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly.

Lo, *lo*, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *ld*.] Look; *no*; behold; observe.

Loach, *loach*, *loch*, n. [Fr. *loche*, a loach; origin unknown.] A small fish inhabiting clear streams in England, and esteemed dainty food.

Load, *lod*, n. [O.E. *lode*, a load, from A. Sax. *loda*, to load, pret. *lōd*, *lada*.] What is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; as much as can be carried at one time by any conveyance; a grievous weight; an encumbrance; something that burdens or oppresses the mind or spirits.—*v. t.* To charge with a load; to lay a burden on; to weigh down, oppress, encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance; to fill; to stuff; to make heavier for some purpose by adding special weight; to charge, as a gun with powder, or with powder and ball or shot.—*To load* a cane or a whip, to make it serve as a weapon by weighting it with lead or iron.—*To load* dice, to make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the opposite to come regularly up.—*To load* wine, to drug or hocus wine.—**Leader**, *löd-er*, n. One who leads.—**Lead-line**, n. *Wad*; a line on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks when not overlaid.

Leadstar, *löd-er-star*, n. [*Lode*, *load*, is from A. Sax. *lōd*, course, way (the termination of *livelihood*), from *lithan*, to go (akin to *lead*).] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially the pole-star.—**Leadstone**, *löd-er-stön*, n. An ore of iron; which possesses the property of attracting iron, and the power of communicating this property to iron and steel, thus forming artificial magnets; hence, a magnet.

Leaf, *lōf*, n. pl. *loaves*, *lōvz*. [A. Sax. *lāf*; Icel. *lāif*, Goth. *lāihs*, *lāifs*, O.H.G. *lāib*, G. *laub*, *laub*, allied to Rus. *ljab*, Pol. *liść*, bread, leaf. This word forms part of *lord*, *lad*, and *lammas*.] A regularly shaped or moulded mass of bread of some size; a conical lump of sugar.—**Leaf-sugar**, n. Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

Leaf, *lōf*, v. t. [The verb is from the noun *loaf*, G. *laufer*, D. *looper*, one that runs or gads about. Akin *leap*.] To lounge; to idle away one's time.—*v. t.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; to spend lazily.—**Loaf**, *lōf-er*, n. A lazy or disreputable lounge; a lazy fellow who picks up a living anyhow.

Loam, *lōm*, n. [A. Sax. *lām*; D. *leem*, G. *lahm*, loam, clay, allied to E. *lime*, and probably L. *limus*, slime, mud.] A rich soil composed of sand, clay, vegetable mould, &c.; a mixture of sand, clay, &c., used for moulding in iron-founding.—*v. t.* To cover with loam; to clay.—**Loamy**, *lōm-l*, a. Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam.

Loan, *lōn*, n. [A. Sax. *lān* (?), *laen*, a loan, from *lithan*, to lend; Icel. *lān*, Dan. *laan*, D. *leen*, a loan; same root as L. *laqueo*, to leave (whence *relinquish*).] *LEAN*. The act of lending or condition of being lent; a lending; that which is lent; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.—*v. t.* and *i.* To lend.—**Loanable**, *lōn-ä-äl*, a. That may be lent.—**Loan-office**, n. An office where money is lent, usually to be repaid by instalments; a pawnbroker's place of business.—**Loan-society**, n. A society established for advancing money to the industrious classes, and receiving back the same by instalments, with interest.

Loath, *lōth*, a. [A. Sax. *lōth*, hateful, odious; Icel. *lōthr*, Dan. and Sw. *löd*, O. H. G. *leit*, odious. Often written *loth*.] Filled with disgust or aversion; an unwilling; reluctant;averse.—**Loath**, *lōv*, *v. t.*—**loathed**, *loath-ing* [A. Sax. *lōthian*, to hate.] To feel disgust at; to have an extreme aversion of the appetite towards; to dislike greatly; to abhor.—*v. t.* To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.—**Loath**, *lōv-er*, n. One who loathes or abhors.—**Loathful**, *lōv'-ful*, a. Full of loathing.—**Loathing**, *lōv'-ing*, n. Extreme disgust, nausea, or aversion; abhorrence; detestation.—**Loathingly**, *lōv'-ing-ly*, adv. With loathing.—**Loathness**, *lōv'-ness*, n. Loathsomeness.—**Loathly**, *lōv'-ly*, a. Loathsome.—**Loathsome**, *lōv'-ness*, n. The state of being loath.—**Loathsome**, *lōv'-sum*, a. Causing to

loathe; exciting disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.—Loathsome, *loʊv̄ sum-ll, adv.* In a loathsome manner.—Loath-someness, *loʊv̄ sum-nēs, n.*
Loaves, *n.* pl. of *loaf*.
Loh, *lob, n.* [W. *lob*, a dolt; allied to *hub-ber*.] A dolt; a lout.
Lobe, *lobed*. Under *Loeb*.
Lohy, *lob'i, n.* [L. L. *lobia, lobium, &c.*, a portico, from O. H. G. *laubja, G. laube*, an arbour, from *laub*, a leaf, foliage. *Laar-Lodge* is another form of this word.] An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room; an entrance-hall; that part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly.
Lobe, *lob, n.* [Fr. *lobe*, L. L. *lobus*, from Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.] A round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; bot. a rounded projection or division of a leaf.—**Lobate**, *Lobated*, *lob'at, lob'ed, a.* Consisting of or having lobes; applied to the foot of a bird furnished at the side with a broad-lobed membrane.—**Lobed**, *lobd, a.* Lobate.—**Lobe-foot**, *n.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped.—**Lobe-footed**, *n.* Having the toes lobate or bordered with membranes, as the grebe.—**Lobiped**, *lob'ipod, n.* A lobe-footed bird, such as the coot.—**Lobular**, *lob'ul-er, a.* Having the character of a lobule.—**Lobulated**, *lob'ul-ated, a.* Consisting of lobules; having small lobed divisions.—**Lobule**, *lob'ul, n.* [Dim. of *lobe*.] A small lobe.
Lobelia, *lob'el'i-a, n.* [From Matthew *Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I.] A genus of beautiful plants belonging to the bell-flower family, a blue species being common in gardens.
Lobscouse, *lob'skous, n.* [For *lob-couse*, from *lob* and *couse*, that is, *couse* or dish for lubbers.] *Naut.* a hash of meat, biscuit, &c., baked.
Lob-sided, *lob'sid-ed, a.* Same as *Lop-sided*.
Lobster, *lob'ster, n.* [A. Sax. *loppstere*, *loppstere*, corrupted from L. *locusta*, a lobster, a locust.] The name of certain long-tailed (macrurus), ten-footed crustaceans with large claws, allied to the crabs, and used for food.
Lohular, *Lohule*. Under *Loos*.
Lohworm, *lob'werm, n.* The lugworm.
Local, *lo'kal, a.* [L. *localis*, from *locus*, a place, seen also in *lieu, lieutenant, allocate, collocate, couch, atone, &c.*] Pertaining to a particular place; limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; *med.* confined to a particular part or organ.—*n.* A local item of news; a local railway train, *n.* [Fr. *local*, a locality.] A locality.—**Localism**, *lo'kal-izm, n.* The state of being local; a local idiom or peculiarity of speech.—**Locality**, *lo'kal-i-ti, n.* Position; situation; place; district; geographical place or situation.—**Localization**, *lo'kal-i-sa'shon, n.* The act of localising.—**Localize**, *lo'kal-iz, v. t.*—*localised, localising.* To fix in or assign to a particular place; to discover or detect the place of.—**Locally**, *lo'kal-ly, adv.* With respect to place; in place.—**Locate**, *lo'kat, v. t.*—*located, locating.* [L. *loco, locatus.*] To set in a particular spot or position; to place; to settle.—*v. i.* To reside; to adopt a fixed residence.—**Location**, *lo'ka'shon, n.* The act of locating; situation with respect to place; place.—**Locative**, *lo'ka-tiv, a.* *Gram.* indicating place (a locative adjective; a locative case).—*n.* The locative case; a case expressing position.
Loch, *loch, n.* [Gael.; allied to *laks*.] A lake; an arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent land-locked.
Lochaber-axe, *loch-ab'er, n.* [From *Lochaber*, in Inverness-shire.] A weapon consisting of a pole with an axe at its upper end, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.
Lochia, *lo-ki'a, n.* [Gr. *locheta*.] The evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.—**Lochial**, *lo-ki'al, a.* Pertaining to the lochia.
Lock, *lok, n.* [A. Sax. *loca, loc*, a lock; Icel. *lok*, a cover, shutter; *luka*, to shut; Dan.

lukka, a lock, *lukke*, to lock; D. *lukten*, to shut.] An appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c., its main feature being a bolt moved with a key; the mechanism by which a firearm is discharged; a fastening together; a state of being closely entangled; a grapple in wrestling; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another.—*v. t.* To fasten with a lock and key; to fasten so as to impede motion (to *lock* a wheel); to shut up or confine with, or as with, a lock, or in an inclosed place; to close fast; to seal; to join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding; to embrace closely.—*To lock out*, to close the doors of an industrial establishment against the operatives; to throw out of employment, so as to bring workmen to the master's terms.—*To lock up*, to close or fasten with a lock; to confine; to restrain.—*v. i.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.—**Lockage**, *lok'aj, n.* Works which form the locks on a canal; toll paid for passing the locks.—**Locker**, *lok'er, n.* A close receptacle, as a drawer or small cupboard in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.—**Locket**, *lok'et, n.* [Dim. from *lock*.] A little case worn as an ornament, often pendant to a necklace or watch-guard.—**Lock-hospital**, *n.* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases: so called because the inmates were formerly kept in more or less strict confinement.—**Lock-jaw**, *n.* *Med.* a form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened, resulting from cold or a wound.—**Lock-keeper**, *lok'kep-er, n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.—**Lock-out**, *lok'ut, n.* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the masters, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, &c.—**Locksmith**, *lok'smith, n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.—**Lock-stitch**, *a.* A term applied to a sewing-machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together.—**Lock-up**, *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.
Lock, *lok, n.* [A. Sax. *locc*—D. and Dan. *lok*, Icel. *lokkr*, G. *locke*, a curl or ringlet.] A tuft of hair or wool; a tress; a ringlet; a tuft of hay or other like substance.
Locomotion, *lo-ko-mo'shon, n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion. LOCAL.] The act or power of moving from place to place.—**Locomotive**, *lo-ko-mo'tiv, a.* Pertaining to locomotion; moving from place to place.—*n.* A steam engine used for drawing carriages on a railway; a steam engine that runs on a road. Also called *Locomotive-engine*.
Loculament, *lok'u-la-ment, n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place. LOCAL.] Bot. the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.—**Locular**, *lok'u-l-er, a.* Bot. having one or more cells or loculi.—**Loculose**, *Loculous*, *lok'u-l-ös, lok'u-l-us, a.* Bot. divided by internal partitions into cells.—**Loculi**, *lok'u-li, n. pl.* A series of little cells or compartments.
Locum-tenens, *lo'kum-té-nenz, n. (L.)* One who temporarily acts for another; a deputy or substitute.
Locus, *lo'kus, n. pl. Loci, lo'si.* [L. LOCAL.] A place; specifically, geom. the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions.—**Locus standi**, recognized place or position; the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before any tribunal.
Locust, *lo'kust, n.* [L. *locusta* (whence *lobster*)] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers and crickets, and some of which appear in immense multitudes and eat up every green thing; the locust-tree.—**Locust-bean**, *n.* The sweet pod of the carob-tree.—**Locust-tree**, *n.* The carob-tree; also a name given to certain beautiful American trees, some of them now cultivated in Europe.
Locution, *lo-ku'shon, n.* [L. *locutio, locutionis*, from *loquor*, to speak. LOQUACIOUS.] A mode of speech; a phrase.

Lode, *lod, n.* [A. Sax. *lodd*, a way, a course, same as *load* in *loadstar, loadstone*.] An open ditch; a straight water channel; *mining*, a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein.
Loadstar, *n.* Same as *Loadstone*.
Loadstone, *n.* Same as *Loadstone*.
Lodge, *lodj, n.* [Fr. *log*, It. *loggia*, from L. L. *lobia*, *loar*.] A small house in a park, forest, or domain; a small country residence; a temporary habitation; a hut; a small house connected with a larger (a porter's *lodge*); a place where a society or branch of a society, as freemasons, holds its meetings; the body of members who meet at such a place.—*v. t.*—**Lodged**, *lodj-ed*.
Lodger, *lodj-er, n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.—**Lodging**, *lodj-ing, n.* A place of temporary rest or residence; a room or rooms hired for residence by a person in the house of another: often in this sense spoken of as plural.—**Lodging-house**, *n.* A house in which lodgers are accommodated.—**Lodgment**, *lodj-ment, n.* The act of lodging; accumulation of something deposited; deposition; *with*, the occupation of a position, as in a stage, by the besieging party.
Lodica, *lo'di-ku-l, n.* [L. *lodica*, a coverlet.] Bot. one of the scales which occur at the base of the fruit of grasses.
Loess, *lo's, n.* A German geological term, applied to an alluvial deposit in the Rhine valley, the Danube valley, China, &c.
Loft, *loft, n.* [Dan. *loft*, a ceiling, loft; Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*), air, sky, a loft; same root as the verb to *lift*; A. Sax. *lyft*, Sc. *lyft*, air, sky; hence, *a-loft*, Icel. *a-loft*.] The room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; also a gallery raised within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, &c.—**Loftily**, *loft'i-lly, adv.* In a lofty manner or position.—**Loftiness**, *loft'i-nēs, n.* The state or quality of being lofty or high.—**Lofty**, *lofti, a.* [From *loft*, *aloft*.] Much elevated in place; high; tall; elevated in condition or character; dignified; indicative of pride or haughtiness; proud; haughty; elevated in language or style; sublime; *elevated*.
Log, *log, n.* [Icel. *log*, a felled tree; D. Dan. and G. *log*, the nautical log; akin to *log*.] A bulky piece of timber unhewed; a large lump or piece of wood not shaped for any purpose; *naut.* a contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water, consisting essentially in a piece of board in form of a quadrant of a circle, loaded so as to float upright, which, being thrown from a ship, drags on the line to which it is attached and causes it to unwind at a rate corresponding to the ship's velocity; the record of a ship's progress; a log-book.—**Log-book**, *n.* *Naut.* a book in which are entered all particulars relating to the weather, winds, courses, &c., with any other matters relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered; a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.—**Log-cabin**, *Log-house*, *Log-hut, n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.—**Log-chip**, *Log-ship, n.* The log or board attached to the log-line.—**Log-glass**, *n.* A glass sand-glass used along with the log to obtain the rate of sailing.—**Log-line**, *n.* *Naut.* the line fastened to the log and wound on a reel, by means of which the rate of sailing is ascertained.—*nom.* The knots into which it is divided (see *Knorr*).
Log, *log, n.* A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing three-quarters or five-sixths of a pint.
Logan, *Loggan*, *log'an, n.* A rocking-stone:

a large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved.

Logarithm, *log-a-rithm*, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.] *Math.* the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or base) must be raised in order to produce another given number. Thus, in the common system of logarithms, in which the base is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3, because 10 raised to the third power is 1000. Many calculations are greatly facilitated by the use of logarithms, but for this special tables are required.—**Logarithmic**, **Logarithmical**, *log-a-rith-mik*, *log-a-rith-mi-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**Logarithmically**, *log-a-rith-mi-kal-li*, *adv.* By the use of arithms of logarithms.

Loggerhead, *log'z-her*, *n.* [From *log* and *head*; comp. *blockhead*.] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a species of turtle found in the south seas.—*To be at loggerheads*, to be engaged in a fight; to be involved in a dispute.—*To come to loggerheads*, to come to a quarrel.

Loggia, *loj'a*, *n. pl.* **Loggie**, *loj'o*. [It. *Loggia*.] *Italian arch.* a term applied to a gallery or arcade in a building running along the front or part of the front and open on one side to the air, on which side are a series of pillars or slender piers.

Logic, *loj'ik*, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; L. *logica*; Gr. *logiké* (*techné*, art, understood), from *logos*, reason.] The science of reasoning; the science of the operations of the understanding subservient to the estimation of evidence; the science whose chief end is to ascertain the principles on which all valid reasoning depends, and which may be applied to test the legitimacy of every conclusion that is drawn from premises; the art or practice of reasoning.—**Logical**, *loj'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic according to the rules or principles of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating.—**Logically**, *Logicallyness*, *loj'i-kal-li*, *loj'i-kal-nes*, *a.* The state or quality of being logical.—**Logically**, *loj'i-kal-li*, *adv.* In a logical manner.—**Logician**, *loj'i-sh'an*, *n.* A person skilled in logic.—**Logician**, *loj'i-sh'is*, *v. t.* To exercise one's logical powers.—**Logistic**, *Logistical*, from *logismos*, to calculate or reckon. 1. Pertaining to judging, estimating, or calculating.

Logogram, *loj'g-gram*, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *gramma*, a letter.] A single printing type that forms a word; a phonographic symbol that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word.—**Logographic**, *Logographical*, *loj'g-graf'ik*, *loj'g-graf'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to logography.—**Logography**, *loj'g-gra'fi*, *n.* A method of printing, in which a type forms a word, instead of forming a letter.

Logomachy, *loj'g-m'a-ki*, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, word, and *maché*, contest.] A contention about words; a war of words.—**Logomachist**, *loj'g-m'a-kist*, *n.* One who contends about words.

Logomania, *loj'g-m'a-ni-a*, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *mania*, madness.] A disease through which, while ideas remain clear, the power of associating these with the proper words is lost.

Logos, *log'os*, *n.* [Gr. word, speech, reason, from *lego*, to speak.] The Word; the Divine Word; Christ.

Logotype, *log'g-tip*, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, a word, and *typos*, impression.] A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *f*, *ff*, *o*, *oe*, &c.; a type containing a complete word.

Logwood, *log'wud*, *n.* [From being imported in *logs*.] A dark-red dyewood imported from Central America and the West Indies, much employed in dyeing and in calico-printing to give a black or brown colour.

Loin, *loin*, *n.* [O. Fr. *loigne* (Fr. *loigne*), from L. *lumbus*, the loin.] The part of an animal on either side between the false ribs and the haunch-bone; the part on either side of the trunk from the ribs to the lower limbs.

Loiter, *loj'er*, *v. i.* [Allied to D. *leideren*, to waggle or waver; perhaps to *laie*, like Ital. *laira*, to loiter, from *laie*, late; comp.

E. *liger*, from *long*.] To be slow in moving; to delay; to spend time idly; to hang about.—*v. t.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly; used with *away*.—**Loiterer**, *loj'er-er*, *n.* One who loiters.—**Loiteringly**, *loj'er-ing-li*, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

Lok, *lok*, *lok*, *lò'ki*, *n.* [Feel. *lò'ki*.] *Scandinavian myth.* the evil deity, the author of all calamities.

Loll, *loi*, *v. t.* [Akin to Ital. *lulla*, to loll, *lolla*, to lollie as a child.] To lie at ease; to lie in a careless attitude; to recline; to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog when hung out, as the tongue.—*v. t.* To snuff or hang out, as the tongue.—**Lollingly**, *loj'ing-li*, *adv.* In a lolling manner.

Lollard, *loj'ard*, *n.* [L. G. and D. *lollan*, *lullen*, to sing, from the practice of the original Lollards of singing dirges at funerals.] A member of a society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and blamed for holding heretical opinions; one of the followers of Wicliffe in England.—**Lollardism**, *Lollardy*, *loj'ard-ism*, *loj'ard-i*, *n.* The principles of the Lollards.

Lollipop, *loj'p-pop*, *n.* [From *loil*, to protrude; the tongue, and *pop*, probably same as *pap*, infants' food.] A kind of sugar confectionary which dissolves easily in the mouth.

Lombard, *lom'bard*, *n.* [L. L. *Longobardi*, lit. 'long beards,' being a latinized form of the German words for long and beard.] A native of Lombardy in Italy; an old name for a banker or money-lender. Hence —**Lombard Street**, in London, where a large number of the principal bankers, money-brokers, and hullion-dealers have their offices.—*Of* or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.—**Lombardic**, *lom'bard'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

Lomentum, *lom'ent*, *lom'entum*, *n.* *Bot.* an indehiscent legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse division between every two seeds.—**Lomentaceous**, *lom'en-tà'shu*, *a.* Bearing lomentos; pertaining to a loment.

Londoner, *lund'un-er*, *n.* A native or citizen of London.—**London-clay**, *n.* *Geol.* the most considerable of the eocene tertiary formations of Britain; so called from being found under and around the metropolis.—**London-people**, *n.* A pretty British plant, common in cottage gardens.—**London-white**, *n.* White lead.

Lone, *lon*, *a.* [A contr. from *alone*.] Solitary; retired; unrequited; without any companion or fellow; not having others near; single; unmarried, or in widowhood.—**Loneliness**, *lon'li-nes*, *n.* The condition of being lonely.—**Lonely**, *lon'li*, *a.* Unfrequented by men; retired; sequestered; not having others near; apart from fellows or companions; sad from want of companionship or sympathy.—**Loneness**, *lon'nes*, *n.* The state of being lone; solitude; seclusion.—**Loneness**, *lon'nes*, *a.* Dreary from want of company or animation; lonely.—**Loneliness**, *lon'nes-li*, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.—**Loneliness**, *lon'nes-li*, *n.*

Long, *long*, *a.* [A Sax. *lang*, *long* = D. *Dan.* and G. *lang*, feel. *langr*, Goth. *lappo* (*lange*); same as (but not borrowed from) L. *longus*, long. Hence verb to *long*, *alongo*, *belong*, *length*, *ling*, *linger*, &c.] Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length; opposed to *short*, and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide*; drawn out or extended in time; lasting during a considerable time; continued or protracted; extended to any specified measure; having certain linear extent (a yard long; a mile long); occurring after a protracted interval; late; containing much verbal matter (a long speech or book).—**Long home**, the grave or death. (O. T.)—*In the long run*, in the ultimate result.—**Long cloth**, a kind of fine cotton or calico fabric.—**Long clothes**, a baby's dress, which reaches much below the feet.—**Long Arm**, a fictitious or pretended firm, consisting of swindlers who order goods without any intention of paying.—*a.* Something that is long.—*The long and the short, or the short and the long*, the

sum of a matter in a few words; the whole.—*adv.* To a great extent in time; at a time far distant, either prior or posterior (not long before or after); throughout; without intermission (in such phrases as all my life long, forty years long).—**Long-age**, *n.* A time long or far past. (Poet.)—**Long-boat**, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.—**Long-bow**, *n.* The old English archer's weapon, measuring about 6 feet long, the arrow being usually half the length of the bow.—*To draw the long bow*, to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.—**Long-dozed**, *n.* Thirteen.—**Longhand**, *long'hand*, *n.* Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *short-hand*, *phonography*, or *stenography*.—**Long-headed**, *a.* Having a long head; dolichocephalic; shrewd; far-seeing; discerning.—**Long-hundred**, *n.* One hundred and twenty.—**Longish**, *long'ish*, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.—**Long-lived**, *long'liv'd*, *a.* Having a long life or existence; lasting long.—**Long-measure**, *n.* Measure of length; lineal measure.—**Longness**, *long'nes*, *n.* Length.—**Long-primer**, *n.* A printing type of a size between annullica and bourgeois.—**Long-sighted**, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; far-seeing; sagacious; of acute intellect.—**Longsum**, *long'sum*, *o.* Tiresome on account of length; tedious.—**Longspan**, *long'span*, *n.* A span or extended to a great length; tedious.—**Long-suffering**, *o.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.—**Long-tempered**, *o.* Patience of offence.—**Long-tongued**, *o.* Loquacious; prating; talkative.—**Longways**, *Longwise*, *long'wá*, *long'wis*, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise.—**Long-winded**, *o.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

Long, *long*, *v. t.* [A Sax. *langian*, to lengthen, to long, from *lang*, long; similarly Ital. *lunga*, *to prolong*, to wish for.] To desire earnestly or eagerly; usually followed by the infinitive, or *for* or *after*; to have an eager appetite; to have a morbid craving; usually followed by *for*.—**Longer**, *long'er*, *a.* One who longs.—**Longing**, *long'ing*, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or morbid appetite.—**Longingly**, *long'ing-li*, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

Longan, *long'an*, *n.* A delicious Asiatic fruit akin to the litchi.

Longeaval, *long'e-va-val*, *long'e-va-val*, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *evam*, age.] **Long-lived**.—**Longevity**, *long'ev-iti*, *n.* [L. *longævitas*.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

Longicorn, *long'i-korn*, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] Long-horned; applied to certain insects of the beetle family, from the length of their antennae.

Longimetry, *long'im-et-ri*, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The measurement of distances or lengths.

Longing, *Longingly*, *Long*, *Long*, *v. t.* **Longipennate**, *long'ip-en-nat*, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, *penna*, a wing.] Having long wings; said especially of a family of aquatic birds, including the albatross, gulls, terns, &c.

Longirostral, *long'i-ro-stral*, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a long bill; applied to wading birds with long slender, soft bills, such as the snipes, sandpipers, &c.

Longitude, *lon'ji-tud*, *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long, *lovo*.] Length; measure along the longest line; *geog.* distance (in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in miles) on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or parallel of latitude, the meridian of Greenwich being selected as a starting-point, and called the first meridian, and longitude being called *east* or *west* accordingly; *astron.* distance measured on the ecliptic from the first point of Aries.—**Longitudinal**, *lon'ji-tu'di-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to longitude; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across*.—**Longitudinally**, *lon'ji-tu'di-nal-li*, *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; lengthwise.

Loe, *lo*, *n.* [Originally called *lonterino*, Fr. *lonterin*, the meaningless refrain of a famous song.] A game at cards, formerly

played with five cards, now commonly w 1 three.—**Loe-table**, n. A round table for a sitting-room, often used for playing at loe. **Looby**, ló'bi, n. [Allied to *lob*, *lobber*; *W. ludi*, a looby; *lob*, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. **Look**, lúk, v.t. [A. Sax. *lōcian*, to look; akin Prov. G. *luogan*, O. I. G. *luogan*, *luogan*, to look, G. *loch*, a hole.] To direct the eye toward an object; to gaze; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to have expectation or anticipation; to expect; to take heed or care; to mind; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front; to appear; to have a particular aspect; to give certain indications; to have or assume any air or manner.—**To look about**, to look on all sides or in different directions.—**To look after**, to tend; to take care of; to seek; to search for.—**To look down on** or **upon**, to regard as inferior; to regard with contempt; to despise.—**To look for**, to expect (to look for news); to seek or search for.—**To look into**, to inspect closely; to examine.—**To look upon**, to regard; to consider; to think or judge.—**To look over**, to examine one by one.—**To look out**, to be on the watch.—**To look to**, to watch; to take care of; to depend on for fulfilling some expectation.—**To look through**, to see through; to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding; to take a view of the contents of.—**v.t.** To express or manifest by a look.—**To look up**, to search for and discover.—**To look up to**, to search for and find; to pay a visit to. [Colloq.]—**s.** Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; the act of looking or seeing.—**Looker**, lúk'ér, n. One who looks.—**A looker on**, a mere spectator.—**Looking-for**, n. Anticipation; expectation.—**Looking-glass**, n. A glass silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it; a mirror.—**Look-out**, n. A careful looking or watching for any object or event; a place from which such observation is made; the person or party watching. **Loom**, lóm, n. [O.E. *lōme*, A. Sax. *lōma*, tool, utensil, vessel; connections unknown. Hence *Astr.-loom*.] A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth, being either driven by the person weaving (a *hand-loom*) or driven and worked by steam or other motive-power (a *power-loom*); that part of an ear which is within the boat when used in rowing. **Loom**, lóm, v.t. [Icel. *lōma*, to shine, *lōmi*, a ray; A. Sax. *lōdman*, *lōma*, a ray or beam.] To appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; to show large in darkness or fog; said of distant objects; to appear to the mind faintly or as at a distance.—**Looming**, lóm'ing, n. The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects in particular states of the atmosphere. **Loon**, lón, n. [Same word as O. D. *loen*, a stupid man.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless fellow. [*Sax.*] **Loon**, lón, n. [O.E. *lōon*, Dan. *lōon*, Icel. *lōmr*, G. *lōhne*, *lōmme*, a loon.] A bird, the great northern diver. **Loop**, lóp, n. [Fr. *loup*, Gael. *lúb*, *luid*, loop, noose, thong, &c.] The doubled part of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose; a bait; anything resembling a loop, as the bend of a river.—**v.t.** To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops.—**Loop-line**, n. A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again. **Loop**, lóp, n. [G. *luppe*, a loop, akin *luppen*, rennet; same root as E. *leap*, D. *loopen*, to run; comp. *run*, in sense of melting.] A mass of half-melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer. **Loophole**, lóp'hól, n. [D. *loopen*, to peep.] A small aperture in the wall of a fortification through which small arms are fired at an enemy; a hole that gives a passage or the means of escape; *fig.* an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.—**Loopholed**, lóp'hóid, a. Full of holes or openings for escape.—**Loop-light**, n. A small narrow light or window; a loophole for the admission of light. **Loose**, los, a. [A. Sax. *lōts*, D and G *los*,

Dan. *Sw. lōs*, Icel. *laus*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty; same as term. *less*. *Loose*, *loos*, are closely allied.] Not attached together or to something fixed; untied; not fastened or confined; *fig.* free from ties; not tight or close (a loose garment); not dense, close, or compact (loose texture); not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; lax; careless; unconnected; rambling; having lax bowels; dissolute; unchaste.—**To break loose**, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence; *fig.* to cast off moral restraint.—**To let or set loose**, to free from restraint or confinement. Used substantively in the phrases:—**On the loose**, escaped from restraint; leading a loose life.—**To give a loose**, to give free vent. [*Thack.*—**v.t.**—**loosed**, *loosing*.] [Partly from the adj., partly from the allied A. Sax. *lōsian*, to set free.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to set free; to liberate; to relax; to loosen; to free from obligation, burden, or the like.—**Loose-box**, n. A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied.—**Loosely**, ló'sl, adv. In a loose manner; laxly; slack to carelessly; negligently; dissolutely.—**Loosen**, ló'sn, v.t. To make loose; to untie; to undo or unbind; to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness.—**v.t.** To become loose.—**Loosener**, ló'sn-ér, n. One who or that which loosens.—**Looseness**, ló'sn-és, n. The state of being loose or relaxed; slackness; laxity; dissoluteness. **Loot**, lot, n. [Hind. *lot*, plunder.] Booty; plunder; especially such as is taken in a sacked city.—**v.t.** To plunder, as a sacked city; to ransack in search of plunder.—**Looter**, ló'tér, n. One who loots. **Loover**, ló'v-ér, n. *Loovax*. **Lop**, lóp, v.t.—**lopped**, *lopping*. [Akin O. D. *luppen*, to maim.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything or superfluous parts; to trim by cutting.—**s.** The act of lopping; that which is lopped off.—**Lopper**, lóp'ér, n. One that lops. **Loppy**, lóp'pí, n. [Allied to *lap*.] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits.—**Lop-eared**, a. Having pendulous ears.—**Loppy**, lóp'pí, a. Hanging loose; pendulous.—**Lop-sided**, a. Heavier at one side than the other; lying or inclining to one side. **Lophobranchiate**, ló'fó-brang'ki-át, a. [Gr. *lōphos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*, gills.] Having the gills disposed in tufts along the branchial arches, as in the pipe-fish and hippocampus. **Lophophore**, ló'fó-fór, n. [Gr. *lōphos*, a crest, and *phérō*, to carry.] Zool. the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne. **Loquacious**, ló-kwá'sh'ns, a. [L. *loquax*, *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak; Skr. *lap*, to speak, to talk; seen also in *loquution*, *colloquy*, *eloquent*, *obloquy*, &c.] Talkative; given to continual talking; prating.—**Loquaciously**, ló-kwá'sh'ns-lí, adv. In a loquacious manner.—**Loquaciousness**, *Loquacity*, ló-kwá'sh'ns-nes, ló-kwá'sh'ns-tí, n. The quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. **Loquat**, ló'kwat, n. A Chinese and Japanese evergreen tree of the apple family, yielding a fruit the size of a large gooseberry, with the flavour of an apple. **Lorain**, ló'rát, a. [L. *lorum*, a thong, a strap.] Bot. shaped like a thong or strap. **Lorcha**, lór'cha, n. A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns, and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk. **Lord**, lord, n. [O.E. *lōwerd*, *lōwerd*, &c., A. Sax. *lōd*, a lord, from *ald*, bread, a loaf, and *weard*, E. *ward*, that is breadward. *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element.] A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a lady's husband; a ruler, governor, monarch; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title in Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus entitled to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls; an honorary title of certain official personages, generally as part of a designation (*Lord Chancellor*, *Lord-mayor*, *Lord-provost*). Also, and in this usage

always with a capital letter, a designation of the Supreme Being; Jehovah or applied to Christ, especially in the expression *our Lord*.—**The Lord's Supper**, the sacrament of the eucharist.—**Lords of Session**, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.—**Lords temporal**, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**House of Lords**, that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house.—**v.t.** To dominate; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* (to lord it over *no*).—**Lord-lieutenant**, n. An official of high rank representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county.—**Lordlike**, lór'dlík, a. Becoming a lord; haughty; proud.—**Lordliness**, lór'dlí-nes, n. The state or quality of being lordly.—**Lordling**, lór'dlíng, n. A little or diminutive lord.—**Lordly**, lór'dlí, a. Pertaining to lordship, or suitable for a lord; *intrans.* liberally; haughtily; imperiously.—**Lord's-day**, n. The first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lordship**, lór'dshíp, n. The state or quality of being a lord; (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title given to a lord; a title used in addressing judges and certain other persons in authority and office; dominion; sovereignty; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction. **Lore**, lór, n. [A. Sax. *lōr*, from stem *c. laerus*, to teach; D. *leer*, Dan. *lære*, G. *lehre*, *lore*, Lxan.] The store of knowledge which exists regarding anything; learning; erudition; knowledge. **Lore**, lór, n. [L. *lorum*, a strap.] *Ornith.* the space between the bill and the eye of a bird; *entom.* a horny process observed in the mouth of some insects. **Lorgette**, lór-nyet, n. [Fr., from *lorgner*, to spy or peep.] An opera-glass. **Loric**, lór'ík, n. [Originally a corselet of leather thongs, from *lorum*, a thong.] An ancient Roman cuirass or corselet; a kind of lute or clay with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire, as in chemical processes; *ool.* the protective case with which certain infusoria are provided.—**Loricated**, lór'ík-át, v.t.—**loricated**, *loricating*. To cover with some protective covering or crust.—**Loricated**, lór'ík-át, n. A flat, covered or plated oval covering, with plates or mail.—**Lorication**, lór'ík-át'sh'ón, n. The act of loricating; a protective crust or covering. **Lorikeet**, lór'ík-ét, n. [A dim. of *loris*, formed on the type of *parrakeet*.] The name of certain small Australian birds belonging to the parrot tribe. **Loriot**, lór'í-ót, n. [Fr. *loriot*, for *loriot*, *Poriot*, from *l. aureolatus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The golden oriole of Europe. **Loria**, lór'ía, n. [Native name.] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemur. **Lorna**, lór'n, a. [An old or poetic pp. of *loss*.] **FORLORN.** Undone; forsaken; forlorn. **Lorrie**, **Lorry**, lór'l, n. [Comp. Prov. E. *lorry*, to pull or drag.] A small cart or wagon such as is used on tramways in mines; a long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods. **Lory**, lór'i, n. [Malay *lori*.] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage. **Loss**, lós, v.t.—**lost** (pret. & pp.), *losing*. [A. Sax. *lōsian*, to become loose, to lose, from *los*, *loss*, also *lōsan*, to lose, usually in the compound form *forlōsian*, like Goth. *fratuisan*, Dan. *forlōse*, D. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*.] The old pp. was *loren*, hence E. *lorn*.] To cease to have in possession, as through accident; to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally; to cease to possess; to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest; not to be able to find; to miss; to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness; to cease or fail to see or hear.—**To lose one's self**, to lose one's way; to be bewildered.—**To lose one's temper**, to become angry.—**To lose sight of**, to cease to see; to overlook; to omit to take into calculation.—**v.t.** To forfeit anything in contest; to fail in a competition; not to win; to suffer by

comparison.—**Losser**, ló'sér, n. One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.—**Lossing**, ló'sing, g. Causing or incurring loss.—**Lossingly**, ló'sing-li, adv. In a losing manner.—**Loss**, los, n. [A Sax. *los*, damage.] The act of losing something; privation from a thing being lost; deprivation; forfeit; failure to win or gain; that which is over-quantity or amount lost; defeat; cost; throw; ruin; misuse; failure to utilize (loss of time).—**To bear a loss**, to make it good; also, to sustain it without sinking under it.—**To be at a loss**, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.—**Lost**, ló'st, p. and a. Parted with; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; missing (a lost book or sheep); forfeited, as in an unsuccessful contest; not gained (a lost prize, a lost battle); not employed or enjoyed; mispent; squandered; wasted; having wandered from the way; bewildered; perplexed; ruined; undone; wrecked or drowned at sea; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery (lost to shame); no longer perceptible to the senses; not visible (a person lost in a crowd).—**The lost**, those who are doomed to misery in a future state.

Lot, lot, n. [A Sax. *lot*, from *lota*, to get by lot; D. *lot*, Dan. *lot*, Icel. *lotur*, G. *los*, Goth. *lot*, lit. Hence *alot*; akin *lottery*.] Something selected by or falling to a person by chance, and adopted to determine his fate, portion, or conduct; the part, fate, or fortune which falls to one by chance; part in life allotted to a person; a distinct portion or parcel (a lot of goods); a large or considerable quantity or number (a lot of people); often in plural in same sense (he has lots of money).—**To cast one's lot with**, to connect one's fortunes with.—**To cast lots**, to throw dice or use similarly some other contrivance to settle a matter as by previous agreement determined.—**To draw lots**, to determine an event by drawing so many lots from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawers.—**s. lotted, lotting**. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

Loth, lóth, g. [See **LOAVE**.] Unwilling; not inclined; reluctant; loath.

Lothario, ló-thá-ri-ó, n. [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*.] A gay libertine; a seducer of female virtue; a gay deceiver.

Lotion, ló'shon, n. [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash. **LAVE**.] A wash or fluid preparation for improving the complexion, &c.; a fluid applied externally in cutaneous diseases to relieve pain, and the like.

Loto, ló'to, ló'tó, n. [It. *lotto*, lottery.] A game of chance, played with a series of balls or knobs, numbering from one to ninety, with a set of cards or counters having corresponding numbers.

Lottery, lot'é-ri, n. [Fr. *loterie*. **LOT**.] Allotment or distribution by lots or chance; a procedure or scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot; the drawing of lots.

Lotus, ló'tus, ló'tús, ló'tú, n. [Gr. *lótos*.] A name vaguely applied to a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition; especially, a tree, the fruit of which was fabled among the ancients to be eaten by the Greeks to have the property of making people forget their country and friends and to remain idle in the lotus-land; a name also applied to the Egyptian water-lily and other plants.—**Lotophaagi**, ló'tó-fá-ji, n. pl. [Lit. lotus-eaters.] The name of a mythological people who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree.—**Lotus-eater**, **Lotus-eater**, n. One of the Lotophaagi.—**Lotus-land**, **Lotus-land**, n. The country of the lotus-eaters.

Loud, loud, a. [A Sax. *lūd*, loud; O. Sax. O. Fris. *lūd*, D. *luid*, G. *laut*, loud; Icel. *ljúða*, G. *laut*, sound; akin *liuten*; cog. Gr. *lypō*, to hear, *lytos*, famous; L. (*melitrus*, famous; laus, praise, whence E. *laud*.)] Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; making use of high words; clamorous; vehement; flashy; showy; colloquially applied to dress or manner.—**adv.** Loudly.—**Loudly**, loud-li, adv. In a loud manner; with great sound or noise; noisily; clam-

orously; vehemently.—**Loudness**, loud'nes, n. The quality of being loud; noise; clamour.

Lough, lok, n. The Irish form of *Lake*.

Louis-d'or, ló-d-dor, n. [Fr., a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., and ranging in value from about 16s. 7d. to 18s. 6d. sterling.

Lounge, lounj, v. t.—**lounge**, **loungeing**. [O. E. *luggan*, an awkward, slow-moving fellow, from O. Fr. *longis*, *longin*, a lout, from *long*, L. *longus*, long.] To dawdle or loiter; to spend the time in idly moving about; to recline in a lazy manner; to loiter.—**s.** A sauntering or strolling; the act of reclining at ease or loitering; a place which idlers frequent; a kind of couch or sofa.—**Lounge**, loun'jer, n. One who lounges.—**Loungeing**, loun'ing, a. Pertaining to a lounge; loitering.

Louse, lous, n. pl. **Lice**, lis. [A Sax. *lusa*, pl. *lisa*, Dan. *lus*, Icel. *lús*, G. *laus*, perhaps from root of *lose*.] The common name of various wingless insects, parasitic on man and other animals.—**s.** (*lous*)—**loused**, **lousing**. To clean from lice.—**Loudly**, ló'si-li, adv. In a lousy manner.—**Lousiness**, ló'si-nes, n. The state of being lousy.—**Lousy**, ló'si, a. Swarming with lice; infested with lice.

Lout, lout, v. t. [A Sax. *lutan*, to bow or stoop; Icel. *luta*, Dan. *luda*, to stoop; same root as *lute*.] To bend, bow, or stoop down.—**s.** A mean awkward fellow; a humpkin; a clown.—**Loutish**, lout'ish, a. Clownish; rude; awkward.—**Loutishly**, lout'ish-li, adv. In a loutish manner.—**Loutishness**, lout'ish-nes, n.

Louvre, **Loover**, **Lover**, ló'v-er, n. [Fr. *lover*, *lovier*, a lover; a word of which the origin is unknown.] A dome or turret rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment, formed open at the sides, and intended to allow the smoke to escape.—**Louvre window**, a window partially closed by sloping boards or bars called *louvre boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *louver boards*), placed across so as to admit air, but exclude rain.

Love, luv, v. t.—**loved**, **loving**. [A Sax. *lufian*, from *lufa*, love; D. *lieven*, G. *lieben*, to love, *lieb*, love; allied to *leaf*, dear, *lease*, permission, *beise*, L. *libido*, desire, *liber*, free (whence *liberal*); *liber*, to please; Str. *hōla*, to desire. **TO** read with a strong feeling of affection; to have a devoted attachment to; to regard with the characteristic feelings of one sex towards the other; to like; to be pleased with; to delight in.—**s.** To be in love; to love each other; to tenderly attach.—**s.** A strong feeling of affection; devoted attachment to a person; especially, devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex; courtship (as in the phrase to *make love* to, that is, to court, to woo); fondness; strong liking (love of home, of art, &c.); the object beloved; a sweetheart; a representation or personification of love; a Cupid.—**Love** is the first element in a great number of compound words of obvious signification.—**Loveable**, **Loveable**, luv'a-hl, a. Worthy of love; amiable.—**Love-apple**, n. The tomato.—**Love-bird**, n. A name of a diminutive bird belonging to the parrot family, so called from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female.—**Love-charm**, n. A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philtre.—**Love-child**, n. An illegitimate child.—**Love-feast**, n. **ANAPZ.**—**Love-in-idleness**, n. A plant, the heart's-ease.—**Love-knot**, n. A complicated knot, or a figure representing such; so called from being symbols of love.—**Loveless**, luv'les, a. void of love.—**Love-letter**, n. A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.—**Love-lily**, luv-li-li, adv. In a lovely manner.—**Lovelessness**, luv-li-nes, n. The state or quality of being lovely; great beauty.—**Love-lock**, n. A particular curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently.—**Love-love**, n. A. Forked by one's love; pining or suffering from love.—**Lovely**, luv'li, a. Fitted to attract or excite love; exciting admiration through beauty; extremely beautiful.—**Love-making**, n.

Courtship; paying one's addresses to a lady.—**Love-match**, n. A marriage entered into for love alone.—**Lover**, luv'er, n. One who loves or is attached to another; a person in love; a man who loves a woman; one who likes or has a fondness for anything (a lover of books).—**Love-sick**, a. Sick or languishing with love; expressive of languishing love.—**Loving**, luv'ing, p. and a. Fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness.—**Loving-cup**, n. A large cup containing liquor passed from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious character.—**Lovingkindness**, luv'ing-kind-nes, n. Tender regard; mercy; favour; a scriptural word.—**Lovingly**, luv'ing-li, adv. In a loving manner; affectionately.—**Lovingness**, luv'ing-nes, n.

Lover, luv'at.

Low, ló, a. [O. E. *law*, *lagh*, &c.; akin in A. Sax.—Icel. *lagr*, Dan. *lav*, D. *laag*; not in *lie*, and to *law*.] Not rising to any great elevation; of little height; the opposite of *high*; not of the usual height; much below the adjacent ground; not much above sea-level; below the usual rate or amount (low wages; a low estimate); not loud; grave; depressed in the scale of sound; indicative of a numerical smallness (a low number); near or very distant from the equator (a low latitude, as opposed to a high latitude); dejected; depressed; humble in rank; in a mean condition; mean; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; feeble; having little vital energy (a low pulse; a low state of health); not excessive or intense; not violent (a low temperature); plain; not rich; high-seasoned, or nonriching (a low diet).—**Low Church**, the party in the Ch. of Eng. which is opposed to the High Church party.—**Low Dutch**, **Low German**. **DUTCH**, **GA-MAN**.—**Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter.—**Low water**, **low tide**, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—**Low wine**, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol; the first run of the still.—**ade**. Not aloft or on high; near the ground; under the usual price; in a mean condition; in composition (a low-born fellow); with a depressed voice; not loudly.—**Low-born**, a. Of mean or low birth.—**Lower-case**, n. **Printing**, the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type; hence, small letters of printing-type.—**Lower-class**, a. Pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks.—**Lowermost**, ló'r-most, a. [Irregular superl. of *low*.] Lowest.—**Lowland**, ló'land, n. Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—**The Lowlands**, the southern parts of Scotland.—**Lowlander**, ló'land'er, n. An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland.—**Low-life**, n. Low condition or social position; mean social position.—**Lowlily**, ló'li-li, adv. In a lowly manner.—**Lowliness**, ló'li-nes, n. The state of being lowly.—**Lowlily**, ló'li, a. Low of humble in position; of life; not lofty or exalted; meek; free from pride.—**adv.** In a low manner or condition.—**Lowness**, ló'nes, n. The state of being low; want of elevation; depression; dejection; meanness.—**Low-pressure**, a. Having a low degree of expansive force, and consequently exerting a low degree of pressure; applied to steam or steam-engines, but not with very much precision.—**Low-spirited**, a. Cast down in spirit; dejected; depressed.

Low, ló, v. t. [A Sax. *lōwan*—D. *loeten*, Icel. *lōg*, O. H. G. *lōgan*, to low.] To below, as an ox or cow.—**s.** The sound uttered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow; a moo.—**Lowing**, ló'ing, n. The belowing or cry of cattle.

Lower, ló'ev, v. t. [From *lower*, compar. of *low*; comp. *lūger*, from *low*, adj.] To make low; in position; to let down; to take or bring down; to reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; to reduce, as value or amount.

Lower, ló'er, v. t. [Same word as D. *loeren*, to frown; L. G. *lōren*, to look sullen; akin to *lar*.] To frown; to look sullen; to appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.—**Lowering**, ló'er-ing, p. and a. Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast.—**Loweringly**, ló'er-ing-li, adv.

In a lowering manner.—**Lowery**, lou'ér-í, a. Cloudy; gloomy.

Loon, loun, n. A low fellow; a loon. [Shak.]

Loxodrome, lok-so-drom'ík, a. [Gr. *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.—**Loxodromic curve**, or *line*, or *spiral*, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles.—**Loxodromics**, **Loxodromy**, lok-so-drom'ík, lok-sod-ro-mí, n. The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic curve.

Loyal, loi'al, a. [Fr. *loyal*, O. Fr. *loial*, *loial*, *leal*, from *l. loquus*, legal, from *lex*, *lois*, a law. *Leal* is another form. **LEAL**.] True or faithful in allegiance; faithful to the lawful government, to a prince or superior, true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; constant.—**Loyalist**, loi'al-ist, n. A person who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority.—**Loyally**, loi'al-ly, adv. In a loyal manner; faithfully.—**Loyalness**, **Loyalism**, loi'al-ness, loi'al-izm, n. Loyalty.—**Loyalty**, loi'al-ti, n. The state or quality of being loyal; fidelity; constancy.

Lozenge, los'en, n. [Fr. *lozenge*, probably from Sp. *losa*, a slate or flat stone for paving.] A rectilinear figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles: called also a *diamond*; a small cake of sugar, &c., originally in the form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped; a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window.

Lubber, lub'er, n. [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, *W. lob*, *habt*, a lubber.] A clumsy or awkward fellow; a term applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship.—**Lubber's point**, a black vertical mark drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass in a line with the ship's head, as a guide to show the vessel's course.—**Lubber's hole**, the hole in the top or platform at the head of a lower mast through which sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds.—**Lubberly**, lub'er-ly, a. Like a lubber; clumsy; clownish.

Lubricate, lu'bri-kat, a. [From *lubricatus*, *lubricating*.] [L. *lubricus*, from *lubricus*, slippery.] To soften with an emollient or mucilaginous substance; to rub or supply with an oily or greasy substance, for diminishing friction.—**Lubricated**, lu'bri-kat, a. Lubrication, n.—**Lubrication**, lu'bri-kat'shon, n. The act of lubricating.—**Lubricator**, lu'bri-kat-er, n. One who or that which lubricates; an oil-cup attached to a machine.—**Lubrity**, lu'bri-ti, n. Smoothness or slipperiness; instability; shiftiness; lasciviousness.

Lucarne, lu'karn, n. [Fr. *lucarne*, L. *lucerna*, a lamp, from *luceo*, to shine.] A dormer or garret window.

Luce, lú, n. [L. *lucius*.] The fish called the pike.

Lucient, lu'sent, a. [L. *lucens*, *lucens*, pp. of *luceo*, to shine. **LUCIN**.] Shining; bright; resplendent.—**Lucency**, lu'sen-si, n. The state or quality of being lucient.

Lucernal, lu'ser-nal, a. [L. *lucerna*, a lamp.] Pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.—**Lucernal microscope**, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by artificial light.

Lucerne, **Lucerna**, lu'sern, n. [Fr. *lucerne*, *lucerne*; origin unknown.] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder, cultivated in chalky districts of England and in France.

Lucid, lu'sid, a. [L. *lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine, from stem of *lux*, *luxis*, light, the root being same as that of *light*.] Connected are *lucidate*, *luminous*, *luminary*, *lunar*, *lunatic*, *luminale*, *limn*, &c.] Shining; bright; resplendent; clear; transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium; easily understood; clearly expressed in words.—**Lucidity**, **Lucidness**, lu'sid-í-ti, lu'sid-ness, n. The state or quality of being lucid; clearness; intelligibility.—**Lucidly**, lu'sid-ly, adv. In a lucid manner.

Lucifer, lu'si-fer, n. [L. *lux*, *luxis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.] The morning-star; Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah); a person of Satanic attributes; a match ignitable by friction; called also *Lucifer-match*.—**Luciferian**, lu'si-fer-an, a. Pertaining to Lucifer; devilish.

Luck, luk, n. [O. Fris. *luk*, D. *luk*, *geluk*, G. *gluck*, fortune, prosperity; allied to D. *lokken*, Dan. *lokke*, G. *locken*, to entice.] What is regarded as happening by chance; what chance or fortune sends; fortune; chance; accident; hap; good fortune; success.—**Luckily**, luk'k-ly, adv. In a lucky manner.—**Luckiness**, luk'k-ness, n. The state or quality of being lucky.—**Luckless**, luk'k-less, a. Without luck; ill-fated; unfortunate.—**Lucklessly**, luk'k-less-ly, adv. In a luckless manner.—**Lucklessness**, luk'k-less-ness, n.—**Lucky**, luk'k, a. Favoured by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success; sent by good luck; favourable; auspicious.

Lucrative, lu'kra-tiv, a. [Fr. *lucrati*, from L. *lucratus*, from *lucro*, to profit, from *lucrum*, gain; same root as G. *lohn*, reward.] Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; profitable.—**Lucratively**, lu'kra-tiv-ly, adv. In a lucrative manner.—**Lucra**, lu'k-er, n. [Fr. *luere*, L. *lucrum*.] Gain in money; profit; pelf; often in sense of base or unworthy gain.—**Lucrous**, lu'k-rus, a. Pertaining to lucre or gain.

Lucubrate, lu'ku-brat, v.t. [L. *lucubro*, *lucubratum*, to study by candle-light, from obs. adj. *lucuber*, bringing light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.—s.t. To elaborate, as by laborious night-study.—**Lucubrator**, lu'ku-brat-er, n. Nocturnal study; what is composed, or supposed to be composed by night; a literary composition of any kind.—**Lucubrator**, lu'ku-brat-er, n. One who makes lucubrations.

Luculent, lu'ku-lent, a. [L. *luculentus*, from *luceo*, to shine.] Lucid; bright; evident; unmistakable.—**Luculently**, lu'ku-lent-ly, adv. In a luculent manner.

Lucullite, lu'ku-lit, n. [From the Roman consul *Lucullus*.] A variety of limestone used for ornamental purposes.

Ludicrous, lu'di-k-rus, a. [L. *ludicrus*, from *ludus*, sport or game; see also in *allude*, *delude*, *etude*, *illumine*, *prastude*.] Adapted to raise good-humoured laughter; very ridiculous; comical; droll.—**Ludicrously**, lu'di-k-rus-ly, adv. In a ludicrous manner.—**Ludicrousness**, lu'di-k-rus-ness, n.

Luss, lu's, n. [L.] A poison or pestilence; a plague.—**Luss venerea**, the venereal disease.

Luff, luf, n. [Formerly *loof*, from D. *loef*, Dan. *loa*, G. *lof*, weather-gauge; akin to A. Sax. *lyft*, the air, to the verb to *lyft*, and to *loft*. Hence *aloof*.] **Naut.** the weather-gauge; the weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached.—v.t. To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind.—**Luff-tackle**, a *Naut.* a purchase composed of a double and single block, each fitted with a hook.

Lug, lug, v.t. *lugged*, *lugging*. [A. Sax. *ge-luggian*, to lug; Sw. *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, N. *lugg*, the forelock or hair of the head; comp. A. Sax. *lyccan*, Dan. *lyge*, to pluck.] To haul; to drag; to pull along, or carry, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.—n. The ear; a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel.—**Luggage**, lug'ij, n. Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's packages or baggage.—**Luggage-van**, a wagon or carriage for holding luggage.—**Lagger**, lug'er, n. [A vessel having lug-sails; Dan. *luggar*, D. *logger*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with lug-sails and a running bowsprit.—**Lug-sail**, n. [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*.] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length.

Lugubrious, lu-gu'br-i-us, a. [L. *lugubris*, mournful, from *luceo*, to weep; akin Gr. *lygros*, sad.] Mournful; indicating or expressive of sorrow; doleful.—**Lugubriously**,

lu-gu'br-i-ous-ly, adv. In a lugubrious manner.—**Lugubriousness**, **Lugubricity**, lu-gu'br-i-ous-ness, lu-gu'br-i-ous-í-ti, n. The quality of being lugubrious.

Lugworm, lug-worm, n. [Sw. *lugg*, tuft of hair, the forelock; it has tufts and bristles along its sides.] An annelid or worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore, and is much esteemed for bait. Also called *Lob-worm*.

Lukewarm, luk'warm, a. [O. E. *luke*, lukewarm, D. *leuk*, A. Sax. *sluc*, lukewarm; O. E. *lewa*, O. Iau, lukewarm.] Moderately warm; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.—**Lukewarmly**, luk'warm-ly, adv. In a lukewarm degree or manner.—**Lukewarmness**, luk'warm-ness, n. The state or quality of being lukewarm.

Lull, lul, v.t. [Dan. *lulle*, Sw. *lulla*, G. *lullen*, to sing to sleep, D. *lullen*, to sing badly; probably an imitation of the sound; comp. L. *lallo*, to sing lullaby.] To sing to lull or to induce to sleep; to cause to rest by gentle, soothing means; to quiet; to compose.—s.t. To subside; to cease to become calm (the wind *lulls*).—n. A season of temporary quiet after storm, tumult, or confusion.—**Lullaby**, lul'eb-í, n. A song to lull or quiet babes; that which quiets.

Lumachel, **Lumachella**, lu'ma-kel, lu'ma-kel-la, n. [It. *lumachella*, properly a little shell or shell, from L. *limax*, a snail.] A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral agglomerated, and so hard as to admit of polish.

Lumbago, lum-ha'gú, n. [L., from *lumbus*, loin.] Rheumatism or rheumatic pains affecting the lumbar region.—**Lumbago**, lum-ha'gú-nus, a. Pertaining to lumbago.—**Lumbar**, **Lumbar lumbar**, lum'bar, a. [L. *lumbus*, a loin. **LOIN**.] Pertaining to the loins.—**Lumbar region**, the portion of the body between the false ribs, and the lower part of the haunch-bone; the *loin*.

Lumber, lu'm-ber, n. [Originally a pawn-broking establishment, the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods themselves, from the *Lombards*, who were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money-lenders.] Things bulky and thrown aside as of no use; old furniture, discarded utensils, or the like; in America, timber sawed or split for use as beams, boards, planks, &c.—s.t. To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber.—s.t. To move heavily, as a vessel; in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market.—**Lumberer**, lum-ber-er, n. A person employed in cutting lumber.

Lumbrical, lum-brí-kal, a. [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.] Pertaining to or resembling a worm (the *lumbrical* muscles of the fingers and toes).—n. A worm-like muscle of the fingers and toes.

Luminary, lu'mi-nar-í, n. [Fr. *luminare*, l. *luminare*, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light, from *luceo*, to shine. **LUCIN**.] Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the heavenly bodies; a person who is a source of intellectual light; a person that enlightens mankind.—**Luminant**, lu'mi-nant, a. Emitting light; shining; luminous.—**Luminiferous**, lu-mi-nifer-us, a. Producing light; yielding light; serving as the medium for conveying light (the *luminiferous ether*).—**Luminosity**, **Luminousness**, **Luminance**, lu'mi-nos-í-ti, lu'mi-nus-ness, lu'mi-nans, n. The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.—**Luminous**, lu'mi-nus, a. [L. *luminosus*.] Shining; emitting light; bright; brilliant; giving mental light; clear (a *luminous* essay or argument).—**Luminously**, lu'mi-nus-ly, adv. In a luminous manner.

Lump, lump, n. [O. D. *lump*, Sw. *lump*, N. *lump*, piece, mass; allied to *lubber*, *lumb*.] A small mass of matter, of no definite shape; a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction.—*In the lump*, the whole together; *in gross*.—s.t. To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.—**Lumper**, lum-p'er, n. A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour.—**Lumpfish**, **Lumpucker**, lum-p'uk-er, n. A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker, by means of which it adheres to

lumpies — Lumpish, lump'ish, a. Like a lump; heavy; dull; inactive. — Lumpishly, lump'ish-ly, adv. In a lumpish manner. — Lumpiness, lump'ish-ness, n. — Lump-sugar, n. Loaf-sugar in small lumps or pieces. — Lumpy, lump'y, a. Full of lumps or small compact masses.

Lunacy, lū'nā-sī, n. [From *L. lunaticus*, lunatic, moon-struck, from *luna*, the moon (*lunatics* being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon); for *luna*, from root of *lucere*, to shine. *Lucra*.] The state or quality of being lunatic; insanity, properly the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason; the height of folly. — Lunatic, lū'nā-tīk, a. Affected by lunacy; mad; insane. — n. A person affected by lunacy; an insane person. — *Lunatic asylum*, a house or hospital established for the reception of lunatics.

Lunar, lū'nār, a. [*L. lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon. *LUNACY*.] Pertaining to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon (*lunar days* or years). — *Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver (silver being called *luna* by the alchemists). — *Lunar cycle*, the period required for the new moons to return on the same days of the year. — *Lunar distance*, the distance of the moon from the sun or a star, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is found. — *Lunar month*, the period of a complete revolution of the moon, 29½ days. — *Lunar theory*, the theory that analyses and explains the perturbations to which the moon is subject in her revolution. — *Lunar year*, a period of twelve lunar months. — *Lunates*, *Lunated*, lū'nāt, lū'nāt-ed, a. Having a form like that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped. — *Lunation*, lū'nā-tshon, n. The time from one new moon to the following.

Lunatic, Under *LUNACY*.

Lunch, lūnch, n. [A form of *lump*, as *lump* of *lump*, *bunch* of *bump*.] A luncheon. — v. t. To take a lunch. — *Luncheon*, lūnch'on, n. [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps from *lunching*.] A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner. — v. i. To take lunch or luncheon. — *Luncheon-bar*, n. A part of an inn or public-house where luncheon can be had.

Lune, lūn, a. [*L. luna*, the moon. *LUNACY*.] Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon; a geometrical figure in shape of a crescent. — *Lunette*, lū-net, n. [*Fr. lunette*, dim. from *L. luna*.] *Fort*, a work in the form of a redan with flanks, used as an advanced work; *arch*, an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling; *arcivol*, a crescent-shaped ornament for the neck. — *Luniform*, lū'nī-form, a. Resembling the moon.

Lung, lūng, n. [A. Sax. *lunga*, pl. *lungas*, *luc*, *lunga*, D. *long*, Dan. and G. *lunga*, a lung; same root as *light*, from their lightness (comp. the name *light*).] One of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals, light and spongy and full of air-cells. — *Lunged*, lūng-ed, a. Having lungs; chiefly in composition. — *Lungwort*, lūng-wert, n. A common garden flower, having leaves speckled like lungs; also a kind of lichen used in diseases of the lungs.

Lunge, lūng, n. [Formerly *longe*, *allonge*, from *Fr. allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust — *L. ad*, to, *longus*, long.] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword. — v. t. — *Lunged*, *lunging*, To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier. — v. i. To exercise (a horse) by making him run round in a ring while held by a long rein. — a. — *Lunkolar*, lū-nī-sō'l-er, a. [*L. lūna*, moon, and *sol*, sun.] Composed of the revolutions of the sun and moon; resulting from the united action of the sun and moon. — *Lunula*, lū-nū-lā, lū'nū-lī, n. [Dim. of *L. luna*, the moon.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent. Also *Lunulet*, lū'nū-let. — *Lunular*, lū'nū-lēr, a. Having the form of a small crescent. — *Lunulate*, lū'nū-lāt, lū'nū-lāt-ed, a. Resembling a small crescent.

Lupercal, lū-pēr-kāl or lū-pēr-kāl, a. Pertaining to the *Lupercalia*, or feasts of the Romans in honour of *Lupercus* or *Pan*. — n. pl. *Lupercalia*, lū-pēr-kāl-ī-ā. An ancient Roman feast in honour of *Pan*.

Lupine, lū'pīn, a. [*L. lupinus*, a wolf; cog-

with *E. wolf*.] Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous. — *Lupine*, lū'pīn, n. [*Fr. lupin*; *L. lupinus*, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] The name of various leguminous plants, some of which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily-coloured flowers.

Lupulin, Lupuline, lū'pū-līn, n. [*L. lupulus*, hop.] The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop; the fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle, largely used in medicine.

Lupus, lū'pūs, n. [*L. a wolf*.] A disease which eats away the flesh, producing ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips.

Lurch, lērch, n. [*O. Fr. louchere*, It. *lucro*, G. *lurz*, *lurche*, a lurch at cribbage.] A term in the game of cribbage, denoting the position of a player who has not made his thirty-first hole when his opponent has pegged his sixty-first. Hence, to *lurch* is to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help.

Lurch, lērch, v. t. [A form of *lurch*, as *church* of *kirch*, *barck* of *birck*, &c. *LUNA*.] To lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close; to lurk; to shift or to play tricks (*shak*); to roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; to stagger to one side, as a tipsy man. — n. A sudden roll of a ship; a roll or stagger of a person. — *Lurcher*, lērch-er, n. One that lies in wait or lurks; a dog that lies in wait for game.

Lurdan, Lurdane, lēr'dan, lēr'dān, a. [*O. Fr. lurdain*, *lourdain*, from *lourd*, heavy, dull.] Blockish; stupid; clownish; lazy and useless. [*Fr.*]

Lure, lūr, n. [*Fr. lure*, from M.H.G. *ludaz*, a lure, G. *luder*, carrion, a bait for wild birds. A. A red rod, which resembles a bird thrown into the air to recall a trained hawk; any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure. — v. t. — *Lured*, *luring*. To attract by a lure or to a lure; to entice; to attract; to invite.

Lurid, lūr'id, a. [*L. luridus*.] Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; gloomy; dimel; but having a dirty brown colour, a little clouded.

Lurk, lēr-k, v. i. [Akin to N. *laska*, Dan. *laska*, to lurk, to skulk; Dan. *luse*, G. *luser*, an ambush or watching. I. To lie hid; to lie in wait; to lie concealed or unperceived. — *Lurker*, lēr-k-er, n. One that lurks. — *Lurking-place*, n. A place in which one lurks; a hiding-place; a den.

Luscious, lūsh'ūs, a. [Perhaps from *luscious*, from *lusty*.] Very sweet; delicious; delightful; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome. — *Lusciously*, lūsh'ūs-ly, adv. In a luscious manner. — *Lusciousness*, lūsh'ūs-ness, n. The state or quality of being luscious.

Lush, lūsh, a. [Shortened from *luscious*.] Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent.

Lust, lūst, n. [A. Sax. D. G. and Sw. *lust*, *luel*, and Dan. *lust*, Goth. *lustus*, desire. Hence the verbs to *lust*, to *list*, and adj. *lusty*. *Litr.*] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; depraved affection or desire; more especially, sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence. — v. t. To desire eagerly; to long; to have carnal desire; with *after*. — *Lustful*, lūst'fūl, a. Inspired by lust or the sexual appetite; provoking to sensuality. — *Lustfully*, lūst'fūl-ly, adv. In a lustful manner. — *Lustfulness*, lūst'fūl-ness, n. The state of being lustful.

Lustily, Lustiness, Under *LURV*.

Lustral, lūstrāl, a. [*L. lustralis*, from *lustrō*, to purify, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from stem of *lucere*, to wash. *Lavz.*] Used in purification; pertaining to purification. — *Lustrate*, lūstrāt, v. t. [*L. lustrō*, *lustratum*, to cleanse. I. To purify as by water. — *Lustration*, lūstrā-tshon, n. A cleansing or purifying. — *Lustrum*, lūstrum, n. pl. *Lustrums* or *Lustra*, lūstrum, lūstrā. [*L.*] In ancient Rome, the purification of the whole people performed at the end of every five years; hence, a period of five years.

Lustra, lūstrā, n. [*Fr. lustra*, either from *L. lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice (see

above), or from stem of *lucere*, to shine (see *LUCIN*).] Brightness; splendour; brilliance; sheen; mineral, a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals; the splendour of birth, of death, or of fame; renown; distinction; a branched chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of *c^r* glass; a fabric for ladies' dresses, c. c. King of cotton warp and woollen weft. — *Lustrous*, lūstr'ūs, a. Destitute of lustre. — *Lustring*, lūstr'ing, n. A species of glossy silk cloth. — *Lustrous*, lūstr'ūs, a. Characterized by lustre; bright; shining; luminous. — *Lustrously*, lūstr'ūs-ly, adv. Brilliantly; lustreously.

Lusty, lūstī, a. [From *lust* — D. and G. *lustig*, D. *lustig*, merry, jovial.] Characterized by life, spirit, vigour, health, or the like; stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; bulky; large; lustful; hot-blooded. — *Lusthood*, lūst'ī-hūd, n. The quality of being lusty; vigour of body. [*Fr.*]

Lustily, lūstī-ly, adv. In a lusty manner; vigorously; stoutly. — *Lustiness*, lūstī-ness, n. The state of being lusty.

Lutarius, lū'tārī-ūs, a. [*L. lutarius*, from *lutus*, m. m. d.] Pertaining to, living in, or of the colour of mud.

Lute, lūt, n. [*Fr. lute*, Ital. *Sp. lute*, from *Ar. ad*, the lute (ad being the definite article).] A stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe. — v. t. To play on a lute. — *Lutated*, lū-tāt-ed, a. Perfected. — *Lutist*, lū'tān-ist, lū'ten-ist, lū't-ist, n. A performer on the lute.

Lute, Luting, lūt, lūt'ing, n. [*L. lutum*, mud, clay, from *lucere*, to wash.] *Chem.* a composition of clay or other substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or applied as a coating to glass retorts in order that they may support a high temperature. — *Lute*, lūt, n. [*Fr. lute*, to close or coat with lute. — *Lutation*, lū-tā-tshon, n. The act of luting.

Lutestring, lūt'string, n. [A corruption of *lustring*, *lustrée*.] A stout glossy kind of silk used for ladies' dresses.

Lutheran, lū'ther-an, n. pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer. — n. A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther. — *Lutheranism*, lū'ther-an-izm, lū'ther-an-izm, n. The doctrine of religion as taught by Luther.

Lutose, lūt'sh, a. [*L. lutosus*, from *lutum*, clay.] Muddy; covered with clay.

Lutate, lūt'āt, v. t. — *Lutated*, *lutating*. [*L. luto*, *lutatum*, from *lucere*, dislocated, *Gr. lutoo*, slanting.] To put out of joint, as a limb; to dislocate. — *Lutation*, lū-tā-tshon, n. The act of luting; a dislocation.

Luxuriant, lūg-sū'rī-ant, a. [*L. luxurians*, from *luxurio*, to luxuriate, from *luxuria*, luxury, *luxus*, excess.] Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant; growing to excess; excessive; superfluous. — *Luxuriantly*, lūg-sū'rī-ant-ly, adv. In a luxuriant manner or degree. — *Luxuriance*, *Luxuriance*, lūg-sū'rī-ān-ā, lūg-sū'rī-ān-ē, n. The state of being luxuriant. — *Luxuriant*, lūg-sū'rī-āt, v. t. — *Luxuriated*, *luxuriating*. [*L. luxurio*, to be rank or luxuriant, to be wanton.] To grow rankly or exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; *Ag.* to indulge or revel without restraint. — *Luxuriantly*, lūg-sū'rī-ant-ly, adv. The act of luxuriating. — *Luxurious*, lūg-sū'rī-ūs, a. [*L. luxuriosus*.] Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries. — *Luxuriously*, lūg-sū'rī-ūs-ly, adv. In a luxurious manner. — *Luxurioseness*, lūg-sū'rī-ūs-ness, n. The state or quality of being luxurious. — *Luxurist*, lūg-sū'rī-ūs, n. One given to luxury. — *Luxury*, lūg-sū'rī, n. [*L. luxuria*.] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasure of the table, or in costly dress and equipage; that which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, &c.; that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; anything not necessary, but used for personal gratification.

Lycanthrope, lī'k-an-thrōp, n. [*Gr. lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] Formerly a man believed to be transformed into a wolf; a werewolf; now, a person affected

with lycanthropy. — **Lycanthropy**, lí-kan'thró-pi, n. A kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf.
Lycæum, lí-sé-um, n. [L. *Lycæum*, (Gr. *Lycæion*, from a temple dedicated to Apollo *Lycæos*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, from *lykos*, a wolf.)] A building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught; hence a building appropriated to instruction by lectures; a literary institute; a school preparatory to the university.
Lycopod, lí-k'óp-od, n. [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *podos*, *podós*, a foot.] A plant belonging to an order intermediate between mosses and ferns, and in some respects allied to the conifers. — **Lycopode**, lí-k'óp-od, n. Vegetable limonite, the highly inflammable powder contained in the spore-cases of some *lycopods*. — **Lycopodium**, lí-k'óp-od-í-um, n. A genus of *lycopods*.
Lyditte, lí-dít, n. [From *Lydai*, in Kent.] A sulphuric prepared from pieric acid.
Lydian, lí-d'í-an, a. Pertaining to ancient *Lydia* in Asia Minor; a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music of a soft pleasing character. — **Lydian stone**, a jasper like siliceous rock used by the ancients as a touchstone.
Lye, lí, n. [A. Sax. *leah*, G. *lauge*, D. *loog*, Irv. allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, and probably L. *lavo*, to wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; a solution of an alkali used for cleaning purposes.
Lye, lí, n. [Probably from *lie*, to rest.] A siding on a railway in which a train may

stand for a time, wagons remain for loading, &c.
Lyccephalous, lí-en-sé-fá-lus, a. [Gr. *lyo*, to loose, and *cephalos*, the brain.] Having the cerebral hemispheres without folds: applied to a primary division of mammals, including the monotremes and marsupials.
Lying, lí-íng, ppr. of *lie*, to recline. Being prostrate. — **Lying-in**, n. The act of bearing a child; *lying-in*, ppr. or a being in childbirth; pertaining to childbirth (a *lying-in* hospital).
Lying, lí-íng, ppr. of *lie*, to utter falsehood. — **Lyingly**, lí-íng-ly, adv. In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.
Lymph, límf, n. [Fr. *lymphe*, L. *lymphá*, allied to *limpidus*, clear, limpid.] Water, or a clear transparent fluid like water; a fluid in animal bodies contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*, which differs from the blood in its corpuscles being all of the colourless kind. — **Vaccine lymph**, the fluid used in vaccination. — **Lymphatic**, límf-át'ik, a. Pertaining to lymph; pleuratic; sluggish. — **Lymph**, límf, n. A vessel or duct in an animal body containing lymph. — **Lymph**, límf, a. Containing or like lymph.
Lynch, línsb, v.t. [Said to be from a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorized persons. — **Lynch-law**, n. The practice of punishing men by unauthorized persons without a legal trial.

Lynx, língks, n. (L. and G. *lynx*; same root as in L. *lux*, light, from its bright eyes.) A name given to several carnivorous mammals of the cat family, long famed for their sharp sight. — **Lynx-eyed**, a. Having extremely acute sight. — **Lyncean**, lín'sé-an, a. Pertaining to the lynx.
Lynx-ing-at-arms, n. The official in Scotland who has the chief supervision of coats of arms and other heraldic matters.
Lyre, lír, n. [Fr. *lyre*, L. and Gr. *lyra*; etymology uncertain.] One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks. — **Lyrate**, **Lyrated**, lír-át-ed, a. Shaped like a lyre; bot. pinnatifid with large terminal lobe and smaller ones towards the petiole. — **Lyre-bird**, n. An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre. — **Lyrical**, lír'ik, lír'í-kai, a. [L. *lyricus*.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp. — **Lyrical poetry**, poetry for the lyre; in modern usage, songs and short poems having reference to the poet's own thoughts and feelings. — **Lyrical**, n. A lyric poem; a writer of such poems.
Lyricalism, lír'í-sím, n. Lyric composition; a lyrical form of language. — **Lyricalist**, lír'í-sít, n. A musician who plays on the lyre.
Lysis, lí'sis, n. [Gr., a solution, from *lyo*, to dissolve.] Med. the gradual ending of a disease, without critical symptoms.
Lysol, lí'sól, n. A disinfectant made of soap dissolved in coal-tar oil.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, representing a labial and nasal articulation.
Ma, má, n. A childish or shorter form of *Mama*.
Ma'am, má'm, n. A colloquial contraction for *Madam*.
Mac, mak, a Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac Donald*, *Mac trigor*, &c.
Macadamise, mak-ad-am-íz, v.t. — **Macadamise**, mak-ad-am-íz, n. [From *Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface. — **Macadamization**, mak-ad-am-íz-á-shon, n. The act or art of macadamizing.
Macaque, mak-kák, n. [Fr.] An Old World monkey with short tail and prominent eyebrows.
Macarize, mak-ká-ríz, v.t. [Gr. *makarizo*, from *makar*, blessed.] To bless; to wish joy to; to congratulate.
Macaroni, mak-a-ró-ni, n. pl. **Macaronis** or **Macaronies**, mak-a-ró-niz. [Fr. and Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter.] A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular or pipe form, a favourite food among the Italians; a medley, a sort of droll or fool, a name formerly given to drolls or claudes. — **Macaronic**, mak-a-ró-nik, a. Pertaining to the food macaroni; pertaining to or like a macaroni; applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized. — **n.** A confused mixture of several things; a macaronic verse or poem. — **Macaroon**, mak-a-ró-n', n. A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.
Macassar-oil, mak-ká-sár, n. An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured; also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.
Macaw, mak-á, n. [Native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe, having cheeks destitute of feathers, and long tail-feathers. — **Macaw-tree**, n. A name for several species of palm-trees, natives of tropical America.

Maccabean, mak-ka-be'an, a. Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Maccabees*. — **Maccabees**, mak-ka-bez, n. pl. The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Maccabean princes, included in the Apocrypha.
Mace, má, n. [O. Fr. *mace*, Fr. *masse*, It. *massa*, a club; from L. *macea* (only found in the dim. *maceola*), a kind of mallet.] A weapon of war consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball; an ornamental staff of metal borne before magistrates and other persons in authority; the heavier rod used in billiards. — **Mace-bearer**, n. A person who carries a mace before public functionaries. — **Macer**, má's-er, n. A mace-bearer; an officer attending on several courts of Scotland.
Mace, má, n. [Fr. *macis*, It. *mace*, L. *macis*, *macier*, Gr. *makar*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, chiefly used in cooking or in pickles.
Macerate, má-s-ér-át, v.t. — **macerated**, **macerating**. [L. *mucro*, *maceratum*, to make soft; same root as *mass*, a lump.] To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process; to mortify; to harass. — **Maceration**, má-s-ér-á-shon, n. The act of macerating; state of being macerated.
Machireodus, má-k'í-r'ó-dns, n. [Gr. *machaira*, a sabre, and *odous*, a tooth.] An extinct carnivorous animal of considerable size, having very formidable upper canines.
Machiavelian, mak'í-a-vé-li-an, a. Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiaveli*), an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the Republic of Florence (died 1527); in conformity with *Machiavel's* principles; cunning in political management; crafty. — **n.** One who adopts the principles of *Machiavel*. — **Machiavelianism**, **Machiavelism**, mak'í-a-vé-li-an-izm, mak'í-a-vel-izm, n. The principles or system of statesmanship of *Machiavel*, who inculcated the systematic subordination of right to expediency; political cunning and artifice.
Machicolation, má-chik'ó-lá-shon, n. [Fr. *machicolite*, *machicolite*; origin doubtful.]

Milit, arch. a vertical opening in the floor of a projecting gallery, parapet, &c., for hurling missiles or pouring boiling lead, pitch, &c., upon the enemy, a part thus projecting, as at the top of a tower, without any such opening. — **Machicolate**, má-chik'ó-lát, v.t. To form with machicolations. — **Machicolated**, má-chik'ó-lát-ed, a. Having machicolations.
Machinate, mak'í-nát, v.t. and t. — **machinated**, **machinating**. [L. *machinator*, *machinator*, from *machina*, *Machina*.] To plan; to contrive; to form, as a plot or scheme. — **Machination**, mak'í-ná-shon, n. The act of machinating; a plot; an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation. — **Machinator**, mak'í-ná-ter, n. One who machinates or plots with evil designs.
Machine, má-shén, n. [Fr. *machine*, L. *machina*, from Gr. *mekhane*, machine, device, contrivance, from *mekhos*, means, expedient, same root as *walk*.] Any contrivance or appliance which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force or to produce motion (simple machines or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c.); a complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers; a term of contempt applied to a person whose actions do not appear to be under his own control, but to be directed by some external agency; one who is entirely under the control of another; a mere tool or creature; a term sometimes applied to a public coach; in Scotland, any sort of light vehicle. — **v.t.** To apply machinery to; to provide with machinery. — **Machiner**, má-shén-er, n. A machinist. — **Machinery**, má-shén-er-í. A complicated apparatus, or combination of mechanical powers, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force; machines in general; any complex system of means and appliances designed to carry on any particular work or effect a specific purpose. — **Machine-shop**, n. A workshop in which machines are made. — **Machine-tool**, n. An adjustable machine for cutting metals into any required shape. — **Machine-work**, n. Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by manual labour. — **Machinist**, má-shén'íst, n. A constructor of machines; one who tends or works a machine.

Fate, fá, fat, fall; má, má, hé; pine, pí; nó, not, móve; tube, tub, hull; oil, pound; á, á, áhne—the Fr. a.

Mackerel, mak'el, n. [O. Fr. *macquerel*, Fr. *macqueron*, It. *maccheri*, G. *makerei*, Dan. *makrel*, from L.L. *macarellus*, from L. *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it.] An excellent table fish, well known by its elegant shape and brilliant colours.—*Mackerel gale*, a gale that ripples the surface of the sea.—*Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds have the semblance of *cirro-cumulus*, somewhat resembling the blotches on a mackerel.

Machtosch, mak'in-toch, n. A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

Macie, mak'i, n. [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A mineral, a variety of andalusite; pl. a term applied to twin-crystals united by simple contact, by interpenetration, or by incorporation.

Macrobiosis, mak-ro-bi-ot'ik, n. [Gr. *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long-lived.—*Macropod*, mak-ro-pod'us, n. [Gr. *makro-podis*, the head.] Having a long or large head.—*Macrococos*, mak-ro-kos, n. [Gr. *kosmos*, world.] The great world; the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man.—*Macrodactyl*, mak-ro-dak'til, n. [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.] One of a family of gallinule birds, having very long toes, comprising the coot, rail, water-hen, &c.—*Macrodactylus*, mak-ro-dak'til-on'al, n. The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.—*Macrologos*, mak-ro-log'os, n. [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] Long and tedious talk; superfluity of words.—*Macrometer*, mak-ro-met'er, n. [Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible heights.—*Macropetalous*, mak-ro-pet'alus, n. Bot. having large petals.—*Macrophyllous*, mak-ro-fil'us, n. [Gr. *phylon*, a leaf.] Bot. having large leaves.—*Macropod*, mak-ro-pod, n. [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot.] An individual belonging to the kangaroo family.—*Macropterus*, mak-ro-p'ter-us, n. [Gr. *pteron*, a wing.] Zool. having long wings or fins.—*Macrotus*, mak-ro'tus, n. [Gr. *ous*, *otis*, the ear.] Zool. long-eared.

Macrura, Makrura, mak-ru'ra, mak-ro'ru'ra, n. pl. [Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] A family of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp, so called in contrast to the Brachyura (crabs), because their flexible abdomen extends straight backward, and is used in swimming.—*Macrurus*, Makrurus, mak-ru'rus, mak-ro'ru's, n. Belonging to the Macrura.—*Macruran*, Makruran, mak-ru'ran, mak-ro'ru'an, n. One of the Macrura.

Macula, mak'u-la, n. pl. **Maculae**, mak'u-le. [L. *macula*, a spot; hence, *maccheli*, wall (armour).] A spot, as on the skin.—*Maculate*, mak-u-lat, v. l. [L. *maculo*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.—a. Marked with spots; blotchy; hence, defiled; impure.—*Maculation*, mak-u-lat'ion, n. The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.—*Maculature*, mak'u-la-tur, n. A sheet blotted in printing.—*Macule*, mak'ul, n. A spot; printing, a blur causing the impression of a page to appear double.—*Maculose*, mak'u-lo-s, a. Spotted; maculated.

Mad, mad, a. [O.E. *mead*, A. Sax. *mead*, *mead*, mad; allied to Goth. *meadris*, injured; O.H.G. *garnet*, blunt, dull; Icel. *meitha*, to hurt.] Disordered in intellect; deprived of reason; distracted; furious; insane; beside one's self; frantic; frantically; wildly frolicsome; intoxicated; furious from disease or otherwise; said of animals.—*Like mad*, madly; furiously. [Colloq.]—v. t.—*mad*, *mad*, v. To make mad; to madden.—*Mad apple*, n. The fruit of the egg-plant.—*Madcap*, mad'kep, n. A person of wild or eccentric behaviour; a slightly or hare-brained person; one who indulges in frolic.—a. Pertaining to a madcap.—*Madness*, mad'n-s, v. t. To make mad; to craze; to excite with violent passion; to enrage.—v. i. To become mad; to act as if mad.—*Madding*, med'ing, n. Raging; furious; wild.—*Madhouse*, mad'houz, n. A house where insane persons are confined; a lunatic asylum.—*Madly*, mad'li, a. In a mad or frenzied manner; frantically; furiously.—

Madman, mad'man, n. A lunatic; a crazy person; one inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.—*Madness*, mad'n-s, n. The state or quality of being mad; lunacy; insanity; frenzy; extreme folly.

Madam, mad'am, n. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady, from L. *maea domina*, in same sense.] *Lit.* my lady; a term of compliment used in address to ladies, chiefly to married and elderly ladies; sometimes used with a slight shade of disrespect (a proud madam). Pl. *Mesdames*, ma'damz.

Madder, mad'er, n. [A. Sax. *maedlers*, madder, a climbing perennial plant, largely cultivated in northern Europe, the root of which furnishes several valuable dyes and pigments, such as madder-red, madder-lake, madder-yellow.—v. i. and t. To dye with madder.

Made, mad, prof. and pp. of *make*. *one pp.* besides being used in the sense of the verb is often equivalent to destined, fitted, suitable ('a place made for murders,' *Shak.*)—*Made-dish*, n. A dish of meat, poultry, &c., cooked; an entree.

Madefaction, mad-fak'shon, n. [L. *made-factio*—*madeo*, to be wet, and *factio*, to make.] The act of making wet.—*Made-fy*, mad'e-fy, v. t. [Fr. *mader*.] To make wet or moist; to moisten.

Madeira, ma-d'e-ra, n. A rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwa-sel, n. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel.] *DAMSEL.* The title given to a young unmarried lady in France; miss.

Madid, mad'id, n. [L. *madidus*, wet, from *madeo*, to be wet.] Wet; moist.

Madonna, ma-don'a, n. [It. *madonna*, from L. *maea domina*, my lady.] *MADAM.* An Italian term of address equivalent to *Madam*; the Virgin Mary, and hence pictures representing the Virgin are called *madonnas*.

Madrepore, mad're-por, n. [Fr. *madre-pore*, from It. *madrepore*, from *madre*, mother, and *Gr. poros*, a kind of stone.] A common variety of reef-coral, of a stony hardness and of a spreading or branching form; the coral-building polyp itself.—*Madreporeal*, mad-re-por'e-al, n. Pertaining to or consisting of madrepore.—*Madreporeiform*, mad-re-por'i-form, a. Perforated with small holes like a madrepore coral.—*Madreporeite*, mad-re-por'i-t, n. A variety of limestone; fossil madrepore.

Madrier, mad'ri-er, n. [Fr. *Milit. engin*, a plank used for supporting the earth in a mine or for other purposes.

Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, n. [Fr. *madrigal*; It. *madrigale*, older It. *meridiale*, from L. and *Gr. madura*, a sheepfold; originally a shepherd's song.] A little amorous poem, consisting of not less than three or four stanzas, and containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed; a vocal composition, now commonly of two or more movements, and in five or six parts.—*Madrigalist*, mad'ri-gal-ist, n. A composer of madrigals.

Madriilian, mad'ri-li-an, a. and n. [Sp. *Madrid*.] Of or belonging to or a native of Madrid.

Mad'ri-li-an, n. [Gr. *madras*, *madras*, from *madras*, to rave.] A votress of Bacchus; hence, a raving, frenzied woman.

Majestic, ma-est'et's. [It., majestic.] A direction in music to play with grandeur and strength.

Majesty, ma-est'et, n. [It., from L. *magister*, a master.] A master of any art; specifically, a master in music; a musical composer.

Magazine, mag-a-zen', n. [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, *magasin*, *almagacen*, from Ar. *al-makhzan*, a warehouse, from *khazana*, to store.] A receptacle in which anything is stored; a warehouse; a storehouse; a building or chamber constructed for storing in security large quantities of gunpowder or other explosive substances; a publication issued in a series of numbers or parts and containing papers of an entertaining or instructive character.—v. t. To store up in a magazine; to accumulate for future use.—*Magaziner*, *Magazinst*,

mag-a-zen'er, mag-a-zen'ist, n. One who writes in a magazine.

Magdalen, mag-da-len, n. [From *Mary Magdalene*, erroneously supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke vii. 36-50.] A reformed prostitute.—*Magdalen hospital* or *asylum*, a house into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation.

Magellanic, mag-el-lan'ik, a. Pertaining to *Magellan*, the celebrated navigator.—*Magellanic clouds*, three conspicuous whitish nebulae, of a cloud-like appearance, near the south pole.

Magenta, ma-jen'ta, n. [Discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of Magenta.] A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar.

Maggot, mag'ot, n. [W. *magod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a whim; an odd fancy; a crutch.—*Maggotlike*, mag'ot-like, n. The state of being maggoty.—*Maggoty*, mag'ot-i, a. Full of or infested with maggots; capricious; whimsical.

Magi, maj'i, n. pl. [L. *magus*, from Gr. *magos*, a Magian, from Per. *mag*, a priest, same root as L. *magus*, great.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence holy men or sages of the East.—*Magian*, maj'i-an, n. Pertaining to the Magi.—a. One of the Magi; a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.—*Magianism*, maj'i-an-ism, n. The philosophy or doctrine of the Magi.

Magie, maj'ik, n. [L. *magicus*, pertaining to sorcery, from *magus*, Gr. *magos*.] Theology of the Magians; magic. *MAGI.* The art of producing effects by superhuman means, as by spiritual beings or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy; power or influence similar to that of witchcraft.—*Natural magic*, the art of applying natural causes, whose operation is secret, to produce surprising effects.—a. Pertaining to magic; used in magic; working or worked by or as if by magic.—*Magic square*, a square figure formed by a series of numbers disposed in parallel and equal ranks, and such that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally are equal.—*Magie lantern*, a kind of lantern by means of which small pictures are represented on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet, magnified to any size at pleasure.—*Magical*, maj'ikal, a. Pertaining to magic; proceeding from magic; having supernatural qualities; acting or produced as if by magic.—*Magical* differs from *magic*, chiefly in the fact that the latter is not used predicatively; thus we do not say the effect was *magic*.—*Magically*, maj'ikal-ly, adv. In a magical manner.—*Magician*, maj'i-shan, n. One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer.

Maglip, Maglip, ma-glip', ma-gil'p, n. A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

Magisterial, maj-is'te-ri-al, a. [L. *magisterius*, from *magister*, a master. *MAGIST.*] Belonging to a master or ruler; pertaining to a magistrate or his office; authoritative; arrogant; imperious; domineering.—*Magisterially*, maj-is'te-ri-al-ly, adv. In a magisterial manner.—*Magisterialness*, maj-is'te-ri-al-ness, n.—*Magistral*, maj'is-tral, a. Imperious; authoritative; phar. especially prepared.

Magistrate, maj-is'trat, n. [L. *magistratus*, a magistrate, from *magister*, a master.] A public civil officer invested with the executive government or some branch of it; a justice of the peace; a person who dispenses justice in police courts, &c.—*Magistrate*, maj-is'trat'ik, a. Pertaining to a magistrate.—*Magistracy*, maj-is'trat-i, n. The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Magma, mag'ma, n. [Gr., a mass, drop, from *mead*, to knead. *Mass.*] A mixture of mineral or other matters in a pasty state; a thick residuum separated from a fluid.

Magnalium, mag-na-li-um, n. [From names of components.] An alloy of magnesium and aluminum, light, strong, and easily worked; of recent introduction.

Magnanimous, mag-nan'i-mus, a. [L. *mag-*

namina—*magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *animus*, mind (ANIMAL.) Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; said of persons: exhibiting nobleness of soul; said of actions, &c.—**Magnanimously**, *mag-na-ni-mi-ty*, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.—**Magnanimity**, *mag-na-ni-mi-ty*, *n.* The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation, nobility, or dignity of soul; lofty generosity.

Magnate, *mag-nat*, *n.* [L. *magnatus* (pl.), powerful persons, the great, from *magnus*, great. MAONITUD.] A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

Magnesia, *mag-né-shi-a*, *n.* [From *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet*.] Oxide of magnesium, a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties.—**Sulphate of magnesia**, *Epsum salts*.—**Magnesian iron sulphate**, *n.* Pertaining to magnesia, containing or resembling magnesia.—**Magnesian limestone**, a rock composed of carbonates of lime and magnesia, more or less useful for building or ornamental purposes; dolomite.—**Magnesium**, *mag-né-shi-um*, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal, obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium.—**Magnesium light**, a dazzlingly bright light produced by burning magnesium wire.

Magnet, *mag-net*, *n.* [L. *magneta*, *magneta*, from Gr. *magnés*, from *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence the stone was first brought.] The loadstone; also a bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the load one have been imparted, either by contact or by other means.

ELECTRO-MAGNET, **HORSE-SHOE MAGNET**.—**Magnetic**, *mag-net-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet or magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; pertaining to the earth's magnetism; attractive, as if magnetic.—**Magnetic amplitude**, *azimuth*, &c., *navig.* the amplitude, azimuth, &c., indicated by the compass.—**Magnetic battery**, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horse-shoe magnets) combined together with all their poles similarly disposed.—**Magnetic compensator**, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effects upon the needle of the iron of the ship.—**Magnetic dip**. Under Dir.—**Magnetic elements**, the magnetic declination, inclination, and intensity for any place.—**Magnetic equator**, a line passing round the globe near its equator, in every part of which the dip of the needle is nothing.—**Magnetic intensity**, the force of attraction which magnets exert on surrounding bodies capable of being influenced by them.—**Magnetic iron**, a name as *Magnetite*.—**Magnetic meridian**, a great circle, the plane of which at any place corresponds with the direction of the magnetic needle at that place.—**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.—**Magnetic axis of iron**, *magnetite*.—**Magnetic poles**, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°, at some distance from the earth's poles.—**Magnetic storm**, a violent disturbance in the earth's magnetism; a sudden alteration in the magnetic elements of a place.—**Magnetical**, *mag-net-ik-ál*, *a.* Magnetic.—**Magnetically**, *mag-net-ik-ál-ly*, *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.—**Magnetics**, *mag-net-iks*, *n.* Magnetism, or principles of magnetism.—**Magnetism**, *mag-net-izm*, *n.* A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies, whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general; power of attraction.—**Animal magnetism**, *Mesmerism*.—**Terrrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.—**Magnetician**, *Mag-*

netist, *mag-net-ist*, *n.* One versed in the science of magnetism.—**Magnetite**, *mag-net-ít*, *n.* A black oxide of iron, which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic; magnetic iron ore.—**Magnetizable**, *mag-net-iz-á-bl*, *a.* Capable of being magnetized.—**Magnetization**, *mag-net-iz-á-shon*, *n.* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized.—**Magnetize**, *mag-net-iz*, *v. t.*—**magnetized**, *mag-net-iz-ed*. To communicate magnetic properties to; to attract as if by a magnet; to put under the influence of animal magnetism.—**v. i.** To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.—**Magnetizer**, *mag-net-iz-ér*, *n.* One who or that which communicates magnetism.—**Magneto-electric**, *Magneto-electrical*, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.—**Magneto-electric induction**, the communication of magnetic properties to iron by means of electric currents.—**Magneto-electricity**, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets; the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity.—**Magnetometer**, *mag-net-é-ter*, *n.* An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip, inclination, and intensity, especially the latter.—**Magnetometric**, *mag-net-é-met-rik*, *a.* Pertaining to the magnetometer.

Magnificent, *mag-nif-é-sent*, *a.* [L. *magníficent*—*magnus*, great, *facio*, to make. MAONITUD.] Grand in appearance; splendid; fond of splendour; showy; stately.—**Magnificently**, *mag-nif-é-sent-ly*, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.—**Magnifiable**, *mag-nif-á-bl*, *a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified.—**Magnifico**, *Magnifical*, *mag-nif-ik*, *mag-nif-ik-ál*, *a.* [L. *magníficus*, noble, splendid.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.—**Magnifically**, *mag-nif-ik-ál-ly*, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.—**Magnificence**, *mag-nif-é-sens*, *n.* [L. *magníficentia*.] The condition or quality of being magnificent.—**Magnifico**, *mag-nif-ik-ál*, *n.* pl. **Magnificoes**. A grandee.—**Magnifier**, *mag-nif-ér*, *n.* One who or that which magnifies.—**Magnify**, *mag-nif-í*, *v. t.*—**magnified**, *magnifying*. (Fr. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare*.) To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to enlarge; to augment; to increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt; to represent as greater than reality; to exaggerate.—**v. i.** To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects.—**Magnifying glass**, a plano-convex or double-convex lens: so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

Magniloquence, *mag-nil-ó-kwens*, *n.* [L. *magniloquentia*—*magnus*, great (MAONITUD), and *loquens*, speaking (LOCUTION).] A lofty manner of speaking or writing; tumid, pompous words or style; grandiloquence; bombast.—**Magniloquent**, *mag-nil-ó-kwent*, *a.* Big in words; speaking loftily or pompously; tumid; grandiloquent.—**Magniloquently**, *mag-nil-ó-kwent-ly*, *adv.* In a magniloquent manner.

Magnitude, *mag-nít-ud*, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great; same root as Gr. *megas*, great, E. *may*, *might*, *much*, *more*, &c. More or less akin are *magnate*, *magnate*, *master*, &c.] Greatness; the comparative extent, bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a unit; *geom.* that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; importance; consequence (an affair of *magnitude*).

Magnolia, *mag-nó-li-a*, *n.* [After Pierre Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier.] A genus of trees and shrubs, chiefly natives of North America, India, China, Japan, &c., much admired for their flowers and foliage.

Magnum, *mag-núm*, *n.* [L. a large thing. MAONITUD.] A bottle holding two English quarts.—**Magnum-bonum**, *n.* [L. lit. large-good.] A kind of large plum; a large-sized barrel-pen.

Magot, *mag-ot*, *n.* [Fr.] The Barbary ape.

Magpie, *mag-pl*, *n.* [Mag, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a magpie, from L. *piea*, a pie or magpie; comp. *penis*, wren, *Robin*, red-breast, &c.] A well-known bird of the crow family, about 18 inches in length, plumage black and white, tail very long.

Magyar, *mag-yar*; Hung. pron. *mod-yor*, *n.* A Hungarian of Asiatic race, allied to the Turks and Finns; the language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Turanian class of tongues.

Mahaleb, *ma-há'leb*, *n.* [Ar. *mahleb*.] A species of cherry of the middle and south of Europe.

Maharajah, *ma-há-rá'ja*, *n.* [Skr. *mahá*, great, and *rájd*, a prince or king.] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.—**Maharani**, *Maharanees*, *ma-há-rá-né*, *n.* [Skr., great queen or princess.] A female Indian ruler.

Mahdi, *ma'h-dé*, *n.* [Ar., the director.] A name assumed by some of the successors of Mohammed; a descendant of Mohammed who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world.

Mahee, *ma-hé*, *n.* [Hind.] The gall-nut of the tamarisk-tree, imported from India for dyeing and photographic purposes.

Mahl-stick, *mal'stik*, *n.* MAUL-STICK.

Mahogany, *ma-hog-á-ni*, *n.* [*Mahogony*, native American name.] A valuable timber-tree, the wood of which is of a reddish colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; a dinner-table or table in general (over the mahogany).

Mahomedan, *Mahometan*, &c., *ma-hom-ed-an*, *ma-hom-é-tan*, *MOHAMMEDAN*, &c., *Ma-hou-dan*, *ma-hou-d'*, *n.* An old corruption of Mohammed; also applied to the devil or other evil spirit.

Mahout, *ma-hout*, *n.* [Hind.] In the East India, an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratta, *ma-rá'ta*, *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India.

Maid, *máid*, *n.* [Short for *maiden*, A. Sax. *maeþen*, dim. of *maeþa*, a maiden, Goth. *maþa*, G. *maid*, *maid*; akin A. Sax. *magu*, Goth. *mag*, Icel. *magr*, a boy; son; allied to Gael. *mac*, a son. A young unmarried woman; a virgin; an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity; a female servant; a female skate.—*Maid of all work*, a female servant who does house-work of every kind.—*Maid-child*, *n.* A female child; a girl.—*Maiden*, *máid'n*, *n.* A young unmarried woman; a virgin or maid; an instrument of capital punishment formerly used in Scotland resembling the guillotine.—*n.* Pertaining to a maiden or virgin; consisting of virgins; like a maiden; fresh; unpolluted; unused.—*Maiden* *is*, an assize at which there are no criminal cases.—*Maiden speech*, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament.—*Maiden sword*, a sword hitherto unused and unstained with blood.—*Maiden-hair*, *máid'n-hár*, *n.* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls.—*Maidenhead*, *máid'n-head*, *n.* [*Maiden*, and term. *head*.] Virgin purity; virginity.—*Maidenhood*, *máid'n-hud*, *n.* The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.—*Maiden-like*, *máid'n-lik*, *a.* Like a maid.—*Maidenliness*, *máid'n-li-ness*, *n.* Behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty.—*Maidenly*, *máid'n-ly*, *a.* Like a maid; modest.—*Maidhood*, *máid'hud*, *n.* Virginity.—*Maid-servant*, *n.* A female servant; a female domestic.

Maisette, *má-t'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, from *maia*, a midwife.] Serving to assist or accelerate childbirth; pertaining to the obstetric art; aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense.

Maigre, *má-gr*, *a.* [Fr., lean, spare, meagre.] Cookery, a term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter.—*Maigre dishes*, *meagre food*, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh-meats.

Mail, *máil*, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, the mesh of a

net, a link of mail; from *L. macula*, a spot, a mesh. **MACULA.**] Armour; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds; any defensives covering, as the shell of a lobster.—*v.t.* To put on mail or armour; to arm defensively.—**Mail-clad**, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.—**Mailed**, *maid*, *p.* and *a.* Covered with mail or armour; soot, protected by an external covering of scales or hard substance.

Mail, *mal*, *a.* [*Fr. maille*, *O. Fr. male*, a bag, a mail; either from *Armor. mal*, *Ir.* and *Gael. maia*, a bag, or from *O.H.G. malaha*, a wallet; *Icel. mailr*, a knapsack.] Originally, a bag; hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; the letters, papers, &c. conveyed in such a bag; the person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed.—*v.t.* To put in the mail; to post.—**Mailable**, *mal'a-ble*, *adj.* Capable of being carried in the mail.—**Mail-bag**, *a.* A bag in which the public mail is carried.—**Mail-boat**, *a.* A boat which carries the public mail.—**Mail-coach**, *a.* A coach that conveys the public mails.—**Mail-guard**, *a.* An officer having charge of the mail.—**Mail-route**, *a.* A route by which the mails are conveyed.—**Mail-steamer**, *a.* A steamer for conveying the mails.—**Mail-train**, *a.* A railway train that conveys the mails.

Mail, *mal*, *a.* [*Icel. mál*, stipulation, agreement; *maia*, to stipulate.] A term in Scots law for a rent or sum payable regularly.

Maim, *mám*, *v.t.* [*O.E. maia*, to hurt or maim; from *O. Fr. mebatimer*, *Fr. maganar*, *It. magagnare*, to maim; origin doubtful.] To deprive of the use of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable.—*a.* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated.—**Maimedness**, *máim-ed-ness*, *a.* A state of being maimed.

Main, *mán*, *a.* [*Icel. megn*, *meginn*, main, strong, mighty; *meia*, might, main, main part; *a. Sax. magna*, *magan*, power, strength; same root as *may*, *might*.] Principal, chief, or most important among other things; most to be regarded or considered; first in size, rank, importance, &c. (the main branch of a river, the main timber of an edifice, the main consideration; might; vast (the main ocean); directly applied, used with all ones (with strength).—**Main body**, the corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard.—**The main chance**, the chance of making gain; one's own interests generally.—*a.* All one's strength; violent effort (in the phrase 'with might and main'); the chief or main portion; the gross, bulk, greater part; the ocean, the great sea, the high sea; a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.—**In the main**, for the most part; speaking generally.—**Main-compass**, *a.* Carpenter, the principal truss in a roof.—**Main-hatch**, *a.* *Naut.* the hatch which gives entrance to the main-hold, the central portion of the hold.—**Main-keel**, *a.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.—**Mainland**, *man'land*, *a.* The continent; territory of great extent as compared with an island near it.—**Mainly**, *man'li*, *adv.* In the main; chiefly; principally.—**Main-mast**, *a.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel; the middle lower mast of a ship.—**Main-rigging**, *a.* The rigging of the main-mast.—**Main-sail**, *a.* *Naut.* the principal sail in a ship; the chief sail on the main-mast bent on the main-yard.—**Main-sheet**, *a.* *Naut.* a rope at one or both of the lower corners of a main-sail to keep it properly extended.—**Main-spring**, *a.* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch; *Ag.* the main cause of any action.—**Main-stay**, *a.* *Naut.* the stay extending from the top of the main-mast to the deck; hence, *fig.* chief support.—**Main-top**, *a.* *Naut.* a platform placed at the head of the main-mast.—**Main-yard**, *a.* *Naut.* the yard on which the main-sail is extended.

Main, *mán*, *a.* [*Fr. main*; *L. manus*, hand.] A hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.

Mainperner, *man'per-ner*, *a.* [*Fr. main*

the hand, and *pernor* for *preneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] *Law*, formerly a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court on a fixed day.—**Mainprise**, *Mainprise*, *man'pris*, *a.* [*Fr. main*, hand, *prise*, taken.] *Law*, a writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for a prisoner's appearance.

Maintain, *man-tán*, *v.t.* [*Fr. maintenir*, *main*, *L. maneo*, the hand, and *Fr. tenir*, *L. teneo*, to hold.] To preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up or in action or operation; to support; to keep possession of; not to lose or surrender; to continue (a conversation); to support with food, clothing, &c.; to uphold; to vindicate or justify (one's right or cause); to assert, as a tenet or opinion; to allege.—**Maintainable**, *man-tá-na-ble*, *a.* Capable of being maintained.—**Maintainer**, *man-tán-er*, *a.* One who maintains.—**Maintenance**, *man'ten-ans*, *a.* The act of maintaining, upholding, or keeping up; support; vindication; that which maintains or supports; means of support; law, intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it.—**Cap of maintenance**, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation.

Mais, *más*, *a.* [*Sp. maiz*, from Haytian *maize*, the native name.] Indian corn, a cereal plant, a native of America, now commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world.—**Maisena**, *ma-sé-na*, *a.* The starch prepared from maize; corn-flour.

Majesty, *májes-ti*, *a.* [*L. majestas*, from *maius*, compar. form of *magnus*, great. **MAIORITUD.**] Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner; imposing loftiness of person or mien; stateliness; dignity or elevation of literary style; sublimity; a title of emperors, kings, and queens; generally with a possessive pronoun (may it please your majesty).—**Majestically**, *májes-tik-ly*, *adv.* Possessing majesty; having dignity of appearance; august; splendid; grand; sublime; stately.—**Majestical**, *májes-ti-kal*, *a.* **Majestic**.—**Majestically**, *májes-ti-kal-ly*, *adv.* In a majestic manner.

Majolica, *ma-jó-li-ka*, *a.* [*It. Maiolica* or *Maiolica*, for *Majoreca*, whence the first specimens came.] A kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c.; afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain.

Major, *májer*, *a.* [*L.* compar. of *magnus*, great. **MAIORITUD.**] The greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity; the more important; *music*, applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.—**Major tone** or *interval*, an interval represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10.—**Major term** of a syllogism, in *logic*, the predicate of the conclusion; the *major premise* is that which contains the major term. **MASON**, *a.*—*a.* An officer in the army next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field officer; *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is twenty-one years complete; *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the major term.—**Majorate**, *má-jér-át*, *a.* The office or rank of major.—**Major-domo**, *má-jér-dóm*, *a.* [*It. maggiordomo*—*L. major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a large household; a steward; a chief minister or great officer of a palace.—**Major-general**, *a.* A military officer the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.—**Major-generalship**, *a.* The office of a major-general.—**Majority**, *má-jér-ti*, *a.* [*Fr. majorité*.] The state of being major or greater; the greater number; more than half; the number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another; full age; the age at which the law permits a young person to manage his own affairs; the office, rank, or commission of a major.—**Majorship**, *má-jér-ship*, *a.* Office or rank of major; majority.

Majuscule, *ma-jús-kul*, *a.* [*L. majusculus*

(*littera*, letter, understood), from *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim. from *major*, *majus*, greater.] A capital letter; opposed to *minuscule*.—**Majuscule writing**, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in ancient manuscripts.

Make, *mák*, *v.t.* *pret.* & *p. p.* *made*; *ppr. making*. [*A. Sax. macian*, *L. G. and D. machan*, *G. machen*, to make; same root as *may*, and *L. magnus*, great.] To cause to exist as a distinct thing; to create, frame, fashion, fabricate; to produce or effect, as agent or cause (money makes friends); to cause to be or to become; with words expressive of the result or condition of the object (to make a matter public; to make a man king); to constrain, compel, cause, occasion, with infinitives after *th*; object (to make a person laugh; to the sign of the infinitive, being omitted); to gain, acquire (money, profit, &c.); to get or ascertain, as the result of computation or calculation; to pass over in sailing or travelling; to put in a desired or desirable position or condition; to prepare for use (a bed, a fire); to compose, as parts united in a whole; to constitute; to serve or answer for (she makes a good wife); to complete, as by being added to a sum; *naut.* to arrive at; to have within sight (to make a port land).—**Makes** is often used periphrastically with substantives, the two together being thus equal to a single verb; thus *to make complaint*—to complain; *to make answer*—to answer; *to make haste*—to hasten, &c.—**To make believe**, to pretend; to make pretence.—**To make good**, to maintain; to establish (to make good one's footing); to accomplish (to make good one's word); to supply an equivalent for (to make good a loss).—**To make little of**, to treat as insignificant; to be able to get little or no meaning or satisfaction from.—**To make love**, to court.—**To make much of**, to treat with fondness; to consider as of great value.—**To make nothing for**, to have no effect in assisting or supporting.—**To make nothing of**, to regard or think as nothing; to treat as of no value; to be unable to understand; to get no satisfaction from (I can make nothing of him).—**To make out**, to discover; to decipher; to prove or establish by evidence or argument; to find to the full; *as*, he was not able to make out the whole sum.—**To make over**, to transfer the title of; to convey; *as*, he made over his estate in trust.—**To make sail** (*naut.*), to increase the quantity of sail already set.—**To make shift**, to contrive or manage with such means or appliances as are available.—**To make up**, to make full or complete; to collect into a sum or mass; to compose, as ingredients or parts; to constitute; to compensate for or make good (to make up a loss); to reconcile, settle, adjust (quarrels, &c.); to bring to a definite conclusion (to make up one's mind).—**To make water**, to leak, as a ship; to void the urine.—**To make way**, to make progress; to open a passage; to clear the way.—*v.i.* To act or do; often with adjectives to express the manner of acting (to make bold, &c.); to interfere; to proceed, move, direct one's course (he made toward home; he made after the boy); to rise or flow toward land; said of the tide.—**To make against**, to tend to injure; to be adverse to; to form an argument against; to tend to disprove.—**To make as if**, to act as if; to pretend that.—**To make at**, to make a hostile movement against.—**To make away with**, to take away and put out of reach; to remove by killing; to murder secretly.—**To make bold**, to venture; to take leave or liberty (to make bold to say).—**To make for**, to contribute towards; to be of service to; to favour (this makes for the argument).—**To make free with**, to treat with freedom or without ceremony; to make free use of.—**To make light of**, to regard as trifling or of no consequence; to belittle.—**To make sure**, to succeed and no more.—**To make sure**, to ascertain with certainty.—**To make sure of**, to consider as certain; to secure to one's self.—**To make up**, to dress, &c., as an actor.—**To make up for**, to approach; to compensate for.—*a.* Structure; construction; shape; form (a man of slender make).—

ch. chain; ch. So. look; G. so; J. job; A. Fr. ton; ng. sleep; vn. (don); th. thin; w. wig; wh. whig; sh. assure.

Makabie, ma'ka-hi, *a.* Capable of being made.—**Maks-believe**, *a.* Making believe or pretending; pretence; pretext; sham.—**Urus-sham**,—**Make-peace**, *n.* A peace-maker.—**Maker**, ma'kér, *n.* One who makes; the Creator; one who composes verses; a poet.—**Make-shift**, *a.* Something to serve a present purpose; a temporary substitute.—**Make-up**, *a.* The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play.—**Make-weight**, *a.* That which is thrown in to make up weight; what contributes to something not sufficient of itself.

Maki, ma'ki, *n.* [The name in Madagascar.] An animal akin to the lemurs.

Malacca, ma-lak'ka, *a.* Pertaining to Malacca, in the Malay Peninsula.—**Malacca cane**, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of a kind of palm.

Malachite, ma-la-kit, *n.* [Fr. *malachite*, from Gr. *malaiché*, a malow, from its colour resembling that of the leaves of malow.] A mineral; a carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour, the Green Carbonate of Copper, used for many ornamental purposes.

Malacology, mal-a-ko'lo-ji, *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology that treats of the mollusca or soft-bodied animals.—**Malacologist**, mal-a-ko'lo-jist, *n.* One versed in malacology.

Malacopterygian, **Malacopterygians**, mal-a-kop'tér-ij'i-an, mal-a-kop'tér-ij'i-us, *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pterygion*, a fin, a little wing, from *pteryx*, a wing. A term applied to those osseous fishes that have all the rays of the fins soft.—**Malacopteri**, **Malacopterygii**, mal-a-kop'tér-i, mal-a-kop'tér-ij'i-i, *n. pl.* The malacopterygian fishes.—**Malacopterygian**, *n.* An individual of the Malacopterygii.—**Malacosteon**, mal-a-ko's'té-on, *n.* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone.] *Med.* A softening or atrophy of the bones.—**Malacotomus**, mal-a-ko's-to-mus, *a.* [Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] Having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes.—**Malacostraca**, mal-a-ko's'tra-ka, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell.] An individual belonging to a division of crustaceans, including the shrimps, lobsters, &c.—**Malacostracan**, **Malacostraca**, mal-a-ko's'tra-ka, *a.* Pertaining to the Malacostracans.

Maladjustment, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] A bad or wrong adjustment.

Maladministration, mal-ad-min'is-tra-shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Faulty administration; bad management of public affairs.

Maladroit, mal-ad-roit', *a.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Not adroit or dexterous; awkward.—**Maladroitness**, mal-ad-roit'nes, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

Malady, mal'a-di, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from *malade*, O. Fr. *malabde*, ill, from L. *malis habitus*, in bad condition. *HABIT.*] Any disease of the human body; an ailment; an indisposition; moral or mental disorder.

Malafides, mal'a-fides, *n.* [L.] Bad faith.—**Malafide**, with bad faith; deceitfully; opposed to bona fide.

Malaga, mal'a-ga, *n.* A wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

Malagetta-pepper, mal-a-gwet'a, *n.* Grains of paradise.

Malaise, mal-az, *n.* [Fr., from *mal*, bad, and *aise*, ease.] State of being ill at ease; morbid and indefinite feeling of uneasiness.

Malanders, mal'an-ders, *n.* [Fr. *malandres*, L. *malandria*.] A dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee.

Malapert, mal'a-pért, *a.* [O. Fr. *malapert*, over-ready—prefix *mal*, badly, and O. Fr. *apert*, ready, prompt, from *l.* *apertus*, open. *PERT.*] Pert; saucy; impudent; forward.—*a.* A pert, saucy person.—**Malapertly**, mal'a-pért-li, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.—**Malapertness**, mal'a-pért'nes, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness.

Malapropos, mal-ap'ró-pó', *a.* and *adv.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *apropos*.] The opposite of apropos; ill to the purpose.

Malar, má'ler, *a.* [From L. *malis*, the cheek-bone, the jaw.] Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.—*a.* *Anat.* the cheek-bone.

Malaria, ma-la'ri-a, *n.* [It. *mala aris*, bad air, from L. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanations from animal or vegetable matter; the exhalation of marshy districts which produces intermittent fevers; miasma.—**Malarial**, **Malarian**, **Malarious**, ma-la'ri-al, ma-la'ri-an, ma-la'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria.

Malassimilation, mal'as-sim-i-la'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition; faulty digestion.

Malay, Malayán, ma-lá, ma-lá-yán, *n.* A native of the Malay Peninsula; the language of the Malay.—*a.* Belonging to the Malays or to their country.

Malconformation, mal'kou-for-má'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Imperfect conformation; disproportion of parts.

Malcontent, mal'kon-tent, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, ill.] A discontented person; a discontented subject of a government.—**Malcontent**, **Malco'stated**, mal'kon-ten-ted, *a.* Discontented with the government.—**Malcontentedly**, mal'kon-ten-ted-li, *adv.* In a malcontented manner.—**Malcontentedness**, mal'kon-ten-ted-nes, *n.*

Male, má, *a.* [Fr. *malis*, O. Fr. *masle*, from L. *maeculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. *MASCULINE.*] Pertaining to the sex that begets young, as distinguished from the female; masculine; *bot.* having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing.—**Male rhymes**, rhymes in which only the final syllables correspond.—**Male screw**, the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the female screw.—*a.* One of the sex which begets young; *bot.* a plant which bears stamens.

Malediction, mal-e-dik'shon, *n.* [L. *maledictio*, *maledictionis*—*male*, evil, and *dicto*, to speak. *DICTION.*] Evil speaking; a curse or execration; an imprecation.

Malefactor, mal-e-fak'ter, *n.* [L. *evildoer*—*male*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] One who commits a crime; a criminal.

Malefic, ma-lefik, *a.* [L. *maleficus*, that does ill—*malis*, ill, and *facio*, to do.] Doing mischief.—**Maleficent**, ma-lef'i-sent, *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The quality of being maleficent.—**Maleficent**, ma-lef'i-sent, *a.* Doing evil; harmful.

Malevolent, mal-e-vó-lent, *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *malevolentis*—*malis*, ill, and *volens*, willing or disposed. *VOLITION.*] Having an evil disposition towards another or others; malicious; spiteful.—**Malevolently**, mal-e-vó-lent-li, *adv.* In a malevolent manner; with ill-will.—**Malevolence**, mal-e-vó-len-s, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*.] The quality of being malevolent; ill-will; personal hatred. *SYN.* under *MALICE*.

Malexecution, mal-ek-ú'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Evil execution; bad administration.

Malfeasance, mal-fé-zans, *n.* [Fr. *mal-faisance*—*mal*, ill, and *faisre*, L. *facere*, to do.] Law, doing what a person ought not to do; illegal deed.

Malformation, mal-for-má'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Ill or wrong formation; a deviation from the normal structure of an organ.

Malic, mal'ik, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.—**Malic acid**, an acid found in many fruits, particularly in the apple.

Malice, mal'is, *n.* [Fr. *malice*, L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; *og.* Gr. *malag*, black; *Skr.* *malam*, filth; *Ir.* *malis*, evil. *Malus* is seen also in *malady*, *malice*, *malignant*, &c.] Enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; spite; ill-will; law, a formed design of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepens* or *afterthought*. *Malice* is a deeper and more abiding feeling than *malevolence*, *malevolence* being of a more casual and temporary character. *Malignity* is malice intensified, proceeding from an innate love of doing harm to others.—**Malicious**, ma-lis'us, *a.* [L. *maliciousus*.] Indulging malice; harbouring ill-will without provocation; proceeding from ill-will; dictated by malice.—**Malicious mischief**, an injury to property from sheer malice, in some instances a felony, in others a misdemeanour.—**Ma-**

licious prosecution, a prosecution preferred without reasonable cause.—**Maliciously**, ma-lis'us-li, *adv.* In a malicious manner.—**Maliciousness**, ma-lis'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being malicious.

Maliga, ma-lin', *a.* [L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, of an evil nature—*malus*, bad, and *genus*, kind (MALICE, GENUS).] Comp. *Benign*, with exactly the opposite sense.] Of an evil nature, disposition, or character; malicious; pernicious; tending to injure or produce evil effects.—*v. t.* To speak evil of; to traduce, defame, vilify.—**Malignance**, **Malignancy**, ma-lig'nans, ma-lig'nans-si, *n.* The quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; *med.* virulence.—**Malignant**, ma-lig'nant, *a.* [L. *malignans*, from *maligno*, to act maliciously.] Having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; malicious; exerting pernicious influence; *med.* threatening a fatal issue; virulent (a *malignant* ulcer); extremely heinous. *SYN.* under *MALICE*.—*a.* *English History*, one of the adherents of Charles I. and his son; so called by the Roundheads.—**Malignantly**, ma-lig'nant-li, *adv.* In a malignant manner.—**Maligner**, ma-lin'ér, *n.* One who maligns.—**Malignity**, ma-lig'ní-ti, *n.* [L. *malignitas*.] The state or quality of being malignant; evil disposition of heart toward another; malice without provocation; rancour; virulence.—**Malignly**, ma-lin'li, *adv.* In a malign manner.

Maligner, mal-ing'ér, *v. t.* [Fr. *maligner*, sickly, weakly; from *mal*, ill, and O. Fr. *ingere*, *hergere*, *ferre*, a nasalized form of *l.* *oper*, sick.] *Milit.* illness in order to avoid duty.—**Maligner**, mal-ing'ér-er, *n.* A soldier who feigns himself ill.—**Malignery**, mal-ing'ér-i, *n.* A feigning illness to avoid military duty.

Malignon, mal'in-on, *n.* [O. Fr. *malison*, *malison*, contr. from *malediction*.] *Comp. benison*, for *benediction*.] A malediction; curse; execration.

Malkin, má'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *Mal*, *Mary*; comp. the name *Jack*, an implement for turning a homely purpose.] A wench employed in a kitchen (*Shak.*); a mop made of clouts; a stuffed figure; a scarecrow.

Mall, má, *n.* [Fr. *mail*, It. *aglio*, *malice*, L. *malis*, a hammer. *MALLEABLE.*] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer; (originally an alley where the game of *ball-mall* was played with *malles* and balls) a public walk; a level shaded walk.

Mallard, mal'ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *malard*, Prov. Fr. *malard*, from *malis* (L. *malus*), a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing.] The common wild duck.

Malleable, mal'le-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *malleable*, from L. L. *mallo*, to beat with a hammer, from L. *mallo*, a hammer (akin *mallet*, *maul*).] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating with the hammer; said of metals.—**Malleability**, **Malleableness**, mal'le-a-bl'i-ti, mal'le-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being malleable.—**Malleate**, mal'le-at, *v. t.* To hammer; to beat out.—**Malleation**, mal-le-a'shon, *n.* The act of hammering, extension by beating.

Malleolus, mal'le-ó-lus, *n.* [L. dim. of *mallo*, a hammer.] One of the two projections of the leg-bones at the ankle.—**Malleolar**, mal'le-ó-ler, *a.* *Anat.* pertaining to the ankle.

Mallet, mal'et, *n.* [Dim. of *mail*.] A wooden hammer, used chiefly by stone-cutters, joiners, &c.

Mallet, mal'et, *n.* [L. a mallet.] *Anat.* one of the chain of small bones in the ear; *sool.* a hammer-shaped body forming part of the masticatory apparatus in some microscopic animals.

Mallow, mal'ó, *n.* [A. Sax. *malwa*, G. *malve*, from L. *malva*, mallow, allied to Gr. *malaké*, mallow, *malakos*, soft—from its mollient properties.] The common name of a number of plants, chiefly herbaceous or annual, some of them valuable for medicinal properties. Also called *Mallows*, as a singular.

Malm, má'm, *n.* [A. Sax. *malin*, Goth. *malma*, sand; akin to *meal*, from root meaning to grind.] A soil in the south-

eastern counties of England, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops.—*a.* Composed of the soil malm.—*Malm-rock, n.* A calcareous sandstone in Surrey and Sussex.

Malmsey, malm'si, a. [*O. E. malvasia, Fr. malvoisie; from Napoli di Malvasia, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced at which first received the name.*] A kind of grape; a strong sweet white wine made in Madeira.

Malodour, mal-ô'der, a. [*Prefix mal, bad.*] An offensive odour.—**Malodorous, mal-ô'der-us, a.** Having a bad or offensive odour.
Malpighian, mal-pli'j-an, a. [*After Malpighi, an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist.*] *anat.* Applied to certain small round bodies in the cortical substance of the kidney, and to corpuscles in the spleen.—**Malpighaceous, mal-pli'j-a'shus, a.** *Bot.* Applied to hairs which are attached by the middle.

Malposition, mal-pô'sish on, a. [*Prefix mal, bad.*] A wrong position.

Malpractice, mal-prak'tis, a. [*Prefix mal, bad.*] Evil practice; misbehaviour.

Malprick, mal-prik, a. *Malvariet.*
Malt, malt, a. [*A. Sax. meol (Icel. Sw. and Dan. malt, D. mout, G. mals), from maltes, to melt. Mstr.*] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, the starch of the grain being thus converted into saccharine matter, after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in brewing and distilling; liquor produced from malt; beer.—*v. t.* To make into malt.—*v. t.* To be converted into malt.—**Malt-barn, a.** A barn in which malt is made or kept.—**Malt-drink, Malt-liquor, a.** A beverage prepared from malt.—**Malt-dust, a.** The grains or remains of malt.—**Malt-floor, a.** A floor on which malt is dried in a malt-kiln.—**Malt-house, a.** A house in which malt is made.—**Malt-kiln, a.** A heated chamber in which malt is dried.—**Maltman, Maltster, malt'man, malt'ster, a.** A man whose occupation is to make malt.—**Malt-mill, a.** A mill for grinding malt.—**Malt-winegar, a.** Winegar made from an infusion of malt.—**Maltworm, a.** A person fond of beer or other liquor; a tippler.

Maltese, malt's, a. sing. and pl. A native or natives of Malta.—*a.* Belonging to Malta.

Maltha, mal'tha, a. [*Gr., a mixture for caulking ships.*] A variety of bitumen like pitch, intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt.

Malthusian, mal-thu'si-an, a. Relating to the theory of the Rev. T. Malthus, that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can be made to increase; and hence, that early marriages should be discouraged.—*a.* One who holds the doctrines of Malthus.—**Malthusianism, mal-thu'si-an-ism, a.** The doctrines inculcated by Malthus.

Maltreat, mal-tret, v. t. [*Prefix mal, badly.*] To treat ill.—**Maltreatment, mal-tret'ment, a.** The act of maltreating; ill-usage.

Malvaceous, mal-vi'ahus, a. [*L. malva, mallow.*] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family.

Malversation, mal-ver-sa'shon, a. [*Fr. malversation—L. male, badly, and versor, to occupy one's self, from verso, versum, to turn. Vssaz.*] Evil conduct; fraudulent tricks; misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, &c.

Mama, Mamama, ma-ma', a. [*A repetition of the infantile utterance ma, ma.*] Mother; a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons.

Mamaluks, Mamelukes, mam'a-luk, mam'e-luk, a. [*Ar. mamalik, that which is possessed, a slave, from malak, to possess.*] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, a powerful body broken up and massacred in 1811. Written also *Mamlouk*.

Mamelon, mam'e-lon, a. [*Fr., a nipple, from L. mamma, a breast.*] A small hill or mound with a rounded top.

Mamma. See MAMA.

Mamma, mam'ma, a. pl. Mamma, mam'ma, (L., the female breast, from root meaning to swell, to swell with juice.) The breast; the organ in females that secretes the milk.—**Mammal, mam'mal, a.** An animal of the class Mammalia.—**Mammalia, mam-ma'li-a, a. pl.** [*Lit. breast-animals.*] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young.—**Mammalian, mam-ma'lli-an, a.** Pertaining to the mammals.—**Mammiferous, mam-ma-lif'er-us, a.** *Geol.* containing mammalian remains.—**Mammalogist, mam-ma'lô-jist, a.** A naturalist who treats of the mammalia.—**Mammalogy, mam-ma'lô-jy, a.** The science of mammals.—**Mammary, mam'ma-ri, a.** Pertaining to the female breasts or paps.—**Mammifer, mam'mi-fer, a.** A mammal.—**Mammiferous, mem-mi-fer-us, a.** Having the distinguishing characteristics of a mammifer.—**Mammiform, mam'mi-form, a.** Having the shape or form of paps.—**Mammilla, mam-mil'la, a.** [*L. mamilla, a little breast.*] A little breast; something of this form.—**Mammillary, mam'mil'a-ri, a.** Pertaining to or resembling a nipple or pap; *anat.* applied to two small protuberances like nipples in the brain; *mineral.* studded with mammiform protuberances.—**Mammillate, Mammillated, mam'mil-lat, mam'mil-a-ted, a.** In the form of a pap or nipple; having small protuberances like nipples.—**Mammillation, mam-mi-lâ'shon, a.** A small mammillate prominence.—**Mammilloid, mam'mil-oid, a.** Shaped like a pap or nipple.

Mammae, mam-me', a. An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit.—**Mammea-papaia, mam-me'a-pa-pa, a.** A large tree of the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a fruit which is called natural marmalade.

Mammellers, mam-mel-yar, a. [*Fr. melleiers, from melleie, L. mamilla, dim. of mamma, a breast.*] In *acc. armour*, one of two circular plates fastened to the surcoat right above the breasts of a knight.

Mammae, mam'mon, a. [*L. mammae, Gr. mammae, mamma, riches, from Mamma, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness; hence, riches; wealth.*—**Mammoneism, mam'mon-ism, a.** Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth.—**Mammoneist, Mammoneite, mam'mon-ist, mam'mon-it, a.** A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth.

Mammoth, mam'moth, a. [*Rus. mamont, mamont, from Tart. mamna, the earth, because their remains being found in the earth the natives believed that they burrowed like moles.*] An extinct species of elephant of enormous size and covered with dense, shaggy hair, the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere.—*a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.—**Mammoth-tree, a.** A gigantic coniferous tree of North-western America, some specimens of which have a height of upwards of 300 feet.

Man, man, a. pl. Men, men. [*A. Sax. man, manna, man, person—D. O. H. G. and Sw. man, G. manna, Icel. manr, manar, Dan. mand, Goth. manna; from root man, to think, seen in Skr. man, to think, manas, mind, manushya, man, and also in E. mesa, to intend, mind, L. mens, the mind (whence mental.)*] A human being; a person; particularly, a male adult of the human race; the human race; mankind; in this sense without article or plural (man is born to trouble; a male servant; an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.—**Man of straw, a.** man of no substantial character, influence, or means; in commercial language, a person destitute of capital put forward by way of decoy.—*e. f.*—**maned, manning.** To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men; to infuse courage into.—**Man-at-arms, a.** A term applied to a fully equipped or heavily armed soldier of the middle ages.—**Man-eater, a.** A cannibal; one of those tigers which have

acquired a special preference for human flesh.—**Man-engine, a.** A sort of elevator for the workmen in a mine; a vertical rod with platforms working up and down in a shaft.—**Manful, man'ful, a.** Manly; bold; brave.—**Manfully, man'ful-ly, adv.** In a manful manner.—**Manfulness, man'ful-ness, a.** The quality of being manful.—**Manhole, man'hôl, a.** A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, steam-boiler, &c., for cleaning or repairing.—**Manhood, man'hud, a.** The state of being a man.—**Manikin, man'kin, a.** [*Man, and dim. ending -kin, -kin.*] A little man; a dwarf; a pigmy.—**Mankind, man-kind, or man'kind, a.** The human race; mankind taken collectively; the males of the human race.—**Manlike, man'lik, a.** Resembling a man; having the qualities proper to a man.—**Manliness, man'lli-ness, a.** The quality of being manly.—**Manly, man'li, a.** Pertaining to or becoming a man; having the nobler attributes of a man; self-reliant; brave.—**Man-mercer, a.** One who deals by retail in cloths, &c., for male attire.—**Man-midwife, a.** A man who practices obstetrics; an accoucheur.—**Mannish, man'ish, a.** Characteristic of or resembling a man; as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.—**Mannishly, man'ish-ly, adv.** In a mannish manner.—**Mannishness, man'ish-ness, a.** The state or quality of being mannish.—**Man-of-war, a.** A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.—**Man-of-war's-man, a.** A seaman belonging to a ship of war.—**Man-rope, a.** *Naut.* one of the ropes suspended on each side of a gangway, high-way, &c.—**Man-servant, a.** A male servant.—**Man-slaughter, a.** The slaughter or killing of a man or man especially, the unlawful killing of a man without malice.—**Man-stealer, a.** One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves.—**Man-trap, a.** An engine for catching trespassers.

Manacle, man'a-kl, a. [*Fr. manacle, L. manaculus, dim. of manica, a manacle, from manica, the hand. MANAGE.*] An astragalus of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle; generally in plural, *e. f.*—**manacled, manacled.** To put handcuffs or other fastening upon; to shackle.

Manage, man'aj, v. t.—**managed, managing.** [*Fr. manéger, the management of a horse, management or guidance in general; it. maneggiare, to handle, to manage; from L. manus, the hand, whence also manacle, manual, &c. MANUAL.*] To have under control and direction; to conduct, carry on, guide, administer; to make tractable, or get under due control; to yield; to manage or use in the manner desired (to a horse or the like); to treat (a person) with caution or judgment; to govern with address.—*v. t.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.—**Manageability, man'aj-a-bil'i-ti, a.** State of being manageable.—**Manageable, man'aj-a-bl, a.** Capable of being managed; easily made subservient to one's views or designs.—**Manageableness, man'aj-a-bl-ness, a.** The quality of being manageable.—**Manageably, man'aj-a-bl, adv.** In a manageable manner.—**Management, man'aj-ment, a.** The act of managing; the manner of transacting, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; cautious handling or treatment; the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest collectively.—**Manager, man'aj-er, a.** One who manages; one who has the guidance or direction of anything; one who is directly in the head of an undertaking.—**Managerial, man-a-je'ri-al, a.** Of or belonging to a manager.—**Manager-ship, man'aj-er-ship, a.** The office of a manager.

Manakin, man'a-kin, a. [*Dim. of man, as applied to birds, originally the name of a species with a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.*] A manikin; a name for certain small tropical American birds.

Manatee, Manatin, man-a-tee, man'a-kin, a. [*Haytian.*] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal allied to the cetaceans

and found on the coasts of South America, Africa, and Australia.

Manchet, man'chet, n. [Comp. Fr. *manche*, *manche*, a man's hat or small loaf.] A small loaf of fine bread; fine white bread. — s. Fine and white; said of bread or flour.

Manchisee, man-chi-sé, n. [It. *manicella*, Fr. *manicelle*, Sp. *manicula*, from *manus*, an apple, from *Machus*, a Roman name.] A tree of the West Indies and Central America, abounding in acrid and highly poisonous juice, the wood being valuable for cabinet work.

Manchoe, Manchu, **Manchoo**, man-ch'ü, n. A native of Manchuria, or one of the same race; one of the reigning dynasty in China; the language of the Manchoes; the court language of China.

Mancipie, man'si-pi, n. [O. Fr. *mancipe*, L. *mancipia*, one who purchases anything at a public sale—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.] A steward; a purveyor; particularly of a college or inn of court.

Mandamus, man-dá-mus, n. [L., lit. we command.] Law, a command or writ issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some specified act.

Mandarin, man-dá-rén, n. [Pg. *mandarin*, from *Sik-má-tsin*, a councillor, a minister, from *mantra*, counsel, from *man*, to think, to know. *Man*.] The general name given by Europeans to Chinese magistrates or public officials, whether civil or military. — *Mandarin duck*, a beautiful kind of duck, a native of China. — *Mandarin*, man-dá-rén'ik, n. Pertaining to or appropriate to a mandarin.

Mandate, man'dát, n. [L. *mandatum*, on order, from *mando*, to command (from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give), seen also in *command*, *commanded*, *demand*, *reward*, *recommend*, &c.] A command; an order, precept, or injunction; written authority by one person to another to act for him. — **Mandatory**, **Mandatory**, man'dá-tó-ri, man'dá-tó-ri, n. [Fr. *mandataire*.] One to whom a mandate or charge is given; one who receives special written authority to act for another. — **Mandatory**, a. Containing a command; directory.

Mandible, man'di-bl, n. [L. *mandibulum*, the jaw, from *mando*, to chew.] An animal's jaw, particularly the under jaw of a mammal; the upper or lower jaw of a bird; one of the upper or anterior pair of jaws of an insect or other articulate animal. — **Mandibular**, man-dib'u-lér, a. Belonging to a mandible. — **Mandibulate**, man-dib'u-lát, man-dib'u-lát, a. Provided with mandibles, as many insects.

Mandoline, **Mandolin**, man'dó-lín, n. [Fr. *mandoline*, from It. *mandola*, *mandora*, *pendora*, a species of lute. *BANDORA*.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind.

Mandrags, man-drag'ó-ra, n. [L. and Gr. *mandragora*, the mandrake.] The genus of plants popularly called mandrakes; a medical preparation obtained from the mandrake (*Shak*). — **Mandrake**, man'drák, n. [From *mandragora*.] A plant of the Mediterranean region, with large thick roots, and possessing strong purgative and narcotic properties, formerly the subject of various superstitions.

Mandrel, **Mandril**, man'drel, man'dril, n. [Fr. *mandrin*, from Gr. *mandra*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] A bar of iron on which an article is fitted to be turned on a lathe; any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded.

Mandrill, man'dril, n. [Fr. *mandrille*, from the West African name.] The great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the largest and most hideous of the baboons.

Manducate, man'dú-kát, v. t. — **manducated**, **manducating**. [L. *manduco*, *manducatum*, from *mando*, to chew; akin *manibible*, *maniger*.] To masticate; to chew. — **Manducable**, man'dú-ka-bl, a. Capable of being chewed. — **Manducation**, man'dú-ká-shon, n. The act of chewing. — **Manducatory**, man'dú-ka-tó-ri, a. Pertaining to or employed in chewing.

Mane, mán, n. [O. D. *mana*, D. *manen*, Dau.

man, Icel. *man*, O. H. G. *mana*, G. *manes*; allied to *W. maneg*, a mane, *man*, the neck.] The long hair on the upper side of the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, &c., usually hanging down on one side. — **Manned**, mánd, a. Having a mane. — **Mannless**, má'n-les, a. Not having a mane.

Manege, ma-nésh', n. [Fr. *manège*, from It. *maneggio*, management. *MANAGE*.] A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship; the art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.

Maneh, má'né, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew weight for gold and silver, believed to contain a hundred shekels of the former and sixty of the latter.

Manequin, man'é-kin, n. [A corruption of *manikin*.] An artist's model fashioned of wood or wax.

Manes, má'nés, a. pl. [L., from O. L. *manus*, good, benevolent.] Among the Romans the ghosts, shades, or souls of deceased persons; the desired shades of the dead.

Manful, &c. Under *MAN*.

Manganese, man'gá-nés, n. [By metathesis from *magnesium*, the name first given to it.] A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse, not known native, on account of its powerful affinity for oxygen, but having ores of considerable value in the industrial arts. — **Manganesian**, man'gá-né-si-an, a. Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities. — **Manganic**, **Manganetic**, man'gá-nik, man'gá-né-sik, a. Obtained from manganese. — **Manganite**, man'gá-nít, n. One of the ores of manganese, used in the manufacture of glass.

Mange, máng, n. [O. Fr. *mangonon*, Fr. *démangeaison*, an itching, from *manger*, L. *manduco*, to eat. *MANUCATE*.] A cutaneous disease very similar to itch, and to which horses, cattle, dogs, and other beasts are subject. — **Mangily**, máng'i-lí, adv. In a mangy manner. — **Manginess**, máng'jínés, n. The quality or condition of being mangy. — **Mangy**, máng'j, a. Infected with the mange; scabby; mean.

Mangel-wurzel, máng'gl-wér'z'l, n. [G. lit. want-root, but the proper form is *mangold-wurzel* — G. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root — beet-root.] A variety of beet, extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

Manger, man'jer, n. [Fr. *mangeroie*, from *manger*, from L. *manducare*, to eat. *MANUCATE*.] A trough or box in which fodder is laid for horses or cattle; the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

Mangle, máng'gl, v. t. — **mangled**, **mangling**. [Perhaps from L. *manuco*, maimed, through L. L. *mangularis*, to mangle; comp. A. Sax. *bemancian*, to maim; I. G. *man*, mutilated; D. *man*, lame; G. *mangel*, a defect; *mangeln*, to be wanting.] To cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to cut in a hungry manner; to hack; to lacerate; to destroy the symmetry or completeness of; to mutilate. — **Mangler**, máng'glér, n. One who mangles; one who mutilates.

Mangle, máng'gl, n. [D. and G. *mangel*, from O. Fr. *mangonon*, Gr. *mangonon*, a war engine, the axis of a pulley.] A well-known machine for smoothing table-cloths, sheets, and other articles of linen or cotton. — s. To smooth cloth with a mangle. — **Mangler**, máng'glér, n. One who uses a mangle.

Mango, méng'gó, n. [Malay.] The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of tropical Asia, but widely cultivated throughout the tropics; a fruit highly valued for dessert. — **Mango-ash**, n. [From its beautiful yellow colour resembling that of a ripe mango.] A fish of the Ganges, about 18 inches long, and highly esteemed for food.

Mangold-wurzel, máng'gól-wér'z'l, n. *MANUEL WURZEL*.

Mangonel, man'gónel, n. [O. Fr. *mangonel*, It. *manganello*, *mangano*, from Gr. *manganon*. *MANE*, n.] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

Mangosteen, máng'gó-stén, n. [Malay *mangusta*.] A tree of the East Indies, the

fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and most delicious.

Mangrove, máng'gróv, n. [Malay *mangrove*.] A tropical tree growing on the banks of rivers and on the sea-coast, remarkable for giving off adventitious roots from the stem and branches.

Mangy, Under *MAN*.

Manhadan, man-há'den, a. *MEHRADEEN*.

Manhood, Under *MAN*.

Mania, má'ní-a, n. [L., from Gr.; allied to Gr. *manes*, the mind; E. *mind* and *man*.] Madness; also rage or eager desire for anything; insane or morbid craving. — **Maniac**, má'ní-ák, a. [L. *maniacus*.] Having with madness; proceeding from disordered intellect; mad. — **Maniacal**, má-ní'á-kel, a. Pertaining to or connected with madness.

Manicate, man'í-kát, a. [L. *manicatus*, sliced, from *manica*, sleeves, from *manus*, the hand.] Bot. covered with hairs interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface.

Manichean, **Manichee**, **Manicheist**, man'í-ké-an, man'í-ke, man'í-ke-íst, n. [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus*, who lived in the third century.] One of a sect in Persia who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. — **Manichean**, a. Pertaining to the Manicheans or their doctrines. — **Manicheanism**, **Manicheism**, man'í-ké-an-izm, man'í-ke-izm, n. The doctrines of the Manicheans.

Manichord, **Manicordion**, man'í-kord, man'í-kór-don, n. [O. Fr. *manicordion*, It. *monocordio*; from Gr. *monochordon*. *MONOCHORD*.] A musical instrument in the form of a spinet.

Manifest, man'í-fest, a. [L. *manifestus*, lit. that may be laid hold of by the hand — *manus*, the hand, and root seen in *obscendo*, to dash against (as in *offend*).] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood; evident; plain. — a. Document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading, to be exhibited at the custom-house, containing a description of the ship and her cargo, the destination of the ship and the goods, &c. — s. To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; to display; exhibit. — **Manifestable**, **Manifestible**, man'í-fes-tá-bl, man'í-fes-tí-bl, a. Capable of being manifested. — **Manifestation**, man'í-fes-tá'shon, n. The act of manifesting; a making evident to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of anything by clear evidence; display; what is the means of displaying. — **Manifestly**, man'í-fes-tí-lí, adv. In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly. — **Manifestness**, man'í-fes-tí-nés, n. The condition or quality of being manifest. — **Manifesto**, man'í-fes-tó, n. [It.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government.

Manifest, man'í-fold, a. [*Many* and *fold*.] Numerous and various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied (*manyfold* merces); exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics (the *manyfold* wisdom of God). — s. To multiply times, or by many times. — s. To multiply impressions of, as of a letter, by means of a manifold-writer. — a. A copy made by a manifold-writer. — **Manifoldly**, man'í-fold-lí, adv. In a manifold manner. — **Manifoldness**, man'í-fold-nés, n. — **Manifold-writer**, n. A writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or document at once.

Maniform, man'í-form, a. [L. *manus*, the hand.] Shaped like the hand.

Manihot, man'í-hot, n. Same as *Manioc*.

Manikin, Under *MAN*.

Manilla, má'ní-lí, n. A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manilla*, the capital of the Philippine Islands — *Manilla-bemp*, n. A fibrous material from a plant which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c.

Manioc, man'í-ok, n. [Pg. and Brazil. *mandioca*.] A plant cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies, from the large fleshy root of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

Maniple, man'ip'l, n. [L. *manipulus*, *manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers.—*manus*, the hand, and *pilus*, of *pilus*, full (as in *pilary*, &c.).] Rom. *ant.* A company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and a standard-bearer; in the Latin Ch., originally a handkerchief, now only a symbolical ornament attached to the left arm of the celebrant at mass.—**Manipular**, man'ip'u-lar, a. Pertaining to a maniple.—**Manipulate**, ma-nip'u-lat, v.t. —*manipulatus*, *manipulatus*. [L. L. *manipulo*, *manipulatus*.] To handle or operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; to subject to certain processes; to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to (*to manipulate accounts*).—v.i. To use the hands, as in artistic processes, mechanical operations, or the like.—**Manipulation**, ma-nip'u-lat'ion, n. The art or mode of manipulating or working by hand; the act of operating upon skillfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to.—**Manipulative**, Manipulatory, ma-nip'u-lat'iv, ma-nip'u-lat'or-i, a. Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.—**Manipulator**, ma-nip'u-lat'er, n. One who manipulates.

Mantis, man'tis, n. [The assumed singular of L. *mantes*, ghosts, from their seeking their food by night.] A genus of edentate mammals covered with large, hard scales; the pangolin or scaly ant-eater.

Manito, Manitou, man'ti-to, man'ti-to, v. Among North American Indians, a good or evil spirit or a fetish.

Manitrunk, man'trunk, n. [L. *manus*, hand, *truncus*, trunk.] Entom. the segment of the trunk next the head.

Manjak, man'jak, n. [W. Indian.] A kind of asphalt or mineral pitch.

Mankind, Manly, &c. Under **MAN**.

Manna, mau'na, n. [Generally derived from the Heb. *man hu*, what is it?] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet solidified juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a species of ash.—**Mannite**, man'tit, n. A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from manna.—**Manna-crop**, man'us-krop, n. A granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran, used for soups, puddings, &c.

Manner, man'er, n. [From Fr. *manière*, *manner*, O. Fr. *manier*, belonging to the hand, from L. *manus*, the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing. **MANAGE**, **MANUAL**.] The mode in which anything is done; the way of performing or effecting anything; a person's peculiar or habitual way or carriage; bearing or conduct; deportment; pl. carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or unpolite, pleasing or displeasing; ceremonious behaviour; polite or becoming deportment (he has no *manners*); sort; kind; in this use having often the sense of a plural—sorts, kinds (all *manner* of things).—*In a manner*, in a certain degree or measure; to a certain extent (it is in a *manner* done already).—**Mannered**, man'erd, a. Having manners of this or that kind; exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist, more particularly in its objectionable form.—**Mannerism**, man'er-ism, n. Excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment; a personal and prominent peculiarity of style, as in a writer or an artist.—**Mannerist**, man'er-ist, n. One addicted to mannerism.—**Mannerliness**, man'er-ill-ness, n. The quality of being mannerly.—**Mannerly**, man'er-ill, a. Showing good manners; correct in deportment; polite; not rude or vulgar.—*ad.* With good manners; without rudeness.

Mannheim Gold, man'him, n. [From *Mannheim*, in Baden, where it was originally made.] A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 — *its* zinc, used by jewellers to imitate gold.

Mannish, &c. Under **MAN**.

Mannite, Under **MANNA**.

Manoeuvre, ma-nu'ver or ma-nu'ver, n. [Fr. *manœuvre*—*man*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, L. *opera*, work. *Manœuvre* is the

same word.] A regulated, dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any movement of troops, ships, &c., for attack on or defence against an enemy; management with address or artful design; an adroit procedure; intrigue; stratagem.—v.t.—*manœuvred*, *manœuvring*. To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.—v.t. To make or to perform manœuvres or evolutions.—**Manœuvrer**, ma-nu'ver-er or ma-nu'ver-er, n. One who manœuvres.

Man-of-war. Under **MAN**.

Manometer, Manoscopy, ma-nom'et-er, man'0-ship, n. [Gr. *manos*, rare, not dense.] An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases or vapours.—**Manometric**, Manometrical, man-0-met'rik, man-0-met'ri-cal, a. Pertaining to the manometer.

Manor, man'or, n. [O. Fr. *manoir*, *manoir*, *mower*, L. L. *manerium*, a dwelling-place, a mansion, from L. *maneo*, to stay, to dwell. **MANION**.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family; a residence with a certain portion of land annexed to it.—**Manse-house**, n. The mansion belonging to a manor.—**Manorial**, ma-nor'ial, a. Pertaining to a manor.

Manoscope, n. **MANOMETER**.

Mansard-roof, n. [From François *Mansard*, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1693.] A curb-roof.

Manse, man's, n. [L. L. *manseus*, *manseum*, a residence, from L. *maneo*, *manerum*, to stay, to dwell. **MANION**.] In Scotland, properly the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman; also the dwelling-house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church.

Man-servant. Under **MAN**.

Mansion, man'shon, n. [L. *mansio*, *mansio*, from *maneo*, *manerum*, to dwell (seen also in *manor*, *maner*, *remain*, *remnant*, &c.).] A dwelling or residence, especially one of considerable size and pretension; a habitation; an abode.—**Mansion-house**, n. A mansion; a manor-house.—*The Mansion-house*, the official residence of the Lord-mayor of London.

Man-slaughter, Man-stealer. Under **MAN**.

Manusete, man'swet, a. [L. *manuseta*, tame—*manus*, the hand, and *suesco*, *suesum*, to become accustomed.] Tame; gentle.

Mantel, Mantel-piece, mant'el, n. [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*—same as *mantle*.] The ornamental work above a fireplace; a narrow shelf or alah there.—**Mantel-shelf**, n. The shelf above the lintel of a fireplace.

Mantilet, Mantlet, man'tel-et, mant'let, n. [Dim. of *manica*.] A small cloak worn by women; *art.* a kind of movable parapet or penthouse set on wheels for protecting sappers from musketry fire.

Mantle, man'tik, n. [Gr. *mantikos*, from *mantis*, a prophet.] Relating to prophecy or divination; prophetic.

Mantilla, man-till'a, n. [Sp.; same origin as *manilla*.] A hood; a Spanish head covering for women, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil; a light cloak thrown over the dress of a lady.

Mantis, man'tis, n. [Gr.; a prophet, the *mantis*.] A genus of orthopterous insects, frequently resembling twigs and leaves, the praying-mantis being so called from the position of the anterior legs resembling that of a person's hands at prayer.

Mantissa, man-tis'a, n. [L., addition, increase.] The decimal part of a logarithm following the integral part.

Mantle, man'tl, n. [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manseau*, It. *mantello*, from L. *mantellum*, *mantellum*, a mantle, a napkin. Hence *mantel*.] A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments; a covering; something that covers and conceals; soil; the external fold of the skin in most mollusca. Sometimes used in same sense as *mantel*.—v.t.—*mantled*, *mantling*. To cloak or cover.—v.t. To be expanded or spread out like a mantle; to become covered with a coating, as a liquid; to send up froth or scum; to cream; to display super-

cial changes of hue.—**Mantling**, mant'ling, n. The cloak or mantle often represented behind a heraldic escutcheon.

Mantlet, n. **MANTLET**.

Manus, man'u-s, n. [Either a corruption of Fr. *manus*, a mantle, or from *Manus* in Italy (comp. *manila*, from *Milano*.)] A lady's gown.—**Manus-maker**, n. One who makes dresses for females; a dress-maker.

Manual, man'u-al, n. [L. *manuale*, pertaining to the hand, from *manus*, the hand (root *ma*, to measure), seen also in *manacle*, *manage*, *manifold*, *maner*, *maner*, *maniculate*, &c.) Performed or done by the hand; such as to require bodily exertion (*manual labour*); used or made by the hand.—**Manual alphabet**, the letters made by the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb.—**Manual exercises**, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their rifles and other arms.—**Manual book**, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or the like.—**Manually**, man'u-al-ly, adv. By hand.

Manubrium, ma-nu'bri-um, n. [L., a handle, from *manus*, the hand.] Anat. the upper bone of the sternum.

Manufactory, man-0-fak'to-ri, n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make.] A building in which goods are manufactured; a factory.—**Manufactural**, man-0-fak'to-ri-al, a. Pertaining to manufactures.—**Manufacture**, man-0-fak'tur, n. The operation of making wares of any kind; the operation of reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use, by more or less complicated operations; something made from raw materials.—v.t.—*manufactured*, *manufacturing*. To make or fabricate from raw materials, and work into forms convenient for use, especially by more or less complicated processes.—v.t. To be occupied in manufactures.—**Manufacturer**, man-0-fak'tur-er, n. One who manufactures; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.—**Manufacturing**, man-0-fak'tur-ing, pp. and a. Employed in making goods; pertaining to manufactures.

Manumit, man-0-mit', v.t. —*manumitted*, *manumitting*. [L. *manumitto*—*manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.] To release from slavery; to free, as to slave; to emancipate.—**Manumission**, man-0-mish'on, n. [L. *manumissio*.] The act of manumitting; emancipation.

Manure, ma-nur', v.t.—*manured*, *manuring*. [Originally to work by manual labour or by the hand, the same word as *manœuvre*.] To cultivate by manual labour; to enrich (soil) with fertilizing substances; to treat with manure.—n. Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, such as guano, dung, bone-ash, the drainage from a dung-heap (liquid *manure*), &c.—**Manurer**, ma-nur'er, n. One that manures lands.—**Manurial**, ma-nur'ial, a. Pertaining to manures.

Manuscript, man'u-skript, n. [L. *manus scriptum*, written with the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen; a writing of any kind, in contradiction to what is printed; often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSs.*—a. Written with the hand; not printed.

Maax, ma'ax, n. The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; pl. the natives of Man.—a. Belonging to the Isle of Man or its language.

Many, men', n. [A Sax. *manig*, *manig*, *manig*, D. *manig*, Dan. *manig*, Goth. *maniga*, O. H. G. *manig*, G. *manich*, many.] Numerous; forming or comprising a great number (*many men*); always followed by *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number (*many a man*), and then with more of a distributive force.—*The many*, the great majority of people; the crowd; the common herd.—*So many*, the same number of; a certain number indefinitely.—*The many*, too strong; too powerful; too able (colloq.).

[Many is prefixed to a great number of adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves (many-coloured, many-cornered, many-eyed, &c.).—Many-sided, a. Having many sides; showing mental or moral activity in many different directions; exhibiting many phases.—Many-sidedness, n.

Maori, mā'ō-ri, n. [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.—a. Of or belonging to the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

Map, map, n. [L. *mappa*, a napkin—*mappa mundi* (Fr. *mappemonde*, It. *mappa-mondo*), a map of the world; akin are *apron*, *napery*.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually on paper or other material.—v.t.—*mapped*, *mapping*, v. To delineate in a map, as the figure of any portion of land.

Maple, mē'pl, n. [A. Sax. *mappel*.] The name given to a genus of trees of the sycamore kind, the wood of which is valuable.—*Sugar maple*, a maple of North America, the juice of which, obtained in early spring by tapping, is converted into sugar.

Mar, mā, v.t.—*married*, *marrying*. [A. Sax. *myrran*, *myrran*, *myrran*, *myrran*, to hinder, to spoil; D. *myrran*, to retard; Icel. *myrja*, to crush; O.H.G. *myrrjan*, to hinder. Akin *moor* (verb).] To injure in any way; to spoil, impair, deface, deform.—*Marplot*, mā'plōt, n. One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

Marabou, mā'ā-bō, n. The name of two large storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou-feathers imported.

Marabout, mā'ā-bōt, n. In Northern Africa one of a kind of saints who are held in high estimation.

Maranatha, mā-rā-nā'thā, n. [Syr., the Lord comes or has come.] A word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

Maraschino, mā-rā-skē'nō, n. [It. from *marasoa*, *amarasoa*, a kind of sour cherry, from L. *amarus*, bitter.] A kind of liqueur made in Dalmatia from cherries.

Marasmus, mā-rā's'mus, n. [Gr. *marasmus*, from *marainō*, to cause to pine or waste away.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy.

Maraud, mā-rād', v.t. [Fr. *marauder*, to beg, play the rogue, from *marais*, a rogue; perhaps from stem of *mar*.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty.—a. Spoliating by marauders.—*Marauder*, mā-rād'er, n. One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

Maravedi, mā-rā-vā'dē, n. [Sp., from *Marabūta*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain.] A very small copper coin formerly used in Spain.

Marble, mā'bl, n. [Fr. *marbre*, from L. *marbri*, marble, Gr. *marmaros*, any stone or rock which sparkles in the light, from *marmairo*, to flash, to gleam.] The popular name of any species of calcareous stone, of a compact texture and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish; a column, tablet, or the like, of marble, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture; a little ball of marble, of other stone, or of baked clay, used by children in play.—a. Composed of marble; stained or veined like marble; *sp. hard* or insensible like marble (*marble-hearted*, *marble-breasted*).—v.t.—*marbled*, *marbling*. To give an appearance of marble to; to stain or vein like marble.—*Marbled*, a. Having the edges marbled, as a book.—*Marble-paper*, n. Paper marked in imitation of variegated marble.—*Marbling*, *marbling*, n. Imitation of marble; any marking resembling that of veined marble.—*Marbly*, mā'blī, a. Resembling marble in structure or appearance.

Mars, mā'z, n. [Fr.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, as of grapes, olives, &c.

Marcassite, mā'r-kā-sit, n. [Fr. *marcasite*, a word of Arabic origin.] Iron pyrites or bisulphide of iron, nearly of the colour of tin, used for industrial or ornamental pur-

poses.—*Marcassite*, *Marcassitical*, mā'r-kā-sit'ik, mā'r-kā-sit'ikal, a. Pertaining to marcassite.

Marcosent, mā'r-sēs'ent, a. [L. *marcescens*, *marcescens*, pr. of *marcesco*, to fade.] Withering; fading; decaying; specifically, bot. withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected.—*Marcoscent*, mā'r-sēs't-hl, a. Liable to decay.

March, mā'ch, n. [A. Sax. *marc*, a mark, sign, boundary; Icel. *mark*, O.H.G. *mark*, whence Fr. *marche*, boundary.] *Maa*. A frontier or boundary of a territory; most common in pl., and especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions; in Scotland the boundary line of contemlinous estates or lands, whether large or small.—v.t. To be contiguous; to be situated next, with a boundary line between.—*March-maa*, n. A borderer.

March, mā'ch, v.t. [Fr. *marcher*; it. *marciare*; either from Fr. *marc*, a boundary (as in 'aller de marche en marche,' to wander from boundary to boundary; or from L. *marcus*, a hammer, through L. *marcere*, to beat the ground with the feet, to march.) To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner; to walk with a steady regular tread.—*Marching regiment*, a colloquial term for an infantry regiment of the line.—v.t. To cause to march.—a. The measured and uniform walk of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order; stately and deliberate walk; steady or laboured progression; an advance of soldiers from one halting-place to another; the distance passed over; progressive advancement; progress (the *march* of intellect); a musical composition designed to accompany and regulate the movement of troops or other bodies of men.—*March past*, a march past the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade.

March, mā'ch, n. [O.Fr. *marc*, from L. *maris*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war; *Maris mensis*, Mars' month.] The third month of the year.—*Mad as March*, *Are*, quite mad or crazy, from March being the rutting month of hares, during which they are in an excited state.

Marchioness, mā'r'shūn-es, n. [A fem. from L.L. *marcius*, a marquis.] *Maquins*. The wife or widow of a marquis; a female having the rank of a marquis.

Marchpane, mā'ch'pān, n. [O.Fr. *marcepain*, It. *marcepain*, L. Gr. *masa*, a barley-cake, and *pa*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit containing almonds, to pine. Withered; feeble; drooping.

Marconigram, mā'r-kō'nī-gram, n. A message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mare, mā, n. [A. Sax. *mare*, *miere*, a mare, fem. of *mar*, *marc*, a horse; Icel. *mar*, a horse, *mar*, a mare, G. *mähre*, a mare, O.H.G. *marah*, *marah*, a horse; allied to Ir. *mar*, W. *marah*, a horse.] The female of the horse.—*Mare's nest*, a discovery that is no discovery, and that a person merely fancies he has made.—*Mare's-tail*, n. A common marsh plant somewhat resembling luxuriance the equisetum or horsetail, but quite distinct.

Maremma, mā-rēm'mā, n. pl. *Maremma*, mā-rēm'mē. [It.] Marshy and malarious tracts of country in middle Italy.

Margaric, mā-gar'ik, n. [L. *margarita*, Gr. *margarites*, pearl, from Per. *marperid*, a pearl.] Pertaining to pearl; having a pearly appearance.—*Margaric acid*, a so-called acid, a mixture of palmitic and stearic acid obtained from oils and fats and often in the form of pearly scales.—*Margarin*, *Margarine*, mā-gā-rin, n. A peculiar pearl-like substance, a mixture of palmitin and stearin.—*Margaritaceous*, mā-gā-ri-tā'shūs, a. Pearly, or resembling pearl.—*Margaritic*, mā-gā-rit'ik, a. Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margaric.—*Margariferous*, mā-gā-ri-tif'ē-ŭs, a. Producing pearls.

Margay, mā'gā, n. A Brazilian carnivorous animal about the size of a cat.

Margia, mā'r'jū, n.; poetically *Marga*, *mar*. [Formerly *maryine*, or *marpent*,

Fr. *marpe*, It. *maryine*, from L. *marpe*, *marpēda*, a brink, a margin.] A border; edge; brink; verge (of a river, &c.); the edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or partly occupied by notes; a sum or quantity reserved to meet contingencies in addition to what is known to be necessary; the difference between the cost of an article and its selling price; bot. the edge or border of a leaf or other organ of a plant; *Ag.* a certain latitude to go and come upon.—*Marginal*, mā'r'jī-nāl, a. Pertaining to a margin; written or printed in the margin of a page.—*Marginalia*, mā'r'jī-nāl-ia, n. pl. Notes written on the margin of books.—*Marginaly*, mā'r'jī-nāl-ly, adv. In the margin of a book.—*Marginate*, *Marginate*, mā'r'jī-nāt-ed, mā'r'jī-nāt, a. Having a margin.

Margrave, mā'grāv, n. [Fr. *margrave*, from D. *markgraaf*, G. *markgraf*—*mark*, a march or border, and *graf*, an earl or count.] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c.—*Margrave*, *Margrave*, mā'grāv-ēt, mā'grāv-ēt, n. The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.—*Margravin*, mā'grā-vin, n. [Fr. *margravin*, G. *markgräfin*.] The wife of a margrave.

Marigenous, mā-rjē'ŭ-us, a. [L. *maris*, the sea, and *gen*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea.

Marigold, mā'r'jōld, n. [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*.] The popular name applied to several composite plants bearing bright yellow flowers.—*Marigold*, *marigold*, n. A rose-wind.

Marinade, mā-rī-nād, n. [Fr. from *maris*, marine, L. *maris*, the sea.] A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meats are steeped before dressing to improve their flavour.—v.t. To salt or pickle (fish) and then preserve in oil or vinegar.

Marine, mā-rēn, a. [L. *marinus*, from *maris*, the sea; allied to W. *môr*, the sea, A. Sax. *mare*, a lake, and E. *marah*; the root being same as in L. *maris*, death (dead or stagnant water).] Pertaining to or in some way connected with the sea; formed or formed in the sea; inhabiting the sea (*marine forms of life*); used at sea; suited for use at sea (a *marine engine*); naval; maritime (a *marine officer*; *marine forces*).—Syn. under *NAVY*.—*Marine engine*, a form of steam-engine used in sea-going steamers.—*Marine soap*, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea-water, chiefly made of coco-nut oil.—a. One of a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships and on shore under certain circumstances; the whole navy of a kingdom or state; the collective shipping of a country.—*Marine-glass*, n. A cement made by dissolving shellac, coutchouc, and naphtha.—*Mariner*, mā-rī-nēr, n. [Fr. *marinier*.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

—*Mariner's Compass*, *COMPASS*.—*Marinestore*, n. A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c.—*Marinorama*, mā-rēn'ō-rā'mā, n. A representation of a sea-view.

Mariolatry, mā-rī-ō-lā'trī, n. [L. *Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. *latreia*, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary.—*Mariolatry*, mā-rī-ō-lā'tēr, n. One who practises Mariolatry.

Mariollette, mā-rī-ō-lēt', n. [Fr., for *Mariollette*, a dim. of *Mariol*, a little figure of the Virgin Mary.] A puppet moved by strings.

Mariol, mā'r'ōl, n. *MARSHAL*.

Mariak, mā'r'ish, n. A fen; a marsh. [Poet.]

Marist, mā'r'ist, a. Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary; devoted to the service of the Virgin.

Marital, mā-r'it-l, a. [L. *maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. *MARULINE*.] Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, mā-r'it-m, a. [L. *maritimus*, from *maris*, the sea. *MAINE*.] Relating or pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea; connected or belonging to shipping; naval; having a navy and commerce by

see *maritime power*; bordering on the sea, situated near the sea in a maritime town.—*Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen. *Maritime waters*, more especially to the sea as a field of human action, to some use of the sea by man, or some human interest connected with the sea, or to position on or near the sea; *maritime* refers rather to the sea in its merely physical aspect.

Marjoram, mar'jō-rām, n. [G. *marjorana*, L. *marjorana*, L. L. *marjorata*, from L. *marjoratus*, Gr. *anarakos*, marjoram.] A perennial plant of the mint family, of several species; the sweet marjoram is aromatic and fragrant, and used in cookery.

Mark, mark, n. [A. Sax. *mark*, mark, sign, limit, boundary.—Goth. *marka*, a boundary; Icel. *mark*, mark, landmark, *marki*, a boundary; Dan. *mark*, mark, token, mark, a field; D. *mark*, a mark; G. *mark*, a boundary, a district, *Mark* (a boundary) is another form, and hence also a remark, *marquis*, *marchioness*, &c.] A visible sign or impression on something, as a dot, line, streak, stamp, figure, or the like; any sign by which a thing can be distinguished; a certain sign which a merchant puts upon his goods in order to distinguish them from others; a trade-mark; an indication, visible token, or evidence; pre-eminence, distinction, importance, eminent position (a man of *mark*); respectful attention or regard; heed; anything to which a missile may be directed; the point to be reached; the proper standard; the extreme estimate or allowance (below or within the *mark*); a character, generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it; an old English coin of the value of 13s. 4d.; a German coin of nearly the same value as the English shilling.—*To make one's mark*, often to make one's influence felt; to gain a position of influence and distinction; also to sign a document by making a cross with the pen.—*v.t.* To make a mark on; to single out, point out, stamp, or characterize; to denote; often with *out*; to take particular observation of; to take note of; to regard, observe, heed.—*To mark time*, *wait* to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching.

—*v.i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.—**Marker**, marker, n. One who marks; one who marks the score at games, as at billiards; a counter used in card-playing.—**Marking**, marking, n. The act of impressing a mark; a mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of natural colouring (the *markings* on a bird's egg).—**Marking-ink**, n. An indelible ink used for marking linen, &c.—**Marksmen**, marksmen, n. One that is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.—**Marksmanship**, marksmanship, n. The state of being a marksman; ability to shoot well.

Marke, mar'kē, n. Manure.

Market, mar'ket, n. [O. Fr. *marquet*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise. **MERCANTILE**.] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; a fair; a public place in a city or town where goods are exposed for sale, whether a building or an open space; country or place of sale (the British *market*, the foreign *market*); purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; demand for commodities.—*v.t.* To deal in a market; to make bargains for provisions or goods.—*v.i.* To offer for sale in a market; to vend; to sell.—**Marketable**, market-able, n. Capable of being sold; saleable; fit for the market; current in the market.—**Market-ableness**, market-ability, n.—**Market-cross**, n. A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held, sometimes of a very elaborate construction.—**Market-day**, n. The fixed day on which a market is held in towns.—**Market-garden**, n. A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.—**Market-gardener**, n. One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.—**Market-price**, market-rate, n. The price at which

anything is currently sold; current value.—**Market-term**, n. A term in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Marking, Markisan, &c. Under **MANA**.
Marl, marl, n. [O. Fr. *marle*, D. Dan. Sw. & G. *mergel*, L. L. *marginella*, from L. *marpa*, *marl*—a word of Celtic origin.] A mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earth found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land, there being several varieties of it, as clay-marl, shell-marl, &c.—*v.t.* To overspread or manure with marl.—**Marlacous**, mar-lā'shūs, n. Partaking of the qualities of marl.—**Marlites**, mar-lit, n. A variety of marl.—**Marlitic**, mar-lit'ik, n. Partaking of the qualities of marlite.—**Marl-stone**, n. *Geol.* The name of certain sandy, calcareous, and ferruginous strata.—**Marly**, mar'li, n. Resembling marl; abounding with marl.

Marline, mar'lin, n. [D. *marling*, *marlijn*—*marres*, to tie, to moor, and *lyn*, a line, a cord, *lynck*, *lynck*.] A sort of small line composed of two strands little twisted, used for winding round ropes to prevent their being chafed.—*v.t.* *Naut.* To wind marline round, as a rope. Also **Marl**, in this sense.—**Marlinespikes**, **Marlinespiks**, mar-lin-spik, n. A sort of iron spike with an eye or hole on one end, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

Marmalade, mar-mā-lād, n. [Fr. *marmelade*, It. *marmellata*, from *marmelo*, a quince; from L. *melinellum*, Gr. *melinellon*, lit. a sweet apple—*melis*, honey, and *melon*, an apple, peach, orange.] A name applied to preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, &c.—**Marmalade-tree**, n. The *Mammee-Sapota*.

Marmolite, mar-mō-lit, n. [Gr. *marmairo*, to shine, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic lustre, a variety of serpentine.

Marmorated, mar'mō-rāt, mar-mō-rāt, n. [L. *marmoratus*, from *marmor*, marble. **MARBLE**.] Covered with marble; variegated like marble.—**Marmoration**, mar-mō-rā-shōn, n. A covering or incrusting with marble; variegating so as to resemble marble.—**Marmoraceous**, mar-mō-rā'shūs, n. Pertaining to or like marble.—**Marmoraceous**, mar-mō-rā'tum, n. [L.] An ancient cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together.—**Marmorated**, **Marmorated**, mar-mō-rāt, mar-mō-rāt, n. Pertaining to marble; made of marble.

Marmoset, mar-mō-sēt, n. A small species of opossum inhabiting South America.

Marmoset, mar-mō-sēt, n. [O. Fr. *marmoset*, Fr. *marmoset*, originally a small grotesque figure, from L. L. *marmoratum*, a small marble figure, from L. *marmor*, marble.] A beautiful American monkey with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears.
Marmot, mar-mot, n. [Fr. *marmotte*; It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from L. *mus* (*mus*) *montanus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent quadruped, an inhabitant of northern latitudes, living in colonies, in extensive burrows, and hibernating in winter.

Marons, mar-rōn, n. [**MARON**, a colour.] Any colour or pigment produced from black and red pigments mixed.

Maronite, mar-rōn-īt, n. [From *Maron*, the founder.] One of a Christian sect in Syria in connection with the Roman Church.

Maroon, mar-rōn, n. [Fr. *maroon*, runaway, from Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from *cima*, the top of a hill; *negro cimarron*, and simply *cimarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive negro.] A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana.—*v.t.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaners, &c.

Maroon, mar-rōn, n. [Fr. *maroon*, It. *marro*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret.—*n.* A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

Maroon, mar-rōn, n. A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise.
Marque, mark, n. [Fr. *marque*, a boundary;

letters of *marque* originally empowered the receivers to cross the boundaries or marches of an enemy. **MANA**, **MANA** (a frontier.) A license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque or letters of marque and reprisal*, which constitute a vessel a *privateer*.

Marquis, mär-ke', n. [Fr. *marquis*, a marchioness, a marquis.] An officer's field tent; a large tent erected for a temporary purpose.

Marquis, n. **MARQUIS**.
Marquetry, mar-ke-tri, n. [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marquer*, to spot, to inlay from *marque*, a mark. **MANA**.] Inlaid work, often consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, arranged on a ground so as to form various patterns.

Marquis, **Marquess**, mär-ke-wis, mär-ke-wes, n. [Fr. *marquis*, It. *marchese*, L. L. *marchisus*, *marchensis*, a prefect of the *marches* or border territories. **MAWA**, and **MARCH**, a boundary.] A title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility.—**Marquissate**, mär-ke-wis-āt, n. The signatory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.—**Marquises**, mär-ke-wis, n. [Fr.] The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

Marriage, mar-ij, n. [Fr. *marriage*, L. L. *marriticum*, marriage, from L. *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. **MASCULINE**.] The act of marrying; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the ceremony by which they are so united; a wedding.—**Marriage portion**, dowry given by a father to his daughter at her marriage.—**Marriage settlement**, an arrangement made before marriage whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death. **Marriage**, the union, or the act of forming or entering into the union; *wedding*, the ceremonies celebrating the union; *nuptials*, a more dignified word for wedding; *nuptiality*, the married state; *wedlock*, the vernacular English word for matrimony.—**Marriageable**, mar-ij-ā-bl, a. Of an age suitable for marriage.—**Marriageableness**, mar-ij-ā-bl-ness, n. State of being marriageable.—**Marriage-licence**, n. A license for dispensing with proclamation of banns, granted by such as have episcopal authority.—**Married**, mar-īd, p. and a. Formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal; cubital (the married state).—**Married**, mar-īd, n. One who marries.—**Married**, mar-īd, n. **MARRIED**, **MARRIAGE**. [Fr. *marier*, L. *maritare*, to marry, from *maritus*, a husband.] To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to constitute man and wife (the clergyman *marries* a couple; to dispose of in wedlock (as a father his daughter); to take for husband or wife; to wed; *sp.* to unite by some close bond of connection.—*v.i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife.—**Marrying**, mar-ij-ing, n. Disposed to marry (a *marrying man*).

Marrow, mar'ō, n. [A. Sax. *marrah*, *marra* = D. *mar*, *marra*, Dan. *mar*, [Icel. *mergr*, G. *mark*, marrow; comp. A. Sax. *marra*, D. *marw*, tender, soft.] The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones; *fig.* the essence; the best part; a kind of gourd yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable, also called *vegetable marrow*.—**Spinal marrow**, the spinal cord or cord of nervous matter extending through the spine.—**Marrow-bone**, n. A bone containing marrow.—*To go down on one's marrow-bones*, to assume a kneeling position. [Humorous.]—**Marrow-fat**, n. A kind of rich pea.—**Marrowless**, mar'ō-less, n. A substitute of marrow.—**Marrow-squash**, n. An American name for the vegetable marrow.—**Marrowy**, mar'ō-i, a. Full of marrow; resembling marrow.

Marry, mar-ī, n. Indeed, forsooth: a term of asseveration derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary*.

Mars, mars, n. A Latin deity, the god of war, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek *Ares*;

the planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun.

Marsala, mar-sa'la, n. A wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marsellaise, mar-sel-yä, n. mas. Marsellaise, mar-sel-yä, n. fem. A native or inhabitant of Marsailles.—A belonging or pertaining to Marsailles.—*The Marsellaise*, the national song of the French Republic, dating from the first revolution, being written in 1792, and first sung in Paris by revolutionaries from Marsailles.

Marsh, marsh, n. [A. Sax. *marc*, for *maric* (= *mare-sah*), a marsh or bog, an adj. form from *mare*, a mere; L. G. *marsh*, O. D. *maercke*, *meerack*; allied to L. *mare*, the sea. MAKES.] A tract of low and very wet land; a fen, swamp, morass.—A pertaining to marshes or swampy places; applied to various plants (marsh-mallow, marsh-marigold).—**Marsh-gas.** Same as *fire-damp*.—**Marsh-harrier, n.** A British bird of prey frequenting marshes, and living on water-birds, mice, frogs, fish, &c.—**Marshiness, marsh'i-ness, n.** State of being marshy.—**Marsh-marigold, n.** A marsh plant of the ranunculid family with a bright yellow flower.—**Marshy, marsh'y, a.** Partaking of the nature of a marsh or swamp; swampy; fenney; produced in marshes.

Marshal, marshal, n. [O. Fr. *mareschal*, Fr. *maréchal*, L. L. *mariscalcus*, from O. I. G. *marah-cule*—O. G. *marah*, a horse, and *scale* (Mod. G. *schalk*), a servant. MAKE.] Formerly an officer whose duty was to regulate tournaments or combats in the lists; one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like; in France, the highest rank of military officer; in other countries of Europe, a military officer of high rank, called in full *field-marshal*; in America, a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of an English county.—**Earl marshal**, an officer of state in England, an honorary title hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk.—**Marshal** or *provost-marshal* of the army and of the navy. Under Provost.—**v.t.**—**marshalling, marshalling.** To dispose in due order (an army, troops); to arrange in a suitable or most effective order (arguments, evidence, &c.).—**Marshaller, marsh'ler, n.** One who marshals.—**Marshanship, marshal-ship, n.** The office or dignity of a marshal.

Marsipobranch, Marsipobranchiate, marsip'brang, mar-sip'brang-ki-at, a. and n. (Gr. *mar-sipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills.) Applied to certain fishes, as the hag-fishes and sea-lampreys, with pouclike gills.

Marsupial, Marsupiate, mar-sü'pi-al, mär-sü'pi-ät, a. [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *mar-sipion*, a pouch.] Having an external abdominal pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.—**Marsupial, Marsupialian, mar-sü'pi-a'i-li-an, n.** One of an extensive group of mammalia characterized by the absence of a placenta, and the consequent premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth is placed by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed.—**Marsupium, mar-sü'pi-um, n.** The pouch of the marsupials.

Mart, mart, n. (Contr. from *market*.) A place of sale or traffic; an emporium.

Martagon, marta-gon, n. [Fr. and Sp. *martagon*.] A kind of lily the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks.

Martello-tower, mar-tel'lo-ton-er, n. [From *Martella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, chiefly built to defend the seaboard.

Marten, mar'ten, n. [Older *martern*, Fr. *martre*, from D. *martel*, G. *martler*, a marten.] A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, very destructive to game, poultry, and eggs.

Martial, mar'shal, a. [L. *martialis*, from *Mars*, *Martia*, the god of war.] Pertaining to war; suited to war; military; given to war; warlike.—**Martial law**, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly

from the military power, and proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.—**Martially, mar'shal-ly, adv.** In a martial manner.

Martin, mar'tin, n. [From the proper name *Martin*; comp. *robin-redbreast*, &c.] A general name applied to various species of swallows, the one best known; being the house martin.

Martinet, mar'ti-net, n. [From General *Martinet*, a very strict French officer in the reign of Louis XIV.] A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian; one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, dress, &c.

Martingale, martin-gäl, n. [Fr. *martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, a martingale, old kind of breeches; from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly and passing between the fore-legs, to prevent him from rearing; *nasal*, a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit.

Martini-Henry, mar-te'né-hen'ri, n. A rifle the breech of which is the invention of *Martini*, and the barrel that of Mr. *Alex. Henry* of Edinburgh, adopted in the British army.

Martinmas, martin-mas, n. [*Martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, a Scotch term-day, on which rents are paid, servants hired, &c.

Martlet, mart'let, n. [Dim. of *martia*.] The martin, a kind of swallow (*Sbak*).

Martyr, mar'ter, n. [Gr. *martyr*, a martyr, a form of *martyr*, a witness.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who suffers opinions, one who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause.—**v.t.** To persecute as a martyr; to torment or torture.—**Martyrdom, mar'ter-don, n.** The state of being a martyr; the death of a martyr.—**Martyrize, mar'ter-iz, v.t.** To devote to martyrdom.—**Martyrologie, Martyrological, mar'ter-ol-og'ik, mar'ter-ol-og'ikal, a.** Pertaining to martyrlogy.—**Martyrologist, mar'ter-ol-og'ist, n.** A writer of a martyrlogy.—**Martyrology, mar'ter-ol-og'i, n.** A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

Marvel, mar'vel, n. [Fr. *merveille*; It. *maraviglia*; from L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, from *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder. MIRACLE.] A wonder; an object of great astonishment.—**v.t.**—**marvelled, marvel'ing.** To be struck with surprise or astonishment; to wonder.—**Marvelous, mar'vel-us, a.** Exciting wonder; wonderful; striking; astonishing; surpassing credit; partaking of the miraculous or supernatural.—*The marvelous*, things almost beyond belief; incredible tales or narratives. **Marvelously, mar'vel-us-ly, adv.** In a marvelous manner.—**Marvelousness, marvel-us-ness, n.**

Mary-bud, n. The marigold. (*Sbak*)

Marpipan, mar'si-pan, n. [G.] Same as *Marchpane* (which see).

Masclis, mask'li, n. [O. Fr. *mascle*, Fr. *masle*, from L. *mascula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A row, a lozenge-shaped plate or scale.—**Masclid, mask'id, a.** Exhibiting masclis; covered with masclis for defence.

Mascot, mask'ot, n. [Fr. *mascotte*.] A thing or person supposed to bring good luck.

Masculine, mask'u-lin, a. [L. *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male; of same origin as *marry*, *marital*, *male*.] Of the male sex; not female; strong; robust; powerful; manly; not soft or effeminate; (said of a woman) coarse, bold, forward, or unwomanly (her manners are rough and *masculine*); *gram*, denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which are especially applied to male beings or things regarded grammatically as male.—**n.** *Gram*, the masculine gender; a word of this gender.—**Masculinely, mask'u-lin-ly, adv.** In a masculine manner.—**Masculiness, Masculinity, mask'u-lin-ness, mask'u-lin'i-ty, n.** The quality or state of being masculine.

Mask, mash, n. [Akin to Dan. *mask*, a mesh, Sw. *maska*, to mash, Sc. *mask*, to

infuse, as tea, G. *meisch*, *meash* (of malt), *maschen*, to mash, mix; E. *meash*, a mixture.] A mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together in a prominent manner; especially, a mixture for feeding horses; *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort.—**v.t.** To beat into a confused mass; to crush by beating or pressure; to mix (malt) and steep in warm water for brewing.—**Masher, mash'er, n.** From being supposed to *mask* the hearts of the fair sex.] An affected fop who dresses in the extreme fashion; and lounges about fashionable resorts; a waz; would-be gallant. (Slang.)—**Mask-tub, Mash-tub, n.** A tub or vat for containing the mash in breweries.

Mask, mask, n. [Fr. *masque*, from Sp. and Pg. *mascara*, a mask, from Ar. *maskharat*, a buffoon, jeer, laugh, from *sakhar*, to ridicule.] A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity; a disguise, pretence or subterfuge; a masquerade; a piece of mummery; a sort of play or historical spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**v.t.** To cover the face with a mask; to disguise for concealment.—**Masked, mask't, p. and a.** Having the face covered; wearing a mask; concealed; disguised.—**Masked battery**, a battery so situated and constructed as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them.—**Masked ball**, a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade.—**Masker, mask'er, n.** One that wears a mask; one that plays in a mask or masquerade.

Mason, mäs'in, n. [Fr. *maçon*; L. L. *mascio*, *machio*, *machionia*, from root seen in L. *maseria*, a wall.] A builder in stone or brick; one who constructs the walls of buildings, &c.; a member of the fraternity of freemasons.—*Mason lodge*, a place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings.—*Masonic*, *mas-on'ik, a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.—**Masonry, mä-s'n-ry, n.** [Fr. *maçonnerie*.] The art or occupation of a mason; the work produced by a mason; the mysteries, principles, and practices of freemasons.

Masochism, mas-o'si-a, n. A large East Indian sect used on the Coromandel coast.

Masque, mask, n. A kind of theatrical spectacle. *Masa*.—**Masquerade, mask'e-räd, n.** [Fr. *masquerade*.] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with various diversions, as dancing, walking in procession, &c.; a disguise.—**v.t.**—**masqueraded, masquerading.** To wear a mask; to take part in a masquerade; to go in disguise.—**Masquerader, mask'e-rä-der, n.** A person taking part in a masquerade; one disguised.

Mass, mas, n. [Fr. *masse*, L. *massa*, a lump, from Gr. *masa*, a barley-cake, from *masad*, to knead; akin *macerate*.] A body of matter collected into a lump; a lump; a collective body of fluid matter; a great quantity collected; an es-semblage (a *mass* of foliage); bulk; magnitude; the main body of things collectively; the generality; the bulk (the *mass* of the people); *physics*, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body, always proportional to the weight, whatever the bulk or figure.—*The masses*, the great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders; the populace.—**v.t.** To form into a mass; to collect into masses; to assemble in crowds.—**Massiness, mas'i-ness, n.** The state of being massy.—**Massive, mas'iv, a.** [Fr. *massif*.] Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight; ponderous; *mineral*, having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form as a whole.—**Massively, mas'iv-ly, adv.** With *massiveness*; ponderously.—**Massiveness, mas'iv-ness, n.** The state or quality of being massive.—**Mass-meeting, n.** A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose.—**Massy, mas'i, a.** Possessing great mass or bulk; massive.

Mass, mas, n. [A. Sax. *masse*, Fr. *masse*, Dan. and G. *masse*, L. L. *massa*, mass, from the proclamation—It; *massa* est; 'Go;

DECA-MATER, PIA-MATER.—**Materfamilias**, ma-ter-fa-mil-ias, n. [L.] The mother of a family; correlative of *paterfamilias*.
Aterial, ma-ter-i-al, a. [L. *materialis*, material, fr. *mater*, matter, MATTER.] Pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; not spiritual; not mental; pertaining to the physical nature of man, or to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts; important; weighty; momentous; more or less necessary; *logic*; pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form.—**a**. What is composed of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made.—**base material**, unmanufactured material; material in its natural state.—**Materialism**, ma-ter-i-al-izm, n. The doctrine which denies the existence of spirit or anything but matter; due care of our material nature.—**Materialist**, ma-ter-i-al-ist, n. One who holds the doctrine of materialism.—**Materialistic**, ma-ter-i-al-ist-ic, a. Relating to or pertaining to materialism.—**Materiality**, ma-ter-i-al-ity, n. The quality of being material; material, as opposed to spiritual; importance.—**Materialization**, ma-ter-i-al-iz-a'shon, n. The act of materializing; among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form.—**Materialize**, ma-ter-i-al-iz, v. t.—**materialized**, *materializing*. To invest with matter; to make material; to regard as matter; to explain by the laws appropriate to matter.—**Materializing**, ma-ter-i-al-iz-ing, a. Directed towards materialism.—**Materially**, ma-ter-i-al-ly, adv. In a material manner; in the state of materiality; substantially; in an important manner or degree; essentially.—**Materialness**, ma-ter-i-al-ness, n.—**Materia Medica**, ma-ter-i-a med-i-ka, n. [L.] That branch of medical science which treats of the drugs, &c. employed in medicine; collectively, all the curative substance employed in medicine.—**Material**, ma-ta-ri-el, n. [Fr.] Mechanical or instrumental employed, as the baggage, &c., of an army, in distinction from the *personnel*, or the men; or the buildings, &c., of a college, in distinction from its officers.
Maternal, ma-ter-nal, a. [L. *materuus*, from *mater*, mother (which is cog. with *E*. mother; akin *matrimony*, *matriculate*, *matron*, &c.)] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.—**Maternally**, ma-ter-nal-ly, adv. In a maternal manner.—**Maternity**, ma-ter-nal-ty, n. The state, character, or relation of a mother.
Math, math, n. [A. Sax. *math*, from *maecan*, to mow. *Now*.] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing; chiefly in composition (after *math*).
Mathematics, math-e-mat'iks, n. [L. *mathematica*, (Gr. *mathematike* (*techné*, art, understood), from stem of *mathano*, *mathesomai*, to learn.)] The science that treats of the properties and relations of quantities, comprising *pure mathematics*, which considers quantity abstractly, as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations (astronomy, optics, &c.).—**Mathematical**, **Mathematic**, math-e-mat'-i-ka, math-e-mat'-ik, a. [L. *mathematicus*.] Pertaining to mathematics; according to the principles of mathematics.—**Mathematically**, math-e-mat'-i-ka-ly, adv. In a mathematical manner.—**Mathematician**, math-e-mat'-i-kan, n. One versed in mathematics.—**Mathesis**, ma-the-sis, n. [Gr. *mathésis*.] Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics.
Matico, ma-té'ko, n. [Peruvia.] A drug from a So American plant of the pepper family, having styptic properties.
Matin, ma-tin, a. [Fr. *matin*, from *L*. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning; same root as *matinee*.] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.—**n**. pl. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Church.—**Matinal**, ma-tin-al, a. Relating to the morning or to matins.—**Matinee**, ma-tin-é, n. [Fr.] An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matras, ma-tras, n. [Fr. *matras*, a matras.] A chemical vessel with a tapering neck used for digestion, evaporation, &c.
Matricide, ma-tri-sid, n. [L. *matricidium*, the crime, *matricida*, the perpetrator.—*water*, *matris*, mother, and *caedo*, to slay.] The killing or murder of one's mother; the killer or murderer of one's mother.—**Matricidal**, ma-tri-sid-al, a. Pertaining to matricide.
Matriculate, ma-trik'-u-lat, v. t.—**matriculated**, *matriculating*. [L. *matricula*, a public register, dim. of *matriz*, a womb, a parent stem, a register, from *mater*, a mother. **MATERNAL**.] To enter in a register; to enroll; especially, to admit to membership in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.—**n**. t. To be entered as a member of a society.—**a**. Matriculated; enrolled.—**n**. One who is matriculated.—**Matriculation**, ma-trik'-u-la'shon, n. The act of matriculating.
Matrimony, ma-tri-mo-ny, n. [L. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, *matris*, a mother. **MATERNAL**.] Marriage; the nuptial state.—**Syn**. under *MAIAGE*.—**Matrimonial**, ma-tri-mo-ni-al, a. [L. *matrimonialis*.] Pertaining to matrimony or marriage; connubial.—**Matrimonially**, ma-tri-mo-ni-al-ly, adv. In a matrimonial manner.
Matrix, ma-triks, n. pl. **Matrices**, ma-tri-kez. [L. *matrx*, from *mater*, mother.] The womb; that which incloses anything or gives origin to anything, like a womb; the form or mould in which something is shaped; the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded; *dyer's*, one of the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow.
Matron, ma-tron, n. [Fr. *matrone*, *L*. *matrona*, from *mater*, mother. **MATERNAL**.] A married woman, especially an elderly married woman; the mother of a family; a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of an institution.—**Matronage**, ma-tron-aj, n. The state of a matron; matrons collectively.—**Matronal**, ma-trou-al, a. [L. *matronalis*.] Pertaining to a matron.—**Matronhood**, ma-trou-hud, n. State of a matron.—**Matronize**, ma-trou-iz, v. t. To render matronlike; to act as a mother to; to chaperon.—**Matronly**, ma-trou-ly, a. Becoming a wife or matron; resembling a matron or what belongs to her; sedate.
Matter, ma-ter, n. [O. Fr. *mater*, fr. *ro-mati*, from *L*. *materia*, matter, from root of *mother*.] That which occupies space and which becomes known to us by our senses; that of which the whole sensible universe is composed; body; substance; not mind; the substance of any speech or writing; the ideas or facts as distinct from the words; the meaning; *logic* and *metaph*. that which forms the subject of any mental operation, as distinguished from the form; good sense; substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous jesting; thing treated; that about which we think, write, or speak; affair or business (thus the *matter* ended); cause or occasion of trouble, disturbance, &c. (as in the phrase, what is the *matter*); import; consequence; moment (as in 'no *matter* which'); indefinite amount or quantity (a *matter* of 7 miles); substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus.—**Matter of fact**, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful.—**s**. i. To be of importance; to signify (in such phrases as, it does not *matter*; what does it *matter*).—**Mat-ter-less**, ma-ter'-less, a. Void of matter, substance, or good sense.—**Matter-of-fact**, a. Treating of facts or realities; not fanciful; imaginative, or ideal; adhering to facts; not given to wander beyond realities; prosaic.—**Mattery**, ma-ter'-i, a. Purulent; generating pus.
Matting. Under *Mat*.
Mattock, ma-tok, n. [A. Sax. *mattoec*, a mattock.] A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.
Mattoid, ma-to'id, n. [G. *mat*, dull.] A kind of stupid neuromania.
Matress, mat-res, n. [O. Fr. *materas*, fr. *materas*, It. *mater-sao*, from Ar. *ma-tras*, a quilted cushion.] A quilted bed; a bed

stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, and quilted.
Matty, mat'i, n. The trade name for a small herring.
Maturate, ma-tu-rat, v. t.—**matured**, *maturing*. [L. *maturus*, *maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, same root as *water*, *mother*.] To bring to ripeness or maturity; to mature; *med*. to promote perfect supuration in.—**s**. i. To ripen; to come to or towards maturity.—**Maturation**, ma-tu-ra'shon, n. [L. *maturatio*.] The process of maturing or ripening; *med*. a beginning to suppurate.—**Matervative**, ma-tu-rativ, a. Ripening; conducting to supuration.—**Med**. anything that promotes supuration. Also **Maturant**, ma-tu-rant, n. in this sense.—**Mature**, ma-tur, a. [L. *maturus*, ripe.] Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; brought by natural process to a complete state of development; ripe or ready to be put in action; *med*. in a state of perfect supuration; *com*. become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment.—**s**. f.—**matured**, *maturing*. [L. *maturus*.] To make mature; to ripen; to make ripe or ready for any special use; *med*. to mature.—**s**. t. To advance toward ripeness; to become mature or ripe; *com*. to reach the time fixed for payment; *med*. to mature.—**Maturely**, ma-tur-ly, adv. In a mature manner; with ripeness; with full deliberation.—**Matureness**, ma-tur-ness, n. The state of being mature; maturity.—**Maturest**, ma-tur-est, a. [L. *maturus*, to become ripe.] Approaching to maturity.—**Maturity**, ma-tur-ity, n. The state or quality of being mature; ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; *com*. the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.
Matutinal, ma-tu-tin-al, a. [L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning. **MATIN**.] Pertaining to the morning; early in the day.
Maud, ma-d, n. A plaid of undyed brown wool; a gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland.
Maudlin, mad'-lin, a. [From *Maudlin*, Mary Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] Tearful; approaching to intoxication; over-emotional; sickly sentimental.
Maugre, ma-gré, n. [O. Fr. *maugre*, fr. *malgré*, in spite of, from *L*. *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.
Maul, mal, n. [Same as *Mall*.] A kind of large hammer or mallet.—**s**. t. To beat with a maul, or as with a maul; to maltreat severely.
Maul-stick, mal'stik, n. [G. and D. *malen*, to paint and *E*. *stick*.] A stick used by painters to steady and support the hand in working.
Maum, mam, n. A kind of soft rock.
MALM.
Maud, maud, n. In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from a quarter of a cwt. to about thrice this.
Maud, maud, n. [A. Sax. *wand*, *wond*, D. *wand*, a basket.] A handbasket. [*Shak*.]
Mauder, mauder, a. [From old *mauder*, a beggar, one who carries a *maud*.] To speak with a beggar's whine; to grumble; to wander in talking like a drunk or silly old person; to drol.—**Mauderer**, mauder-er, n. One who maunders.
Maudrill, maud'-ril, n. [Comp. *mandrel*.] A collier's pick with two points or prongs.
Maudsey, maudsey, man'di, n. [O. E. *maudsey*, a command, fr. *wand*, from *L*. *mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet: *Mandatum novum do vobis*, a new commandment I give unto you.] The Thursday before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall.—**Maudsey money**, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution.
Mausoleum, ma-so-le-um, n. [Gr. *mausoleion*, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia his widow erected a stately monument so called.] A magnifi-

cent tomb or stately sepulchral monument — Mausoleum, ma-so-lé-ou, a. Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Maave, may, a. [Fr. mallow, L. *malva*, a mallow—its petals having purple markings.] One of the coal-tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline.

Mavis, má-vis, a. [Fr. *mauvais*, Sp. *malote*, from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *malot*, a mavis.] The thrush or song-mistake.

Maw, má, a. [A. Sax. *mawpa*, D. *maag*, Icel. *magt*, O. H. G. *mago*, G. *magen*, the stomach.] The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt or humour; the crop of fowls.—**Mawseed**, a. A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds, especially when moulting.—**Mawworm**, má-worm, a. A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels.

Mawkish, mak'ish, a. [From old *mawk*, *mawk*, a maggot; Icel. *makkr*, N. *mak*.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly; nauseous.—**Mawkishly**, mak'ish-li, adv. In a mawkish way.—**Mawkishness**, mak'ish-ness, a. Quality of being mawkish.

Maxilla, mak-sí-la, n. pl. **Maxilla**, mak-sí-le. [L., a jaw, dim. of *maxa*, a jaw, from root of *maxilla*.] A term applied to each of the bones supporting the teeth of either jaw, often restricted to the upper jaw of the inferior vertebrates.—**Maxillary**, mak-sí-lar, mak-sí-lar, a. Pertaining to the jaw or the maxilla (the maxillary bones or glands).—**Maxilliped**, mak-sí-lí-ped, n. [L. *maxilla*, and *pes*, foot.] A jaw-foot; one of the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, &c.

Maxim, mak-sín, a. [Fr. *maxime*, from L. *maxima* (*maximus*), opinion, under-stood, the greatest or chief opinion, a maximus, superlative of *magis*, great, MAJORITUNE.] An established principle; a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct.—**Maximist**, máx-im-ist, n. One who deals in maxims.—**Maximize**, mak-sím-iz, vt. To make as great as possible; to raise to the maximum.—**Maximum**, mak-sí-mum, n. [L. from *maximus*, the greatest.] The greatest quantity or degree attainable or admitted in any given case, as opposed to minimum, the smallest.—a. Greatest (the maximum velocity).

May, má, a. [Fr. *mai*, Pr. *mai*, *May*, from L. *Maia*, from the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, from root of L. *magnum*, great, and E. *may*, the auxiliary.] The fifth month of the year; *May*, the early part of life; hawthorn blossom, so named because the hawthorn blooms in this month.—a. To celebrate the festivities of May-day; used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a-maying*, &c.—**May-bee**, a. The cockchafer.—**May-bloom**, a. The hawthorn flower.—**May-bug**, a. The cockchafer.—**May-day**, a. The first day of May, on which various festivities were, and in some places still are observed.—**May-dew**, a. The dew gathered on the first day of May, and supposed to have virtue in preserving youthful beauty.—**May-duke**, a. [Corruption of *Meleus*, in France, from which these cherries were introduced.] A variety of the common cherry.—**May-flower**, a. The hawthorn, which blooms in May.—**May-fly**, a. A neuropterous insect that appears first in May.—**May-game**, a. Sport or diversion, such as is used on the first of May.—**May-lady**, a. The queen or lady of May, in old May-games.—**May-morn**, a. Morning of May-day.—**May-pole**, a. A pole wreathed with flowers and set up to be danced round on May-day.—**May-queen**, a. A young woman honoured as queen at the games held on May-day.

May, má, verb auxiliary; pret. *maí*. Used similarly to *can*, *could*. [A. Sax. *magan*, G. *magan*, L. G. *magan*, Goth. *mag*, Dan. *O. H. G. magan*, G. *magen*, Icel. *maga*, Dan. *maad*, to be able; from same root as *muck*, *mud*, L. *magnum*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *madh*, great.] Formerly often used in sense of *can*, implying personal power or ability; now to imply possibility with contingency (it may be so, the king may be killed,

opportunity; moral power; permission granted (you may now go); desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, &c. (may he perish miserably!); frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you might have gone had you pleased).—**Maybe**, má-be, adv. [That is, 'it maybe.'] Perhaps; possibly; probably. [Colloq.]—a. A possibility; a probability.—**Maybe**, má-hap, adv. Peradventure; it may happen; perhaps.

Mayba, má-hen, a. Law, the act of maintaining a man **MAZE**.

Mayonnaise, *Mayonnaise*, má-on-á-z, a. [Fr.] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c.

Mayor, má-er, a. [Fr. *maire*, Sp. *mayor*, from L. *major*, greater, comp. of *magnus*, great, MAJORITUNE.] The chief magistrate of an English or other city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.—**Mayorally**, má-er-ly, a. The office of a mayor, and the time of his service.—**Mayress**, má-er-es, a. The wife of a mayor.—**Mayorship**, má-er-ship, a. The office or dignity of a mayor.

Mazard, *Mazard*, mar'ard, a. [A form of *mazar*, the head being compared to a bowl; comp. Fr. *tête*, head, from L. *testa*, a jar.] An old name for the head or skull in contempt (*Sansk.*); a kind of black cherry.

Masaria, mas-a-ri-á, n. [After Cardinal *Masaria*.] A deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls.—**Masarine-town**, a. A common councilman's gown.

Masdean, má-dé-ou, a. [From *Atarva Masdeo*, the chief deity of the ancient Persians, the Ormuzd of English writers.] Pertaining or relating to Masdeism.—**Masdeism**, má-dé-izm, a. The religion of the ancient Persians; the worship of Ormuzd.

Mase, má-s, n. [Akin to Prov. E. *waste*, to wander as if stupefied; Icel. *masa*, to chatter or prattle; Dan. *masa*, to have trouble; comp. also W. *masu*, to swoon. *Amase* in from this.] A confusing net-work of paths or passages; a winding and turning; an intricacy; a labyrinth; confusion of thought; perplexity.—*vt.*—*mased*, *masing*. To confound; to stupefy; to bewilder.—**Masily**, má-sí-li, adv. In a mazy manner.—**Maxime**, má-sí-nes, a. The state of being mazy.—**Mazy**, má-sí, a. Having the character of a maze; intricate; perplexed.

Maser, má-sér, a. [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, from O. Fr. *maser*, spotted wood, or A. Sax. *maser*, a maple from being spotted; O. H. G. *maser*, G. *maser*, a knur, a spot in wood, G. *mase*, a spot; akin *mascula*.] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material.

Mazi, má-zi, a. The Turkish name for **Masarka**, *Masarka*, ma-súr-ka, a. A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time; the music written for this dance.

Mazard, a. **MAZARO**.

Ma, mé, pron. pers. [A. Sax. *ma*, *mea* (accusative), *mé* (dat.), G. *wick* (acc.), *mir* (dat.); Icel. *mið*, *með*, Goth. *ma*, *me*, L. *me*, *mihi*, Gr. *eme*, *emoi*, Skr. *mám*, *mayam*, *me*, *to me*.] The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of I, the pronoun of the first person. It stands as a dative in *methinks*; *woo is me*; *give me a drink*, and the like.

Mead, mé-d, n. [A. Sax. *mead* = D. *mead*, Icel. *myðir*, Dan. *mjød*, Sw. *mejd*, W. *meid*, Ir. *meadh*, mead; Gr. *methy*, wine; Lith. *medus*, Rus. *med*, Skr. *madhu*, honey.] A fermented liquor made from honey and water flavoured with spices.

Meadow, med'ó, a.; poetical, **Mead**, med. [A. Sax. *meodu*, a meadow, shorter form *mead*; a mead; allied to *meath* (after *meath*) and *meow*.] A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or often for hay; a piece of grass-land in general.—a. Belonging to or growing in a meadow.—**Meadow-fertall**, a. A grass of great agricultural value when cultivated on meadow-land.—**Meadow-grass**, a. A name of several British species of grass.—**Meadow-ore**, a. A variety of bog iron-ore.—**Meadow-saffron**, a. A plant. **Colombicum**.—**Meadow-sweet**, a. A common British herbaceous plant, with oocytes of

white and fragrant flowers; queen-of-the-meadow.—**Meadow**, med'ó-l, a. Pertaining to or resembling a meadow.

Meagre, mé-gré, a. [Fr. *meagre*, from L. *meager*, lean; same root as Gr. *meagros*, *smághros*, little; G. *schmághros*, to despise.] Having little flesh; thin, lean; wanting richness, fertility, strength, &c.; small scanty; mineral dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.—**Meagrely**, *Meagrely*, mé-gré-ly, adv. Poorly; thinly; sparsely; feebly.—**Meagreness**, *Meagreness*, a. *me'gré-ness*, a. The condition of being meagre.

Meal, mé-l, n. [A. Sax. *meat*; time, portion, repeat; D. and Dan. *meal*; G. *mahl*, a. d. Icel. *með*, part, repeat, time; from root seen in *measures*, *meal*, *meat*.] It is the termination seen in pieces of, &c. A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating; a portion of taking food; a repast.—**Meal-time**, a. The usual time of eating meals.

Meal, mé-l, n. [A. Sax. *mele*, *mele* = Icel. Sw. *mél*, D. *lan*, *meel*, G. *mahl*, *mehl*; from the verbal stem seen in Icel. *meita*, Goth. *malan*, G. *mahlen*, L. *malto*, to grind. MILL, MOLA, MALLOW, MOLLIFY.] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into flour or a powdery state.—**Mealies**, mé-lés, n. pl. A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.—**Mealiness**, mé-lí-ness, a. The quality of being meal-y.—**Meal-man**, *Meal-monger*, n. One who deals in meal.—**Meal-tub**, a. A large tub or barrel for holding meal.—**Meal-y**, mé-lí, a. Having the qualities of meal, or resembling meal; powdery like meal; overspread with something that resembles meal.—**Meal-y-mouthed**, a. Unwilling or hesitating to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant.—**Meal-y-mouthedness**, a. The quality of being meal-y-mouthed.

Mean, mén, a. [A. Sax. *meane*, *mean*, false, bad, from *mdn*, evil, wickedness; Icel. *meinn*, *meinn*; comp. D. and Dan. *gemeen*, Goth. *gamains*, G. *gemein*, common.] Low in rank or birth; ignoble; humble; low-minded; base; spiritless; of little value; contemptible; despicable.—**Meanly**, mén-ly, adv. In a mean manner; in a low condition; poorly; sordidly.—**Meanness**, mén-ness, a. The state or quality of being mean; want of dignity or rank; want of spirit or honour; mean or base conduct or action.—**Mean-spirited**, a. Having a mean spirit.

Mean, mén, a. [O. Fr. *meien*, *moien*, Fr. *moyen*, Pr. *metas*, from L. *mediatus*, middle, from *medius*, middle. **MEIOTIC**, Mio.] Occupying a middle position; middle; midway between extremes; intermediate; *math*, having an intermediate value between two extremes (*mean distance*, *mean motion*).—**Mean proportional**, the second of any three quantities in continued proportion.—**Mean time**, the time according to an ordinary clock, which makes every day of exactly the same length, though if days are measured by the sun they are not so.—a. What is midway or intermediate between two extremes; the middle or average rate or degree; medium; *math*, a quantity having an intermediate value between several others, the simple average formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number being called an **arithmetical mean**, while a **geometrical mean** is the square root of the product of the quantities; pl. the **medinn** or what is used to effect an object; measure or measures adopted; agency; instrumentality (though pl. in form generally used as sing.; by *this means*, a *means* to an end); income, revenue, resources, estate (his *means* were large).—**By all means**, certainly; on every consideration.—**By no means**, not at all; certainly not.—**Meantime**, mén-tím, adv. During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.—a. The interval between one specified period and another.—**Mean-while**, mén-whíle, adv. and a. **Meantime**, **Mean**, mén, v. f.—pret. & pp. *meant* (meant). [A. Sax. *meawon*, to mean, to intend; D.

term applied to the line or curve of maximum distance by an earthquake.

Melacnite, mel'ak-nit, me-lak-ou-it, mel-ak-ou-it, n. [Gr. *melas*, black, and *konis*, powder.] A black of gray-black, impure, earthy oxide of copper.

Melada, mel'ada, n. [Sp. pp. of *melar*, to caudly, from *l. mel*, honey.] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans.

Melasma, mel'as-ma, n. [Gr. *melas*, *melaina*, black.] Black vomit; a dark-coloured evacuation from the bowels.

Melancholy, mel-an-kol-i, n. [Gr. *melancholia*, excess of black bile, melancholy madness—*melas*, *melaina*, black, and *cholē*, bile.] A variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, distrust, and depression; hypochondria; misapprehension of spirits induced by grief; dejection; sadness.—*a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; calamitous; afflictive; sombre.—**Melancholia**, mel-an-kō'li-a, n. Morbid melancholy.—**Melancholic**, mel-an-kō'lik, a. Disordered by melancholy; hypochondriac; pertaining to melancholy; gloomy; mournful.—**Melancholity**, mel-an-kō'li-ti, adv. In a melancholy manner.—**Melancholiness**, mel-an-kō'li-ness, a. **Melange**, mel-an-lan-sh, n. [Fr. from *mélanger*, to mix. MENUE.] A mixture; a medley.

Melanac, mel-an'ik, a. [Gr. *melas*, *melas*, black.] Of or pertaining to melanian.—**Melanian**, mel-an'iz-m, n. An undue development of colouring material in the skin and its appendages; the opposite of *albism*.—**Melanite**, mel-an'it, n. A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet-black or grayish-black colour.—**Melanochroic**, mel-an-ō-kro'ik, a. [Gr. *melas*, and *chroma*, colour.] A term applied to the dark-skinned white races of men.—**Melanosis**, mel-a-nō'sis, n. *Pathol.* A disease in which the tissue is converted into a black, hard substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.—**Melanotic**, mel-a-not'ik, a. Relating to melanosis.

Melaphyre, mel'a-fir, n. A congl. ac. black or blackish-gray trap rock, consisting of a matrix of fibrous quartz and augite, with embedded crystals of the same minerals.

Melasma, mel-as-ma, n. [Gr. from *melas*, black.] A disease of aged persons in which black spots appear upon the skin, sometimes ulcerous.

Melchite, mel'kit, n. One of an eastern sect of Christians, who, while adhering to the liturgy of the Greek Church, acknowledge the authority of the pope.

Melo, mel-a, n. [Fr., a participial substantive, from *meler*, to mix. MENUE.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in confused mass an affray.

Melibon, mel-i-bō-n, n. [Gr. from *Melibon*, one of the speakers in the first eclogue of Virgil.] Proceeding by alternate utterances; alternately responsive.

Melle, mel'ik, a. [Gr. *melikos*, from *melos*, a song.] Relating to song; lyric.

Melica, mel-i-grass, mel'ika, mel'ik, n. [*l. melica*, the great millet, from *l. mel*, honey.] A kind of grass, two species of which, much liked by cattle, are found in Britain.

Melicerte, mel-i-ter'is, n. [Gr. *melikēris*—*meli*, honey, and *keros*, wax.] *Pathol.* an encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble wax or honey in consistence.

Melilot, mel'i-lot, n. [Gr. *meliloton*, *melilotus*—*meli*, honey, and *lotos*, lotus.] A leguminous annual or biennial plant allied to the clovers, and cultivated for fodder; hart's clover.

Meliorate, mel'i-ōr-ate, v. t.—**meliorated**, **meliorating**. [*l. melior*, *melioratum*, from *melior*, better, compar. of *bonus*, good.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.—*v. i.* To grow better.—**Meliorator**, **Meliorator**, mel'i-ōr-ā-ter, n. One who meliorates.—**Melioration**, mel'i-ōr-ā-sh'n, n. Improvement; amelioration.—**Meliorism**, mel'i-ōr-iz-m, n. The doctrine or opinion that everything in nature is so ordered as to produce a progressive improvement.

Meliphagous, mel-i-fa-gus, a. [Gr. *meli*, honey, *phageta*, to eat.] Feeding upon honey.

Melley, **Melley**, mel'ia, n. A mélée; a con-

Melliciferous, mel-lif-er-us, a. [*l. mel*, *fer-*—*mel*, *melis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing honey.—**Mellicification**, mel-lif-er-ā-sh'n, n. [*l. mel*, *fero*—*mel*, and *facio*, to make.] The making or production of honey.—**Mellicifuge**, mel-lif-er-us, n. [*l. mel*, and *fugo*, to flow.] The quality of being mellifugent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet smooth flow.—**Mellicifluent**, **Mellicifluous**, mel-lif-er-ent, mel-lif-er-ous, a. Flowing as with honey; sweetly flowing.—**Mellicifluently**, **Mellicifluously**, mel-lif-er-ent-ly, mel-lif-er-ous-ly, adv. In a mellifluent manner.—**Mellicigenous**, mel-lif-er-us, a. [*l. mellicigenus*—*mel*, and *gignis*, kind.] Having the qualities of honey.—**Mellicolent**, mel-lif-er-ent, n. [*l. mel*, *colere*, honey, and *topos*, to speak.] Speaking sweetly.—**Melliciphagous**, mel-lif-er-us, a. **Melliciphagous**—**Mellicite**, **Mellicite**, mel'it, mel'it, n. [*l. mel*, *melis*, Gr. *melis*, honey, and *lithos*, a stone.] Honey-stone, a very rare mineral of a honey-yellow colour, resinous lustre, and more or less transparent.—**Mellicite**, mel-lif-er-ent, n. Pertaining to mellicite.—**Mellicivorous**, mel-lif-er-us, a. [*l. mel*, and *voro*, to devour.] Honey-eating; fond of honey.

Mellow, mel'ō, a. [Allied to Prov. G. *möll*, soft, ripe, *mollis*, mellow, *mollis*, soft, *l. mollis*, Gr. *mollis*, soft, tender, soft, and to *E. meel*, from root *me*, to grind or crush.] Soft with ripeness; soft to the senses, rich or delicate to the eye, ear, palate, &c., as colour, sound, flavour, and the like; toned down by the lapse of time; softened or matured by length of years; rendered good-humoured by liquor; half-tipsy.—*v. t.* To render mellow; to soften by ripeness or age; to give richness, flavour, or delicacy; to tone or smooth down; to soften in character; to mature.—*v. i.* To become mellow; to soften in character; to become toned down.—**Mellowly**, mel'ō-ly, adv. In a mellow manner.—**Mellowness**, mel'ō-ness, n. The state or quality of being mellow.

Melodeon, mel-ō-dē-on, n. [From *melos*, Gr. *melodia*.] A wind instrument furnished with metallic reeds and a key-board; a variety of the harmonium.

Melodrama, mel-ō-dra-ma, n. [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, drama.] A romantic play, generally of a serious character, in which effect is sought by startling incidents, striking situations, and exaggerated sentiment, aided by splendid decoration and music.—**Melodramatic**, **Melodramatical**, mel-ō-dra-mat'ik, mel'ō-dra-mat'ikal, a. Pertaining to, suitable for, or having the character of a melodrama.—**Melodramatically**, mel-ō-dra-mat'ikal-ly, adv. In a melodramatic manner; in an affected and exaggerated manner.—**Melodramatist**, mel-ō-dra-mat'ist, n. One who acts in melodramas or who writes them.

Melody, mel'ō-di, n. [Gr. *melodia*, a tune, a choral song—*melos*, a lute, a part, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode.] An agreeable succession of sounds; sweetness of sound; sound highly pleasing to the ear; mus. a succession of tones produced by a single voice or instrument, and so arranged as to please the ear or to express some kind of sentiment; the particular air or tune of a musical piece.—**Melodie**, mel-ō-d'ik, n. Of the nature of melody; relating to melody.—**Melodics**, mel-ō-d'is, n. That branch of music which investigates the laws of melody.—**Melodious**, mel-ō-d'io-s, n. Containing or characterized by melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.—**Melodiously**, mel-ō-d'io-s-ly, adv. In a melodious manner.—**Melodiousness**, mel-ō-d'io-s-ness, n. The quality of being melodious.—**Melodist**, mel'ō-dist, n. A composer or singer of melodies.—**Melodizing**, mel'ō-d'iz-ing, v. t.—**melodized**, **melodizing**. To make melodious.—*v. i.* To compose or sing melodies.

Meloa, mel'ō-n, n. [Fr. *melon*, *l. melo*, an apple-shaped melon, from Gr. *melon*, an apple or apple-shaped fruit.] A climbing or trailing annual plant and its fruit, which is large, fleshy, and highly flavoured.

Melopiano, mel'ō-pi-a-nō, n. [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *E. piano*.] An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced

on a pianoforte by a series of small hammers set into rapid vibration by winding up a spring.

Melpomene, mel-pō-mē-nē, n. [Gr. *Melpomene*, from *melpomēnē*, to sing.] The muse of tragedy; also a small asteroid.

Melt, melt, v. t. [A. Sax. *melan*, allied to *malt*, *mellere*, &c.; Gr. *melido*, to liquefy; probably also to *melē*.] To reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; to liquefy; to dissolve; to fuse; *fig.* to soften, as by a warming; or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.—*v. i.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to pass by imperceptible degrees; to blend; to shade; to become tender, mild, or gentle; to be subdued, as by fear.—**Meltable**, mel'ta-ble, a. Capable of being melted; fusible.—**Meliter**, mel'ter, n. One who melts.—**Melting**, mel'ting, n. and a. Fusing; dissolving; affecting; moving (a *melting* speech); feeling or showing tenderness (*melting* charity).—**Meltingly**, mel'ting-ly, adv. In a melting manner.—**Meltingness**, mel'ting-ness, n.—**Melting-pot**, n. A crucible.

Member, mem'ber, n. [*l. membrum*, a limb, a member of the body; comp. Skr. *marwan*, a joint.] A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; an organ; a limb; part of an aggregate or a whole; one of the persons composing a society, community, or the like; a representative in a legislative body.—**Member of Parliament**, a representative elected by a city, town, county, &c., to that branch of the British legislature called the House of Commons; contracted M. P.—**Member**, mem'ber, a. Having members; used chiefly in composition.—**Membership**, mem'ber-ship, n. The state of being a member; the members of a body regarded collectively.

Membrane, mem'brā-n, n. [*l. membrana*, a thin skin, parchment, from *membrum*, a limb.] A thin tissue of the animal body which covers organs, lines the interior of cavities, takes part in the formation of the walls of canals, &c.; a similar texture in vegetables.—**Membranaceous**, **Membranaceous**, mem-brā-nē-us, mem-brā-us'ā-shus, a. Membranous; but thin, like membrane, and translucent.—**Membraniferous**, mem-brā-nif-er-us, a. Having or producing membranes.—**Membraniform**, mem-brā-nif-er-us, a. Having the form of a membrane.—**Membranology**, mem-brā-nol-ō-j'i, n. The science which relates to membranes.—**Membraneous**, mem-brā-nē-us, a. Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membrane; resembling a membrane.

Memento, mē-men'tō, n. [*l. memento*, be mindful, from *memini*, to remember.] A suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; something that reminds.

Memoir, mem'oir, mem'war, n. [Fr. *mémoire*, from *l. memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful; same root as Skr. *smar*, to remember.] A notice of something remembered or deemed noteworthy; an account of transactions or events written familiarly; a biographical notice; recollections of one's life (in this sense usually in the pl.); a biography or autobiography; a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest.—**Memorist**, mem'oir-ist, n. A writer of memoirs.—**Memorable**, mem'or-a-ble, n. a. pl. [*l.*] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.—**Memorable**, mem'or-a-ble, a. [*l. memorabilis*.] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; remarkable; distinguished.—**Memorably**, mem'or-a-ble-ly, adv. In a manner worthy to be remembered.—**Memoranda**, mem'or-an'da, n. pl. *Memoranda*, mem'or-an'da, n. pl. commonly now **Memorandums**. [*l.*] something to be remembered. [A note to help the memory; a brief entry in a diary; *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted.—**Memorial**, mem'oir-i-āl, a. [*l. memorialis*.] Preservative of memory; serving as a memorial; contained in the memory.—*a.* That which serves to perpetuate the memory of some-

thing; a monument; a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body or to some person; a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations. — **Memorialist**, me-mo'ri-ahst, a. One who writes or presents a memorial or memorial. — **Memorialize**, me-mo'ri-ah-iz, v. t. — **Memorialized**, me-mo'ri-ah-izd, v. t. — **Memorializing**, me-mo'ri-ah-iz-ing, v. t. — **Memorize**, me-mo'ri-iz, v. t. — **Memorized**, me-mo'ri-izd, v. t. — **Memorizing**, me-mo'ri-iz-ing, v. t. To cause to be remembered; to record; to hand down to memory by writing. — **Memory**, mem'o-ri, n. [L. *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful.] The power, capacity, or faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events or ideas; that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; remembrance; the state of being remembered; that which is remembered about a person or event; the time within which a person may remember what is past. — **Memory** is the faculty or capacity of retaining in the mind and recalling what is past; *recollection* and *remembrances* are exercises of the faculty, the former being a calling to mind, the latter a holding in mind; while *remembrance* always, and *recollection* often, are used of the thing remembered.

Memphian, mem'f-an, a. [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt.] Pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian (*Memphian* darkness).

Men, men, pl. of man.

Menace, men'as, s. t. — **menaced**, **menacing**. [Fr. *menacer*, from L. *minax*, threatening, *mina*, a threat, from root *min*, seen in *minax*, to project (in prominent, eminent); *akin* *menax*, *demax*, *amenax*, &c.] To threaten; to show a disposition to inflict punishment or other evil on; followed by *with* before the evil threatened (*threatened him with death*); to hold out threats of (to *threaten* revenge). — **a**. A threat or threatening; the indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come. — **Menacer**, men'as-er, a. One who menaces. — **Menacing**, men'as-ing, p. and a. Threatening; indicating a threat. — **Menacingly**, men'as-ing-ly, adv. In a menacing manner.

Ménage, men'ah, n. [Fr. *ménage*, a household; O. Fr. *ménage*, L. *menagium*, from L. *manus*, a dwelling; Manot.] A household; housekeeping; household management. — **Ménagerie**, me-na-jer-i, s. [Fr. *ménagerie*.] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

Mend, mend, v. t. [Shorter form of *amend*.] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like; to restore to a sound state; to patch up; to alter for the better; to improve (to *mend* one's manners); to better; to improve upon (to *mend* one's pace). — **a**. To advance to a better state; to improve; to act or behave better. — **Mendable**, men'da-bl, a. Capable of being mended. — **Mender**, men'd-er, a. One who mends.

Mendacious, men-dā'shu, a. [L. *mendax*, *men-lax*, lying, from stem of *mentior*, to lie; same root as *mens*, mind (whence *mentis*).] Lying; false; given to telling untruths. — **Mendacity**, men-dā'si-ti, n. The quality of being mendacious; lying; falsehood; a lie.

Mendicant, men-dī-kant, a. [L. *mendicans*, *men-dicantis*, ppr. of *mendicare*, to beg, from *mendicare*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, a fault).] Practising beggary; poor to a state of beggary; begging as part of religious discipline (a *mendicant* friar). — **a**. A beggar; a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar. — **Mendicancy**, men-dī-kan-si, n. Beggary; a state of begging. — **Mendicant**, men-dī-kant, n. The act of begging. — **Mendicity**, men-dī-ti, n. [L. *mendicitas*.] The state or practice of begging; the life of a beggar.

Menhaden, men-hā-den, a. [American Indian.] A salt-water fish of the herring family, abounding on the shores of New England.

Menhir, men'h-ir, a. [W. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long.] A name for tall, rude, or

sculptured stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups.

Ménial, me-ni'al, a. [O. E. *meynal*, &c., O. Fr. *meignial*, from *meignus*, *maignus*, a household, L. L. *mannata*; same origin as *manation*.] Pertaining to household or domestic servants; servile. — **a**. A domestic servant; especially, one of a train of servants; mostly as a term of disparagement.

Meninges, me-nin-jēs, n. pl. [Gr. *meninx*, *méninxos*, a membrane.] A coat, the three *dura mater*, *pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane*. — **Meningitis**, me-nin-jē-al, a. Relating to the meninges. — **Meningitis**, men-in-jī-tis, n. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Meniscus, me-nis'k-us, n. pl. **Menisci**, me-nis-i, or **Meniscuses**. [Gr. *méniskos*, a little moon, from *mēn*, *mēnos*, the moon.] A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces meet, or would meet if continued, so that it resembles a crescent. — **Meniscal**, me-nis'kal, a. Pertaining to a meniscus. — **Meniscoid**, me-nis'koid, a. Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

Meniver, men'iv-er, a. **Mixiver**.

Mennonite, **Mennonist**, men-non-it, men-non-ist, n. [From Simon *Meno*, the founder, 1496-1561.] One of a sect of Anabaptists who do not believe in original sin, and object to taking oaths, making war, or going to law.

Menopome, **Menopoma**, men'ō-pōm, men-ō-pō-ma, n. [Gr. *meno*, to remain, and *pōma*, a drinking-cup, because its gill-openings are permanent, though it loses its gills when adult.] A tailed amphibian of the fresh waters of North America.

Menorrhagia, men-or-rā-jī-a, n. [Gr. *mēn*, *mēnos*, a month, and *rhō*, to flow.] *Med.* An immoderate menstrual discharge; hæmorrhage from the uterus.

Menstrual, men's-trū, a. [L. *mensis*, a month; same root as *mēn*, a month. *Menses*.] Occurring once a month; monthly. — **Menses**, men's-ēs, n. pl. The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman. — **Menstrual**, men's-trū-al, a. [L. *menstrualis*, monthly.] Monthly; pertaining to the menses of females; menstrual. — **Menstruant**, men's-trū-ant, a. Subject to menstruation. — **Menstruate**, men's-trū-āt, v. i. — **menstruated**, **menstruating**. To discharge the menses. — **Menstruation**, men's-trū-ā-shon, n. The act of menstruating; the period of menstruating. — **Menstruous**, men's-trū-us, a. [L. *menstruus*.] Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.

Menstruum, men's-trū-um, n. pl. **Menstrua**, **Menstruana**. [From L. *menstrua*, monthly, from *mensis*, a month; from some old belief of the alchemists about the influence of the moon.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

Mensurable, men'shū-ra-bl, a. [L. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure. *MENSURAB.*] Capable of being measured; measurable. — **Mensurability**, men'shū-ra-bl-nes, n. Quality of being measurable. — **Mensural**, men'shū-ral, a. Pertaining to measure. — **Mensurable**, men'shū-rā-ble, v. t. To measure. — **Mensuration**, men'shū-rā-shon, n. The act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; the process of finding any dimension of a figure, or its area or solid content, by means of the most simple measurements possible.

Mensura, men-sū-rā, n. [L., from *mensurum*, the chin, and *gr. agros*, a sowing.] An eruption about the chin, forming a crust.

Mental, men'tal, a. [Fr. *mental*, from L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind. *MENSIVUS*.] Pertaining to the mind or intellect; wholly depending on the mind; intellectual. — **Mentality**, men-tal'i-ti, n. The state of being mental; mental cast or habit. — **mentally**, men'tal-i, adv. By or in the mind of intellect; intellectually; in thought.

Mention, men-shon, a. [L. *mentio*, *mentis*, from same root as *mens*, mind, *SHR.* *man*, to think. *MAN.*] A brief notice or remark in regard to something; a cursory speaking of anything; often in the phrase

to make mention of, to name or say something in regard to. — **v. t.** To make mention of. — **Mentionable**, men-shon-a-bl, a. That can or may be mentioned.

Mentor, men'tor, n. [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus, according to Homer.] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor. — **Mentorial**, men-tō-ri-al, a. Containing advice or admonition.

Menu, me-nū, n. [Fr., lit. minute or detailed list, from L. *minutus*, minute.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like; a bill of fare. — **Mephistophelean**, **Mephistophelian**, me-fis'to-fē-an, me-fis'to-fē-an, a. Resembling the character of Mephistopheles, the diabolic spirit of Goethe's Faust and the Faust legend generally; diabolical; sardonic.

Mephitic, **Mephitism**, me-fis'tis, me-fis'ti-lam, n. [L. *mephitus*, a pestilential exhalation.] Noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source. — **Mephitic**, **Mephitical**, me-fis'tik, me-fis'ti-ka-l, a. Pertaining to mephitic; offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential. — **Mephitically**, me-fis'ti-ka-l-i, adv. With mephitic.

Mercantile, merk-an-ti-l, o. [Fr. *mercantile*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*. *MACHANAR.*] Pertaining to merchants, or their trade; pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

Mercator's Chart, **Mercator's Projection**, merk-ā-ter. [From Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer.] A projection or map of the earth's surface, with the meridians and parallels of latitude all straight lines.

Mercenary, merk-se-nar-i, a. [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages, *alacchar*.] Hired; obtained by hire (services, troops, that may be hired, moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; venal; sordid; entered into from motives of gain (a *mercenary* marriage). — **a**. One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service. — **Mercenarily**, merk-se-nar-i-l, adv. In a mercenary manner. — **Mercenariness**, merk-se-nar-i-nes, n. The quality or character of being mercenary.

Mercer, merk-er, a. [Fr. *mercier*, from L. *merx*, *mercia*, wares, commodities. *MACHANAR.*] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c. — **Mercery**, merk-er-i, n. The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; the trade.

Mercerize, merk-er-iz, v. t. [From John *Mercer*, the originator.] To subject to treatment with certain chemical agents, as caustic soda, sulphuric acid, zinc chloride, &c., in order to produce desired results on textile fabrics, especially cotton goods.

Merchant, merk-ant, n. [O. Fr. *mercant*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*, ppr. of *mercor*, *mercatu*, to barter, to deal, from *merx*, merchandise; akin *mercer*, *mercary*, *mer antic*, *mercy*, &c.; same root as *merit*.] One who carries on trade on a large scale; especially, a man who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale. — **a**. Relating to trade or commerce; commercial. — **Merchantable**, merk-ant-a-bl, a. Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market.

Merchantman, merk-ant-ship, merk-ant-man, n. A ship engaged in commerce, as distinguished from a ship of war, a trading vessel. — **Merchant-prince**, a. A great merchant; a merchant of great wealth. — **Merchantry**, merk-ant-ri, n. The business of a merchant; merchants collectively. — **Merchant-seaman**, a. A seaman employed in a merchant-ship. — **Merchant-service**, a. The mercantile marine or trading ships of a country. — **Merchant-tailor**, n. A tailor who furnishes the materials for the garments which he makes. — **MERCHANTISE**, merk-an-dis, a. [Fr. *merchandise*, from *mercant*, a merchant.] The objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities.

Merciful, &c. Under *MISACR*.

Mercury, merk'ū-ri, n. [L. *Mercurius*, from root of *merces*, wares. *MACHANAR.*] The name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek *Hermes*; quicksilver, one of the heavier metals and the only metal that is liquid at common temperatures; *astron.* the planet that revolves

round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it; a newspaper; a messenger; an intelligencer. — **Mercurial**, mēr-kū'ri-ā, a. [*L. mercurialis*.] Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; light-hearted; gay; sprightly; flighty; fickle; pertaining to quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury. — **a.** A preparation of mercury used as a drug. — **Mercurialis**, mēr-kū'ri-al-iz, a. *Med.* To affect with mercury, as the bodily system; *photog.* to treat with mercury, as by exposing to its vapour. — **Mercurially**, mēr-kū'ri-ā-lī, adv. In a mercurial manner. — **Mercurius**, mēr-kū'rik, mēr-kū'rik, a. Containing mercury; term used as part of the name of certain chemical compounds, the former indicating they contain a smaller proportion of mercury than the latter. — **Mercurificat**, mēr-kū'ri-fī-kā-shun, n. The act or process of mercurifying. — **Mercurify**, mēr-kū'ri-fī, v. t. To obtain mercury from metallic minerals; to combine or unite with mercury; to mercurialize.

Mercy, mēr'sī, a. [*Fr. mere*, from *L. merces, mercēdis*, pay, recompense, in *L. L.* mercy, from stem of *merco*, to deserve [whence *merit*; akin *mercantile, merchant, market, amerce*, &c.] That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries; the disposition that tempers justice and leads to the infliction of a lighter punishment than law or justice will warrant; clemency; an act or exercise of mercy or favour; a blessing; compassion; pity; unrestrained exercise of will or authority; often in the phrase *at one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power. — *To cry mercy*, to beg pardon. — **Sisters of Mercy**, members of female religious communities founded for the purpose of nursing the sick and the performance of similar works of charity and mercy. — **Mercy-seat**, n. The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. — **Merciful**, mēr'sī-fūl, a. Full of mercy; unwilling to punish for injuries; compassionate; tender; not cruel. — **Mercifully**, mēr'sī-fū-lī, adv. In a merciful manner. — **Mercifulness**, mēr'sī-fū-lē-nes, n. — **Merciless**, mēr'sī-les, a. Destitute of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted. — **Mercilessly**, mēr'sī-les-lī, adv. In a merciless manner. — **Mercilessness**, mēr'sī-les-nes, n.

Mere, mēr, a. [*O. Fr. mer*, *L. merus*, pure, unmixed.] This or that and nothing else; simple; absolute; entire; utter; mere folly. — **Merely**, mēr-lī, adv. Solely; simply; only; for this and no other purpose.

Mere, mēr, n. [*A. Sax. mere*, a mere or lake; *D. meer*, *Icel. marr*, *Goth. mari*, *G. meer*, the sea, a lake; allied to *moor, marsh, morass*, and *L. mare*, the sea. Hence the *mer* in *mermaid*.] A pool or small lake.

Mere, mēr, n. [*A. Sax. maere*, *gemære*, *O. D. meer*, a boundary; *Icel. murr*, *borderland*.] A boundary; a boundary-stone. — **Merestead**, mēr-stād, n. The land within the mere or boundary of a farm; a farm. — **Mere-stone**, n. A stone to mark a boundary.

Merechyma, mēr-ē-ki-mā, n. [*Gr. meros*, part, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* Spherical cellular tissue.

Meretricious, mēr-ē-trish'us, a. [*L. meretricius*, from *meretrix, meretrice*, a prostitute, from *merco*, to earn. *MERIT, MERCY*.] Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; showy, but in bad taste. — **Meretriciously**, mēr-ē-trish'us-lī, adv. In a meretricious manner. — **Meretriciousness**, mēr-ē-trish'us-nes, n.

Merganser, mēr-gan'sēr, n. [*L. mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose.] An arctic waterfowl, a not uncommon visitor to Britain; a goosander.

Merge, mērj, v. f. — *merged*, *merging*. [*L. mergo*, to dip, to dive; seen also in *emerge, immerge, immerse, submerge*.] To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated; to sink; to hurry; need only in a figurative sense (the smaller grief was merged in the gre^{at}er). — **a. t.** To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.

Mericarp, mēr'i-kārp, n. [*Gr. meros*, a part,

and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* One of the halves of the double fruits or seeds of umbelliferous plants.

Meridian, mēr-id'ian, a. [*L. meridianus*, from *meridies*, for *medius, mid-day, medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining to mid-day or noon, when the sun is on the meridian. — **Meridian altitude** of the sun or stars, their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed. — **a.** Mid-day; noon; *fig.* the culmination; the point of greatest splendour; one of the innumerable imaginary circles or lines on the surface of the earth passing through the poles, and through any other given place, and used in denoting the height of places; a similar imaginary circle in the heavens passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of any place (often called a *celestial meridian*), meridian therefore occurring at all places directly under this line when the sun is on it. — **First meridian**, that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned, usually the meridian of Greenwich. — **Meridian of a globe**, the brazen circle in which it turns, and by which it is supported. — **Magnetic meridian**, one of the great circles which pass through the magnetic poles. — **Meridional**, mēr-id'ion-al, a. Pertaining to the meridian; hence, southern; having a southern aspect. — **Meridional distance**, *navig.* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing. — **Meridionality**, mēr-id'ion-al'it-ī, n. The state of being meridional. — **Meridionally**, mēr-id'ion-al-lī, adv. In the direction of the meridian.

Merino, mēr'ī-no, a. [*Sp. merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks, from *L. L. major*, greater.] Belonging to a variety of sheep from Spain with long and fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep. — **a.** A merino sheep; a stuff, twilled on both sides, manufactured from merino wool.

Merismatic, mēr-is-mat'ik, a. [*Gr. merismos*, division, from *merizo*, to divide, *meros*, a part.] *Zool.* and *bot.* dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merit, mēr'it, n. [*Fr. mérite*, *L. meritum*, what is deserved, from *merere*, to earn or deserve. *MEACV*.] Desert of good or evil; excellence entitling to honour or reward; worth; reward deserved or merited; *pl.* the rights of a case or question; the essential points or circumstances. — **a. t.** To deserve, in a good sense; to have a right to claim, as reward, regard, honour, to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur. — **Merited**, mēr'it-ed, a. Deserved. — **Meritedly**, mēr'it-ed-lī, adv. Deservedly. — **Meritorious**, mēr-i-tō'ri-us, a. [*L. meritorius*.] Possessing merit; deserving reward or praise; praiseworthy. — **Meritoriously**, mēr-i-tō'ri-us-lī, adv. In a meritorious manner. — **Meritoriousness**, mēr-i-tō'ri-us-nes, n.

Merk, mēr'k, n. [*Nava*.] An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.

Merle, mēr'l, n. [*Fr. merle*, *It. merla*, *L. merula*, a blackbird.] The blackbird. — **Merlin**, mēr'lin, n. [*Fr. émerillon*, from *L. merula*, a blackbird, meaning blackbird hawk.] A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.

Merlon, mēr'lon, n. [*Fr. merlon*, comp. *L. murus*, for *murus*, a wall.] *Fort.* the part of an embattled parapet which lies between two embrasures.

Mermald, Mermaldine, mēr'mād, mēr'mā-dn, n. [*Mer* is same as *mere* a lake.] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish. — **Merman**, mēr'mān, n. The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

Meroblast, mēr'ō-blast, n. [*Gr. meros*, a part, and *blastos*, a sprout.] *Biol.* an ovum consisting both of a protoplasmic or germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one, as contradistinguished from

holoblast, an ovum entirely germinal. — **Meroblastic**, mēr-ō-blast'ik, a. Pertaining to a meroblast.

Merosome, mēr'ō-sōm, n. [*Gr. meros*, a part, and *sōma*, a body.] *Zool.* one of the sections or parts of which an animal is formed.

Merry, mēr'l, a. [*O. E. myrie, maris*, *A. Sax. merrig*, perhaps from root of *meare*, tender, soft, delicate; or from the *Celtic*; comp. *Ir.* and *Gael. maer*, *Gael. mir*, merry.] Pleasant; causing cheerfulness; gay and noisy; in overflowing good spirits; hilarious; mirthful; sportive. — **To make merry**, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. — **Merrily**, mēr'l-lī, adv. In a merry manner; with mirth. — **Merriment**, mēr'i-ment, n. Gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; hilarity. — **Merriness**, mēr'li-nes, n. The state or quality of being merry. — **Merry-andrew**, mēr'i-and'rū, n. [*From Andrew Bore*, a physician to Henry VIII., who attracted attention by his facetious speeches. One whose business is to make sport for a surrounding bullock. — **Merry-go-round**, n. A circular frame, made to revolve, and on which children are treated to a ride. — **Merry-making**, n. A convivial entertainment; a festival. — **Merry-man**, n. A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown. — **Merry-thought**, n. The formula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.

Mesa, mē'sā, n. [*Sp.*, from *L. mensa*, a table.] A table land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain.

Mesalliance, mē-zāl-yān, n. [*Fr.*] A misalliance; an unequal marriage.

Mesenteric, mēs-a-rā'ik, a. [*Gr. mesenterion* — *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestines.] *Anat.* pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric.

Mesem, mēs-ēmz, v. *impersonal* — *pret. mesemed*. [Not properly a simple verb, being really an impersonal verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative; it seems to me. *Comp. methinks*.] It seems to me.

Mesencephalon, mēs-en-sē-fā-lōn, n. [*Gr. mesos*, middle, and *encephalos*, the brain.] The middle or central portion of the brain.

Mesentery, mēs'en-ter-l, n. [*Gr. mesenterion* — *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, the use of which is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position. — **Mesenteric**, mēs'en-ter'ik, a. Pertaining to the mesentery. — **Mesenteritis**, mēs'en-ter'it'is, n. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesh, mēsh, n. [*A. Sax. masc*, *maz*, a noose, *meære*, a mesh, a net; *D. maas*, *Dan. maaks*, *Icel. mœskvi*, *G. mache*, a mesh; *W. mag*, a mesh, *Lith. megsti*, to knit, are allied.] The opening or space between the threads of a net. — **v. t.** To catch in a net; to ensnare. — **Mesh work**, n. Net-work. — **Meshy**, mēsh'ī, a. Formed like net-work; reticulated.

Mesial, mēs'ial, a. [*Gr. mesos*, middle.] Middle; median. — **Mesial line**, *mental plane*, an imaginary line and plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves, one towards the right and the other towards the left.

Meslin, Mésalin, mēs'lin, maz'lin, n. [*From O. Fr. mesillon*, from *L. L. mestillum*, mixed grain (*Fr. méteil*), from *mixtum*, mixed. *MIXTURE*.] A mixed crop of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye.

Memoriam, mēs'mer-iam, n. [*After Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778.] The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another by virtue of a supposed emanation proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on; the influence itself; animal magnetism. — **Memoristic**, mēs'mer-ik, mēs'mer'ikal, a. Pertaining to mesmerism. — **Memorist**, mēs'mer'ist, n. One who practices or believes in mesmerism. — **Mesmerization**, mēs'mer'iz-ā'shōn, n. The act of mesmerizing. — **Mesmerize**, mēs'mer'iz, v. t. — *mesmerized*, *mesmerizing*. **To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.** — **Mesmerizer**, mēs'mer'iz-ēr, n. One who mesmerizes.

Mesmo, mén, a. [Norm. *mesme*, middle, from *L. medianus*, middle. *МѢСМЪ*, a. middle.] *Law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesmo* lord, i. e. a lord who holds land of a superior but grants a part of it to another person.

Mesoblast, mes'-o-blast, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Physiol.* The layer between the epiblast and hypoblast, the two primary layers of the embryo.

Mesocœcum, mes'-o-sē-kum, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *L. cœcum*.] That part of the peritonœum which embraces the cœcum and its appendages.

Mesocarp, mes'-o-karp, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit.] *Bot.* The middle part or layer of the pericarp, immediately under the epicarp.

Mesoccephalic, **Mesoccephalous**, mes'-o-sef'-lik, mes'-o-sef'-alus, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term applied to the human skull when it is of medium breadth.

Mesochilium, mes'-o-kī'l-ium, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *cheilos*, a lip.] *Bot.* The middle portion of the labellum of an orchid.

Mesocolon, mes'-o-kō-lon, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *E. colon*.] *Anat.* That part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

Mesoderm, mes'-o-derm, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *derma*, skin.] *Zool.* The middle layer of tissue between the ectoderm and the endoderm.

Mesogastric, mes'-o-gas'trik, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gaster*, the belly.] *Anat.* Applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen. — **Mesogastrium**, mes'-o-gas'tri-um, n. *Anat.* The umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesophellum, mes'-o-fē'l-ium, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *phelios*, bark.] *Bot.* The middle cellular layer of the bark.

Mesophyllum, mes'-o-fī'l-ium or mes'-o-fī'l-um, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* The tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Mesoperm, mes'-o-sper'm, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *perma*, seed.] *Bot.* A membrane of a seed, the second from the surface.

Mesothorax, mes'-o-thō'raks, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thōrax*, the chest.] *Entom.* The middle ring of the thorax.

Mesozoic, mes'-o-zō'ik, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* Pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and Cainozoic.

Mess, mes, a. [O. Fr. *mes*, a dish, a course of dishes at a table; *it. meser*; properly that which is sent, from *L. mittere*, pp. of *mitto*, to send. *Mission*.] A dish or quantity of food set on a table at one time; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially in the army or navy. — *v. t.* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess; to associate at the same table. — **Mess-mate**, n. A regular associate in taking meals; a fellow-sailor.

Mess, mes, n. [Formerly *mesch*, which is same as *mesch*, lit. a mixture.] A disorderly mixture; a state of dirt and disorder; *Ag.* a situation of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle.

Message, mes'aj, n. [Fr. *message*, *It. messaggio*, *L. L. missaticum*, message, from *L. mittere*, to send. *Mission*.] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication delivered by a messenger. — **Messenger**, mes'-aj-er, n. [O. Fr. *messager*, from *Fr. messenger*.] The n. has intruded as in *passenger*.] One who bears a message; one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another; one who or that which fore-shows; a harbinger. — **Queen's (king's) messenger**, an officer in England employed under the secretaries of state, to carry despatches both at home and abroad. — **Messenger-at-arms**, n. In Scotland, an officer who attends summonses, &c., connected with the Court of Session.

Messiah, mes'-ia, n. [Heb. *mešiah*, anointed, from *mesach*, to anoint.] Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world. —

Messiahship, mes'-ia-ship, n. The office of the Saviour. — **Messianic**, mes'-si-an'ik, a. Relating to the Messiah. — **Messias**, mes'-si-as, n. Same as *Messiah*.

Messieurs, mes'yēz, n. [Fr. pl. of *Monsieur* (which see).] Sirs; gentlemen; the plural of *Mr.*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs*.

Message, mes'waj, n. [O. Fr. *message*, *message*, *L. L. messagium*, *mansuetudicium*, from *L. mittere*, a dwelling. *Max-siox*.] *Law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, &c., appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

Mestee, mes-tē, n. [*Mestizo*.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon.

Mestizo, mes-tē'zō, n. [Sp. *mestizo*, from *L. mittere*, pp. of *mittere*, to mix.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

Met, met, pret. & pp. of *meet*.

Metabasis, me-tab'-a-sis, a. [Gr., from *meta*, beyond, and *basis*, to go.] *Rhet.* A passing from one thing to another; transition.

Metabolic, met'-a-bol'ik, a. [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] Pertaining to change of food into living tissues or to excretion of waste.

Metacarpus, met'-a-kar'pus, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, *karpōs*, the wrist.] *Anat.* The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. — **Metacarpal**, met'-a-kar'pal, a. Pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacentre, met'-a-sen'tēr, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentros*, centre.] *Physics*, that point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends, and which must be above the centre of gravity in order that the body do not turn over.

Metachronism, me-tak'-ron-izm, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Metacism, met'-a-sim, n. [*L. metacismus*, Gr. *metacismus*.] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*.

Metage, met'aj, n. [From *metē*.] Measurement of coal; charge for measuring.

Metagenesis, met'-a-je-nē'sis, n. [Gr. *meta*, after, *chanē*, and *genesis*.] *Zool.* The changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the ovum or egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation. — **Metagenetic**, **Metagenic**, met'-a-je-net'ik, m.-a-je-n'ik, a. Pertaining to metagenesis.

Metagrammatism, met'-a-gram'mat-izm, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *grammas*, a letter.] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

Metal, met'al, n. [*L. metallum*, from Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal—*meta*, after, and *root* meaning to go or search.] A name given to certain elementary substances of which gold, silver, iron, lead, are examples, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat; the name given by workers in glass, pottery, &c., to the material on which they operate when in a state of fusion; pl. the rails of a railway. — **Lead metal**, stones broken small, used in macadamized roads. — *v. t.* — **metalled**, **metalling**. To put metal on; to cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal. — **Metal-broker**, a. One who trades or deals in metals. — **Metall'ic**, met'al'ik, a. [*L. metallicus*.] Pertaining to metals; consisting of metal. — **Metallic**, **Metallic** oxide, a compound of metal and oxygen. — **Metallic paper**, a surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size, on which is written on with a pewter pen. — **Metalliciferous**, metal'-if-er-us, a. Producing metal; yielding metal. — **Metalliciform**, metal'-i-form, a. Having the form of metal; like metal. — **Metalline**, met'al-in, a. Consisting of or containing metal. — **Metalling**, met'al-ing, n. Metal for roads. — **Metall'ist**, met'al-ist, n. A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. — **Metallicism**, met'al-iz, *v. t.* — **metallized**, **metallizing**. To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to; (an ore). — **Metallurgy**, met-al-og'r-a-si, n. The science or description of metals; the

study of metals by the microscope. — **Metallographical**, met-al-og'r-a-f-ic, a. A writer on metallurgy. — **Metalloid**, met'al-oid, n. A metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth; any non-metallic elementary substance. — *s.* Like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal. — **Metalloidal**, met-al-oid'al, a. Metalloid. — **Metallogry**, met'al-er-ji, n. [Gr. *ergon*, work.] The art of working metals; the process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c. — **Metallurgic**, **Metallurgical**, met-al-er-ji-k, met-al-er-ji-kal, a. Pertaining to metallurgy. — **Metallurgist**, met'al-er-ji-st, n. One engaged in metallurgy.

Metalopsis, met'-a-lep'sis, n. [Gr. *metallopsis*, participation—*meta*, with, and *lam-bano*, to take.] *Rhet.* the continuation of a trope or figure in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word. — **Metaloptetic**, met-al-ep'tik, met'-a-lep'ti-kal, a. Relating to metalopsis. — **Metaloptetically**, met'-a-lep'ti-kal-ly, *adv.* In a metaloptetic manner; by transposition.

Metalloid, **Metallurgy**, &c. Under **METAL**.

Metalogical, met'-a-lop'i-kal, a. [Gr. *metalogia*, beyond, and *E. logical*.] Beyond the province of logic; transcending the sphere of logic.

Metamer, met'-a-mer, n. [Gr. *meta*, with or among, and *meros*, a part.] *Compar. anat.* one of a series of similar parts. — **Metamerism**, me-tam'er-izm, n. *Chem.* The character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight.

Metamorphosis, met'-a-morf'-o-sis, n. [Gr. *metamorphosis*, *meta*, denoting change, and *morphe*, form, shape.] Change of form, shape, or structure; transformation; *soot.* the alterations which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and life of the individual; such changes as those from the caterpillar to the perfect butterfly. — **Metamorphic**, met'-a-morf'ik, a. Pertaining to or producing metamorphosis. — **Metamorphic rocks**, *geol.* stratified rocks of any age whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency; the lowest and most fossiliferous stratified rocks, originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies. — **Metamorphism**, met'-a-morf'-izm, n. The process of metamorphosing; the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat and chemical or mechanical agents. — **Metamorphose**, met'-a-morf'-o-sē, *v. t.* — **metamorphosed**, **metamorphosing**. To change into a different form; to change the shape or character of; to transform. — **Metamorphosee**, met'-a-morf'-o-sē-er, n. One that transforms.

Metaphor, met'-a-fer, n. [Gr. *metaphora*, from *metaphero*, to transfer—*meta*, over, and *phero*, to carry.] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed. Thus 'that man is a fox,' is a metaphor; but 'that man is like a fox,' is a simile or comparison. — **Metaphoric**, **Metaphorical**, met'-a-for'ik, met'-a-for'i-kal, a. Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; figurative. — **Metaphorically**, met'-a-for'i-kal-ly, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally. — **Metaphoricalness**, met'-a-for'i-kal-ness, n.

Metaphrase, **Metaphrasis**, met'-a-fras, met'-a-fras-is, n. [Gr. *metaphrasis*—*meta*, according to or with, and *phrasis*, phrase.] A verbal translation of one language into another, word for word; opposed to *paraphrase*. — **Metaphrast**, met'-a-fras't, n. A literal translator. — **Metaphrastic**, **Metaphratical**, met'-a-fras'tik, met'-a-fras'tikal, a. Close or literal in translation.

Metaphysics, met'-a-fiz'iks, n. [*L. metaphysica*, pl. neut. from Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, from *physis*, nature, the

place of confinement in general.—*v.t.* To shell or cast; to moult; to shut up, inclose, confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.—*v.i.* To cast the feathers; to moult.—*Mews*, *mū*, *n. pl.* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined; hence (with *veris*, &c., in *sing.*), a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns; a lane or alley in which stables or mews are situated.

Mew, *mū*, *v.i.* [Imitative, and also written *meow*, *meaw*, &c.; comp. *W. mewian*, *G. miewen*, to mew.] To cry as a cat.—*n.* The cry of a cat.—*Mewl*, *mūl*, *v.* [Imitative; comp. *miaw*, *Fr. miauler*.] To cry or squall, as a child. [*Shak.*]—*n.* The cry of a child.

Meserion, *me-sē-rē-on*, *n.* [*Fr. meserion*, *Sp. meserion*, from *Ar.* and *Per. mēsarī-yā*, the camellia.] A common garden shrub whose fragrant pink flowers appear in spring before the leaves expand.

Mezzanine, *mez-zā-nē*, *n.* [It. *mezzanino*, from *mezzo*, middle, *Messo*.] Arch. an entresol or low story between two higher ones.

Mezzo, *med'zō* or *met'zō*, *a.* [It., from *L. medius*, middle.—*Mus.* middle; *mean*.—*Messo soprano*, a treble voice of medium range, lower than soprano and higher than contralto.—*Messordivo*, *med'zō-rē-lē-vō*, *n.* Middle relief.—*Messotint*, *Messotinto*, *med'zō-tint*, *med'zō-tin'tō*, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, *tinto*, tint.] A manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of drawing in Indian ink, the lights being scraped and burnished out of a prepared dark ground.

Mi, *mē*, *a.* The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa*.

Miasma, *mi-as-mā*, *n. pl.* *Miasmata*, *mi-as-mā-ta*. [*Gr. miasma*, *miasmata*, from *miasō*, to stain, sully.] The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health; noxious emanation; malaria.—*Miasmatic*, *mi-as-mat'ik*, *mi-as-mat'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to miasma.—*Miasmatic*, *Miasmatical*, *mi-as-mat'ik*, *mi-as-mat'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to miasma.—*Miasmology*, *mi-as-mol'o-jī*, *n.* The science or doctrine of miasmata.

Miasal, *mi-as'l*, *v.i.* [*Miw.*] To cry as a cat or kitten; to mew.

Mica, *mi-kā*, *n.* [*L. mica*, to glitter.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible laminae or scales, having a shining and almost metallic lustre.—*Micaschist*, *mica slate*, a metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz, highly fissile and passing by insensible gradations into clay-slate.—*Micaceous*, *mi-kā'sh-us*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties.—*Micaceous rocks*, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient, as mica slate.—*Micaceous schist*, *mica schist*.

Mice, *mis*, *n. pl.* of *mouse*.

Mich, *mich*, *v.i.* [*O.Fr. michier*, *mucher*, to hide, to skulk.] To skulk; to retire or shrink from view.—*Micher*, *mich'er*, *n.* One who skulks.—*Miching*, *mich'ing*, *v.* and *a.* skulking; mean; cowardly.

Michaelmas, *mi-kēl-mās*, *n.* [*Michael*, and *mas*, a feast.] The feast of St. Michael, the archangel, which falls on the 29th of September, and is one of the regular terms in England.

Mickle, *mi-k'l*, *a.* [*A. Sax. micel*, *mycel*—*Ice.* *mikil*, *Mccu.* Mch; *great*.]

Microbe, *mi'krōb*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, *bios*, life.] A microscopic organism such as a bacillus or bacterium.

Microcephalous, *mi-krō-sef-a-lus*, *a.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head.] Having a very small skull.

Microchronometer, *mi'krō-kro-nom'et-ēr*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *chronos*, time.] An instrument for registering very small periods of time; a kind of chronograph.

Micrococci, *mi-krō-kō'kus*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry.] *Zool.* a microscopic organism of a round form.

Microcosm, *mi'krō-kōsm*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world.] *Lit.* a little world or cosmos, applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe or

great world (the *macrocosm*).—**Microcosmic**, *mi-krō-kōsm'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm or man.

Microcousite, *mi-krō-kōns'tik*, *a.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *kōusō*, to hear.] Serving to augment weak sounds.—*n.* An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

Microfarad, *mi'krō-far-ad*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *E. farad*.] The millionth part of a farad.

Microgeology, *mi'krō-jē-ō-lō-jī*, *n.* [*From microscope and geology*.] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.—**Microgeological**, *mi-krō-jē-ō-lō-j'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to microgeology.

Micrography, *mi-krō-grā-f*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *grā-phō*, to describe.] The description of objects too small to be described without the aid of a microscope.—**Micrographer**, *mi-krō-grā-fēr*, *n.* One versed in micrography.—**Micrographic**, *mi-krō-grā-fik*, *a.* Connected with or relating to micrography.

Microhm, *mi'krōm*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *E. ohm*.] The millionth part of an ohm.

Microlestes, *mi'krō-les-tēs*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *lestēs*, a robber.] An extinct marsupial, the earliest known mammalian inhabitant of our planet.

Micro lithic, *mi'krō-lith'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *lithos*, a stone.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, small stones: opposed to *megalithic*.

Micrology, *mi-krō-lō-jī*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *logos*, description.] That part of science dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.

Micrometer, *mi-krom'et-ēr*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or appliance fitted to a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.—**Micrometric**, **Micrometrical**, *mi-krō-met'rik*, *mi-krō-met'rik-al*, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer.—**Micrometrically**, *mi-krō-met'rik-al-ly*, *adv.* By means of a micrometer.—**Micrometry**, *mi-krom'et-ēr-ī*, *n.* The art of measuring with a micrometer.

Microphotograph, *mi-krō-pan'tō-grā-f*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *E. photograph*.] An instrument for executing extremely minute writing and engraving.

Microphone, *mi'krō-fōn*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds by means of electricity.—**Microphonic**, *mi-krō-fōn'ik*, *a.* The science of augmenting small sounds.—**Microphonicus**, *mi-krō-fō-n'us*, *a.* Serving to augment small or weak sounds; micro-acoustic.—**Microphony**, *mi-krō-fō-nī*, *n.* Weakness of voice.

Microphotography, *mi'krō-fō-tōg'ra-f*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *E. photography*.] A photographic representation of microscopic size; the photography of microscopic objects.

Microphyllous, *mi-krō-fil'us*, *a.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having small leaves.

Microphyte, *mi'krō-fit*, *a.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *phyton*, a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits.

Microscope, *mi'krō-skōp*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *skōpō*, to view.] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible.—**Microscopic**, **Microscopical**, *mi-krō-skōp'ik*, *mi-krō-skōp'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to the microscope (microscopic observation); resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects; visible only by the aid of a microscope.—**Microscopically**, *mi-krō-skōp'ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a microscopic manner; by the microscope.—**Microscopist**, *mi'krō-skōp'ist* or *mi-krō-skōp'ist*, *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.—**Microscopy**, *mi-krō-skōp'ī*, *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

Microspectroscope, *mi-krō-spek'trō-skōp*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *E. spectroscope*.]

A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order to more accurate examination of the spectrum.

Microstylar, *mi-krō-stī-lēr*, *a.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *stylōs*, a column.] *Arch.* having a small style or column.

Microtome, *mi'krō-tōm*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects for the microscope.

Microzoa, **Microzoaria**, *mi-krō-zō'ā*, *mi-krō-zō'ā-rī-a*, *n. pl.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *zōō*, animals.] A name given to very minute animals, such as the infusoria.

Microzyme, *mi'krō-zīm*, *n.* [*Gr. mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small organic particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the germs from which many epidemic diseases arise; a disease germ.

Micturition, *mi-k'tū-rish'on*, *n.* [*L. micturio*, to desire to make water.] The desire of making water; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

Mid, *mīd*, *a.*, no compar.; *superi. midmost*. [*A. S. mid*, *mid* in the middle; *Goth. mid*, *Ice.* *midr* (*midr*); *comp. L. medius* (see *MEDIAL*); *Gr. mesos*, *Skr. madhyas* (middle).] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening.—**Mid-air**, *a.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.—**Mid-channel**, *a.* The middle of a channel.—**Mid-day**, *a.* The middle of the day; noon.—*a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.—**Mid-heaven**, *a.* The middle of the sky or heaven; *astron.* the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.—**Midland**, *mid'land*, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; inland.—*a.* The interior of a country.—**Midleg**, *mid'log*, *a.* The middle of the leg.—**Midlent**, *mid'lent*, *a.* The middle of Lent.—**Midmost**, *mid'mōst*, *a.* In the very middle; middlemost.—**Midnight**, *mid'nit*, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.—*a.* Being or occurring in the middle of the night; dark as midnight; very dark.—**Mid-noon**, *a.* The middle of the day; noon. [*Teut.*]—**Midrib**, *mid'rib*, *n. Bot.* a continuation of the petiole extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.—**Midship**, *mid'ship*, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship.—**Midshipman**, *mid'ship-man*, *n.* [From his rank being between that of a superior officer and a common seaman.] A petty officer in the navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers, and eligible for promotion to higher rank.—**Midstream**, *mid'strēm*, *n.* The middle of the stream.—**Midsummer**, *mid'sum-er*, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.—**Midway**, *mid'wā*, *n.* A middle way or the middle of the way.—*a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; *h'v'f way*.—**Mid-winter**, *a.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21.

Midden, *mid'n*, *a.* [*A. Sax. midding*, same word as *Dan. midding*, *middings*, from *mog*, dung, and *dynge*, a heap.] A dung-hill. [*Prov. E. and Scot.*] *Kitchen-midden*. Under *KITCHEN*.

Middle, *mid'l*, *a.*; no compar.; *superi. mid-dlemost*. [*From mid*, *A. Sax. D. and Dan. mid'el*, *O. Suttel*, middle. *Mis.*] Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; intermediate; intervening.—**Middle ages**, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—**Middle term**, *logic*, that term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared.—**Middle voice**, *gram.* that voice which has its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself.—*a.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—**Middle-aged**, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.—**Middle-class**, *n.* The class of people

holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy. — *a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes. — **Middle-earth**, *n.* The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell. — **Middle-ground**, *n.* The part of a picture between the foreground and the background. — **Middleman**, *a.* An agent or intermediary between two parties; one who hires land in large tracts, and lets it again in smaller portions. — **Middlemost**, *mid'l-mōst*, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle. — **Middle-sized**, *a.* Being of middle or average size. — **Middle-tint**, *n.* Paint, a tint in which bright colours do not predominate. — **Middling**, *mid'ling*, *a.* Of middle state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre. — **Middlingly**, *mid'ling-ly*, *adv.* Passably; indifferently. — **Middlings**, *mid'lings*, *a. pl.* The coarser part of flour, intermediate between fine flour and bran. — **Midge**, *midj*, *a.* [A. Sax. *micge*, a midge = D. *weg*, *lan*, *myg*, G. *mücke*; allied to Gr. *myia*, a fly.] The common name of numerous minute species of gnats or flies. — **Midget**, *midjet*, *n.* [Dim. of *midge*.] A very small creature. — **Midriff**, *midrif*, *n.* [A. Sax. *midhrif* = *mid*, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm; the respiratory muscle dividing the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen. — **Midst**, *midst*, *n.* [From old *midles* (with *f* appended, as in *against*, *amongst*), the genit. of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle. — *In the midst*, *among*, involved in; in the thickest part, or in the depth of (as *in the midst of afflictions*). — *In our, your, their midst*, in the midst of us, &c.; in the country community, or society, in which we, you, they, live. — *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*. — **Midwife**, *midwif*, *n.* [From O.E. and A. Sax. *mid*, with, together with (G. *mit*, and *wif*); comp. Sp. and Pg. *comadre*, a midwife, *co* = L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, a mother.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. — **Midwifery**, *midwif'ri*, *n.* The art or practice of a midwife; obstetrics. — **Midwifish**, *midwif'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to a midwife. — **Mien**, *mēn*, *n.* [Fr. *mien*, air, mien; It. *mīna*, course, behaviour, L.L. *minare*, to lead, conduce, properly to drive with threats, from L. *mina*, a threat. *Menace*. Or from Arm. *min*, face.] External air or manner of a person; look; bearing; appearance; carriage. — **Miff**, *mit*, *n.* (Comp. Prov. G. *muß*, sullenness.) A slight quarrel. [Colloq.] — **Might**, *mit*, *n.* [A. Sax. *mīht*, also *macht*, might, from stem of *may*, to be able; D. Sw. and Dan. *magt*, G. *macht*, might. *May*.] Strength; force; power; often bodily strength or physical power; but also mental power; power of will; political power. — *With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion. — **Mightful**, *mit'ful*, *a.* Mighty; powerful. [Poet.] — **Mightily**, *mit'li*, *adv.* Powerfully; vehemently; greatly; highly. — **Mightiness**, *mit'ness*, *n.* State or attribute of being mighty; also, with possessives, a title of dignity. — **Mighty**, *mit'*, *a.* [A. Sax. *mīhtig*.] Having great power or dominion; strong; powerful; often an epithet of honour (most mighty prince); very great; vast; eminent in intellect or acquirements; displaying great power; performed with great power (mighty works). — *adv.* In a great degree; very (mighty wise; mighty thoughtful). [Colloq.] — **Mighty**, *mit'*, *part. ten of may*. — **Mignonette**, *min'jō-nēt*, *n.* Fr. *signonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling. *Mignon*.] An annual plant, a native of Egypt, but universally cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers. — **Migrate**, *mi'grāt*, *v.t.* — *migrated*, *migrating*. [L. *migro*, *migratum*, to migrate; seen also in *emigrate*, *immigrate*, *transmigration*.] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another. — **Migrant**, *mi'grānt*, *a.* Migratory. — *One who migrates*, a migratory bird or other animal. — **Migration**, *mi'grāshon*, *n.* [L. *migratic*.] The

act of migrating; soot. transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another. — **Migratory**, *mi'grā-to-ri*, *a.* Given to migration; migrating at certain seasons (as birds); roving or wandering in one's mode of life; unsettled. — **Mikado**, *mi-kā'dō*, *n.* [Japanese, lit. the Venerable.] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire. — **Milanese**, *mil-an-ēs*, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A citizen or citizeness of *Milano*. — *a.* Of or belonging to *Milano* or the people of *Milano*. — **Milch**, *milsh*, *a.* [A. Sax. *melc*, milch, giving milk; comp. L.G. *melke*, Icel. *melk*, G. *melk*, milch, but L.G. *melk*, Icel. *myk*, G. *meik*, milch, applied only to beasts (a *meica* cow).] — **Mild**, *mid*, *a.* [A. Sax. *midle* = D. Dan. Sw. and G. *mild*, Icel. *mildr*, Goth. *milda*; from a root meaning to grill or crush, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meat*, *mould*, L. *molli*, soft (whence *molliſy*).] Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; not severe or cruel; not fierce, rough, or angry; placid; not stern; not frowning; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; soft; bland; gentle (a *mild* temperance); not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste (*mild* fruit). — **Mildew**, *mid'ēw*, *v.t.* To render mild; to soften; to make less severe, stringent, or intense. — *v.t.* To become mild; to soften. — **Mildly**, *mid'ly*, *adv.* In a mild manner. — **Mildness**, *mid'nes*, *a.* The state or quality of being mild; gentleness; softness; clemency; blandness. — **Milddew**, *mid'dū*, *n.* [A. Sax. *mildetan*, *meleddan*; G. I.G. *milddew*, G. *mehlthau*; probably = honey-dew; comp. L. *mel*, honey.] Decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, by very minute parasitical fungi; a sort of blight; the minute fungi causing this condition. — *v.t.* To affect with mildew. — *v.t.* To become affected with mildew. — **Milddewy**, *mid'dū-lā*, *a.* Abounding in mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew. — **Mile**, *mil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *mil*, like D. *mil*, Dan. *mīl*, G. *meile*, a mile, from L. *mīlla*, a thousand, used shortly for *mīlla passus* (or *passuum*), a thousand paces, a Roman measure of length or distance, used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe; the English statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet; the ancient Scottish mile, 1984 yards; the Irish mile, 2240 yards; the German mile, 5753. — *Geographical or nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6000 feet nearly. — **Mileage**, *mil'āj*, *n.* A fee or allowance paid for travel by a mile; the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal, &c.; aggregate of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of railway, tramway, &c. — **Milestones**, *mil'stōn*, *n.* A stone or post set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles. — **Milesian**, *mi-lēs'i-an*, *a.* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish legend, are descended from *Milesius*, a King of Spain. — *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Irish race. — **Milesian**, *mi-lēs'i-an*, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of *Miletus*, in Asia Minor. — *a.* Pertaining to *Miletus* or the inhabitants of *Miletus*. — **Milfoil**, *mil'fōil*, *n.* [Fr. *mille-feuille*, from L. *millefolium*, lit. thousand-leaf.] A common plant in Britain with finely divided leaves, and small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured flowers; yarrow. — **Military**, *mil'i-tā-ri*, *a.* [L. *militarius*, from *militum*, millet.] Resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds (a *military* fever). — **Millets**, *mil'i-t*, *n.* [From L. *militum*, millet, from resembling a millet seed.] The fossil shell of a minute foraminifer, whose remains form almost the sole constituent of the limestone of the Paris basin. — **Millettite**, *mil'i-tit*, *n.* Composed of or relating to *millets*. — **Militant**, *mil'i-tānt*, *a.* [L. *militans*, *militantis*, ppr. of *milito*, to fight, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier; perhaps connected with *mīle*, a thousand.] Fighting; serving as

a soldier. — **Church militant**, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in constant warfare and struggle; as distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven. — **Militantly**, *mil'i-tānt-ly*, *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner. — **Militancy**, *mil'i-tānt-ā*, *n.* Warfare; militarism. — **Militarily**, *mil'i-tā-ri-ly*, *adv.* In a military or soldierly manner. — **Militarism**, *mil'i-tā-rizm*, *n.* [Fr. *militarisme*.] The system that leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs; the keeping up of great armies. — **Militarist**, *mil'i-tā-rist*, *n.* A military man; one proficent in the art of war (*Shak.*); one in favour of militarism; one who favours a warlike policy. — **Military**, *mil'i-tā-ri*, *a.* [L. *militaria*.] Pertaining to soldiers or the profession of a soldier; becoming the profession of a soldier; pertaining to war; warlike; martial. — **Military tenure**, the tenure of land on condition of performing military service. — **Military law**, martial law. — **Military offences**, matters which are cognizable by the courts-martial. — *a.* A collective name of soldiers generally; soldiery; the army. — **Militate**, *mil'i-tāt*, *v.t.* [L. *milito*, *militatum*, to fight.] To stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side: said of arguments, considerations, &c., and followed by *against* (another fact *militated against* that the cause was just). — **Militia**, *mil'i-shā*, *n.* [L. *militaria*, military service, soldiery.] A body of men enrolled and trained as military for the defence of a country, but not permanently organised in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war. — **Militiaman**, *n.* One who belongs to the militia. — **Milk**, *mil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *meolc*, *milc*, milk = D. *melk*, and L.G. *melk*, Icel. *myk*, Sw. *melk*, Goth. *milwiz*, G. *milch*, milk; also Rus. *moko*, Pol. and Bohem. *mléko*, milk; root also in L. *mulgeo*, G. *milch*.] A whitish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion of which juice expressed from seeds is one of the constituents (the *wilk* of almond). — *v.t.* To draw milk from the breasts or udder of by the hand (to *mil* a cow). — **Milk and water**, *a.* Tasteless; insipid; characteristic; watery. — **Milk**, [Colloq.] — **Milker**, *mil'k-er*, *n.* One who or that which milks; a cow or other animal giving milk. — **Milk-fever**, *a.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth. — **Milkily**, *mil'ki-ly*, *adv.* In a milky manner. — **Milkiness**, *mil'ki-ness*, *n.* State of being milky; qualities like those of milk. — **Milk-livered**, *a.* Cowardly; timorous. [Shak.] — **Milkmaid**, *mil'k-māid*, *n.* A woman that milks; employed in the dairy. — **Milkman**, *mil'k-mān*, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market. — **Milk-punch**, *a.* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it. — **Milk-quarts**, *a.* A variety of quarts of a milk-white colour. — **Milk-sickness**, *n.* A malignant disease which affects certain kinds of farm stock in America. — **Milk-sop**, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man; one devoid of manliness. — **Milk-sugar**, *n.* LACTOSE. — **Milk-teeth**, *n.* A. A woman that milks. — **Milk-teeth**, *n.* One of the first set of teeth in children or young animals. — **Milk-tree**, *n.* The cow-tree. — **Milk-walk**, *n.* The district of a city or town served by a milkman. — **Milkwhite**, *mil'k-w'hit*, *a.* White as milk. — **Milky**, *mil'ki*, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk; yielding milk; soft; timorous (*Shak.*). — **Milky-way**, *n.* GALAXY. — **Mil**, *mil*, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the thousandth of a dollar, equal to about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent. — **Mil**, *mil*, *n.* [O.E. *mīla*, A. Sax. *mylen*, *myla*, from L. *mollis*, a mill, from *molo*, a mill or millstone, from *molo*, to grind, root same as in *meat*, *mould*, &c.] A machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance;

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōt, not, movē; tubē, tub, buil;

oil, pound; & So. abnē—the Fr. a.

One who mines; one who digs or works in a mine for metals or other minerals.

Mineral, min'ri-əl, n. [Fr. *mineral*, from *miner*, to mine. *MIN*.] Any ingredient in the earth's crust; an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface.—a. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals; impregnated with minerals or mineral matter (*mineral waters*).—*Mineral acids*, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.—*Mineral caoutchouc*, a variety of bitumen, much resembling india-rubber in its softness and elasticity.—*Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.—*Mineral green*, carbonate of copper.—*Mineral kingdom*, that grand division of natural objects which includes all minerals, and of which mineralogy is the science.—*Mineral oil*, *ПЕТРОЛЕУМ*.—*Mineral pitch*, a. 'id softish bitumen.—*Mineral tar*, bitumen of a tarry consistency.—*Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain waters, either naturally or artificially impregnated with gases, carbonates, sulphates, iron, &c.—*Mineral wax*, ozocerite.—*Mineralist*, min'ri-əl-ist, n. One skilled in or concerned about minerals.—*Mineralization*, min'ri-əl-iz-ā-shon, n. The act or process of mineralising; the process of being converted into a mineral.—*Mineralize*, min'ri-əl-iz-ē, v.—*mineralized*, *mineralizing*. To convert into a mineral; to impregnate with mineral substance.—*Mineralizer*, min'ri-əl-iz-er, n. A substance or agent that mineralizes.—*Mineralogy*, min'ri-əl-ō-jī, n. The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties.—*Mineralogical*, min'ri-əl-ō-jī-kal, min'ri-əl-ō-jī-kal, a. Pertaining to mineralogy.—*Mineralogically*, min'ri-əl-ō-jī-kal-li, adv. According to the principles of mineralogy.—*Mineralogist*, min'ri-əl-ō-jī-sit, n. One versed in the science of minerals.—*Mineralogize*, min'ri-əl-ō-jī-sit, v. To collect mineralogical specimens; to study mineralogy.

Minerva, min'er-vā, n. [L. from root of *mens*, mind. *MIN*, and *ERVA*.] One of the chief divinities of the Romans, a daughter of Jupiter; in later times identified with the Greek goddess Athene, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

Minevar, min'e-vär, n. *MINIVRA*.
Mingle, ming-gl, v t — *mingled*, *mingling*. [From A. Sax. *mengan*, to mix, with *frog*, term. — *le*; D. *mengen*, *inengelen*; G. *mengen*, *mengen*. Icel. *menga*, to mingle; G. *mengen*, multitude; akin *among*, *wongrel*.] To mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society; to debase by mixture.—v. i. To become mixed; to become united in the same whole; to join to mingle with or in a crowd.—*Mingledly*, ming-gl-d-li, adv. Confusedly.—*Mingler*, ming-gler, n. One that mingles.—*Mingle-mangle*, n. [A reduplication of *mingle*.] A medley; a hotch-potch.

Miniate, min'i-ät, v. t. [L. *minia*, *miniatum*, from *minium*, red-lead or vermilion.] To paint with red-lead or vermilion.—a. Of the colour of minium or vermilion.—*Miniatore*, min-i-tör, n. [It. *miniatura*, originally a design such as drawn on the margins of old manuscripts, from *miniare*, to write with minium or red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts.] A painting of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, on ivory, vellum, &c.; anything represented on a greatly reduced scale; a small scale (shown in *miniature*).—a. On a small scale.—*Miniaturist*, min-i-tör-ist, n. One who paints miniatures.—*Minify*, min'i-fi, v. t. [L. *minuus*, less, and *facio*, to make.] To make little or less; opposite of magnify; to lessen; to diminish; to slight; to depreciate.

Minikin, min'i-kin, n. [O. D. *minneken*, darling, from *minne*, love, akin *minion*.] A darling; a favourite.—a. Small; diminutive.

Minim, min'im, n. [Fr. *minime*, L. *minim*

mus, least, superlative corresponding to *minor*, small. *MINOA*.] A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets; the smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop, the fluid drachm being divided into sixty minims.—*Minimum*, min'i-mum, n. [L.] The smallest amount or degree; least quantity assignable in a given case; opposed to *maximum*.—*Minimus*, min'i-mus, v. t. To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part.

Minion, min-yon, n. [Fr. *minion*, a darling, from O. G. *minne*, love, originally remembrance; akin *mind*.] A darling; an unworthy favourite; a servile dependant; one who is the creature of another; a small kind of printing type.—*Minionette*, min-you-et, n. A small fancy type.
Minist, min'ish, v. t. [O. Fr. *meuister*, *meuister*, from L. *minutus*, minute, from *diminuish*, *MINUTE*.] To lessen; to diminish.
Minister, min'is-ter, n. [L. *minister*, from stem of *minor*, *minuus*, less; as *magister*, master, from stem of *magnum*, great. *MINOR*.] One who acts under the authority of another; a servant; an attendant; one to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state; one engaged in the administration of government; an ambassador; the pastor of a church.—v. t. To give; to supply.—v. i. To act as a minister or attendant; to perform service; to afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to furnish (to minister to one's necessities).—*Ministerial*, min-is-ter-i-äl, a. Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service; pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state; pertaining to ministers of the gospel.—*Ministerialist*, min-is-ter-i-äl-ist, n. *Politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office.—*Ministerially*, min-is-ter-i-äl-ly, adv. In a ministerial manner or character.—*Ministering*, min-is-ter-ing, v. p. and a. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent.—*Ministrate*, min-is-trant, a. [L. *ministrans*, *ministrans*.] Performing service; acting as minister or attendant; attendant on service.—*Ministration*, min-is-trā-shon, n. [L. *ministratio*.] The act of ministering or performing service; service or attendance given; ecclesiastical function.—*Ministrative*, min-is-trā-tiv, a. Affording service; assisting.—*Ministry*, min'is-ter-i, n. [L. *ministerium*.] The act of ministering; service; aid; instrumentality; the office or functions of a minister of the gospel; the body of ministers of state or the chief officials of the executive government; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical.

Minium, min'i-um, n. [L. Hence *miniatore*.] Red oxide of lead; red-lead.
Miniver, min'iv-er, n. [O. Fr. *meuivre*, *meuivre*, a grayish fur—*meu* (L. *minutus*, small, and *vir*, fur.) The fur of the Siberian squirrel; a fine white fur.

Mink, mingk, n. An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel, yielding a fur of some value.

Minnesinger, min'ne-sing-er, n. [O. G. *minne*, love (*MINION*), and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being their chief theme.

Minnow, min'ō, n. [A. Sax. *myne*, a minnow, from root *min*, small. *MINO*.] A very small British fish inhabiting freshwater streams.

Minor, mi'nor, a. [L. *minor*, smaller (without a positive), from a root *min*, small, seen also in A. Sax. *min*, small; Dan. *Sw. mindre*, Icel. *minni*, G. *mindre*, less; Ir. and Gael. *min*, small, fine. Akin *minute*, *minister*, *minish*, &c.] Lesser; smaller; used relatively, and opposed to *major*; absolutely small; petty; *music*, less by a lesser semitone, as applied to an interval; having a tone and semitone between the key-note and its third; applied to a scale.—*Minor term*, *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.—*Minor premises*, that which contains the minor term.—a. A person of either sex under full age (not yet twenty-one years); one under the authority of his parents or

guardians; *logic*, the minor term or premises; *music*, the minor key.—*Minorette*, mi'nor-it, n. A Franciscan friar.—*Minoretty*, mi'nor-iti, n. [Fr. *minorette*.] The state of being a minor or not of age; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age; the smaller number out of a whole divided into two: opposed to *majority*.

Minster, min'ster, n. [A. Sax. *mynster*, (like G. *munster*, D. *monster*), from L. *monasterium*, a monastery; *MONASTERY*.] Originally, a monastery; afterwards, the church of a monastery; latterly, a cathedral church.

Minstrel, min'str-el, n. [O. Fr. *menestrel*, from L.L. *ministrillus*, a harper, one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting; a dim. from L. *minister*, a servant.] A singer or musical performer; in the middle ages, one of a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others.—*Minstrelsy*, min'str-el-ry, n. The art or occupation of minstrels; music; song, especially song accompanied by instruments; a body of songs or ballads.

Mint, mint, n. [A. Sax. *mynt*, from L. *moneta*, the mint, money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, from *monere*, to remind (whence *monition*, *monitor*.)] The place where money is coined by public authority; a great supply or store that may be drawn on (a fund of reason).—v. t. To coin; to make and stamp into money; to invent; to fabricate.—*Mintage*, mint'ij, n. That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.—*Minter*, mint'er, n. A coiner.—*Mint-mark*, n. A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them, for the purpose of identification.

Mint, mint, n. [A. Sax. *mynte*, from L. *mentha*, Gr. *mintha*, *minthē*, mint.] The name of several betaceous aromatic plants which partake largely of the tonic properties found in all labiate plants. *Spear-mint* and *peppermint* are the popular names of two well-known species.—*Mint-julep*, n. A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint. [American.]—*Mint-sauce*, n. Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for lamb.

Mintwood, min't-wood, n. [L. *minuendus*, to be lessened, *minuo*, to lessen. *MINOX*.] A tree, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Minuet, min'ō-et, n. [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, from L. *minuus*, minute—on account of the small steps of the dance.] A slow graceful dance and the tune or air for it.

Minus, min'us, a. [Neut. of L. *minor*, less. *MINOX*.] Less; *alg.* applied to the negative or subtractive sign —, which, when placed between two quantities, signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former.—*Minuscule*, min-u-s'kūl, n. [L. *minusculus*, small, minute.] A small sort of letter used in MSS. in the middle age.

Minute, mi-nūt, a. [L. *minutus*, pp. of *minuo*, to lessen, from root *min*, small. *MINOX*.] Very small; characterized by attention to small things or details; precise; attentive to the smallest particulars.—*Minutely*, mi-nūt-ly, adv. With minuteness; exactly; closely.—*Minuteness*, mi-nūt-ness, n. Extreme smallness; critical exactness.

Minute, min'it, n. [Fr. *minuta*, from L. *minuta*, a minute portion. *MINUTE*, v. l.] A small portion of time, strictly the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; *poem*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle; arch, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base; a short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything.—a. t.—*minutely*, *minuting*. To set down in a short sketch or note.—*Minutely*, min'it-ly, adv. Every minute; with very little time intervening.—*Minute-book*, n. A book in which minutes are recorded.—*Minute-glass*, n. A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.—*Min-*

use-gun, *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute; as a signal from a vessel in distress.—*Minute-hand, n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.
Minutia, mi-nū'ti-ā, n. generally in pl. *Minutiae, mi-nū'ti-ā, n.* (L. from *minutus*, small. *Minutus, a.*) Small, minor, or unimportant particulars or details.—*Minutiae, mi-nū'ti-ā, o.* Dealing with minutiae.
Minx, mingks, n. [Perhaps a sort of abbrev. form of *minxion*.] A port, wanton girl; a husy; a she-puppy.
Miocene, mi-ō'sen, n. [Gr. *miōsēn*, less, and *kiōnos*, recent.] Geol. the name given to the middle subdivision of the tertiary strata, being applied to those strata which overlie the eocene and are below the *pliocene*. Spelled also *Miocēna*.—*Geol.* the Miocene strata.
Mioctenonous, mi-ō-tem'on-us, a. Bot. *Mioctenomonous*.
Miracle, mir'ā-kul, n. [Fr. *miracle*, from L. *miraculum*, something wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder; akin *marvel*, *mirror*, *mirage*, *admire*, &c.] A wonder or wonderful thing; something that excites astonishment; a sensible deviation from the known laws of nature, held to be wrought by a supernatural being; a supernatural event.—*To miracle*, wonderfully; astonishingly.—*Miracle-play, n.* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects.—*Miraculous, mi-rā'ku-lus, a.* Of the nature of a miracle; effected by the direct agency of almighty power; exceedingly surprising or wonderful.—*Miraculously, mi-rā'ku-lus-ly, adv.* In a miraculous manner; by miracle; supernaturally; wonderfully.—*Miraculousness, mi-rā'ku-lus-ness, n.*
Mirage, mi-rāsh, n. [Fr. from *mirer*, to look; so *mirer*, to be reflected. *MIRAGE*, *MIRAGE*.] The name given to a natural optical illusion, consisting in an apparent elevation or approximation of coasts, mountains, ships, &c., accompanied by inverted images; in deserts often causing a plain to assume the appearance of a lake.
Mire, mir, n. [Same as Icel. *myrr*, *myrt*, Sw. *myra*, N. *myre*, a swamp, fen; same root as *moor*, *marsh*.] Wet, clayey soil; mud.—*cf.*—*mired*, *mirring*. *To fix or sink in mire* (as a carriage); *to soil or drench with mud*.—*cf.* *To sink in mind*, so as to be unable to advance.—*Mirages, mir'ri-nes, n.* The state of being miry.—*Miry, mir'i, n.* Full of or covered with mire or mud.
Mirtil, mir'ti-sul, mi-rif-ik, mi-rif'kal, a. [L. *mirtilus*—*mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to do. *MIRACLE*.] Wonder-working; wonderful.
Mirror, mir'ēr, n. [Fr. *miroir*, a mirror, from *mirer*, to look at, from L. *miror*, to admire. *MIRACLE*.] A looking-glass; any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a pattern; an exemplar.—*cf.* *To furnish with mirrors; to reflect as in a mirror*.
Mirth, mērth, n. [A. Sax. *myrþ*, *myrþ*, *myrþ*, &c., from *mirig*, *myr*, merry. *MIRTH*.] The feeling of being merry; merriment; noisy gaiety; glee; hilarity.—*Mirthful, mērth'ful, a.* Merry; jovial; causing or provoking mirth.—*Mirthfully, mērth'ful-ly, adv.* In a mirthful manner.—*Mirthfulness, mērth'ful-ness, n.* Mirth; merriment.—*Mirthless, mērth'less, a.* Without mirth; joyless.
Mirza, mēr-zā, n. [Persian, for *emirzadeh*, son of the prince—*emir*, prince, and *zadeh*, son.] A common title of honour in Persia.
Misapprehension, mis-ā'p-er-ēsh'ən, n. Act of misunderstanding in a wrong sense.
Misadventure, mis-ād-ven'tur, n. A mischance; ill luck; an unlucky accident.
Misadventurous, mis-ād-ven'ter-us, a. Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadventurous.
Misadvised, mis-ād-vid'z, v. t. To give bad advice to.—*Misadvised, mis-ād-vid'z, a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.
Misalliance, mis-ā-l'i-āns, n. Any improper alliance or association; specifically, an

improper connection by marriage. *Misalliance, mis-ā-l'id-ēd, a.* Improperly allied or connected.
Misanthrope, mis-an-thrōp, n. [Gr. *mis-an-thrōp*, mis-ant, to hate, and *anthrōp*, man.] A hater of mankind.—*Misanthropic, mis-an-thrōp-ik, a.* Pertaining to a misanthrope; hating mankind.—*Misanthropy, mis-an-thrōp-i, n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.
Misapply, mis-āp-ly, v. t. To apply to a wrong purpose.—*Misapplication, mis-āp-ly-kā'shən, n.* The act of misapplying.
Misapprehend, mis-āp-er-ēsh'ēd, v. t. Not properly or fully to appreciate.—*Misapprehension, mis-āp-er-ēsh'ēn, n.* Defective appreciation.
Misappreciate, mis-āp-er-ēsh'ēd, v. t. To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.—*Misapprehension, mis-āp-er-ēsh'ēn, n.* A mistaking; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.
Misappropriate, mis-āp-er-ēsh'ēd, v. t. To appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong purpose.—*Misappropriation, mis-āp-er-ēsh'ēn, n.* Wrong appropriation.
Misarrange, mis-ā-rānj, v. t. To arrange in a wrong order.—*Misarrangement, mis-ā-rānj'mēt, n.* Disorderly arrangement.
Misbecome, mis-bē-kum, v. t.—*pret. misbecame, pp. misbecome, pp. misbecome, or misbecomed.* Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.—*Misbecoming, mis-bē-kum'ing, p. and a.* Unbecoming; unseemly.—*Misbecomingly, mis-bē-kum'ing-ly, adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
Misbecot, misbecot, mis-bē-got, mis-bē-got'n, p. and a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; used also as a general epithet of obprobrium.
Misbehave, mis-bē-hāv, v. t. To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly; often used with the reflexive pronoun.—*Misbehaved, mis-bē-hāv'd, a.* Guilty of ill behaviour; ill bred; rude.—*Misbehaviour, mis-bē-hāv'yer, n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour.
Misbelief, mis-bē-lēf, n. Erroneous belief; false religion; unbelief.—*Misbeliever, mis-bē-lēf'er, n.* One who holds a false religion.—*Misbelieving, mis-bē-lēf'ing, a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.
Miscalculate, mis-kal'ku-lāt, v. t. To calculate erroneously; to make a wrong guess or estimate of.—*Miscalculation, mis-kal'ku-lā'shən, n.* Erroneous calculation or estimate.
Miscall, mis-kāl, v. t. To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to give a bad name or character to.
Miscarriage, mis-kar'ij, n. Unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure; non-success; *used*, abortion.—*Miscarry, mis-kar'ij, v. t.* To fall to reach its destination, as a letter; to fail of the intended effect; not to succeed (the project, scheme, design, &c., *miscarried*); to bring forth young before the proper time.
Miscogation, mis'ō-jō-nā'shən, n. [L. *miscog*, to mix, and *gōna*, a race.] Mixture or amalgamation of races.
Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lā-ne-us, a. [L. *miscellaneus*, from *miscere*, to mix. *MISCELLANEOUS*.] Consisting of several kinds or things mingled; diversified; promiscuous; including written compositions of various sorts (a *miscellaneous* writer).—*Miscellaneously, mis-sel-lā-ne-us-ly, adv.* In a miscellaneous manner.—*Miscellanousness, mis-sel-lā-ne-us-ness, n.*—*Miscellanist, Miscellanarian, mis-sel-lā-nist, mis-sel-lā-nā'ri-an, n.* A writer of miscellanies.—*Miscellary, mis-sel-lā-ni, n.* [Fr. *miscellanée*.] A mixture of various kinds; a collection of written compositions on various subjects; a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts.
Mischance, mis-chāns, n. Ill luck; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.
Mischief, mis-chif, n. [O. Fr. *mescheuf*, *mescheuf*, mischief; from Fr. *mes*, Sp. and Pg. *meas*—L. *minus*, less, and *cheuf*—L. *caput*, the head. *MISCHANCE*, *MISCHANCE*.] Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil; whether intended or not; source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome or annoying conduct; conduct causing injury; wrong-doing.—

Mischief-maker, n. One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.—*Mischief-making, a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrel.—*Mischivous, mis-chi-vus, a.* Harmful; injurious; fond of mischief; annoying or troublesome in conduct.—*Mischivously, mis-chi-vus-ly, adv.* In a mischiefous manner.—*Mischivousness, mis-chi-vus-ness, n.* The quality of being mischiefous.
Miscible, mis'i-bl, a. [Fr. *miscible*, from L. *miscere*, to mix. *MISCELLANEOUS*.] Capable of being mixed.—*Miscibility, mis-i-bl'i-ti, n.* State of being miscible.
Miscellaneous, mis-kon-sēr, v. t. or i. To receive a false notion or opinion of anything; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of anything.—*Miscellaneous, mis-kon-sēr'er, n.* One who misconceives.—*Miscellaneousness, mis-kon-sēr'ness, n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.
Miscellaneous, mis-kon-duk't, v. t. To wrong or bad conduct; misbehave;—*cf.* *mis-kon-duk't*. To conduct amiss; *ref.* to misbehave.
Misconstrue, mis-kon'strū, v. t. To construe or interpret erroneously; to take in a wrong sense; to misjudge; to misunderstand.—*Misconstruer, mis-kon'strū-er, n.* One who misconstrues.—*Misconstruction, mis-kon'strū'shən, n.* The act of misconstruing.
Miscount, mis-kount, v. t. To count erroneously; to misjudge.—*cf.* *To make a wrong reckoning*.—*a.* An erroneous counting or numbering.
Miscreant, mis-kre-ant, n. [O. Fr. *mescreant*—*mes*, prefix, from L. *minus*, less, and *creant*, believing, from L. *credo*, to believe. *MISCHANCE*.] An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith; a vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.
Miscredit, mis-kred'it, v. t. To give no credit or belief to; to disbelieve. (*Creit*.)
Miscdeal, mis-dēl, v. t. To deal erroneously.
Miscdeal, mis-dēl, n. Card-playing, a wrong deal; a deal in which each player does not receive his proper cards.—*cf.* *cf.* *To divide cards wrongly or unfairly*.
Miscdead, mis-dēd, n. An evil deed; a wicked action.
Miscdem, mis-dem, v. t. To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging.
Miscdemean, mis-dē-mēn, v. t. To behave ill; used *ref.*—*Miscdemeanant, mis-dē-mēn-ant, n.* One who commits a *miscdemeanor*.—*Miscdemeanor, mis-dē-mēn-er, n.* Ill behaviour; evil conduct; a fault or transgression; less, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime.
Miscdirect, mis-di-rekt, v. t. To give a wrong direction to; to direct into a wrong course; to direct to a wrong person or place.—*Miscdirection, mis-di-rek'shən, n.* A wrong direction.
Miscdo, mis-dō, v. t. or i. To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault.—*Miscdoer, mis-dō'er, n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.—*Miscdoing, mis-dō'ing, n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offence.
Miscdoubt, mis-dō-ut, n. Suspicion of crime or danger.—*cf.* *To suspect of deceit or danger*.
Miscemploy, mis-en-plot, v. t. To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.—*Miscemployment, mis-en-plot'mēt, n.* The act of miscmploying.
Miser, mi'sēr, n. [L. *miser*, wretched, akin to *misereus*, sorrowful, and Gr. *misos*, hatred.] One wretched or afflicted (*SAD*); a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.—*Misery, mi'sēr-i, n.* Like a miser in habits; pertaining to a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly.
Miserable, mi'sēr-ā-bl, a. [Fr. *miserable*, L. *miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched, *MISER*.] Very unhappy; suffering misery; wretched; filled with misery; abounding in misery; causing misery; very poor or mean; worthless; despicable.—*Miserableness, mi'sēr-ā-bl-ness, n.* The state or quality of being miserable.—*Miserably, mi'sēr-ā-bl-ly, adv.* In a miserable manner.—*Miserer, mi'sēr-er, n.* The name given to the 56th Psalm in the Vulgate, corre-

sponding to the 51st Psalm in the English version. Beginning, *Miserere mei, Domine* ('Pity me, O Lord!'), a piece of music composed to fit in psalm.—*Misery*, mis'ri, n. [*L. miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] Great unhappiness; extreme distress; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

Misfeasance, mis-fē'zans, n. [*Fr. mes*, wrong (*L. misus*), and *feasance*, from *fais*, to do.] Law, a trespass; a wrong done.

Misfit, mis-ft', n. A wrong or bad fit; a bad match.—*v.t.* To make a garment, &c.) of a wrong size; to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable.

Misform, mis-form', *v.t.* To make of an ill form.—*Misformation*, mis-for-mā'shon, n. An irregularity of formation.

Misfortune, mis-for-tūn, n. Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life.

Misgive, mis-giv', *v.t.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually with 'heart' or 'mind', &c., as subject, and a pronoun as object.—*Misgiving*, mis-giv'ing, n. A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

Misgovern, mis-guv'ern, *v.t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.—*Misgovernment*, mis-guv'ern-ment, n. The act of misgoverning; bad administration or management of public or private affairs; irregularity in conduct.

Misguide, mis-gid', *v.t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.—*Misguidance*, mis-gid'ans, n. Wrong direction; guidance into error.—*Misguided*, mis-gid'id, *p. and a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction.—*Misguidingly*, mis-gid'ing-ly, *adv.* In such a way as to mislead.

Mishap, mis-hap', n. Mischance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

Misincite, mis-in-kil'u, *v.t.* To cause to incline wrongly; to give a bad direction or inclination to.

Misinform, mis-in-form', *v.t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to.—*Misinformation*, mis-in-for-mā'shon, n. Wrong information.

Misinterpret, mis-in-ter'pret, *v.t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or explain in a wrong sense.—*Misinterpretation*, mis-in-ter'pre-tā'shon, n. The act of interpreting erroneously.—*Misinterpreter*, mis-in-ter'pre-ter, n. One who interprets erroneously.

Misjudge, mis-jud', *v.t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously.—*v.i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.—*Misjudgment*, mis-jud'gment, n. A wrong or unjust determination.

Mislay, mis-lā' *v.t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lay wrongly; to lay in a place not recollected.

Misle, mis'l, *v.t.* [*MISLE.*] To rain in very fine drops; to mizzle.—*a.* A drizzle.

Mislead, mis-led', *v.t.* To lead astray; to guide into error; to deceive.—*Misleader*, mis-led'ēr, n. One who misleads.—*Misleading*, mis-led'ing, *p. and a.* Leading astray; leading into error; causing mistake.

Misletoe, mis-lē'tō, n. *MISTLETOE.*

Mislike, mis-lik', *v.t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.

Mismanage, mis-man'aj, *v.t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.—*Mismanagement*, mis-man'aj-ment, n. Ill or improper management.

Mismate, mis-māt', *v.t.* To mate or match amiss or unsuitably. [*Teu.*]

Mismeasure, mis-mesh'ur, *v.t.* To measure incorrectly; to form a wrong estimate of.—*Mismeasurement*, mis-mesh'ur-ment, n. Wrong measurement.

Misname, mis-nām', *v.t.* To call by the wrong name.

Misnomer, mis-nō'mēr, n. [*Prefix mis*, from *Fr. prefix mes*, wrong (*L. misus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, *nom*, *L. nomen*, a name.] A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term.

Misogamist, mi-sog'am-ist, n. [*Gr. misos*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.—*Misogamy*, mi-sog'am-i, n. Hatred of marriage.

Misogynist, mi-soj't-nist, n. [*Gr. misos*, to hate, and *gynē*, woman.] A woman-hater.—*Misogyny*, mi-soj't-ni, n. Hatred of the female sex.

Misotheism, mi-soth'e-izm, n. [*Gr. misos*, hatred, and *theos*, god.] Hatred of God.

Misprudence, mis-per-wād', *v.t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.

Mispickel, mis-plik'el, n. [*G.*] Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron.

Misplace, mis-plās', *v.t.* To put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object.—*Misplacement*, mis-plās'ment, n. The act of misplacing or putting in the wrong place.

Misprint, mis-print', *v.t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.—*a.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

Misprison, mis-priz'ōn, n. [*From Fr. prefix mes*—*L. misus*, less, and *L. prisio*, a taking, from *prehendo*, to take.] Mistake; misconception; law, any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon.—*Misprison of treason*, a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

Misprise, *Misprize*, mis-priz', *v.t.* [*O. Fr. mespriser* (*Fr. mespriser*), to despise—*prefix mes*, *L. misus*, less, and *priser*—*L. prisare*, to prize, from *prosum*, price. *Pauc.*] To slight or undervalue.

Mispronounce, mis-prō-noun', *v.t. or i.* To pronounce erroneously.—*Mispronunciation*, mis-prō-nun'si-ā'shon, n. A wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misproportion, mis-prō-por'shon, *n.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

Misquote, mis-kwōt', *v.t. or i.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.—*Misquotation*, mis-kwō-tā'shon, n. An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

Misrate, mis-rāt', *v.t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.

Misread, mis-rēd', *v.t.* To read amiss; to mistake the sense of.

Misreckon, mis-ruk'n, *v.t.* To reckon or compute wrong.

Misreport, mis-rē-pōrt', *v.t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of.—*a.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

Misrepresent, mis-repr'e-sent', *v.t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of.—*Misrepresentation*, mis-repr'e-sen-tā'shon, n. The act of misrepresenting; a false or incorrect representation.—*Misrepresentative*, mis-repr'e-sen-tā-tiv, *a.* Tending to misrepresent.—*Misrepresenter*, mis-repr'e-sen-ter, n. One who misrepresents.

Misrule, mis-rū', *n.* Bad rule; disorder; confusion.—*v.t.* To rule amiss; to govern badly or oppressively.

Miss, mis, n. [*Contr. from mistress.*] An unmarried female; a young unmarried lady; a girl; a title or address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female; a kept mistress; a concubine.—*Misshah*, mis-shā, *a.* Like a miss; prim; affected.—*Misshahness*, mis-shā-ness, n.

Miss, mis, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. missera*, to mislead, and *G. missera*, *Teut. missera*, Dan. *misst*, to miss; closely akin to *Teut. prefix mis*; same root as *A. Sax. wissan*, to conceal, avoid; *G. meiden*, to avoid.] To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, securing, and the like; to discover the absence of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to omit; to let slip; to pass over.—*To miss one*, to fail to go off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun).—*To miss a mark* (*scout*). Under *SVAY*.—*v.t.* To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at.—*a.* A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.; loss; want.—*Missing*, mis'ing, *a.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; not to be found; wanting; lost.

Missal, mis'al, n. [*L. L. missale, liber missalis*, from *missus*, the mass. *Mass.*] The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass.

Missel, *Missel-thrush*, mis'el, n. [*From its feeding on the mistletoe*; comp. *G. mistel-drossel, mistelroze* (thrush).] A common British thrush rather larger than the common thrush.

Missolee, mis-el'ē, n. The mistletoe.

Misssend, mis-sēd', *v.t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Misshape, mis-shap', *v.t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.—*Misshapen*, mis-shā'pən, *a.* Ill formed; deformed; malformed; distorted.—*Misshapeness*, mis-shā'pən-ness, *n.* The state of being misshapen; deformity.

Missile, mis'il, n. [*L. missileis*, from *mittō, mittere*, to send, to throw. *Missus*.] Capable of being thrown or projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine.—*a.* A weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet.

Mission, mis'ion, n. [*L. missio*, a sending, from *mittō, mittere*, to send, which enters into a great many English words, as *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, *remitt*, *dismiss*, *remit*, *promise*, *message*, *mess*, &c.] A sending or despatching; duty on which one is sent; a commission; an errand; persons sent by authority to perform any service; particularly, persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion; a station of missionaries; the persons connected with such a station.—*Missionary*, mis-ion-ār-ē, *n.* One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion.—*a.* Pertaining to missions.

Mislead, *Misleadness*. Under *MIS* (lead).

Mislead, mis-lēd', n. [*Fr. missive*, a letter, from *L. misseus*, sent. *Missor*.] That which is sent; a message; a letter sent.—*a.* Sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source; intended to be thrown, hurled, or ejected; missile.

Misspell, mis-spel', *v.t.* To spell wrong.—*Misspelling*, mis-spel'ing, n. A wrong spelling; false orthography.

Mispend, mis-pēnd', *v.t.* To spend amiss, to no purpose, or to a bad one; to waste.—*Misspender*, mis-pēn-der, n. One who mispends.—*Misspent*, mis-pēnt', *p.* Ill-spent; wasted.

Misstate, mis-stāt', *v.t.* To state wrongly; to make an erroneous statement of.—*Misstatement*, mis-stāt'ment, n. The act of mistating; a wrong statement.

Mist, mist, n. [*A. Sax. mist*, gloom, cloud —*L. G. D.* and *Sw. mist*, *Teut. mist*; akin *G. mist*, dung; from root seen in *skirmis*, to sprinkle.] Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops; cloudy matter, something which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.—*v.t.* To cover with mist; to cloud. [*Shak.*—*v.t.* To be misty or drizzling.—*Mistily*, mist'il-ly, *adv.* In a misty manner; vaguely; obscurely.—*Mistiness*, mist'i-ness, *n.* The state of being misty.—*Misty*, mist'i, *a.* Accompanied with mist; characterized by mist; overproud with mist; dim; *fig.* obscure; not perspicuous.

Mistake, mis-tāk', *v.t.*—*pret. mistook*, *pp. mistaken*, *ppr. mistaking*. To take in error; to select wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to regard otherwise than as the facts warrant; to misjudge; to take for a certain other person or thing; to regard as one when really another.—*v.i.* To be under a misapprehension or misconception; to be in error.—*To be mistaken*, to be misunderstood or misapprehended; to make or have made a mistake; to be in error.—*a.* An error in opinion or judgment; misapprehension; misunderstanding; a slip; a fault; a wrong act done unintentionally.—*Mistakable*, mis-tāk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being mistaken or misconceived.—*Mistaken*, mis-tāk'n, *p. and a.* Erroneous; incorrect; having made, or labouring under, a mistake; wrong.—*Mistakenly*, mis-tāk'n-ly, *adv.* By mistake.—*Mistaker*, mis-tāk'ēr, n. One who mistakes.

Misteach, mis-tēch', *v.t.* To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously.—*Misteacht*, mis-tēch't, *pp.* Wrongly taught or instructed.

Mister, mis'tēr, n. *MASER.*

Mistime, mis-tim', *v.t.* To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.

Mistitle, mis-tit'l, *v.t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistletoe, mis'lē'tō, n. [*A. Sax. mistel-tō, Teut. mistel-tōn; Sw. lewis* (*D.* and *Dan.*

lers, (both sexes), meaning a twig or sprout; meaning of *masculi* doubtful.) A European evergreen plant growing parasitically on various trees, with oblong, entire leaves, small yellowish-green flowers, and in winter small white berries.

Mistral, *mistral*, n. [Fr. from *L. magister*, lit. the master-wind.] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in Southern France, especially in winter, and forming a great scourge.

Mistranslate, *mis-trans-lat'*, v. t. To translate erroneously. — *Mistranslation*, *mis-trans-lat-ion*, n. An erroneous translation or version.

Mistreat, *mis-treat'*, v. t. To treat unkindly; to maltreat. — *Mistreatment*, *mis-treat-ment*, n. Wrong treatment; abuse.

Mistress, *mis-tres'*, n. [O. Fr. *maistresse* (Fr. *maîtresse*), fem. corresponding to *maître*, *L. magister*, a master. *MAÏSTRE*.] The female appellation corresponding to *master*; a woman who is chief or head in a certain sphere; a woman who has authority, command, ownership, &c.; the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c.; a female who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it; a female sweetheart; a woman filling the place but without the rights of a wife; a concubine; a title of address or term of courtesy pretty nearly equivalent to *madam*; now applied only to married or matronly women, and written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.*, which is pronounced *miss*'s, and used before personal names.

Mistrust, *mis-trust'*, n. Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. — *v. t.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion. — *Mistrustful*, *mis-trust-ful*, a. Suspiciously doubting; wanting confidence. — *Mistrustfully*, *mis-trust-ful-ly*, adv. In a mistrustful manner. — *Mistrustfulness*, *mis-trust-ful-ness*, n. The state or quality of being mistrustful. — *Mistrustingly*, *mis-trust-ing-ly*, adv. With distrust or suspicion.

Misty, *Under Mist*.

Misunderstand, *mis-un-der-stand'*, v. t. To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense. — *Misunderstanding*, *mis-un-der-stand-ing*, n. Misconception; mistake of meaning; error; disagreement; disaccord.

Misuse, *mis-us'*, v. t. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to abuse; to maltreat. — *a.* (mis-'us'). Improper use; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; abuse; ill-treatment. — *Misusage*, *mis-'us-aj*, n. Ill usage; abuse. — *Misuser*, *mis-'us-er*, n. One who abuses.

Mite, *mit*, n. [A. Sax. *mita* = D. *mit*, L. *mite*, Dan. *vide*, G. *mita* = mite; from root seen in *leel*, *metia*, (Goth. *maita*, to cut.) A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic, animals, of the class Arachnida (cheese-mite, sugar-mite, itch-mite, &c.). — *Mity*, *mit'*, a. Abounding with mites.

Mite, *mit*, n. ID. *mit*, a small coin; perhaps lit. something cut small, the origin being same as *mite*, a small insect. (A small coin formerly current, equal to about one-third of a farthing; anything proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity.)

Mithridate, *mith-ri-dat'*, n. [From *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, who was celebrated for his knowledge of poisons and antidotes.] An antidote against poisons.

Mitigate, *mit-i-gat'*, v. i. — *mitigat'*, *mit-tigat'*, [L. *mitigo*, *mitigatus*, to mitigate, from *mitis*, mild.] To alleviate or render less painful, rigorous, intense, or severe; to assuage, lessen, abate, moderate. — *Mitigable*, *mit-i-ga-ble*, a. Capable of being mitigated. — *Mitigant*, *mit-i-gant*, a. Mitigating; softening; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. — *Mitigation*, *mit-i-gat-ion*, n. The act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement; diminution. — *Mitigative*, *mit-i-gat-iv*, a. Lenitive; tending to alleviate. — *Mitigator*, *mit-i-gat-er*, n. One who or that which mitigates. — *Mitigatory*, *mit-i-gat-ory*, a. Tending to mitigate; softening.

Mitosis, *mi-tō'sis*, n. [Gr. *mitos*, thread.]

Biol. a somewhat complicated process of cell division.

Mitrailleuse, *mit-ri-yez*, n. A French machine-gun with many barrels, now disused.

Mitre, *mit'er*, n. [Fr. *mitre*, L. *mitra*, from *titr*, *mitra*, headband, turban.] The head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a sort of cap pointed and cleft at the top worn on the head by bishops and archbishops (including the pope), cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, upon solemn occasions, as also by a Jewish high-priest. — *v. t.* — *mitred*, *mit-ting*. To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a rank which entitles to a mitre; to unite or join by a mitre-joint. — *Mitred*, *mit-ral*, a. Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre. — *Mitred*, *mit-ter'd*, p. a and c. Wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; carp, and masonry, cut or joined at an angle of 45°. — *Mitred* abbot, an abbot having episcopal authority within his own precincts.

Mitre-joint, n. Carp and masonry, a joint connecting two pieces of wood, stone, &c. at right angles, the line of the joint making an acute angle, or an angle of 45° with both pieces. — *Mitre shell*, n. A mollusc abounding in the seas of hot climates. — *Mitre-sail*, n. A cleft-sail. — *Mitre-wheel*, n. One of a pair of level-wheels of equal diameter, working into each other with axes at right angles. — *Mitri-form*, *mit-ri-form*, a. Resembling a mitre.

Mitten, *mit'a*, n. [Fr. *mitaine*, from G. *mitte*, the middle, O.H.G. *mittano*, half, the mitten being a kind of half or half-divided glove (skin wool).] A covering for the hand, generally of worsted, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separate. — *To handle with-out mittens*, to treat roughly. — *Mitt*, *mit*, n. [Abbrev. of *mitten*.] A mitten; also, a covering for the hand and wrist only, and not for the fingers.

Mittimus, *mit-i-mus*, n. [L. we send.] Law, a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removing records from one court to another.

Mix, *mix*, v. t. [A. Sax. *micen*, which by common metathesis would become *micrus* (= *micans*); O.H.G. *micen*, *micipus*, (G. *micchen*, to mix; eg. L. *micen*, *micatus* (MENLEY, MENDEL), Fr. *mixer*, *mixage*, to mix.) To unite or blend promiscuously, as various ingredients, into one mass or compound; to mingle; to blend; to join; to associate; to unite with in company; to produce by blending different ingredients. — *v. i.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound; to be joined or associated. — *Mixable*, *mix-able*, a. Capable of being mixed.

Mixed, *Mixt*, *mixt*, p. a and c. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; mingled; consisting of various kinds or different things. — *Mixedly*, *mix-ted-ly*, adv. In a mixed manner. — *Mixer*, *mix-er*, n. One who or that which mixes or mingles.

Mixen, *mix'en*, n. [A. Sax. *micen*, from *mix*, *micen*, *micen*.] A dunghill. [Fr.]

Mixtural, *Mixtur*, *mix-tur'al*, *mix-tur-ial*, *mix-tur-er*, n. [L. *mixtus*, mixed, and *linea*, a line.] Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c.

Mixture, *mix-tur*, n. [L. *mixtura*, from *micen*, to mix. *Mix*.] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed; a mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order; a liquid medicine formed by mixing several ingredients together.

Mizzen, *mis-en*, *mis'*, n. [Fr. *misaine*, from *it*, *mesure*, *mise*, from *mesurer*, middle, from *meso*, middle; originally a large lateen sail on a middle mast. *Mizzen*, *MIZZAN*.] Next a fore-and-aft sail on the mast of a ship or barge next the stern; called also *Spanker*. — *a.* Mast belonging to the mizzen; applied to the mast supporting the mizzen, and the rigging and shrouds connected with it.

Mizzle, *mis'l*, v. i. [For *miselle*, *misle*, dim. and freq. from *mis*.] To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. — *a.* Small rain.

Mnemonic, *mē-mō-nik*, n. [Gr. *mnēmōnikos*, pertaining to memory, from *mnēmōn*, mindful, *mnēmōnōs*, to remember; same

root as in *E. mind*.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach some method of assisting the memory. — *Mnemonic*, *Mnemonic*, *mē-mō-nik*, *mē-mō-ni-kal*, a. Pertaining to mnemonics; assisting the memory. — *Mnemonician*, *mē-mō-ni-kan*, n. One skilled in mnemonics; a teacher of mnemonics.

Moat, *mō't*, n. The native New Zealand name for the *Dumetis*.

Moan, *mōn*, v. t. [O. E. *moan*, *moone*, &c., A. Sax. *moenan*, to moan; perhaps an imitative word.] To utter a low dull sound under the influence of grief or pain; to make lamentations; to utter a prolonged groan; to give out a low dull noise. — *a.* A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound resembling that made by a person moaning. — *Moanful*, *mōn-ful*, a. Sorrowful. — *Moanfully*, *mōn-ful-ly*, adv. With lamentation.

Moat, *mō't*, n. [Fr. *moat*, L. *moat*, the mound of earth dug from a trench, a hill or mound on which a castle was built; origin unknown.] A ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place to serve as a defence, often filled with water. — *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defence. — *Moated*, *mōat-ed*, a. Furnished with a moat.

Moeb, *mōb*, a. [Abbreviated from *L. mobilis*, *mobilis*, the fickle crowd, from *moebis*, movable, fickle, from *moove*, to move. *MOVE*, *VELLOUS*.] A crowd; a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly; a rabble; riotous assembly. — *v. t.* — *moobled*, *moobling*. To crowd round and annoy. — *Moobish*, *mōb-ish*, a. Pertaining to a mob; tumultuous. — *Moob-law*, n. The rule of the mob; the rough administration of justice by a mob; lynch-law. — *Moocracy*, *mōb-oc-ra-si*, n. [From *mob*, and *cracy*, power.] The rule or ascendancy of the mob.

Moeb, *mōb*, n. [Comp. *L. moeb*, a pug-dog, *moebuta*, a mob-cap.] A mob-cap. — *Moeb-cap*, n. A plain cap for females.

Mobile, *mō-bil*, n. [Fr. *mobile*, L. *mobilitas*, fickle, mobile, from *moove*, to move. *MOVE*.] Capable of being easily moved; readily liable to change (*mobile* features); changeable; fickle. — *Mobiles*, *mō-bil-iz*, v. t. — *mobiles*, *moobling*. [Fr. *mooblier*.] *Mob*, to put in a state of restlessness or active service. — *Mobilization*, *mō-bil-i-zā-shun*, n. *Mobil*, the act of mobilizing, calling, or putting into active service or readiness for active service; the act of placing upon a war footing. — *Mobility*, *mō-bil-i-ty*, n. [Fr. *mobilité*, L. *mobilitas*.] The state of being mobile; susceptibility of motion; readiness to move or change; fickleness; inconstancy.

Mockery, *Under Moa*.

Moccasin, *mōk-a-sin*, n. [Spelled *marwacasin* in old glossary of North American Indian words.] A kind of shoe made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, worn by the North American Indians; a venomous serpent frequenting swamps in the warmer parts of America.

Mocha-stone, *mōk'a*, n. [From *Mocha*, where it is plentiful.] A variety of agate, containing the appearance of vegetable filaments in it; moss-agate.

Mock, *mōk*, v. t. [Fr. *moquer*, in *es moquer*, to mock, *foat*; origin doubtful.] comp. *it*, *moce*, a grimace; also *Gr. mokos*, mockery.) To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt or derision; to deride or flout; to ridicule; to fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive; to set at naught; to defy. — *v. i.* To use ridicule; to gibe or jeer. — *a.* Ridicule; derision; gibe; flout; meer. — *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; often in compounds. — *Mocker*, *mōk-er*, n. One that mocks; a scoffer; a derider; one that deceives or disappoints. — *Mockery*, *mōk-er-ry*, n. The act of mocking; derision; ridicule; sportive insult; sport; subject of laughter; imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show; vain effort. — *Mock-heroic*, a. Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.

Mockingly, *mōk-ing-ly*, adv. By way of derision; in contempt. — *Mocking-bird*, n. An American bird of the thrush family, much sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating sounds. — *Mock-hound*, n. An ore of zinc. *BLANK*. — *Mock-*

orange, a. A common shrub with creamy-white flowers having an odour which at a distance resembles that of orange-flowers; the syringa.—*Mock-sun*, a. A parhelion. **PAARITION**.—*Mock-turtle*, a. A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle-soup. **Mode**, mod', a. [Fr. *mode*, from L. *modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c.; same root as *met*. *Modi* are *modif*, *modest*, *moderate*; *mod* its gram.] is same word.] Manner; method; way of speaking, acting, &c.; fashion; custom; the *mode*, the prevailing fashion or style; *gram*, and *logic*, same as *Modi*; mus. a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor modes*. **MASON**, *Mason*.—*Modal*, mod'al, a. Relating to a mode or mod; pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence.—*Modal proposition*, in *logic*, one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation.—*Modality*, mod'al-i-ti, a. The quality of being modal; *philos.* that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility, existence or non-existence, necessity or contingency.—*Modally*, mod'al-i, adv. in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode. **Model**, mod'el, a. [Fr. *modele*, O.Fr. *modelle*, from It. *modello*, a model, lit. 'a little measure,' dim. from L. *modus*, measure. **MONX.**] A pattern of something to be made; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; a copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing; an image, copy, facsimile; standard; that by which a thing is to be measured; anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c.—*cf.*—*modelled*, *modelling*. To plan or form after some model; to form in order to serve as a model; to mould; to shape.—*cf.*—*to make a model*; *sculpt*, to form a work of some plastic material, as clay.—*Modeller*, mod'el-er, a. One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster. **Moderate**, mod'er-at, a. [*moderatus*, *moderatus*, from L. *moderare* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, to limit, moderate, from *modus*, a measure. **MONX.**] To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c.) to qualify; to temper; to lessen; to allay.—*cf.*—*to become less violent or intense*; to preside as a moderator.—*To moderate* is a call, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister.—*a.* [L. *moderatus*.] Applied to persons, not going to extremes; temperate in opinions or views; applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not very great; mediocre.—*a.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government.—*Moderately*, mod'er-at-i, adv. In a moderate manner or degree; not excessively.—*Moderateness*, mod'er-at-ness, a. State of being moderate.—*Moderation*, mod'er-a-tion, a. [L. *moderatio*.] The act of moderating, tempering, or repressing; the state or quality of being moderate; the keeping of a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; due restraint; the act of presiding as a moderator.—*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees.—*Moderatism*, mod'er-at-ism, a. Adherence to moderate views or doctrines.—*Moderator*, mod'er-a-ter, a. One who or that which moderates or restrains; the person who presides at a meeting or discussion; now chiefly applied to the chairman of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches.—*Moderator-lamp*, a. A lamp for burning oil, in which the passage of the oil up towards the wick is regulated, or moderated, by an ingenious arrangement.—*Moderatorship*, mod'er-a-ter-ship, a. The office of a moderator. **Modera**, mod'ern, a. [Fr. *moderne*, from L. *modernus*, modern, belonging to the present mode, from L. *modus*, mode, manner. **MONX.**] Pertaining to the pre-

sent time, or time not long past; recent; not ancient.—*a.* A person of modern times; opposed to ancient.—*Moderalism*, mod'er-nism, a. The state of being modern; modern cast or character; a deviation from ancient manner or practice; a modern phrase or mode of expression.—*Moderatist*, mod'er-n-ist, a. One who admires the modern or what is modern.—*Moderism*, mod'er-n-ism, a. The quality of being modern.—*Moderism*, mod'er-n-ism, a.—*modernized*, *modernizing*. To give a modern character to; to adapt to modern times; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style.—*Moderizer*, mod'er-n-izer, a. One who renders modern or modernizes.—*Modernization*, mod'er-n-iz-a-tion, a. The act of modernizing; what is produced by modernizing. **Modest**, mod'est, a. [Fr. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit. **MONX.**] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unpretending; bashful; diffident; free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; pure; moderate; not excessive, extreme, or extravagant.—*Modestly*, mod'est-i, adv. In a modest manner; with modesty; diffidently; bashfully; not wantonly; not excessively.—*Modesty*, mod'est-i, a. [L. *modestia*.] The state or quality of being modest; absence of tendency to forwardness, pretence, or presumption; bashful reserve; absence of anything suggestive of sexual impurity; chastity; moderation; freedom from excess. **Modicum**, mod'i-kum, a. [L. a small or moderate quantity, from *modicus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure. **MONX.**] A little; a small quantity; a scanty allowance or allotment. **Modify**, mod'i-fi, a. [*modified*, *modifying*.] [Fr. *modifier*, from L. *modifico*—*modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make. **MOOS, FACT.**] To change the external qualities of; to give a new form or external character to; to vary; to alter in some respect.—*Modifier*, mod'i-fi-er, a. One who or that which modifies. **Modifiable**, mod'i-fi-a-ble, a. Capable of being modified.—*Modifiability*, mod'i-fi-a-ble-i-ty, a. The capability of being modified.—*Modification*, mod'i-fi-k'a-shun, a. The act of modifying; the state of being modified; some alteration in form, appearance, or character; a particular form or manner of being; a mode.—*Modificatory*, mod'i-fi-k'a-to-ri, a. Tending to modify or produce change. **Modiolus**, mod'i-yul, a. [Fr. *modiolus*, from L. *modulus*, a model, dim. of *modus*, a measure. **MONX.**] Arch. a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings. **Modish**, mod'ish, a. [From *mode*.] According to the mode or fashion; affectingly fashionable.—*Modishly*, mod'ish-i, adv. In a modish manner.—*Modishness*, mod'ish-ness, a. The quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion.—*Modist*, mod'ist, a. A follower of the fashion.—*Modiste*, mod'est, a. [Fr. *modiste*, a milliner, from *mode*, fashion.] A female who deals in articles of ladies' dress; particularly, a milliner or dressmaker. **Modulate**, mod'u-lat, a. [*modulated*, *modulating*.] [L. *modular*, *modulatus*, from *modus*, limit, measure, mode. **MONX.**] To proportion; to adjust; to vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; to vary (the voice) in tone; *music*, to change the key or mode of in the course of composition; to transfer from one key to another.—*cf.*—*Music*, to pass from one key into another.—*Modulation*, mod'u-la-tion, a. The act of modulating; adjustment; the act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically; melodious sound; *music*, the change from one scale or mode to another in the course of a composition.—*Modulator*, mod'u-la-ter, a. One who or that which modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system of music, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales. **Module**, mod'ul, a. [Fr. from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. **MONX.**] Arch. a measure taken to regulate the propor-

tions of an order or the disposition of the whole building.—*Modulus*, mod'u-lus, a. pl. *Moduli*. *Moh*, and *physics*, a term for some constant multiplier or quantity required to be used in certain calculations.—*Modular*, mod'u-lar, a. Pertaining to a modiolus or modulus.—*Modus*, mod'us, a. *Modi*, manner, or method; *law*, a fixed payment by way of tithes.—*Modus operandi*, method of working.—*Modus vivendi*, lit way of living; a temporary arrangement between parties pending the final settlement of matters in dispute. **Moose-Gothic**, mo'-so-goth'ik, a. and u. The language of the Moose-Goths (or Goths of Mesia), in which we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, namely, parts of the Scriptures translated by Ulfilas in the fourth century. **Mohandi**, mo'-han-d-i, a. [Hind. *mohandi*, the country.] In India, the country as opposed to the towns. **Mogul**, mo'-gul, a. [Per., a Mongolian.] *Lit.* a Mongolian or Mongol.—*The Great Mogul*, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babur in the sixteenth century, which terminated in 1858. **Mohar**, mo'-har, a. [From Ar. *mohayyar*, a kind of camel or haircloth.—Fr. *moire*.] The hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair; camel; a wool-and-cott-a cloth made in imitation of real mohair. **Mohammedan**, mo-ham-med-an, a. Pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion founded by him.—*a.* A follower of Mohammed; one who professes Mohammedanism.—*Mohammedanism*, *Mohammedism*, mo-ham-med-an-ism, mo-ham-med-ism, a. The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.—*Mohammedanism*, mo-ham-med-an-ism, a. To make conformable to Mohammedanism. **Mohawk**, mo-hok, mo'-hok, a. A member of a tribe of N. American Indians; one of a set of London street ruffians of the early eighteenth century. **Mohur**, mo'-her, a. [Per. *mohur*, *mohr*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees. **Moiders**, mo'id-er, a. [Fr. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold.—L. *moneta*, money, *aurum*, gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at \$1, 7s. sterling. **Moist**, mo'ist, a. [Fr. *moide*, from L. *moedius*, from *medius*, middle. **MEDIAL.**] The half; one of two equal parts; a portion or share in general. **Moist**, mo'ist, a. [From O.Fr. *moiller*, Fr. *moiller*, to wet, to soften, from *moelle*, soft. **MOLLIFY.**] To damp; to make difficult to labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts. **Moire**, mo'ir, a. [Mo-har.] A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics; watered silk.—*Moire-antique*, a. Silk watered so as to resemble materials worn in older times.—*Moire-metallique*, mo'ir-me-tal'ik, a. [Fr.] Tintplate the surface of which gives crystalline reflections from the action of acids. **Moist**, moist, a. [O.Fr. *moiste*, from L. *moetus*, fresh, hence juicy, from *moetus*, fresh (whence *mostrum*, must or new wine).] Moderately wet; damp; not dry; humid.—*Moisten*, mo'is-en, a. To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree.—*cf.*—*To become moist*.—*Moistener*, mo'is-en-er, a. One who or that which moistens.—*Moistness*, mo'is-ness, a. State of being moist; a small degree of wetness.—*Moisture*, mo'is-tur, a. Diffused and sensible wetness; damp. **Molar**, mo'lar, a. [L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal*. **MILL.**] Serving to grind or grind the food in eating; grinding.—*a.* A grinding tooth; a tooth having a flattened, triturating surface; a double tooth. **Molar**, mo'lar, a. [L. *mola*, a mass.] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole. **Molasses**, mo-las'es, a. [Also *mellasses*, a better spelling; being from Fr. *mellasse*, Sp. *mellaza*, L. *mellacrus*, resembling honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The uncrystallized syrup produced from sugar in the process of making. **Moldwarp**, mold'warp, a. The mole.

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; all, pound; u, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

Monogloss, mon'ō-gloſ, n. [Fr. *monoglossus*.] To obtain a monopoly of; to have full command of for trade purposes; to obtain or engross the whole of; to assume exclusive possession of.

Monopteron, mon'ō-pter'on, mon'ō-pter'ōn, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *pteron*, a wing.] Arch. a temple without walls, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.—**Monopteral**, mon'ō-pter'al, a. Arch. formed as a monopteron.

Monopete, mon'ō-pet'ē, n. [Gr. *monos*, only, and *peteō*, case.] Gram. a noun having only one oblique case-ending.

Monopyrene, mon'ō-pi-rē'nus, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, *pyrōn*, kernel.] Bot. having but one kernel or stone.

Monorganic, mon'ō-org'ān'ik, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *organon*.] Belonging to or affecting one organ, or set of organs.

Monorhyme, mon'ō-rim, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *rhymē*.] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monopetalous, mon'ō-ep'al-us, n. [Gr. *monos*, one, and *E. petal*.] Bot. composed of sepals which are united by their edges; gamopetalous.

Monosperm, mon'ō-sper'm, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed.] A plant of one seed only.—**Monospermous**, mon'ō-sper'mus, n. Bot. having one seed only.

Monostachus, mon'ō-st'ā-kus, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *stachē*, ear of corn.] Bot. having one spike.

Monostich, mon'ō-st'ik, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of one verse only.

Monostrophe, mon'ō-strō'f's, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *strophē*, strophe.] A metrical composition having only one strophe.—**Monostrophic**, mon'ō-strō'fik, n. Having one strophe only; written in unvaried measure.

Monostyle, mon'ō-st'il, n. [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *stylis*, a pillar.] Arch. applied to pillars when they consist of a single shaft.

Monosyllabic, mon'ō-sil'ab'ik, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of one syllable; consisting of words of one syllable.—**Monosyllabic language**, a class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root.—**Monosyllabic**, mon'ō-sil'ab'ik, n. A word of one syllable.

Monotessaron, mon'ō-tes'sa-rōn, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tessara*, four.] A harmony of the four Gospels.

Monothalamous, mon'ō-thal'a-mus, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] Zool. consisting of a cavity or chamber undivided by partitions; unilocular.

Monothecal, mon'ō-thē'kal, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *thēkē*, case.] Bot. having only one involucrum.

Monothelism, mon'ō-thē-lizm, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.—**Monothelists**, mon'ō-thē-lis't, n. One who believes in one God only.—**Monothelistic**, mon'ō-thē-lis't'ik, n. Pertaining to monothelism.

Monotonous, mon'ō-tō'nus, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tonos*, a cutting.] Mineral. having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

Monotone, mon'ō-tōn, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone, sound.] A sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence; sameness of style in writing or speaking.—**Monotonous**, mon'ō-tō'nus, n. Characterized by monotony or monotone.—**Monotonously**, mon'ō-tō'nus-l'ly, adv. In a monotonous manner.—**Monotonousness**, mon'ō-tō'nus-ness, n. The state or quality of being monotonous.—**Monotony**, mon'ō-tō'nī, n. [Gr. *monotonos*.] Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; tiresome sameness; want of variety.

Monotremata, mon'ō-trem'a-ta, n. pl. [Gr. *monos*, single, *trēmā*, aperture.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, viviparous, and with a single outlet for the faeces and the products of the urinary and generative

organs, comprising only the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna.—**Monotrematous**, mon'ō-trem'a-tus, n. Belonging to or characteristic of the Monotremata.—**Monotreme**, mon'ō-trem, n. One of the Monotremata.

Monotype, mon'ō-tip'ik, mon'ō-tip'ik, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type.] Having but one type; consisting of a single representative.—**Monotypic**, mon'ō-tip'ik, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type.] Having but one type; consisting of a single species constituting a genus, family, or class.

Monevalent, mon'ō-val'ent, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *L. valens*, valentis, ppr. of *valere*, to be worth.] Chem. applied to an elementary substance one atom of which enters into combination with a single atom of another elementary substance.

Monoxyle, mon'ō-ks'il-ōn, n. [Gr. *monos*, one, and *xylon*, wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.—**Monoxyleous**, mon'ō-ks'il-ōus, n. Formed of a single piece of wood.

Monsigneur, mon'ō-sen-yer, n. pl. **Monsieur**, mon'ō-sen-yer. [Fr.—*mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord. *Seigneur*, a French title of honor given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries.—**Monsieur**, mon'ō-sen-yer, n. pl. *Monsieurs*, mon'ō-sen-yer. [Fr. contr. of *monsieurs*.] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr.*; abbreviated *Mons.*, *M.*; plural *Messrs.*, *M.M.*

Monsoon, mon'ō-sōn, n. [Fr. *monsoon*, *monsun*, Sp. *monson*, Pg. *monsão*, from Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season, the favorable season for sailing to India.] The trade wind of the Arabian and Indian seas, for six months (November to March) blowing from about N.E.; and for the next six months (April to October) from about S.W.; an alternating wind in any region.

Monster, mon'ō-ster, n. [Fr. *monstre*, from *L. monstrum*, a marvel, a monster, from *monere*, to admonish, *Monstrum*.] A plant different from the usual type; an animal exhibiting malformation in important parts; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, deformity, or power to do harm; an imaginary creature, such as the sphinx, mermaid, &c.—**Of inordinate size or numbers** (a monster meeting).—**Monstrous**, mon'ō-strō'f'us, n. The state of being monstrous; that which is monstrous; an unnatural production.—**Monstrous**, mon'ō-strō'f'us, n. [L. *monstrum*.] Unnatural in form; out of the common course of nature; enormous; huge; extraordinary; shocking; frightful; horrible.—**adv.** Exceedingly; very much (now vulgar or colloquial).—**Monstrously**, mon'ō-strō'f'us-l'ly, adv. In a monstrous manner.—**Monstrousness**, mon'ō-strō'f'us-ness, n.

Monstrance, mon'ō-strāns, n. [L. *monstrantia*, from *L. monstrare*, to show.] R. Cath. Ch. the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.

Montane, mon'tān'ik, n. [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains.

Montanist, mon'tān-is't, n. A follower of the heresiarch *Montanus*, who, in the second century, pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles.—**Montanism**, mon'tān-izm, n. The tenets of Montanus or his followers.—**Montanistic**, mon'tān-is't'ik, n. Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

Montant, mon'tānt, n. [Fr. from *monter*, to mount.] An upright blow or thrust in fencing (*Sabak*); an upright piece in carpentry.

Mont-de-piété, mon'tē-pe-tē-tā, n. [Fr. lit. mountain of piety, from *lit. monte de piété*.] On the Continent a class of establishments for advancing money to the poor at a reasonable rate of interest; a public pawn-shop.

Monte, mon'tā, n. [Sp. the stock of cards which remain after each player has received his share from *L. mons*, a mountain.] A Spanish game played with dice or cards.

Montepulciano, mon'tā-pū-čh'i'ān, n. A wine made from grapes growing near *Montepulciano* in Tuscany.

Montero, Montero-cap, mon-té're, n. (Sp. *montero*) a huntsman, from *mons*, a mountain. | A kind of cap with a flap round it. **Month, month, n.** [A. Sax. *monath*, *month*, from *monas*, the moon—Icel. *monathr*, Dan. *maaned*, I. *masad*, G. *monath*; allied to L. *mensis*, Gr. *μήνη*, a month. **MOON.**] One of the twelve parts of the calendar year, consisting unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29 days; called distinctively a *calendar month*; the period between a change and change of the moon, reckoned as twenty-eight days.—**Monthly, month'ly, a.** Continued a month or performed in a month; happening once a month, or every month.—**a. mo.** Once a month; in every periodical publication, once a month.—**Month's mind, n.** A celebration in remembrance of a deceased person held a month after the death. **Monticis, Monticulus, mon'ti-ki, mon'ti-kul, n.** [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A little mount; a hillock. **Monument, mou'nt-ment, n.** [L. *monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind, to warn. **MONITOR.**] Anything by which the memory of a person, period, or event is perpetuated; a memorial; especially something built or erected in memory of events, actions, or persons; any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.—**Monumental, mon-umental, a.** Pertaining to a monument; serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.—**Monumentally, mon-umental-ly, adv.** By way of monument or memorial; by means of monuments. **Moo, mo, a.** To low as a cow; imitated from the sound.—**a.** The low of a cow. **Mood, mod, n.** [Fr. *mode*, L. *modus*; merely a different spelling of *mode*.] Gram. a special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like; *logic*, the determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, that is, whether universal, affirmative, &c. **Mood, mod, n.** [A. Sax. *mod*, mind, passion, disposition = I. *moed*, Icel. *mind*, *mothr*, Dan. and Sw. *mod*, Goth. *moða*, G. *muß*, mood, spirit, passion, courage, &c.; root doubtful.] Temper of mind; state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; temporary disposition; humour; a fit of temper or sullenness.—**Moody, mod'i-ly, adv.** In a moody manner.—**Moodyness, mod'i-ness, n.** The state or quality of being moody.—**Moody, mod'i, a.** [A. Sax. *moðig*, angry. Subject to indulging in moods or humours; fretful; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy. **MOON, mon, n.** [A. Sax. *mona* (masc.)—Icel. *mani*, Dan. *maane*, D. *maan*, G. *mond*, Goth. *mana*, Lith. *menas*, Gr. *μήνη*, Skr. *mān*; from root *ma*, to measure: the moon being early adopted as a measure of time. *Month* is a derivative.] The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth; a satellite of any planet (the moons of Jupiter); the period of a revolution of the moon; a month (poetical); somet. as in the shape of a moon or crescent.—**v. t.** To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moon-struck (colloq.).—**Moon-beam, n.** A ray of light from the moon.—**Moon-blink, n.** A temporary evening blindness from sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.—**Moon-bolt, n.** A monster; a deformed creature; a calf; a stupid fellow.—**Moon-calimastig, n.** An epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon.—**Moaner, mon'er, n.** One who moons.—**Moonth, mon'tsh, n.** Variable as the moon; fickle.—**Moonless mon'tes, a.** Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.—**Moonlight, mon'lit, n.** The light afforded by the moon.—**a.** Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.—**Moon-lit, a.** Lit or illuminated by the moon.—**Moon-saker, Moon-sail, n.** A sail rigged above a sky-sail.—**Moonshine, mon'shin, n.** The light of the moon; *fig.* show without substance or reality; pretence; empty show.—**Moon-shiny, mon'shin-i, a.** Illuminated by the

moon.—**Moonstone, mon'stôn, n.** ANGLARIA.—**Moonstruck, mon'strik, a.** Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.—**Moony, Mooney, mon'i, a.** Pertaining to the moon; like a moon; moon-shaped; bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck. **Moonshee, mon'shê, n.** [Arab. *muṣṣalī*.] In Hindustan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages. **Moor, mor, n.** [A. Sax. *mor* = Icel. *mór*, a heath; D. *moor*, a morass; Dan. *mør*, a moor, a marsh; G. *moor*, a marsh, a moor; same root as *mire*; *moor* is a derivative.] A tract of waste land, especially when part covered with heath; a tract of hilly ground on which game is strictly preserved for sport.—**Moor-buzzard, n.** The marsh-harrier.—**Moor-cock, Moor-fowl, n.** The red-grouse. **GAUZ.**—**Moor-hen, n.** The gallinule or water-hen; also the female of the red-grouse.—**Moorland, mor'land, n.** A waste, barren district; a moor.—Used also adjectively.—**Moorish, Moory, mo'rish, mo'ri, a.** Having the character of a moor; moorland. **Moor, mor, n.** [Fr. *Maur*, from L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Μαυρος*, a Moor; comp. Gr. *μαυρος*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa.—**Moorish, mo'rish, a.** Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens. **Moor, mor, a.** [D. *marren*, *marra*, to tie, to moor; same word as E. *mar*, A. Sax. *marra*, to hinder, to mar, O. H. G. *marri-jan*, to stop.] To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains; to fix firmly.—**Mooring, mo'ring, n.** *Naval*, the act of one who moors; that by which a ship is moored; pl. the place where a ship is moored. **Moosa, mo'sa, n.** [American Indian name.] The American variety of the elk. **Moost, mot, v. t.** [A. Sax. *moōtan*, to meet for deliberation, to discuss, from *moō*, a meeting, whence *moōtan*, to meet. **MOOST.**] To debate; to bring forward and discuss; to argue for and against.—**n.** Dispute; discussion; a debate on a hypothetical legal case by way of practice.—**a.** Debatable; subject to discussion; discussed or debated (in a moot subject).—**Mootable, mo'ta-bl, a.** Capable of being mooted.—**Moot-hall, n.** A hall of meeting; a hall of judgment.—**Moot-point, n.** A point debated or liable to be debated. **Mop, mop, n.** [A Celtic word; W. *mop*, a mop; Gael. *mop*, a tuft, tassal, mop.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of straws or coarse yarn fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c.—**a.**—**mopped, mopping.** To rub or wipe with a mop.—**Moppet, Mopsey, mop'et, mop'it, n.** [Dim. of *mop*.] A rag baby; a pet name of a little girl or a woman; a woolly variety of dog. **Mop, mop, n.** [Comp. D. *moppen*, to point, to make a sulky face. **MOVK.**] A wry mouth; a grimace. **Hope, möp, v. t.**—**moped, moping.** [Connected with *mop*, a wry mouth; D. *moppen*, to point.] To show a dull, downcast, or listless air; to be spiritless or gloomy.—**a.** One who mopes; a low-spirited person.—**Mopingly, möp'ing-ly, adv.** In a moping manner.—**Mopish, möp'ish, a.** Dull; spiritless; dejected.—**Mopishly, möp'ish-ly, adv.** In a moping manner. **Mopishness, möp'ish-ness, n.** Dejection; dullness. **Moppet, Cuder Mor.** **Moraine, mo-rain', n.** [Fr., akin to It. *morra*, a heap of stones.] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena. **Moral, moral, a.** [Fr. *moral*, from L. *moralis*, from *mos, moris*, manner, mores, manners, morals (seen also in *demonstratio demeris, moros*.)] Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; relating to morality or morals; ethical; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; governed by the laws of right and wrong; appealing to man as engaged in the practical concerns of life; evidence, certainty).—**Moral law, the law prescribing moral duties and teaching right and wrong.—**

Moral philosophy, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics.—Moral sense, the capacity to perceive what is right and wrong, and to approve or disapprove; conscience.—a. The practical lesson inculcated by any story; pl. general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong; principles and mode of life; also moral philosophy or ethics.—**Morale, mō-ral', n.** [An erroneous spelling of Fr. *moral*, used in same sense.] Mental condition of soldiers, &c., as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like.—**Moralist, mor'al-ist, n.** One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates or practices moral duties.—**Moralists, mō-ral'ist-i, n.** [Fr. *moralist*.] The doctrine of moral duties; morals; ethics; the practice of the moral duties; virtue; moral character or quality; the quality of an action, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; a kind of drama among our forefathers in which the personages were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c.—**Moralize, mor'al-iz, a. t.**—**moralized, moralizing.** To apply to a moral purpose; to draw a moral from.—**a. t.** To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.—**Moralizer, mor'al-izer, n.** One who moralizes.—**Morally, mor'al-ly, adv.** In a moral manner; from a moral point of view; virtuously; uprightly; virtually; to all intents and purposes. **Morass, mō-ras', n.** [Same as D. *moeras*, from *moer*, a moor; Sw. *moeras*, G. *moor*, *te Moor*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground; a marsh; a swamp; a fen.—**Morasses, mō-ras'-es, n.** **Morassy, mō-ras'i, a.** Marshy. **Moratorium, mō-rā-tō-ri-um, n.** [L. *moratorium*, from *mora*, delay.] A special period of delay granted by law to debtors. **Moravian, mō-rā-vi-an, a.** Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—**a.** A native of Moravia; one of a religious sect, also called United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Hus and holding evangelical principles.—**Moravianism, mō-rā-vi-an-ism, n.** The principles of the Moravian sect. **Morbid, morbid, a.** [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease; akin to *morri*, Skr. *mrī*, to die. **MORAL.**] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthy; relating to disease.—**Morbidity, Morbidness, mor-bid'i-ti, mor-bid-ness, n.** The state of being morbid; diseased state.—**Morbidity, mor-bid-ly, adv.** In a morbid manner.—**Morbific, mor-bif-ik, a.** Causing disease; generating a sickly state. **Morbilious, mor-bil'ous, a.** [Fr. *morbilléux*, from L. *L. morbilli*, measles, from *L. morbus*, disease. **MOASIN.**] Pertaining to the measles; measly. **Morcella, mor-sel, n.** [Fr. from O. Fr. *morcel*. **MOASIN.**] A morsel; a small piece; a short piece or passage of literary or musical composition. **Mordacious, mor-dā-shus, a.** [L. *mordax*, *mordacis*, from *mordere*, to bite. **MOASIN.**] Biting; sarcastic.—**Mordaciously, mor-dā-shus-ly, adv.** In a biting manner; sarcastically.—**Mordacity, mor-dā'sh-i-ti, n.** [L. *mordacitas*.] The quality of biting; readiness to bite.—**Mordant, mor-dant, a.** [Fr. *mordant*, from L. *mordere*, to bite.] A substance employed in the process of dyeing which serves to fix the colours; sticky matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere.—**a.** Biting; caustic; severe.—**Mordantly, mor-dant-ly, adv.** In a mordant manner. **More, mōr, a.** Serving as the comparative of *much* and *many*, the superlative being *most*. [A. Sax. *moira*; D. *meer*, Dan. *meer*, Sw. *ö*, *meer*, Icel. *meiri*, *meirr*, Goth. *maira*, *maira*, more; from same root as L. *magis*, great, E. *may*.] With singular nouns (as comparative of *much*): greater in amount, extent, degree, &c. (*more* land, *more* light); with plural nouns (as comparative of *many*): greater in number; in greater numbers (*more* men); added to some former number; additional (one day *more*, or one *more* day).—**adv.** In a greater degree, extent, or quantity; in addition; besides; again (once *more*, no *more*).—**To be no more, to be destroyed or dead; to**

Ève, far, fat, fall; mè, met, bér; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, hull; oil, pound; a, be abuse—the Fr. a.

have periah. *Mors* is used to modify an adjective for adverb and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in comparatives; as, *mors* wise (—wisest); *mors* wisely; *mors* illustrious; *mors* illustriously. — *a*. What is more or greater; something farther or in addition.

Moreen, mo'-en, *n*. [Connected with *mo-ahir*, Fr. *moire*.] A watered woollen, or woollen and cotton fabric used for curtains, heavy dresses, &c.

Moral, mor'-al, *a*. [Fr. *moralle*, nightshade, from L.L. *moralis*, dark-coloured, L. *moralis*, dark. So also the moral cherry is a dark-coloured cherry.] Garden nightshade; a kind of cherry. **MOALLO**. — *Merelle*, mo-re'l, *a*. Garden nightshade.

Moral, mor'-al, *a*. [Fr. *moralis*, from O.H.G. *moralis*, G. *moralis*, Sw. *moralis*.] A kind of edible European mushroom.

Morsello, mo-re'lo, *n*. [It. *morsello*, dark-coloured. **MOAL**.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin.

Moresover, mor-s'ever, *adv*. [*Mors* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

Moresque, mo-re'sk', *a*. [Fr. from *it. morisco*, from *Moro*, L. *Maurus*, a Moor.] Moorish; after the manner of the Moors. — *a*. A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces; same as *Arabesque*.

Morganatic, mor-ga-na'tik, mor-ga-nat'-ikal, *a*. [L.L. *morganatica*, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage; a dowry accepted in lieu of other claims; corrupted from G. *morgen-gabe*, lit. morning gift (A. Sax. *morgen-gaft*.)] Said of a kind of marriage between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank; called also a *left-handed marriage*, the offspring of which do not inherit the father's rank or possessions, but are considered legitimate in most other respects. — *Morganatically*, mor-ga-nat'-ikal, *adv*. — *Morganatically*, mor-ga-nat'-ikal, *adv*. In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

Morgay, mor'gá, *a*. [W. *morgi*, dog-fish — *mor*, the sea, and *ci*, dog.] The small spotted dog-fish; a small species of shark.

Morgue, morg, *a*. [Fr. Origin unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; especially used of such places in France.

Morbund, mor'-bund, *a*. L. *morbundus*, from *morior*, to die. **MOARAL**.] In a dying state.

Moril, mor'il, *a*. A kind of mushroom.

MORAL.

Moringa, mo-ring'ga, *a*. [From *muriago*, the name in Malabar.] The tree which yields the ben-nut and ben-oil.

Morion, mor'-on, *a*. [Fr. *morion*, from Sp. *morion*, a morion; origin doubtful.] A kind of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, and without beaver or visor.

Morisco, mo-ris'ko, *a*. [Sp. *morisco*, Moorish, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A name applied to the ancient Moorish population of Spain and to their language; a *morris-dance*.

Moring, Morting, mor'ling, mort'ling, *a*. [Fr. *mort*, dead, with dim. term. -*ling*.] A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

Mormon, mor'mon, *n*. [From the Book of *Mormon*, accepted by them as of divine origin, and said to have been made known to Joseph Smith by an angel.] A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith who practise polygamy, and have a complete hierarchical organization; they call themselves Latter-day Saints. — *Mormonism*, mor'-mon-izm, *n*. The religion or doctrines of the *Mormons*. — *Mormonite*, mor'-mon-it, *a*. A *Mormon*; a Latter-day Saint.

Mors, mor'-a, [Contr. from O.E. *morsen*, A. Sax. *morgen*, morning; whence also *mors* to die, *morsio*, dead; this root meaning to crush; grind, and being also that of *meat*, *mead*, *murder*, &c.] Subject to death; destined to die; deadly; destructive to life; causing death; fatal; incurring the penalty of death or divine condemnation; not *vanial* (mortal sin); human; belonging to man who is mortal. Colloquially applied

to periods of time felt to be long or tedious (ten mortal hours). — *a*. A being subject to death; a man; a human being. — **Mortality**, mor-tal'-i-ty. In the manner of a mortal; in a deadly manner or manner that must cause death. — **Mortality**, mor-tal'-i-ty, *n*. [L. *mortalitas*.] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of numbers in proportion to a population; humanity; human nature; the human race. — *Bills of mortality*, abstracts showing the numbers that have died during certain periods of time. — *Tables of mortality*, tables showing how many out of a certain number of persons of a given age will probably die successively in each year till the whole are dead.

Mortar, mor'ter, *n*. [From L. *mortarium*, also the matter pounded, mortar; Fr. *mortier*, a mortar, mortar; from root *mor* (as in *mors*); to grind or crush.] A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pulverized or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing shells, &c., and named from its resemblance to the above vessel; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls.

Mortgage, mor'gaj, *n*. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge; — the estate pledged becomes dead or entirely lost by failure to pay.] An assignment or conveyance of land or house property to a person as security for the payment of a debt due to him, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void; the deed by which this conveyance is effected. — *v.t.* — *mortgaged*, *mortgaging*. To grant or assign on mortgage; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt. — *Mor'gages*, mor-gaj'-e, *n*. The person to whom an estate is mortgaged. — *Mortgager*, mor'gaj'-er, *n*. The person who mortgages.

Mortice, mor'tis, *n*. **MOARIS**.

Mortify, mor'ti-fi, *v.t.* — *mortified*, *mortifying*. [Fr. *mortifier* — L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *ficio*, to make. **MOARAL**.] To affect with gangrene or mortification; to subdue or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous austerities; to humiliate; to chasten; to affect with vexation; *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. — *v.i.* To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to become gangrenous. — *Mortifying*, mor'ti-fi-ing, *p*. and *a*. Humiliating; causing chagrin. — *Mortifyingly*, mor'ti-fi-ing-ly, *adv*. In a mortifying manner. — **Mortification**, mor'ti-fi-ka'-shun, *n*. The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; med. the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive; gangrene; the subduing of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, &c.; humiliation or slight vexation; chagrin; *Scots law*, the disposal of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

Mortise, mor'tis, *n*. [Fr. *mortise*, a mortise; origin unknown.] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, or another piece, in order to fix the two together. — *v.t.* — *mortised*, *mortising*. To cut a mortise in; to join by tenon and mortise.

Mortise, mor'tis, *n*. **MOALLO**.

Mortmain, mor't-man, *n*. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] Law, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of a corporation; the holding of property more particularly by religious houses, which has been restricted by various statutes.

Mortuary, mor'th-ari, *n*. [L.L. *mortuarium*, from L. *mortuus*, dead, from *mori*, to die. **MORTAL**.] A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house. — *a*. Pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, mo-sai'k, mo-sai'kal, *n*. Relating to *Moses*, the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions. — *Mosaicism*, mo-sai'k-izm, *n*. The system propounded by *Moses*.

Mosaic, mo-sai'k, *n*. [Fr. *mosaïque*, from It. *mosaico*, *mosaico*, from L.G. *mosaikos*, belonging to the Muses, from *Mousa*, a

gleam.] The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twice at noon; in a more limited sense, the time beginning at break of day and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day or considerably later; *fig.* the first or early part (as of life). It is often used adjectively. — **Morning-land**, *n*. The East; a poetical name. — **Morning-star**, *n*. The planet Venus when it rises before the sun. — **Morning-tide**, *n*. A morning time; morning.

Morocco, mo-rok's, *a*. A fine kind of leather made from the skins of goats, first imported from Morocco, and extensively used in the binding of books, upholstering furniture, making ladies' shoes, &c.

Morone, mo-run', *n*. [From L. *morus*, a mulberry.] A deep crimson colour; the colour of the unripe mulberry.

Morose, mo-rus', *a*. [L. *morosus*, wayward, peevish, morose, from *mos*, *moris*, a custom, habit. **MOARAL**.] Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere. — *Morously*, mo-rus'-ly, *adv*. In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity. — *Moroseness*, mo-rus'-ness, *n*. The quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

Morosis, mo-rus'-is, *n*. [Gr. *moros*, foolish.] Med. stupidity; fatuity; idiocy.

Morpheus, mor'fus, *n*. [Gr. from *morphe*, form, from the forms he causes to appear to people in their dreams.] Greek myth. the god of sleep and dreams. — *Morphean*, mor'fe-an, *n*. Of or belonging to *Morpheus*.

Morphia, Morphine, mor'fi-a, mor'fin, *n*. [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.] The narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkaloid of a bitter taste, of medicinal value as an anodyne.

Morphology, mor-fol'o-ji, *n*. [Gr. *morphe*, form, and *logos*, description.] That department of science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals; the science of form in the organic world. — **Morphologic**, Morphological, mor-fol'o-ji'-kal, mor-fol'o-ji'-kal, *a*. Pertaining to morphology. — **Morphologically**, mor-fol'o-ji'-kal-ly, *adv*. In a morphological manner. — **Morphologist**, mor-fol'o-ji'-st, *n*. One versed in morphology. — **Morphonomy**, mor-fon'o-mi, *n*. [Gr. *morphe*, form, and *nomos*, law.] Biol. the laws of organic formation or configuration.

Morris, Morris, mor'-is, *n*. [Fr. *morisque*, from Sp. *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A dance borrowed from the Moors, or in imitation of their dances; a fantastic dance formerly practised in England, as in the May games. — *Nine men's morris*, an old game played with nine stones, placed in holes cut in the turf, and moved alternately as at draughts. — **Morris-dance**, *n*. A *morris*.

Morrow, mor's, *n*. [MOARING.] The day next after the present or after any day specified. — *Good morrow*, good morning, a term of salutation. — *To-morrow*, on the morrow; next day.

Morse, mors, *n*. [Fr. from Dan. *mar*, the sea, and *ros*, a horse.] The walrus.

Morse-alphabet, mors, *n*. [After its inventor, Professor Morse, of Massachusetts.] A system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages; any system on the same principle, as carried out by long and short blasts of a steam-whistle, &c.

Morsel, mor'sel, *n*. [O. Fr. *morsel* (Fr. *morselle*, from L.L. *morsellus*, a dim. from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordio*, *morsure*, to bite; allied to G. *schmerz*, pain.)] A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a fragment; a little piece in general.

Mort, mort, *n*. [Fr. *mort*, death. **MOARAL**.] A flourish sounded at the death of game.

Mortal, mor'tal, *a*. [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death; same root as *MOR*.] *v.t.* *v.t.* to die, *morsio*, dead; this root meaning to crush; grind, and being also that of *meat*, *mead*, *murder*, &c.] Subject to death; destined to die; deadly; destructive to life; causing death; fatal; incurring the penalty of death or divine condemnation; not *vanial* (mortal sin); human; belonging to man who is mortal. Colloquially applied

Mosaic. A term applied to inlaid work formed by little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, cut, and disposed on a ground of cement in such a manner as to form designs, and to imitate the colours and gradations of painting.—*Mosaic gold*, an alloy of copper and zinc, called also *ormolu*.—*Mosaicical*, *mō-sā'-kal*, *a*. Same as *Mosaic*.—*Mosaically*, *mō-sā'-kal-ly*, *adv*. In the manner of mosaic work.—*Mosaicist*, *mō-sā'-sist*, *a*. One who makes mosaics.

Mosasaurus. *Mosasaurus, mō-sā-sū-rus, mō-sā-sū-rus, a*. [L. *Mosa*, the river Meuse or Mosas, and (*G. saurus*, the lizard.) A gigantic fossil reptile of the cretaceous formation, and first found in the Maestricht beds.

Moschatel. *mos'ka-tel, a*. [Fr. *moscatella*, from L. *L. muscatus*, having the odour of musk. Musc.] A plant of the temperate regions, with pale green flowers which smell like musk.

Mosses. *mō-sēz, a*. A species of white French and German wine, so named from the river Moselle.

Moslem. *mōs'lem, a*. [Ar. *Moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer, from *salama*, to resign one's self to God.] A Muhammadan or Mohammedan.—*Mohammedan*, *Moslim*, *mōs'lim, a*, and *a*. Same as *Moslem*.

Mosasaurus. *MOSASAURUS.*

Mosque. *mōsk, a*. [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Sp. *mezquita*, from Ar. *masjid*, the place of adoration, from *asjad*, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

Mosquito. *mōs-kē'tō, a*. [Sp. and Pr. *mosquito*, dim. from *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name applied to several species of gnat-like flies, common in many regions, and which are very annoying from their severe bites.—*Mosquito nets* or *curtains*, of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by mosquitoes upon persons reposing or asleep.

Moss. *mōs, a*. [D. O.G. *moos*, G. *moos*, Sw. *mossa*, Icel. *moosi*, A. Sax. *mōsa*, G. *moos*, moss, a bog. Cog. L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. *moschos*, a sprout or tender shoot.] A name common to many cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow leaves; also a name of various lichens; a bog; a place where peat is found.—*v.t.* To cover with moss.—*Mossy*, *mōs'y, a*. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss; like moss.—*Mossiness*, *mōs'i-ness, a*. The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss.—*Moss-agate*, *a*. A kind of agate having internally a moss-like appearance.—*Moss-capped*, *a*. Capped or covered with moss.—*Moss-clad*, *a*. Clad or covered with moss.—*Moss-grown*, *a*. Overgrown with moss.—*Moss-land*, *a*. Land abounding in peat-moss.—*Moss-rose*, *a*. A beautiful variety of moss, so named from the calyx being covered with a moss-like growth.—*Moss-trooper*, *a*. One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns, from the mosses so common on the borders.

Most. *mōst, a*, superl. of *more*. [A. Sax. *moest*, for *mōt-est*, superl. of old positive *mo*, more; Goth. *moists*, Icel. *mōstr*, D. and Dan. *moest*, G. *meist*. Monx.] Greatest in any way; with singular nouns (*most wisdom*, *most need*, &c.); greatest in number; amounting to a considerable majority; with plurals (*most men*; *most sorts of learning*);—*adv*. In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative.—*The Most High*, the Almighty.—*a*. The greatest or greater number; the majority; in this case plural; greatest amount or advantage; utmost extent, degree, effect, &c.; often with *the*, and in this sense singular.—*At most* or *at the most*, at furthest; at the utmost extent.—*Mostly*, *mōst'ly, adv*. For the most part; chiefly; mainly.

Mot. *mō, a*. [Fr. *mot*, a word, a motto, L. L. *mutum*, from L. *mutio*, to mutter.] A pithy or witty saying; a bon-mot.

Mote. *mōt, a*. [A. Sax. *moet*, a mote; comp. D. *moet*, dust, sweepings.] A small par-

ticle; a mere atom; anything proverbially small.

Motet. *mō-tet, mō-tet', a*. [Fr. *motet*, from It. *motetto*, a dim. of *motto*. Monro.] *Mus*, a sacred cantata; a choral composition, usually of a sacred character.

Moth. *mōth, a*. [A. Sax. *moththe*; D. *moet*, Icel. *moði*, G. *motte*, Sw. *moät*, a moth.] The name of numerous lepidopterous insects allied to the butterflies, but seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night; the clothes-moth, the caterpillar of which is notoriously destructive to woollen materials, furs, skins, &c.—*Mothy*, *mōth'y, a*. Full of moths; eaten by moths.

Moth-eat. *v.t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.—*Moth-eaten*, *a*. Eaten by moths or rather their larvae.

Mother. *muv'ēr, a*. [A. Sax. *moðer*, D. *moeder*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *moðir*, G. *mueter*, Ir. *matair*, Gael. *mothair*, L. water, Gr. *metēr*, Skr. *mātā*, *mātār*, Per. *madēr*; from root *ma* to bring forth, the term, as in *father*, denoting an agent.] A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; that which has produced anything; source of anything; general designation of a mother; address to elderly females; an abbess or other female holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.—*Mother Carey's chicken*, a name given by sailors to the storm-petrel.—*a*. Native; natural (*mother wit*); giving birth or origin; originating (*mother country*).—*Mother-church*, *a*. An original or oldest church; the metropolitan church of a diocese.—*Mother-country*, *a*. A country which has sent out colonies, in relation to its colonies; a country as the mother or producer of anything.—*Motherhood*, *muv'ēr-hūd, a*. The state of being a mother.—*Mother-in-law*, *a*. The mother of one's husband or wife.—*Motherless*, *muv'ēr-less, a*. Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother.—*Motherliness*, *muv'ēr-li-ness, a*. Quality of being motherly.—*Motherly*, *muv'ēr-ly, a*. Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender and affectionate.—*Mother-naked*, *a*. [Comp. G. *mutter-nackt*.] Stark naked; naked as at birth.—*Mother-of-pearl*, *a*. The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts. Called also *Nacre*.—*Mother-tongue*, *a*. One's native language; a language to which other languages owe their origin.—*Mother-wort*, *a*. A saline solution from which crystals have been obtained by evaporation. Termed also *Mother-liquor*, *Mother-lye*.—*Mother-wit*, *a*. Native wit; common-sense.

Mother. *muv'ēr, a*. [L.G. *moder*, D. *moeder*, Dan. *moeder*, G. *mueter*—*drög*, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *moed*.] A thick slimy substance that gathers in liquors, particularly vinegar.—*v.t.* To become mothery.—*Mothery*, *muv'ēr'y, a*. Containing mother; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

Motif. *mō-tifik, a*. [L. *motus*, motion, and *facto*, to make.] Producing motion.—*Motile*, *mō'til, a*. Having inherent power of motion, as certain organs of plants.—*Motility*, *mō-ti-li'ty, a*. Capability of motion.

Motion. *mō'shon, a*. [L. *motio*, *motiois*, from *moove*, *mutum*, to move. Movz.] The act or process of changing place; the passing of a body from one place to another; opposed to *rest*; the power of moving; a single act of motion; a movement; movement of the mind or soul; internal impulse; proposal made; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting; *med. evacuation of the intestines*; *alvine discharge*.—*v.t.* and *f.* To make a significant motion or gesture for guidance, as with the hand or head.—*Motionless*, *mō'shon-less, a*. Wanting motion; being at rest.

Motive. *mō'tiv, a*. [Fr. *motif*, a motive, L. L. *motivus*, moving, from L. *moove*, *mutum*, to move. Movz.] That which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will; cause; object; inducement; prevailing design; the theme

or leading subject in a piece of music; the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.—*a*. Causing motion.—*Motive power* or *force*, the power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it.—*v.t.* To supply a motive to or for; to prompt.—*Motiveless*, *mō'tiv-less, a*. Having no motive or aim.—*Motivity*, *mō'tiv-ē-ty, a*. The power of producing motion.

Motley. *mō'tli, a*. [W. *moedie*, a changing colour, a motley colour—*mod*, change, and *lie*, a stain, a hue; or akin to *mutie*.] Consisting of different colours; parti-coloured (a *motley coat*); exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous (a *motley style*).—*a*. A dress of various colours: the usual dress of a domestic fool.

Motor. *mō'tēr, a*. [L. a mover, from *moove*, to move.] That which imparts motion; a prime mover.—*a*. Imparting motion.—*Motor car*, a car that carries its own propelling power.—*Motorial*, *mō'tēr-ē-ly, a*. Giving motion.

Mottle. *mō'tl, a*. [O. Fr. *matellé*, clothed, curdled; probably from the German; comp. Fr. *g. matie*, curds.] A blotched or spotted sort of furze as seen in woods employed in cabinet work when polished.—*v.t.* To mark with spots, or blotches as if mottled.—*Mottled*, *mō't'ld, p. and a*. Spotted; marked with blotches of colour, as some kinds of cabinet wood.

Motte. *mō'tō, a*. [It. *motto*, Fr. *mot*, a word, from L. L. *mutum*, a word, from L. *mutio*, to mutter.] A short pithy sentence or phrase, or even a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward.

Mould. *mōld, a*. [A. Sax. *moelde*, mould, earth, dust; Icel. *moeld*, Dan. *moeld*, D. *moelde*, *moelde*, mould, earth; also Dan. *moel*, D. *moel*, mold, mould, mouldiness, from root seen in Goth. *moan*, L. *mois*, to grind, the root of *moel* (comp. *grind* and *ground*).] Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; mudiness or mildew; a minute fungoid or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially such as appears on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c.; dust from incipient decay.—*v.t.* To cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil.—*v.t.* To become mouldy.—*Mouldiness*, *mōld'i-ness, a*. The state of being mouldy.—*Mouldy*, *mōld'y, a*. Overgrown with mould; mildewy; musty; fusty; decaying.

Mould. *mōld, a*. [Fr. *moelle*, malle (with *d* added), also *moelle*, from L. *mollius*, dim. of *moles*, a measure. Monx.] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; a hollow tool for producing a form by percussion or compression; cast; form; shape; character.—*v.t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion.—*Mouldable*, *mōld'a-bl, a*. Capable of being moulded or formed.—*Mould-board*, *a*. The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the furrow.—*Mould-candle*, *a*. A candle formed in a mould.—*Moulder*, *mōld'ēr, a*. One who moulds; one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.—*Moulding*, *mōld'ing, a*. Something cast in a mould; a general term applied to the varieties of outline or contour given to cornices, bases, door or window jambs, lintels, &c.—*Moulding-plane*, *a*. A plane used in forming mouldings.—*Moulding-sand*, *a*. A mixture of sand and loam for moulds in a foundry.

Moulder. *mōld'ēr, v.t.* [From *mould*, earth, mudiness; lit. to turn to mould.] To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles; to crumble; to perish.—*v.t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

Moulin. *mō-lān, a*. [Fr. *moülin*, L. L. *molinus*, from L. *mola*, a mill.] A deep cylindrical hole in a glacier, formed by a rill on its surface draining into it.—*Moulin-*

Fate, far, fat, fall; mō, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, move; tabe, tuh buil;

oil, pound; a, Sc. abime—tōe Fr. a.

age, mo'lin-aj, n. [Fr. *moulinage*.] The twisting and doubling of raw silk.
Moult, molt, v.t. [O. E. *moote*, *moote* (the t having intruded as in *could*), like *D. moeden*, O. L. G. *moeden*, from *L. moedo*, *moedari*, to change. *M. w.*] To shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals do; to cast commonly used of birds, but also of crabs, serpents, &c.—v.t. To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c.—n. The act of moulting; the shedding or changing of feathers.
Mound, mound, n. [A. Sax. and G. *mund*, a defence; same root as *moand*.] An elevation of earth, generally artificial; a rampart; a hillock or knoll.—v.t. To fortify or inclose with a mound.—*Mound* birds, n. *MEGALOPTERA*.
Mound, mound, n. [Fr. *monde*, from *L. mundus*, the world.] The ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king.
Mount, mount, n. [A. Sax. *mund*, Fr. *mont*, from *L. mons*, *montis*, a hill, from root seen in *eminent*, *prominent*.] A hill; a mountain; now chiefly poetical, or used in proper nouns, as Capable Vesuvius, *Mount Sinai*; a bulwark for offence or defence (O. T.); the cardboard or other material on which a picture or drawing is mounted or fixed; the setting of a gem or something similar; the opportunity or means of riding on horseback.—v.t. [Fr. *monter*, from *mont*, a hill.] To rise on high; to go up; to ascend; to be built to a great altitude; to get on or upon anything, especially to get on horseback; to amount; to reach in value.—v.t. To raise aloft; to ascend; to climb up to or upon; to place one's self upon (a throne or the like); to furnish with a horse or horses; to put on or cover with something necessary, useful, or ornamental (to *mount* a map on cloth); to prepare for use; to carry or be furnished with (a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon).—To *mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.—*Mount-able*, *mount-able*, n. Capable of being mounted.—*Mounter*, *mount-er*, n. One that mounts.—*Mounting*, *mounting*, n. The act of ascending; that with which an article is mounted or set off, or finished for use, as the setting of a gem, the furnishings of a sword, of harness, cardboard on which a picture is pasted, &c.
Mountain, mountain, n. [O. Fr. *montagne*, *montagne*, Fr. *montagne*, from *L. L. montanus*, *montanus*, from *L. mons*, *montis*, a mountain. *M. w.*] A huge mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an elevated mass higher than a hill; something very large or great.—*The Mountain*, the extreme democratic party in the first French revolution, who occupied the highest benches in the National Convention.—a. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.—*Mountain-ash*, n. A British tree, with white-flowered compound panicles, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere; the rowan-tree.—*Mountain-barometer*, n. A barometer for measuring the heights of mountains.—*Mountain-blue*, n. A native carbonate of copper, liable to change to green if mixed with oil.—*Mountain-bramble*, n. The wild-cat.—*Mountain-oak*, *Mountain-leather*, n. A white or gray variety of asbestos.—*Mountain-ash*, n. A name for Scotch, and more especially Highland whisky.—*Mountaineer*, *mountain-er*, n. An inhabitant of a mountainous district; a climber of mountains.—v.t. To practise the climbing of mountains; used in present participle and verbal noun.—*Mountain-lax*, n. A species of asbestos; amianthus.—*Mountain-green*, n. A carbonate of copper malachite.—*Mountain-limestone*, n. *Geol.* A series of marl-like limestone strata, immediately below the coal-measures and above the old red-sandstone in England; carboniferous limestone.—*Mountain-meal*, n. *Berry-meal*, under *Berry*.—*Mountainous*, *mountain-ous*, a. Full of mountains; diversified by many mountains; large as a mountain; huge.—*Mountainousness*, *mountain-ousness*, n.—*Mount-*

tain-ous, n. A mineral of a pale brownish-black colour, and having a soapy feel.
Mountebank, *mount-ti-bank*, n. [It. *montebanco*, *montebanco*—*montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.] One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack doctor; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.—v.t. To gull (*mountebank*), *mountebankism*, *mount-ti-bang-ker-i*, *mount-ti-bang-ism*, n. The practices of a mountebank; quackery.
Mour, *morn*, v.t. [A. Sax. *morwan*—*loel*, *morra*, O. H. G. *morran*, Goth. *maurman*, to grieve; root same as in *murmur*.] To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; to wear the dress or appearance of grief.—v.t. To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail.—*Mourner*, *mour-ner*, n. One that mourns; one that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.—*Mourafal*, *mourful*, a. Expressing sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief; doleful; causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; sorrowful; feeling grief.—*Mourafally*, *mourful-ly*, *ade*. In a mournful manner; dolefully; sorrowfully; sadly.—*Mourafalness*, *mourful-ness*, n. The state or character of being mournful.—*Mourning*, *mourning*, n. The act of expressing grief; lamentation; the dress or customary habit worn by mourners.—a. Employed to express grief (a *mourning* ring).—*Mourning-coach*, n. A coach for a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses.
Mous, *mous*, a. pl. *Mice*, *mis* [A. Sax. *mujs*, pl. *mujs* (like *ljos*, louse, lice); *loel*, *mujs*, Dan. *mujs*, D. *mujs*, G. *mujs*; cog. *L. mus*, Gr. *mys*, Per. *mas*, Skr. *masa*, mouse.] A well-known small rodent quadruped that infests dwelling-houses, granaries, fields, &c.; a name of various allied animals; a term of endearment.—v.t. (*mous*)—*moused*, *mousing*. To hunt for or catch mice.—*Mouse-buttock*, *Mouse-piece*, n. Part of a hind quarter of beef below the round, or immediately above the knee-joint.—*Mouse-ear*, n. A name given to various plants whose leaves resemble the ear of a mouse in shape, &c.—*Mouse-hole*, n. The hole of a mouse; a hole used by mice; a very small hole or entrance.—*Mouser*, *mou-er*, n. One that catches mice; a cat good at catching mice.—*Mouse-trap*, n. A trap for catching mice.—*Mousing*, *mou-sing*, a. Given to or engaged in catching mice.
Mousseline, *mo-si-en*, n. [Fr.] *Muslin*.—*Mousseline-de-laine*, *Muslin-de-laine*, under *Muslin*.
Moustache, *mus-tash*, n. [Fr. *moustache*, It. *moustaccio*, from Gr. *mys*, *myx*, the upper lip, the beard upon it.] The hair on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip; often spoken of as plural.—*Moustached*, *mus-tash-t*, p. and a. Provided with or wearing a moustache.
Mouth, mouth, n. pl. *Mouths*, *mou-uz*. [A. Sax. *muith*—*loel*, *muith*, *muith*, Sw. *mun*, Dan. and G. *mund*, D. *mond*, Goth. *mundis*—*mouth*, like *tooth*, *sooth*, &c., this word has lost an n before the s.] The aperture in the head of an animal through which food is received and voice uttered; the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips; the cavity within the lips; the opening of anything hollow, as of a pitcher or other vessel; the entrance to a cave, pit, or den, the opening of a well, &c.; the part of a river, creek, &c., by which it joins with the ocean or any large body of water.—*To make a mouth* or *to make mouths*, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face, as in derision.—*Down in the mouth*, chapfallen; dejected; mortified.—*To give mouth to*, to utter; to express.—v.t. (*mou-uz*). To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to seize or shake with the mouth.—v.t. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make wry faces; to grimace (*Tenn.*).—*Mouth-er*, *mou-er*, n. Having a mouth of this or that kind; used in composition (*fool-mouthed*).—*Mouther*, *mou-ther*, n. One who mouths; an affected declaimer.—*Mouthful*, *mouth-ful*, n. As much as the

month contains at once; a small quantity.—*Mouthpiece*, *mouth-pie*, n. The part of a musical instrument that is applied to the mouth; a tube by which a cigar is held in the mouth while being smoked; one who speaks on behalf of others.
Move, *mov*, v.t.—*moved*, *moving*. [O. Fr. *mover*, *mou-er*, Mod. Fr. *mouvoir*, from *L. movere*, *motum*, to move; seen also in *remove*, *motion*, *emotion*, *motive*, *moment*, *remote*, *promote*, *motile*, &c.] To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture; to set in motion; to stir; to excite into action; to influence; to prevail on; to rouse or excite the feelings of; to make an impression on; to affect, usually with tender feelings; to touch; to stir up; to awaken (laughter, terror); to offer formally, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly; *cheat*, *draught*, &c., to change the position of (a piece) in the regular course of play.—v.t. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go; to walk; to carry or bear one's self; to change residence; to take action; to begin to act; *cheat*, *draught*, &c., to change the position of one of the pieces in the course of play.—a. Proceeding; action taken; the moving of a piece in playing chess, &c.—*To be on the move*, to be stirring about.—*Movable*, *moveable*, *mo-va-ble*, a. [O. Fr. *moveable*, *moveable*.] Capable of being moved; changing from one time to another (a *moveable* feast, that is a feast or festival like Easter, the time for holding which varies within certain limits).—a. Any part of a man's goods capable of being moved; pl. goods, wares, commodities, furniture.—*Movableness*, *Moveableness*, *Mo-va-ble-ness*, *mo-va-ble-ness*, n. The state or quality of being movable.—*Movably*, *moveably*, *mo-va-ble-ly*, *ade*. In a movable manner or state.—*Movless*, *mo-ve-less*, a. Incapable of being moved; fixed.—*Movement*, *mov-ment*, n. Act of moving; course or process of change; motion; an individual act of motion; a gesture; an agitation set on foot by one or more persons for the purpose of bringing about some result desired; *music*, motion or progression in time, also a detached and independent portion of a composition; the train of wheel-work in a watch or clock.—*Mover*, *mov-er*, n. One who or that which gives motion; one who or that which is in motion; one that offers a motion in an assembly.—*Moving*, *mov-ing*, p. and a. Causing to move or act; impelling; exciting the feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.—*Moving force*, in *mech-* physics considered with reference to the effect or momentum it produces.—*Moving-ly*, *mov-ing-ly*, *ade*. In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings; pathetically.—*Movingness*, *mov-ing-ness*, n.
Mow, *mo*, v.t.—*mowed* (*pres.*) *mowed* or *mown* (*pp.*) [A. Sax. *moedan*; akin *loel*, *migr*, *mu-er*, a swathe; Dan. *mo*, D. *moeyen*, G. *mahen*, to mow; allied to *L. molo*, Gr. *amos*, to mow. *Meadow* is from this root.] To cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine (to *mow* grass); to cut the grass from (to *mow* a meadow); to cut down (men, &c.) indiscriminately or in great numbers or quantity.—a. To cut grass; to use the scythe or mowing-machine.—*Mower*, *mo-er*, n. One who mows; a mowing-machine.—*Mowing-machine*, n. An agricultural machine employed to cut down grass, clover, grain, &c.
Mow, *mo*, n. [A. Sax. *mo-uz*, a heap, a mow, N. *moys*, *mo-uz*, a heap of hay.] A pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn; the part of a barn where they are packed.—v.t. To put or pile in a mow.
Mow, *mo*, n. [From Fr. *mo-uz*, a wry face; comp. *D. mo-uz*, a mow.] A wry face.—v.t. To make mouths.
Moza, *mo-ka*, n. [Chinese.] A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of certain plants, used for the gout, &c., by burning it on the skin; any substance used in this way as a counter-irritant.—*Mozaribation*, *mo-ka-rib-ation*, n. *Med.* Counterirritation by means of a moza.
Mucedine, *mo-ke-din*, n. [L. *mucedo*, *mouid*.] A sort of fungus forming moulds

and mildews. — Mucedinous, mū-sed'i-nus, *a. Bot.* having the character of mould or mildew.

Much, much, *a.* more and most serve as its comparative and superlative. [Shortened form of *much*, *much*, *much*, from *A. Sax.* *muoh*, *muoh*, *muoh*, *muoh*, many; akin *Icel.* *muoh*, *muoh*, *muoh*, *muoh*, great; *akin* *Goth.* *muoh*, *O.H.G.* *muoh*; same root as *L.* *muohus*, *great*, *E. may*, *Macawritun*, *May*.] Great in quantity or amount; abundant; used with singular nouns (*much* food, seed, water, money, &c.). — *adv.* In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly; used especially with comparatives and past participles (*much* better, larger, sooner surprised, &c.); nearly (*much* as it was). — *Much* about the same, nearly equal. — A great quantity; a great deal; equivalent to an adjective with a noun omitted, and often qualified by *too*, *as*, and *so*. — *Muchness*, *muchness*, *n.* State of being much; quantity.

Mucilage, mū-si-lā'j, *a.* [*L.* *mucus*, *mucus*, and *facio*, to make.] Generating mucus — *Muciform*, mū-si-lā'j, *n.* *Med.* having the character of resembling mucus. — **Mucilage**, mū-si-lā'j, *n.* [*L.* *mucilage*, from *mucus*, slime, mucus.] A gummy vegetable matter contained in gum tragacanth, many seeds, roots, &c.; a solution in water of gummy matter of any kind. — **Mucilaginous**, mū-si-lā'j-i-us, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; slimy;ropy; soft, and slightly viscid. — **Mucilaginousness**, mū-si-lā'j-i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being mucilaginous.

Muciparous, mū-si-p'ā-rus, *a.* [*L.* *mucus*, slime, and *pario*, to produce.] Secreting or producing mucus.

Muck, muk, *n.* [From *Icel.* *myki*, *Dan.* *wog*, dung (whence *mudding*, midden).] Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and rotten vegetable matter; something mean, vile, or filthy. — *vt.* To manure with muck; to remove muck from. — **Muck-worm**, *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser; a mean sordid wretch.

Muck, muk, *n.* A blundering corruption of *Avuca*.

Mucous, **Mucose**, **Mucosity**. Under **Mucus**. — **Mucronate**, mū-kro-nāt, *a.* [*L.* *mucronatus*, from *mucro*, a sharp point.] *Bot.* and *zool.* narrowed to a point; terminating in a sharp point. — **Mucronately**, mū-kro-nāt-i-lý, *adv.* In a mucronate manner.

Mucus, mū-kus, *n.* [*L.* *mucus*, from the nose; akin *mucro*, to wipe the nose; *mucilage*.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend; *bot.* gummy matter soluble in water. — **Mucous**, **Mucose**, mū-kus, mū-kōe, *a.* [*L.* *mucosus*.] Pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy;ropy; secreting a slimy substance. — **Mucous membrane**, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus. — **Mucousness**, **Mucosity**, mū-kus-nes, mū-kōe-si-ti, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

Mud, mud, *n.* [Allied to *L.G.* *mod*, *mudda*, *D.* *modder*, *Dan.* *mudder*, *Sw.* *modd*, *mud*, mire; *Icel.* *mud*, dust; *E.* *mother*, slimy sediment. *Muddle* is a derivative.] Wet and soft earth or earthy matter as in a puddle; sediment from turbid waters; mire. — **Mud wall**, a wall built of mud or clay, rendered firm by drying. — *vt.* — **Mudd**, **mudding**. To soil with mud; to muddy. — **Muddily**, mud'li, *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly; obscurely; confusedly. — **Muddiness**, mud'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being muddy. — **Muddy**, mud'i, *a.* Abounding in mud; foul with mud; turbid; miry; cloudy in mind; confused; stupid; obscure; wanting in perspicuity. — *vt.* — **Muddied**, **mudding**. To soil with mud; to dirty; to make turbid; to cloud or make dull. — **Muddy-brained**, **Muddy-headed**, *a.* Of a dull understanding; stupid. — **Mud-eel**, *n.* The siren, a species of amphibian. — **Mud-fish**, *n.* The lepidostren. — **Mud-lark**, *n.* One who cleans sewers; one who fishes up matters from the mud on the banks of tidal rivers. — **Mud-sill**, *n.* The base or lowest sill

of a structure, as of a bridge, at the bottom of a river, &c. — **Mud-turtle**, *n.* A name of the soft tortoise and terrapin.

Muddle, mud'l, *vt.* — **muddled**, **muddling**. [Freq. from *mud*.] To make foul, turbid, or muddy; to intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; to bring into a state of confusion; to make a mess of. — *vt.* To become muddy; to be in a confused state. — *n.* A mess; dirty confusion; intellectual confusion; bewilderment. — **Muddled**, mud'ld, *p.* and *a.* Made turbid or muddy; stupefied; confused. — **Muddle-headed**, *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish.

Muezzin, Muezzin, mu-ed'zin, mu-ed'in, *n.* [*Ar.* *muezzin*, from *assawa*, to inform, from *assawa*, to hear.] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim from the balcony of a minaret the summons to prayers five times a day. — **Muff**, muf, *n.* [*Dan.* *muff*, *D.* *mof*, *L.G.* *muffs*, *muff*, *G.* *muff*, a muff, akin to *O.H.G.* *moussa*, *D.* *mouss*, a long sleeve; comp. also *D.* *mof*, a clown, *muff*, musty, silly, doting. Hence *muff*.] A cylindrical cover, usually made of fur, into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm; a soft, useless fellow; a mean, poor spirited person (colloq.). — **Muffated**, muf'et'ed, *a.* A small muf worn over the wrist; a wrist-band of fur or worsted worn by ladies. — **Muffin**, mufin, *n.* [Probably from *muff*, on account of its softness.] A light round spongy cake. — **Muffin-cap**, *n.* A hat woolen cap.

Muffle, muf'l, *vt.* — **muffled**, **muffling**. [*O.E.* also *muffe*, akin to *muff*; comp. *D.* *mogel*, a muff; *Fr.* *moufle*, a mitten.] To enfold or wrap up so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; to wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; to deaden the sound of (to muffle an ear or a drum); to restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; to put to silence; *fig.* to wrap up or envelop; to involve. — *n.* [*Fr.* *moufle*, a kind of glove, a chemical vessel.]

An arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, and made to be placed over cupels in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes; a pulley-block containing several sheaves. — **Muffled**, muf'ld, *p.* and *a.* Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; treated so as to deaden the sound (as when an ear is wrapped with a mat at the rowlock); dulled or deadened; applied to sound. — **Muffling**, muf'ling, *n.* A wrapper for muffing or enveloping the neck, and often also the face; a stuffed glove for lunatics. — **Muffle**, muf'l, *n.* [*Fr.* *moufle*, from *G.* *muff*, an animal with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

Mufti, **Muftee**, muf'ti, muf'tē, *n.* [*Ar.* *mufti*, from *af*, to judge, to give a decision.] The chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans; a doctor of Mohammedan law; an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers of duty; civilian dress.

Mug, mug, *n.* [*N.* *mugge*, a ewer, a mug; *Sw.* *mugg*, an earthen cup; *Ir.* *mugua*, a mug.] A familiar name for an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a jug.

Mug, mug, *n.* [Perhaps a Gypsy word — *Skr.* *mukha*, the face.] The face or mouth; a grimace. [*Slang.*]

Muggy, **Muggish**, mug'g, mug'ish, *a.* [*Prov.* *E.* *mug*, mire; *Icel.* *mugga*, mugginess, drizzle; comp. *Gael.* *mugach*, cloudy; *W.* *mug*, smoke.] Damp and close; said of the atmosphere or weather; warm and humid; moist; mouldy.

Mugwort, mug'wert, *n.* [*A.* *Sax.* *mugwort*, *lit.* *mug*, *wort*.] A common British species of wormwood.

Mulatto, mū-lat'tō, *n.* [*Sp.* *mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule; *Port.* *mulato*.] A person that is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. — **Mulattress**, mū-lat'tres, *n.* A female mulatto.

Mulberry, mul'ber-i, *n.* [For *murrberry*; *A.* *Sax.* *mirberis*, a mulberry, also *mir-wér*, from *L.* *morus*, a mulberry-tree.] The berry or fruit of a well-known tree, and also the tree itself cultivated from a

remote period for silk-worm rearing — **Mulberry-faced**, *a.* Having the face spotted as if with mulberry stains.

Mulch, mulsh, *n.* [Akin to *muls* in *A.* *Sax.* *moleman*, to rot, *G.* *mulach*, *mo/ach*, rotten; *D.* *moleman*, to moulder.] Straw dung in a somewhat moist state, but not rotten, used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c. — *vt.* To cover with mulch.

Mule, mūlt, *n.* [*L.* *mula*, *mulla*, *a.* fine.] A fine or penalty imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine. — *vt.* To punish by fine or forfeiture; to punish by depriving; to deprive (to mule a person, or in *2000*). — **Mulctuary**, mūlt'ū-ā-ri, *a.* Consisting of a pecuniary penalty.

Mule, mūl, *n.* [*A.* *Sax.* *mūl*, *Fr.* *mule*, from *L.* *mulus*, a mule.] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass; also any animal produced by a mixture of different species, a hybrid; a hybrid plant; a spinning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a conjunction of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves. — **Mule-driver**, *n.* A driver of mules; a muleteer. — **Mule-spinner**, *n.* One who spins on a mule. — **Mule-steer**, mūl-ē-tēr, *n.* [*Fr.* *muletier*.] A mule-driver. — **Mulish**, mul'ish, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn. — **Mulishly**, mul'ish-ly, *adv.* In a mulish manner. — **Mulishness**, mul'ish-nes, *n.* Obstinacy or stubbornness.

Mulierity, mū-lī-eh'ri-ti, *n.* [*L.* *mulieritas*, from *mulieris*, womanly, womanish, from *mulier*, a woman.] Womanhood; purity in a female; womanishness; effeminacy; softness.

Mull, mul, *v.* [*Fr.* from the spurious participle *mullid* in *mullid*, *ate*, equivalent to *mullid*, *ate*, that is funeral, from *moult*, earth, the earth of the grave.] To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices (to mull wine). — **Muller**, mul'ēr, *n.* One who mulls; a vessel for mulling wine.

Mull, mul, *n.* [*Icel.* *mull*, a promontory; comp. also *Gael.* *maol*, a promontory, *maol*, bare or bald.] A term for a cape or promontory applied to various projecting parts of Scotland. — **Mull**, mul, *n.* [*L.G.* *mull*, *D.* *mud*, dust; *akin* *mould*.] Dust or rubbish; a muddle; a mess (colloq.).

Mull, mul, *n.* [*Hind.* *mūl-mūl*, *muslin* in *A.* thin, soft kind of muslin.]

Mullagataway, **Mulligataway**, mūl'a-ga-tā'wā, mūl'ig-a-tā'wā, *n.* [*Tamil* *mulligataway*, lit. pepper-water.] An East Indian curry-soup.

Mullein, **Mullein**, mul'ēn, *n.* [*A.* *Sax.* *molegn*; comp. *Dan.* *mōl*, a moth; one species is used to drive away moths.] The common name of a genus of wild plants used in domestic medicine.

Muller, mul'ēr, *n.* [*O.Fr.* *mouleur*, from *moudre*, *moultre* (*Fr.* *moutre*), *L.* *molare*, to grind, from *mola*, a millstone.] A sort of flat-bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments, &c.

Mullet, mul'ēt, *n.* [*Fr.* *mulet*, from *L.* *mullus*, the surmullet.] A name common to spiny-rayed fishes of two somewhat widely separate families, the gray mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets.

Mulligataway, **MULLAGATAWAY**.

Mullion, mul'yōn, *n.* [*For* *mullion*, a word equivalent to *Fr.* *moignon*, *Sp.* *mencion*, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery.] *Arch.* A vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture; also a division between the panels in wainscoting. — **Mullioned**, mul'yōnd, *a.* Having mullions.

Mulse, muls, *n.* [*L.* *mulsium* (*vinsum*), wine, understood,] sweetened wine. [*W.* blue boiled and mingled with honey.]

Mulish, mul'ish, *a.* Like a mule.

Multangular, mūl-tang-gū-lēr, *a.* [*L.* *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal. — **Multangularly**, mūl-tang-gū-lēr-ly, *adv.* In many angles. — **Multangularness**, mūl-tang-gū-lēr-nes, *n.*

Multanimous, mūl-tan'ti-mus, *a.* [*L.* *mul-*

tus, many, and *oesus*, mind.) Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; many-sided.

Multarticulate, *Multiarticulate*, *mult-artik-ū-lat*, *mult-artik-ū-lāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint.] Having many joints or articulations, as the legs of crustaceans.

Multicapular, *multi-kap-ū-lar*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *E. capulus*,] Having many capules; used especially in botany.

Multicarinatē, *multi-kar-ināt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *carina*, a keel.] Having many keel-like ridges.

Multicavatus, *multi-kāv-ū-s*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *cavus*, hollow.] Having many bores or cavities.

Multicapital, *multi-sip-l-tal*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] Having many heads.

Multicostate, *multi-kō-stāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *costa*, a rib.] Having many ribs; *bot.* having two or more diverging ribs; *sald.* of leaves.

Multicuspidate, *multi-kur-pi-dāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *cusps*, a point.] Having many cusps or points.

Multidentate, *multi-dēn-tāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes.

Multidigitate, *multi-dij-i-tāt*, a. Many-fingered; having many finger-like processes.

Multifarious, *multi-fā-ri-ū-s*, a. [*L. multifarius*, manifold—*multus*, many.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts. — **Multifariously**, *multi-fā-ri-ū-s-lī*, *adv.* In a multifarious way. — **Multifarioseness**, *multi-fā-ri-ū-s-nēs*, n.

Multifid, **Multifiduous**, *multi-fid*, *multi-fid-ū-s*, a. [*L. multifidus*—*multus*, many, and *fido*, to divide.] Cleft or cut by many divisions; *bot.* divided into several parts by clefts extending to about the middle (a *multifid* leaf).

Multiflorous, *multi-flō-rus*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *flōs*, *floris*, a flower.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

Multifol, *multi-fō-l*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *E. foli*,] Arch having more than five foils or divisions (a *multifol* arch).

Multiform, *multi-form*, a. [*L. multiformis*—*multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **Multiformity**, *multi-fō-rm-it-ē*, n. The state of being multiform.

Multijugous, **Multijugate**, *multi-jū-gus*, *multi-jū-gāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.] Consisting of many pairs.

Multilateral, *multi-lat-ēr-al*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *latus*, side.] Having many sides; polygonal.

Multilinear, **Multilinear**, *multi-līn-ē-al*, *multi-līn-ēr*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *līnē*, a line.] Having many lines.

Multilocular, *multi-lok-ū-lar*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *loculus*, a cell.] Having many cells, loculi, or compartments.

Multiloquence, *multi-lō-kwēs*, n. [*L. multus*, many, *loquor*, to speak.] Use of many words; talkativeness. — **Multiloquent**, *Multiloquous*, *multi-lō-kwēt*, *multi-lō-kwus*, a. Speaking much; talkative.

Multinomial, *multi-nō-mi-ni-al*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *nomen*, name.] *Alg.* a quantity consisting of several terms, in distinction from a *binomial*, *trinomial*, &c.

Multiparous, *multi-pā-rus*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *pario*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth.

Multipartite, *multi-pār-tit*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided—*pars*, a part.] Divided into several or many parts; *bot.* more deeply cleft than *multifid*.

Multipede, **Multiped**, *multi-ped*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal that has many feet, as a centipede.

Multiphase, *multi-fā-s*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *phāsis*, phase.] Showing many phases.

Multiple, *multi-pl*, a. [*Fr. multiple*, from *L. multiplex*—*multus*, many, and *term*, as in *triplex*.] Manifold; having many parts or divisions. — *n.* A number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; a common multiple

of two or more numbers containing each of them a certain number of times exactly (thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4; the least common multiple being the smallest number that will do this (thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4).

Multiplex, *multi-pleks*, a. [*L. multiplex*—*multus*, many, and stem of *phico*, to fold. *Plv*] Manifold; complex; *bot.* having petals lying over each other in folds. — **Multiplicable**, *multi-pli-kā-bl*, a. Capable of being multiplied. — **Multiplicable**, *multi-pli-kā-bl*, a. Multiplicable. — **Multiplicand**, *multi-pli-kānd*, n. [*L. multiplicandus*.] *Arith.* the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier. — **Multiplicator**, *multi-pli-kāt*, a. [*L. multiplicatus*.] Multiplier. — **Multiplication**, *multi-pli-kā-shon*, n. [*L. multiplicatio*, *multiplicatio*.] The act or process of multiplying; the state of being multiplied; *arith.* and *alg.* the operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed. — **Multiplication table**, a table containing the product of all the simple digits multiplied into each other, and onwards, to some assumed limit, as to 13 times 12. — **Multiplicative**, *multi-pli-kā-tiv*, a. Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply. — **Multiplicator**, *multi-pli-kāt*, n. A multiplier. — **Multiplicity**, *multi-pli-kā-tē*, n. [*L. multiplicitas*, from *multiplex*.] The state of being multiplex, numerous, or various; an extensive aggregate of individuals of the same kind; a great number. — **Multiplier**, *multi-pli-ēr*, n. One who or that which multiplies; the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; *teleg.* an instrument for increasing by repetition the intensity of the force of an electric current. — **Multiply**, *multi-pli-v*, *v. t.*—*multiplied*, *multipliy-ing*. [*Fr. multiplier*, from *L. multiplicare*, from *multiplex*.] To increase in number; to make more by natural reproduction or by addition; to make more numerous; *arith.* to add to itself any given number of times. — *v. i.* To grow or increase in number, or to become more numerous by reproduction; to extend; to spread. — **Multiplying-glass**, **Multiplying-lens**, n. A sort of lens or glass with a number of facets, causing one object to appear multiplied many times.

Multipotent, *multi-pō-tent*, a. [*L. multipotens*, *multipotentis*—*multus*, much, and *potens*, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

Multipresence, *multi-pres-ēns*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *E. presence*.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time. — **Multipresent**, *multi-pres-ēnt*, a. Having power of multipresence.

Multiradiate, *multi-rā-di-āt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *radius*, a ray.] Having many rays.

Multiramose, *multi-rā-mō-s*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *ramus*, a branch.] Having many branches.

Multisect, *multi-sekt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] Divided into many segments.

Multiserial, *multi-sē-ri-āl*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *series*, a row.] Having or arranged in many rows.

Multistiquous, *multi-sil-tkwus*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *siliqua*, a pod.] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

Multisonous, *multi-sō-nus*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Multispiral, *multi-spir-āl*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *spira*, a coil.] Having many spiral coils or convolutions.

Multistriate, *multi-strī-āt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *stria*, a streak.] Marked with many streaks or striae.

Multisulcate, *multi-sul-kāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *sulcus*, a furrow.] Having many furrows.

Multisyllable, *multi-sil-lā-bl*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *E. syllable*.] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

Multitubular, *multi-tū-bū-lar*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *E. tubular*.] Having many tubes (a *multitubular* boiler).

Multitude, *multi-tūd*, n. [*L. multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] The state of being many; a great number, collectively; a great many, indefinitely; a crowd or throng; a gathering of people.—*The multitude*, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage. — **Multitudinous**, *multi-tū-dī-nus*, a. Pertaining or belonging to a multitude; consisting of a multitude. — **Multitudinously**, *multi-tū-dī-nus-lī*, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner. — **Multitudinousness**, *multi-tū-dī-nus-nēs*, n.

Multivalve, **Multivalvular**, *multi-valv*, *multi-valv-ū-lar*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *E. valve*.] Having many valves (a *multivalve* shell). — **Multivalve**, n. An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces.

Multocular, *multi-ok-ū-lar*, a. [*L. multus*, many, *oculus*, eye.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

Mulum, *multi-um*, n. [*L. mulum in parvo*, much in little.] An extract of quassia and liquorice used in brewing for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

Multungulate, *multi-tuug-ū-lāt*, a. [*L. multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof.] Having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

Multure, *multi-ūr*, n. [*O. Fr. multure*, from *L. molitura*, a grinding, from *molo*, to grind.] The grinding of grain; *grist*; in Scotland, the fee given to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn.

Mum, *mun*, a. [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed, like *L. and Gr. mu*; *akiu mumbia*.] Silent; not speaking. Often used as an exclamation—be silent; hush.

Mum, *mun*, n. [*G. mummus*, from Christian *Mummus*, who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492.] A species of malt liquor used in Germany, made of wheat malt.

Mumble, *mun-bl*, *v. t.*—*mumbled*, *mumbled*. [*Fr. q. mumble*; like *D. mummelen*, Dan. *mumle*, *G. mummeln*, to mumble.] To mutter; to speak so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.—*v. i.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to chew gently, or to eat with a muttering sound.—**Mumbler**, *mumbler*, n. One that mumbles.—**Mumbly**, *mun-hing-lī*, *adv.* In a mumbly manner.

Mumbo-jumbo, *mun-bō-jūm-bō*, n. A god of certain negro tribes; any senseless object of popular idolatry.

Mumm, *munp*, v. t. [*Dutch or German origin*; comp. *G. mummern*, to mawk, *mumme*, a mask, *mummel*, a bugbear; *D. mummern*, to mawk, *moma*, a mask, whence *O. Fr. mowmer*, to mawk, *womoria*, mummy; originally perhaps to cover the face and cry *wow*, or similar sound.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.—**Mummer**, *mum-ēr*, n. A masker; a masked buffoon.—**Mummy**, *mum-ē-ri*, n. A making or masquerade; buffoonery; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade.—**Mumming**, *mum-ming*, n. A masking or masquerade.

Mummy, *mun-i*, n. [*Fr. momie*, *womis*, *Sp. momia* it. *mercuria*, from *Ar. mumiya*, from *mwm*, wax.] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of those taken from Egyptian tombs; a human body dried up and preserved either artificially or by accident; a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees; a sort of brown bituminous pigment.—*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or till senseless.—*v. t.* To embalm.—**Mummy-cloth**, n. The cloth in which mummies are swathed.—**Mummyfy**, *mun-i-fī*, *v. t.* To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.—**Mummification**, *mun-i-fī-kā-shon*, n. The act of mummifying; the process of becoming a mummy.—**Mummiform**, *mun-i-fō-m*, a. Resembling a mummy.

Mump, *munp*, v. t. [*An imitative word, allied to mumble and munch*.] To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness; to move the lips with the mouth closed; to nibble; to chew; to munch; to grin or make mouths; to implore alms; to play the beggar.—*v. i.* To munch or chew; to utter unintelligibly.—**Mumper**, *mump-ēr*, n. A beggar.

parts connected with literature, art, or science; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history.

Mush, *mush*, *n.* [U. Mus. pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. [American.]

Mush, *mush*, *n.* and *f.* [Fr. *mouseter*, from *mouche*, *L. musca*, a fly.] To nick or notch dress, trimmings, &c., round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.—**Mushing**, *mushing*, *n.* Mushed work.

Mushroom, *mush'rom*, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, from *mousse*, *L. muscus*, moss. Moss.] The common name of numerous fungi, especially such as are edible, a common species being well known as an ingredient in sauces; *sp.* an upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition of life; from the rapidity with which mushrooms grow.—**Mushrooms**, *mush'roms*, *n.* Pertaining to mushrooms; resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth.—**Mushroom-ketchup**, *n.* Ketchup made from mushrooms.—**Mushroom-spawn**, *n.* The reproductive matter or mycelium of mushrooms.

Musé, *mú'ik*, *n.* [Fr. *musique*, *L. musica*, from *Gr. mousiké* (*techné*, art, understood), music, art, culture. *Musé*, *n.*] A succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; melody or harmony; the science of harmonical sounds; the art of producing melody or harmony; the written or printed score of a composition.—**Chamber music**, compositions suitable for performance in a private room.—**Musical**, *mú'ikal*, *a.* Belonging to music; producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; harmonious; fond of or skilled in music.—**Musical glasses**, glass vessels on which music may be played by striking them.—**Musical-box**, *n.* A small instrument, having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.—**Musical-clock**, *n.* A clock which plays tunes at certain fixed times.—**Musically**, *mú'ikal-ly*, *adv.* In a musician's manner.—**Musicalness**, *mú'ikal-ness*, *n.*—**Musé-book**, *n.* A book containing music for the voice or instruments.—**Musicalian**, *mú'shi-an*, *n.* A person skilled in music; one that sings or performs on instruments of music.—**Music-master**, *n.* One who teaches music.—**Musé-stand**, *n.* A light frame for placing pieces of music on while being played.—**Musé-stool**, *n.* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument.

Musimon, *mú'si-món*, *n.* Same as *Moufflon*.

Musling, *Under Mus* (*vorli*).

Musk, *musk*, *n.* [Fr. *musc*, *L.* and *Sp. musco*, from *L. muscus*, musk, from *Per. musk*, musk; allied to *Skr. musaka*, a testicle.] A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk-deer, having a strong, peculiar, and highly diffusible odour, used as a perfume; a musky smell; a popular name for one or two plants.—**Musky**, *mú'ski*, *a.* Having the odour of musk.—**Muskiness**, *mú'ski-ness*, *n.* The quality of being musky; the scent of musk.—**Musk-ball**, *n.* A ball for the toilet, containing musk.—**Musk-beaver**, *n.* The musk-rat.—**Musk-deer**, *n.* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which has long tusks and yields the well-known perfume musk.—**Musk-duck**, *n.* A duck with a musky smell, often erroneously called the Muscovy-duck, a native of America.—**Musk-mallow**, *n.* A British plant, with a peculiar musky odour.—**Musk-melon**, *n.* A delicious and fragrant variety of melon.—**Musk-ox**, *n.* A kind of small hardy ox which inhabits the extreme north of North America, and smells strongly of musk.—**Musk-pear**, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.—**Musk-plum**, *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.—**Musk-rat**, *n.* An American rodent allied to the beaver, which smells of musk in summer; called also *musquash*; the name is also given to two insectivorous animals smelling of musk.—**Musk-rose**, *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.—**Musk-wood**, *n.* The musky-smelling timber of certain trees.

Muskallonga, *mú'skal-lón*, *n.* [American Indian.] A large variety of pine found in the lakes and rivers of North America.

Muskat, *mú'skat*, *n.* [Fr. *muscadé*, from *L. L. muscatus*, smelling of musk. *Musc.*]

A kind of grape, and the wine made from it. **Muscadel**.

Musket, *musket*, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, O. Fr. *mouchet*, *mouchet*, originally a sparrow-hawk, *fr.* *sp-hawk*, from *L. musca*, a fly (comp. *falcon*, *falconet*, *osier*, &c., as names of fire-arms.) A general term used for any hand-gun employed for military purposes. Formerly spelled *Musquet*.—**Musketeeer**, *mus-ke-tér*, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.—**Musketoon**, *mus-ke-ton*, *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*.] A short musket with a wide bore.—**Musket-proof**, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.—**Musket-rest**, *n.* A staff or rod with a forked top, formerly used to rest the musket in firing.—**Musketry**, *mus-ke-tri*, *n.* The fire of muskets; troops armed with muskets; the art or science of firing small-arms.

Muslin, *mú'slín*, *n.* Same as *Moslem*.

Muslin, *mú'slín*, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*, said to be derived from *Moussé* or *Moussé*, a town in Turkish Asia where first made.] A fine thin cotton fabric, of which there are many different kinds.—**Made of muslin** (*muslin gown*).—**Muslin-de-laine**, *mú'slín-de-lán*, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline-de-laine*, muslin of wool.] A woollen, or cotton and woollen fabric of light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.—**Muslinet**, *mú'slín-et*, *n.* A sort of coarse muslin.

Musmon, *mú'smón*, *n.* The moufflon.

Musquash, *mú'skwesh*, *n.* A musk-rat.

Musquet, *mú'sket*, *n.* **Mussev**.

Musquito, *mú'skító*, **Mosquito**.

Mussole, *mú'sól*, *n.* [Fr. *mussole*, from *muscol*, *muscolo*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Musset, *mú'sét*, *n.* [Same as *muscle*, with different spelling and meaning.] The common name of a genus of bivalve shellfish, one species of which is largely used for food and bait.—**Musset-band**, *n.* A kind of ironstone containing remains of shells.—**Musset-bed**, *n.* A bed or repository of mussets.

Musulation, *mú'stá'shón*, *n.* [L. *musulatio*, *musulatinis* from *musco*, to mutter.] A mumbling or muttering.

Musulman, *mú'sul-mán*, *n.* pl. **Musulmans**, *mú'sul-máns*. [Corrupted from *muslemia*, pl. of *moslem*.] A Mohammedan or believer in Mohammed; a Moslem.—**Musulmanism**, *mú'sul-mán-izm*, *n.* Mohammedanism.

Musk, *músk*, *adv.* without inflection and used as a present or a past tense. [A. Sax. *musc*, *ed. moson*, I must, we must, a past tense; *pres. te mút*, I may or must; similar forms in Goth. D. Sw. and G.] A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity, physical or moral; or often merely expressing the conviction of the speaker (you must be wrong).

Mus, *múst*, *n.* [L. *mustum*, new wine, from *mu*, *mu*, new, fresh.] Wine or juice pressed from the grape but not fermented.

Musk, *músk*, *n.* [Murr.] Mould or mouldiness; insecticide.

Mustache, *Mustache*, *mú'stásh*, *mú'stásh*, *sh*, *n.* **Moustache**.

Mustang, *mú'stáng*, *n.* [Sp. *musteno*, belonging to the *musca*, or body of grasses.] The wild horse of America, a descendant of horses imported.

Mustard, *mustard*, *n.* [O. Fr. *mostarda*, *It. mostarda*, mustard, from *L. mustum*, must, because it is made with a little must mixed in it. *Murr. Moirr.*] An annual cruciferous plant extensively cultivated for its pungent seeds, which when ground and properly prepared form the well-known condiment of same name.

Musteline, *mú'stélín*, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.] Pertaining to the weasel and kindred animals.

Muster, *mú'stér*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *moustrer*, *mostrer*, *mostrer*, to exhibit, from *L. monstrare*, to show, from *monstrum*, a monster. *Monstra*.] To collect, as troops for service, review, parade, or exercise; to assemble or bring together generally; to collect for use or exhibition.—**To muster up**, to gather, collect, or summon up; generally *fig.* to muster up courage.—**v. i.** To assemble or meet in one place, as soldiers.—**n.** An assembling of troops for review or for service; the act of assembling; an as-

semblage.—**To pass muster**, to pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection; to be allowed to pass.—**Muster-roll**, *n.* A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment; a roll or register of a ship's crew.

Musty, *mú'stí*, *a.* [Probably connected with *moist*, or with *L. mustus*, mouldy, comp. *Sp. mustio*, musty.] Mouldy; turned sour; fusty; stale; spoiled by age; having an ill flavour; rapid.—**Mustily**, *mú'stí-ly*, *adv.* In a musty manner.—**Mustiness**, *mú'stí-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being musty; staleness.

Mutabile, *mú'tá-bí*, *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, from *muta*, to change; akin to *moveo*, to move; *muta*, *mutat*, &c., are akin.] Capable of being altered; subject to change; changeable; inconstant in mind or feeling; unsteady; unstable; variable.—**Mutably**, *mú'tá-bí-ly*, *adv.* In a mutable manner.—**Mutability**, *Mutableness*, *mú'tá-bí-lí-ti*, *mú'tá-bí-ness*, *n.* The state of being mutable; changeableness; inconstancy; instability; fickleness.—**Mutation**, *mú'tá'shón*, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] The act or process of changing; change; alteration; modification; *pléiade*, *umlaut*—**Mutatory**, *mú'tá-tórí*, *a.* Changing; mutable.

Mutate, *mú'tá-tum*, *n.* Inability to enunciate correctly or freely the labial consonants (*p, b, m*).

Mutchkin, *mú'chkin*, *n.* [Comp. D. *mutje*, a little cap, a quarter; Sc. *mutch*, a kind of cap.] A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gills.

Mute, *mút*, *a.* [L. *mutus*, silent, dumb; akin to *mutis*, to mumble; *Gr. mu*, a sound with closed lips. *Muta*, *Murtia*.] Silent; not speaking; incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb; gram. and *paíol*, silent, not pronounced, or having its sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs; applied to certain consonants (as *l, p, n*).—**n.** A dumb person; one unable to use articulate speech; a hired attendant at a funeral; gram. and *paíol*, a mute letter; *mutis*, a utensil applied to a musical instrument to deaden or soften the sounds.—**Mutely**, *mú'tí-ly*, *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; dumbly.—**Muteness**, *Mutism*, *mú'ten*, *mú'tizm*, *n.* The state of being mute.

Mute, *mút*, *v. t.* [Fr. *mutir*, *émutter*.] To eject the contents of the bowels; said of birds.

Mutinous, *mú'tí-kns*, *a.* [L. *muticus*, docted, curtain.] *Ed.* without any pointed process or awl.

Mutilate, *mú'tí-lát*, *v. t.*—**mutilated**, *mutilating*. [L. *mutilo*, *mutilatio*, to lop, from *mutis*, maimed; akin *Gr. mutis*, docted.] To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect.—**Mutilated**, *mú'tí-lát-ed*, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of some part; but not producing a corolla, though not regularly scapulous.—**Mutilation**, *mú'tí-lá'shón*, *n.* The act of mutilating or state of being mutilated.—**Mutilator**, *mú'tí-lá-tér*, *n.* One who.

Mutiny, *mú'tí-ní*, *n.* [From *Fr. mutin*, O. Fr. *mutia*, mutinous, riotous, *mutis*, a revolt, an emeute, from *L. L. mota*, a body of men raised for an expedition, from *L. moveo*, *motus*, to move. *Mova*.] A resistance to or revolt against constituted authority; specifically an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers or opposition to their authority. **Mutiny act**, an act once passed annually for the government of the army and navy. *Syn.* under *Insurrection*.—*a. i.*—**mutinical**, *mutinying*. To engage in mutiny; to rise against military or naval officers; to be guilty of mutinous conduct.—**Mutineer**, *mú'tí-nér*, *n.* One guilty of mutiny.—**Mutineous**, *mú'tí-núsh*, *a.* Engaged in or disposed to mutiny. **Mutineously**, *mú'tí-núsh-ly*, *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

Mutism. Under *Mute*.

Mutoscope, *mú'tó-skóp*, *n.* [Mut. of *mutatio*, and *-scope*.] A kind of small cinematograph, showing moving figures.

Mutter, *mú'tér*, *v. t.* [An imitative word; comp. G. *muttern*, *L. mutteris*, to mutter,

ma, the sound produced by closing the lips. **MUMMICK.** To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low rumbling noise.—**M.** To utter with a low murmuring voice.—**M.** Murmur; obscure utterance (*M.*).—**Mutterer,** mut'er'er, *n.* One that mutters.—**Muttering,** mut'er-ing, *n.* The sound made by one who mutters.—**Mutteringly,** mut'er-ing-ly, *adv.*

Mutton, mut'n, *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, It. *montone*, a sheep; supposed to be from *L. mutus*, mutilated, through *L. L. mutus*, *mutis*, a wether, a castrated ram.] The flesh of sheep, raw, or dressed for food.—**Mutton-chop,** *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling, having the bone out, or chopped off at the small end.

Mutual, mu'tu'al, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, from *L. L. mutua*, from *L. mutus*, mutual, from *mutis*, to change. **MUTUAL.**] Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged; equally relating to, affecting, proceeding from two or more together; common to two or more combined; shared alike.—**Mutuality,** mu'tu-al'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being mutual.—**Mutually,** mu'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally; conjointly; in common.

Muzzle, mu'tl, *n.* [L. *mutuus*.] A horn projecting back under the corona of the bovine cornua.—**Muzzled,** mu'tl'd, *a.* Having muzzles.

Muzarabic, mu-za-rab'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Muzarabi, or Christians formerly living among the Moors in Spain.

Muzzle, muzl, *n.* [O Fr. *muse* (Mod. Fr. *museau*), dim. of O Fr. *muse*, *L. L. musus*, a mouth, from *L. mus*, a mice, from *mordis*, *morsum*, to bite. **MUSSEL.**] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the open end of a gun or pistol, &c.; a fastening for the mouth which hinders an animal from hitting.—**M.**—**muzzled,** *musling*. To put a muzzle on; to bind the mouth of, to prevent hitting or eating; to put to silence.—**Muzzle-loader,** *n.* A gun loaded by the muzzle; opposed to *break-loader*.

Muzzy, muz'z, *a.* [Kin to *muse*, to be absent-minded.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.—**Muzziness,** muz'z-ness, *n.* The state of being muzzy.

My, *mi*, *pron.* *adj.* [Contr. from *mine*, *A. Sax. min*, *Min.*] Belonging to me (this is my book); always used before a noun or attributively, *mine* being used predicatively (this book is mine). [Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* is now used before both.] **MIN.**

Myalgia, mi-al'ji-a, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain.] Cramp.

Myall, mi'al, *a.* [Austral.] An Australian species of acacia with hard violet-scented wood used for making tobacco-pipes, &c.

Mycolium, mi-se'i-um, *n.* pl. **Mycolia,** mi-se'i-a. [Gr. *mykés*, a fungus.] The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi, consisting of whitish filaments spreading like a network.—**Mycoloid,** mi-se'i-oid, *a.* Bot. Resembling a mycolium.

Mycooderm, Mycooderm, mi-kó-derm, mi-kó-der-ma, *n.* [Gr. *mykés*, a mushroom or fungus, and *derma*, skin.] The vegetable flocculent substance which forms in various infusions when they become moldy.—**Mycoology,** mi-kol'oj-i, *n.* [Gr. *mykés* and *logos*.] That department of botany which investigates fungi.—**Mycoologic,** Mycoologic, mi-kó-loy'ik, mi-kó-loy'ik, *a.* Relating to mycology.—**Mycoologist,** mi-kol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in mycology.

Myelencephalus, mi-el-en-sef'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] Exhibiting a nervous system concentrated in a brain and spinal cord, as the higher animals.—**Myelitis,** mi-el'i-tis, *n.* [Gr. *myelos*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation.] Med. Inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.—**Myeloid,** mi-el-oid, *a.* Resembling marrow.

Myioides, mi-i-oid, *a.* [Gr. *myios*, a grinder or molar, and *oides*, a tooth.] A large and heavy extinct animal, allied to the sloth; a sort of ground sloth.

Myodynamia, mi-'di-nam'ika, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *dynamis*, force.] That department of science which investigates the principles of muscular force.

Myography, mi-og'ra-fi-a, [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body; myography.—**Myographic,** Myographic, mi-og'raf'ik, mi-og'raf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the muscles.—**Myographist,** mi-og'ra-fist, *n.* One who describes the muscles.

Myology, mi-ol'oj-i, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *logos*, discourse.] The scientific knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body.—**Myologic,** Myologic, mi-ol'oj'ik, mi-ol'oj'ik, *a.* Pertaining to myology.—**Myologist,** mi-ol'oj-ist, *n.* One who is versed in myology.

Myosidity, mi-ó-mi-si-ti, *n.* [Gr. *myos*, a muscle.] The characteristic vital property of the muscular tissue.

Myope, Myope, mi'op, mi'ops, *n.* [Gr. *myops*—*mys*, to shut, and *ops*, the eye.] A short-sighted person.—**Myopia,** Myopia, mi-ó-pi-a, mi'ó-pi, *n.* Short-sightedness; near-sightedness.—**Myopic,** mi-ó-p'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with myopia.

Myopia, mi-ó-pi-a, [Gr. *myos*, to close the eye.] A disease of the eye consisting in a contraction of the pupil.

Myositis, mi-ó-pi-tis, *n.* [Gr. *myos*, a muscle, and *itis*.] Inflammation of a muscle.

Myosotis, mi-ó-sé-tis, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a mouse, and *otos*, an ear.] The plant forget-me-not.

Myotomy, mi-ot'ó-mi, *a.* [From *mys*, a muscle, and *tomé*, cutting.] The anatomy of the muscles; the operation of cutting through muscles to remove deformity.

Myriad, mi-ri-a-d, [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*, from *myria*, ten thousand, innumerable.] The number of ten thousand collectively; an immense number indefinitely.—**M.**—**innumerable;** multitudinous; manifold.—**Myriad-minded,** *a.* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind.

Myriagramme, mi-ri-a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, and *gram*, a gramme, a gramme.] A French weight of 10,000 grammes or 10 lbs. avoirdupois.—**Myriagramme,** mi-ri-a-gram, *n.* A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 litres, or 610,800 cubic inches.—**Myriagramme,** mi-ri-a-gram, *n.* A French measure of length equal to 10 kilometres, or 621 English miles.

Myriaped, mi-ri-a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An individual belonging to the class of animals that includes the centipede and millipede, having bodies of a lengthened form and in numerous segments, each segment being provided with one pair of feet.

Myriologue, mi-ri-ol'og, *n.* [Fr. *myriologue*, Mod. Gr. *myriologi*.] In modern Greece, an extemporary funeral-song, composed and sung by females on the death of some person.—**Myriologist,** mi-ri-ol'oj-ist, *n.* One who composes or sings a myriologue.

Myriophyllous, mi-ri-ó-fil-us, *a.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, *phylon*, a leaf.] Having ten thousand or numerous leaves.

Myriorama, mi-ri-ó-ra-ma, *n.* [Gr. *myria*, innumerable, and *orama*, view.] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope, forming an almost endless variety of scenes by means of several portions of landscapes on cards.

Myrmecobius, mér-mé-kó'hi-us, *a.* [Gr. *myrméx*, *myrméx*, an ant, and *bios*, life.] The ant-eater of Australia, a marsupial resembling a squirrel.

Myrmidon, mér-mi-don, *n.* One of an ancient Greek race in Thessaly, whom Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough character; one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader; an unscrupulous follower.—**Myrmidons** of the law, bailiffs, sheriffs, officers, policemen, and other law men.—**Myrmidonian,** mér-mi-don'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to myrmidons.

Myrobolan, mi-rob'olan, *n.* [L. *myrobolanus*, Gr. *myrobolanos*—*myros*, nard, and *balanus*, a nut.] A dried fruit of dif-

ferent species of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies, and used by dyers and tanners.

Myrra, mér, *n.* [L. *myrra*, Gr. *myrrha*, *Ar. myrr*, bitter.] The gummy resinous exudation of a spiny shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia, long in use as an aromatic and medicament; a British plant, with fern-like foliage and large umbels of white flowers; sweet-scented.—**Myrrid,** mér-rid, *n.* Pertaining to or obtained from myrra.

Myrrhine, mér-rin, *n.* Myrrhine.

Myrris, mér'ti, *n.* [L. *myrris*, Gr. *myrris*, from *myron*, perfume.] An evergreen shrub of the south of Europe having buds and berries that yield a volatile oil, while the distilled flowers yield a perfume.—**Myrris-wax,** *n.* Wax from the candle-tree tree.—**Myrrisaceae,** mér-ti-shu-a, *n.* Of or pertaining to the myrris.—**Myrriform,** mér-ti-form, *a.* Resembling myrris or myrris berries.

Myself, mi-self, *pron. pl.* Careless, careless. As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis and mark distinction; I, and not another; in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis.

Mytagogue, Mytagogue, mi-ta-góg, mi-ta-góg, *n.* [Gr. *mytagogos*—*mystis*, one initiated in mysteries, and *agogos*, a leader.] One who instructs in or interprets mysteries.—**Mytagogy,** mi-ta-góg, *n.* The practice or doctrine of a mytagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.—**Mytagogic,** Mytagogic, mi-ta-góg'ik, mi-ta-góg'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a mytagogue or mytagogy.

Mystery, mi-ster-i-a, [L. *mysterium*, from Gr. *mysterion*, from *mystos*, one initiated, from *mys*, to close, to shut.] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something incomprehensible through being above human intelligence; something intentionally kept hidden; a secret; a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history; a trade, craft, or calling (properly *mystery*, being from L. *misterium*, service, ministry); pi rites and ceremonies in ancient, chiefly Greek and Roman, religion, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated.—**Mysterious,** mi-ster-i-us, *a.* Partaking of or containing mystery; not revealed or explained; unintelligible; beyond human comprehension; occult; enigmatical.—**Mysteriously,** mi-ster-i-us-ly, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.—**Mysteriousness,** mi-ster-i-us-ness, *n.*

Mystic, Mystical, mi-stik, mi-st'ik, *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *mystikos*, from *mystos*, one initiated in mysteries.] Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; involving some secret meaning or import; mysterious; occult; pertaining to the ancient mysteries; pertaining to mystics or mysticism.—**Mystic,** *n.* One who is addicted to mysticism.—**Mystically,** mi-st'ik-ly, *adv.* In a mystic manner.—**Mysticalness,** mi-st'ik-ness, *n.*

Mysticism, mi-st'ik-sim, *n.* Views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a communication between man and his Maker through the inward perception of the mind, more direct than that which is afforded us through revelation; a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation; a dreamy contemplation on ideas that have no foundation in human experience.

Mystify, mi-st'i-fi, *v.*—**mystified,** *mystify-ing*. [Coined from *mystos*, and *fy*, Fr. *fer*, L. *ferre*, to make.] To perplex purposely; to play on the credulity of; to bewilder; to beguile.—**Mystification,** mi-st'i-fi-ká-shon, *n.* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified.—**Mystifier,** mi-st'i-fi-ká-ter, *n.* One who mystifies.

Myth, mith, *n.* [Gr. *mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] A fable or legend of natural growth, embodying the convictions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history, and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c.; in a looser sense, an invented story; something

purely fabulous or having no existence in fact.—*Mythic*, *Mythical*, *myth'ic*, *myth'ical*, *a.* Relating to myths, described in a myth; fabulous, fabled.—*Mythically*, *myth'ic-ally*, *adv.* In a mythical manner.—*Mythographer*, *mi-thog'ra-fer*, *a.* A framer or writer of myths.—*Mythological*, *Mythologic*, *myth-o-l'og-ical*, *myth-o-l'og-ic*, *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology of the nature of a myth; fabulous.—*Mythologically*, *myth-o-l'og-ic-ally*, *adv.*

myth'ic-ally, *adv.* In a mythological manner.—*Mythologist*, *Mythologer*, *Mythologian*, *myth-o-l'og-ist*, *myth-o-l'og-er*, *myth-o-l'og-i-an*, *a.* One versed in mythology.—*Mythology*, *myth-o-l'og-y*, *a.* The science or doctrine of myths; the myths of a people or nation collectively.—*Comparative mythology*, the science which investigates myths with a view to their inter-

pretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples.—*Mythopoeia*, *Mythopoeitic*, *myth-o-p'oe-ic*, *myth-o-p'oe-ik*, *a.* [Gr. *mythos*, and *poiesis*, to make.] Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths.—*Mythoid*, *mi'th'oid*, *a.* [Gr. *mythos*, and *oides*, resembling the noun.] Resembling the noun.
Myzine, *myk-s'ine*, *a.* [Gr. *myzine*, slimy, myza, slime.] The fish called the hag.

N.

N, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet.

Nab, *nab*, *v.t.* [Same as *D. nappes*, *Sw. nappes*, to snare; comp. *D. and U. nappes*, to snare.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [Colloq.]

Nabob, *na'bob*, *a.* [Corruption of Hind. *nawab*, from *Ar. nawab*, pl. of *adib*, deputy, from *Ar. adab*, to take one's turn.] A governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire; a person who has acquired great wealth in the East and uses it ostentatiously.

Nacre, *na'ker*, *a.* [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *nacar*, from *Per. naker*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl.—*Nacreous*, *na'kre-us*, *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl.—*Nacrite*, *na'krit*, *a.* A mineral of a greenish-white colour and pearly lustre.

Nadir, *na'der*, *a.* [Fr. *nadir*, *Ar. and Per. nadir*, *nasir*, the nadir, from *nasara*, to correspond, to be opposite.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand; *sp.* the lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

Narus, *na'rus*, *a.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.

Nag, *nag*, *a.* [Same as *Sc. nagg*, *D. nappes*, a pony; perhaps akin to *neq*.] A small horse; or in familiar language any horse.

Nag, *nag*, *a.t. and i.* [N. and *Sw. nappa*, to gnaw, irritate, scold = *G. naggen*, to gnaw. *NAIL*, *gnaw*.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault constantly.—*Naggy*, *nag'gy*, *a.* Given to nagging or scolding.

Nagelak, *na'gel-ak*, *a.* [G. *nagel*, a nail, and *O.G. and Swiss gah*, a rock.] A conglomerate rock of Switzerland and Italy, the pebbles in it resembling nail-heads.

Naiad, *na'yad*, *a.* [Gr. *naides*, *naiades*, a naiad, from *nao*, to flow.] A water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.—*Naiant*, *na'yant*. *NAVARR*.

Naisk, *na'isk*, *a.* [Fr. *Nais*.] Ingenious; artless; having a natural lustre without being cut; said of jewels.

Nail, *na'ik*, *a.* In India, a sepoy corporal.

Nail, *na'ik*, *a.* [A. Sax. *nappel*, *D. and G. nappel*, the human or a metallic nail; *Isol. napp*, *Dan. napp*, a human nail, *napp*, and *napp*, a metallic nail; *cos. Lith. napsa*, *L. unguis*, *Skz. unguis*, a human nail; allied to *nag* (verb).] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw; a small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it; a stud or boss; a measure of length, being $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yard.—*To nail the seal on the lead*, to hit or touch the exact point in a figurative sense.—*To fasten with nails*; to drive nails into; to stud with nails.—*Nail-brush*, *a.* A small brush for cleaning the nails.—*Nailer*, *na'ler*, *a.* One that nails; one whose occupation is to make nails.—*Nails*, *na'iz*, *na'iz-ee*, *a.* A female maker of nails.—*Nailery*, *na'ler-ee*, *a.* A manufactory where nails are made.—*Nail-head*,

a. *Arch* a Norman Gothic ornament. See below.—*Nail-headed*, *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—*Nail-headed character*, *Ancov-headed*.—*Nail-headed moulding*, a moulding in Norman architecture formed by a series of projections resembling heads of nails.

Native, *na'tiv*, *a.* [Fr. *natif*, fem. *native*, from *L. natus*, *native*, latterly also rustic, simple.] Indigenous; showing candour or simplicity; unsophisticated.

Naively, *na'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a naive manner.—**Naively**, *na'tiv-ly*, *a.* [Fr.] Native simplicity of soul; unaffected ingenuousness.

Naked, *na'ked*, *a.* [A. Sax. *naced*, *naked*, a participial form; *D. naakt*, *Isol. naker*, *nakisa*, *Dan. naeg*, *Goth. naqitha*, *G. nackt*; same root as *L. nudus*, *nude*; *Skz. nagra*, *naked*.] Not having clothes on; bare; nude; not having a covering, especially a customary covering (as a sword); but, not having a calyx; as incised in a pod, or the like; soil, not having a calcareous shell; *sp.* open to view; not concealed; manifest; mere, bare, simple; unarmed; defenceless; unprovided; destitute.

—*The naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, as spectacles, telescope, or microscope.—**Nakedly**, *na'ked-ly*, *adv.* In a naked manner; without covering.—**Nakedness**, *na'ked-ness*, *a.* The state of being naked; nudity; bareness; plainness.

Namable, *NAMEABLE*.

Namagush, *na-ma'kush*, *a.* A large North American species of salmon.

Namby-pamby, *nam'bi-pam'bi*, *a.* [Contentiously formed from the name of Amos Phillips, a rather weak poet of Addison's time.] Affectively pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; vapid (*namby-pamby* sentiment, rhyme).

Name, *nam*, *a.* [A. Sax. *nama*, a name; *D. naam*, *G. nomen*, *Isol. na/n*, *Dan. navn* (for *navn*), *Sw. namn*, all cognate with *L. nomen*, for *gnumen* (whence *gnum*), *Skz. namon*, for *namon* or *gnumon*.] A name; from same root as *know*.] That by which a person or thing is called or designated, in distinction from other persons or things; appellation; reputation; character (one's good or bad name); renown; fame; eminence; the mere word by which anything is called; sound only; not reality; authority; behalf; *gnum*, a noun].—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names.—*Christian name*, a personal name preceding the family name, and usually bestowed at baptism; as distinguished from a *surname*.—*e.t.*—*named*, *nameing*. To give a name or distinctive appellation to; to denominate; to mention by name; to nominate; to designate for any purpose or name; to pronounce to be; to speak of or mention as.—*To name a day*, to fix a day for anything; to name the day, said of a lady's fixing her marriage-day.—**Namable**, *namable*, *nam'able*, *a.* Capable or worthy of being named.—**Nameness**, *nam'less*, *a.* Without a name or appellation; not known to fame; obscure; without family or pedigree; that cannot or ought not to be named; inexpressible.—**Namenessly**, *nam'less-ly*, *adv.* In a nameless manner.—**Nameness**, *nam'less-ness*, *a.* The state of being nameless.—**Namely**, *nam'ly*, *adv.* To mention by name; to particularize; that is to say.—**Name-plate**, *a.* A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on

the door of a dwelling.—**Name**, *nam'er*, *a.* One that names or calls by name.—**Name-sake**, *nam'sak*, *a.* One that has the same name as another; one named after another for that other's sake.

Namda, *nam'da*, *a.* [Dra. *namda*.] The rhea or South American ostrich.

Nankeen, *Nankin*, *nan-ken*, *a.* A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from Nankin in China; pl. trousers or breeches made of this material.

Nape, *na'pe*, *a.* [Gr. *nape*, a temple.] *Arch* the body of an ancient temple.

Nap, *nap*, *a.t.*—**napped**, *nap'ped*. [A. Sax. *nappan*, *Amppian*, to take a nap, to doze.] To have a short sleep; to drowse; to be in a careless, secure state.—*n.* A short sleep or slumber.

Nap, *nap*, *a.* [A. Sax. *Anoppa*, the nap of cloth = *D. nopp*, *nappe*, *Dan. nappa*, *L.G. napp*, *nap*; allied to *knob* or *knop*, from the little tuft on coarse cloth.] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; the pile, as of a hat; what resembles this, as the downy substance on some plants.—*n.*

—**napped**, *nap'ping*. To raise or put a nap on.—**Napless**, *nap'less*, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.—**Nappy**, *nap'ly*, *a.* Having much nap.—**Napping**, *nap'ing*, *a.*

Nape, *nap*, *a.* [Same as *A. Sax. napp*, a top; akin *nap*, *knop*.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

Napery, *na'per-ee*, *a.* [Fr. *napperie*, from *nappe*, a towel, from *L. nappa*, *a. towel*, whence also *nap*; akin *nappa*, *apron*.] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table.

Napha-water, *na'fa*, *a.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Naphtha, *na'p'tha* or *na'f'tha*, *a.* [Gr. *Chal. Nyr*, and *Ar. naphtha*, *Per. naft*, *naphtha*.] A variety of bitumen, fluid, inflammable, emitting a strong odour, and generally of a yellow colour, used as a source of light, as a solvent for caoutchouc, &c.—*Naphtha*, *petroleum* or rock-oil.—**Naphthalene**, *na'p'thal-en*, *a.* A white crystalline solid formed during the distillation of coal for gas, or obtained by redistilling coal-tar.—**Naphthalic**, *na'p'thal-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from naphtha.—**Naphthaline**, *na'p'thal-in*, *e.t.* To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

Napkin, *na'p-kin*, *a.* [L. *nappus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Having the general shape of a turnip (a *napkin* form root).

Napkin, *na'p-kin*, *a.* [Dim. of *Fr. nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth, from *L. nappus*, a turnip.] *NAPKIN*. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel; a handkerchief.—**Napkin-ring**, *a.* A ring of ivory, metal, &c. to inclose a table-napkin.

Naples-yellow. A fine yellow pigment composed of the oxides of lead and antimony.

Napoleon, *na-p'ole-on*, *a.* [After *Napoleon I.*] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15s. 10d. sterling; a game played with cards, each player receiving five.—**Napoleonist**, *na-p'ole-on-ist*, *a.* A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons.

Napoleon, *Napoly*. Under *NAP* (of cloth).

Narcine, *nar-sin*, *a.* [Gr. *narke*, *torpor*.] An alkaloid contained in opium.

Narcissus, *nar-sis-us*, *a.* [L., from *Gr. narkos*, from *narke*, *torpor*; from the narcotic properties of the plant.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and



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fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c.—*Narcissus*, nar-sis'n, n. Pertaining to or like the narcissus.

Narcosis, nar-kh'sis, n. [Gr. See below.] The effect of a narcotic; the state produced by narcotics.

Narcotic, nar-kot'ik, n. [Gr. *narkotikos*, from *narko*, to render torpid, from *narkē*, torpor.] A substance which relieves pain, produces sleep, and in large doses brings on stupor, coma, and even death, as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c.—**Narcotic**, **Narcotical**, nar-kot'i-ka-l, a. Having the properties of a narcotic.—**Narcotically**, nar-kot'i-ka-l-i, adv. After the manner of a narcotic.—**Narcoticalness**, nar-kot'i-ka-l-ness, n.—**Narcotina**, nar-kot'in, n. A crystallized alkaloid obtained from opium.—**Narcotism**, nar-kot-izm, n. Narcosis.—**Narcotize**, nar-kot-iz, v. t. To bring under the influence of a narcotic; to affect with stupor.

Nard, nard, n. [L. *nardus*, from Gr. *nardos*, Heb. and Per. *nard*, nard.] A plant, same as *Spikenard*; an unguent prepared from the plant.—**Nardine**, nard'in, a. Pertaining to nard or spikenard.

Narghile, narghile nar'gile, n. [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals in which the smoke is passed through water. Spelled also *Nargile*.

Narial, nar'ial, a. [L. *nares*, a nostril.] Pertaining to the nostril; nasal.—**Nari-form**, nar'i-form, a. Formed like the nose; nose-shaped.—**Narine**, nar'in, a. Belonging to the nostrils.—**Narisonant**, nar'i-sō-nant, a. Having a nasal sound.

Narrate, nar-rat', v. t.—**narrated**, **narrating**. [L. *narrare*, *narratum*, to relate, for *gnarrare*, from root *gnar*, seen also in *E. gnore*, compare *gnarus*, knowing. Know.] To tell or relate, as a story; to relate the particulars of in speech or writing.—**Narration**, nar-rā'shon, n. The act of narrating; that which is related; a narrative; *that*, that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action.—**Narrative**, nar'a-tiv, a. Pertaining to narration.—**n**. That which is narrated or related; a relation or narration; a relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event.—**Narratively**, nar'a-tiv-i, adv. By way of narration.—**Narrator**, nar-rā'ter, n. One who narrates or produces a narrative.

Narrow, nar'ō, a. [A. Sax. *nearu*, *nearo*, narrow, troublesome or painful; cog. O. Sax. *nearu*, Fris. *near*; supposed to be connected with *near* (by loss of initial s).] Of little breadth; having little distance from side to side; of little extent; limited or contracted; limited as to means; straitened; contracted in mind; of confined views; bigoted; not liberal or beautiful; niggardly; near; within but a little; barely sufficient to avoid evil, &c. (a narrow escape, majority); close; scrutinizing.—**Narrow gauge**, in railways, a gauge or distance between the rails of 4 feet 8½ inches, which is considered the standard gauge and is the most common.—**n**. A narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait or sound; usually in the plural.—**v**. t. To make narrow or contracted, literally or figuratively.—**v**. i. To become narrow or narrower.—**Narrower**, nar'ō-er, a. One who or that which narrows.—**Narrowly**, nar'ō-ly, adv. In a narrow manner; contractedly; sparingly; closely; rigorously; nearly; within a little.—**Narrow-minded**, a. Of confined views or sentiments; illiberal.—**Narrow-mindedness**, n.—**Narrowness**, nar'ō-ness, n. The quality or condition of being narrow; illiberality; want of enlarged views.—**Narrow-souled**, a. Illiberal; void of generosity.

Narthex, nar'thek, n. [Gr.] A kind of vestibule in the after-part of a church.

Narwhal, nar'whal, nar'wal, n. [Dan. *narhval*, Icel. *narhvalr*, corpse-whale, Icel. *nar*, adv. a corpse, from the animal's pale colour.] A cetaceous mammal of northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, of which one is frequently developed into a long projecting tusk; the sea-unicorn.

Nasal, nā'sal, a. [Fr. *nasal*, from L. *nasus*,

the nose. *Nosx*.] Pertaining to the nose; uttered through the nose or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously (as *m* in English, *ox* in French).—**Nasal Jesse**, *nasal Jesse*, the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose.—**n**. An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an erbine; the nose-guard of an ancient helmet.—**Nasality**, nā-sal'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being nasal.—**Nasalization**, u'sal-i-zā'shon, n. The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.—**Nasalize**, nā'sal-iz, v. t.—**nasalized**, **nasalizing**. To render nasal, as the sound of a letter; to insert a nasal letter in, especially *n* or *m* (L. *nasus* is a nasalized form from the root *nas*, to strike).—**Nasally**, nā'sal-i, adv. In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

Nascent, nas'ent, a. [L. *nasens*, *nasentis*, ppr. of *nasceri*, to be born. **NATAL**.] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; arising.—**Nascently**, nas'en-si, a. The state of being nascent.

Nasicorn, nā'si-korn, a. [L. *nasus*, nose, *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn on the nose.

Nasiform, nā'si-form, a. Shaped like a nose.—**Nasaloid**, nā'sal-oid, a. [L. *nasus*, the lip.] Pertaining to the nose and lip.—**Nasopalatal**, nā-sō-pal'a-tal, a. Pertaining to the nose and palate.

Nasturtium, nas-tēr'sh-um, n. [L., from *nasus*, the nose, and *torquus*, *torium*, to twist, from the acridity of its smell.] A genus of herbs, including the common water-cress; also a name given to the Indian cross, an American annual with pungent fruit.

Nasty, nasti, a. [O.E. *nasgy*, connected with L.G. *nasg*, Sw. *nasg*, *nasst*, unclean, dirty.] Filthy; dirty; indecent; obscene; disgusting to taste or smell; disagreeable; troublesome.—**Nastily**, nasti-i, adv. In a nasty manner; filthily; obscenely.—**Nastiness**, nas'ti-ness, n. The quality of being nasty, or what is nasty; filthiness; filthy matter; obscenity.

Nasute, nā'sūt, a. [L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, keen-smelling, from *nasus*, the nose. **NASAL**.] Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented; critical; censorious.—**Nasuteness**, nā'sūt-ness, n. Acuteness of smell; nice discernment.

Natal, nā'tal, a. [L. *natalis*, from *nasceri*, *nasutus*, to be born (whence also *nature*, *natis*, *nation*), from same root as *penus*, *kind*. **NATURAL**, **GENUA**.] Pertaining to one's birth; dating from one's birth.—**Natalial**, nā-tal-ial, a. [L. *natalitius*.] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day.

Nataut, nā'tant, a. [L. *naturus*, *naturus*, ppr. of *nato*, to swim, freq. of *no*, *natum*, to swim; same root as *navis*, a ship. **NATAL**.] Floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the Arctonox.] The rump of a duck.—**Natautly**, nā'tant-ly, adv. In a nataut manner; by swimming.—**Natation**, nā-tā'shon, n. [L. *natio*.] The art or act of swimming.—**Natators**, nā-tā'tō-ris, n. pl. [Lit. swimmers.] The order of swimming birds, characterized by their toes being webbed, and including ducks, geese, swans, penguins, grebes, &c.—**Natatorial**, nā-tā'tō-ri-al, a. Swimmer or adapted to swimming; belonging to the Natators.—**Natatory**, nā'tā-tō-ri, a. Enabling to swim; adapted for swimming; natatorial.

Natch, natch, n. [Arctonox.] The rump of an ox.—**Natch-bone**, the scithbone.

Nathless, Nathless, nā've'les, nā'ves-les, adv. [A. Sax. *nað* *th* *liss*, not the less, lit. not by that less.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. [Arcuatic.]

Nation, nā'shon, n. [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born, *nasceri*, to be born. **NATAL**.] A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions; an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language; a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth; a great number; a great deal, by way of emphasis.—**Law of nations**. Same as *International Law*.—**National**, nash'on-al, a. Pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general.—**National air**, a popular tune peculiar to a particular na-

tion; a tune by national consent sung or played on certain public occasions.—**National Church**, the established church of a country or nation.—**National debt**, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes.—**National Guard**, a sort of militia formerly kept up in France.—**National schools**, schools organized and supported to a greater or less extent by government.—**Nationalism**, nash'on-al-izm, n. Nationality; a national idiom or trait; in Ireland the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain.—**Nationalist**, nash'on-al-ist, n. A supporter of nationalism.—**Nationality**, nash'on-al-i-ti, n. The qualities that distinguish a nation; national character; strong attachment to one's own nation or country; the people constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people; separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.—**Nationalize**, nash'on-al-iz, v. t.—**nationalized**, **nationalizing**. To make national; to make the common property of the nation as a whole; to give the character of a distinct nation.—**Nationally**, nash'on-al-i, adv. In a national manner; as a whole nation.—**Nationalness**, nash'on-al-ness, n.

Native, nat'iv, a. [L. *nativus*, born, innate, natural, native, from *nasceri*, *natus*, to be born. **NATAL**.] Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth; being the scene of one's origin (our native land); conferred by birth; belonging to one's nature or constitution; not artificial or acquired; occurring in nature pure or unaltered with other substances; said of mineral bodies (as iron or silver when found almost pure).—**n**. One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant; an oyster raised in an artificial bed.—**Natively**, nat'iv-i, adv. By birth; naturally; originally.—**Nativeness**, nat'iv-ness, n. State of being native.—**Nativity**, na-tiv'i-ti, n. [L. *nativitas*.] A coming into life or the world; birth; the circumstances attending birth; a picture representing the birth of Christ; *astrology*, same as *Horoscope*.—**To cast a nativity**, to draw out one's horoscope and calculate the future influence of the predominant stars.—**Th**: *nativity*, the birth of Our Saviour.

Natron, nā'tron, n. [Fr. and Sp. *natron*, from Ar. *natrun*, native carbonate of soda, same word as *natr*.] Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali, found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, and mineral springs.—**Natrolite**, nā'trol-it, n. [Gr. *natros*, a stone.] A mineral substance occurring in trap-rocks, and containing a great quantity of soda.

Natterjack, nat'er-jak, n. [For *after-jack*, from A. Sax. *atior*, poison, from its disgusting smell.] A species of English toad which does not leap or crawl but walks or runs, and has a deep hollow voice.

Natty, nat'i, a. [Akin to *neat*.] Neat; tidy; spruce.—**Nattily**, nat'i-ly, adv. In a natty manner; sprucely; tidily.—**Nattiness**, nat'i-ness, n. State of being natty.

Nature, nā'tūr, n. [Fr. *nature*, from L. *natura*, from *natus* (for *gnatus*), born, produced, from root *gnas* or *gen*, seen in *E. know*, *kind*, *kin*; Skr. *jan*, to produce. **GENUS**.] The universe; the system of things of which ourselves are a part; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded; often also the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation; the total of all agencies and forces in the creation; the inherent qualities of anything; the essential qualities which constitute it what it is; disposition of mind; personal character; individual constitution; quality; sort; natural affection; life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial.—**To go the way of nature**, to pay the debt of nature, and similar phrases, to die.—**Laws of nature**, those generalizations which express the order observed in the phenomena of nature.—**In a state of nature**, naked as when born; in a state of sin; unregenerated.—**Nature-printing**, n. A process by which plants,

... are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. — *Natural*, nat'ū-ral, a. [L. *naturalis*.] Pertaining to nature; produced by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed (natural colour, strength, heat); in conformity with the laws of nature; regulated by the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c. (a natural enemy supposition); happening in the ordinary course of things (the natural consequence); connected with the existing physical system of things, or creative at large (natural philosophy, laws, &c.); according to life and reality; without affectation or artificiality (he was always natural); born out of wedlock; bastard; in a state of nature; unregenerate; *nus*, a term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C.—*Natural history*, originally the study or description of nature in its widest sense, now commonly applied collectively to the sciences of zoology and botany, or sometimes to zoology alone.—*Natural numbers*, the numbers 1, 2, 3 and upwards.—*Natural order*, an order of plants belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to the artificial system of Linnaeus.—*Natural philosophy*, physics. *Physics*.—*Natural religion*, religion such as may be attained by the light of nature or reason alone, without revelation.—*Natural science*, much the same as *Natural History* in its widest sense, now commonly applied collectively to the sciences of zoology and botany, or sometimes to zoology alone.—*Natural selection*. *SELECTION*.—*n*. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot; a fool; *nus*, a character marked thus ♪, the use of which is to make a sharpness note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher.—*Natural-born*, a. Native; not alien.—*Naturalness*, nat'ū-ral-ness, a. Preserving pretty closely the characteristics of natural objects; said of ornamental designs, &c.—*Naturalism*, nat'ū-ral-ism, a. Natural religion; the doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe.—*Naturalist*, nat'ū-ral-ist, n. One versed in natural science or natural history; one who holds the doctrine of naturalism.—*Naturalistic*, nat'ū-ral-ist-ic, a. Pertaining to naturalism; in accordance with nature; based on natural objects.—*Naturalisation*, nat'ū-ral-iz-a-tion, n. The act of naturalising; the act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a natural subject.—*Naturalise*, nat'ū-ral-ize, v. t.—*naturalising*, naturalising, v. t. To make natural; to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon; to accustom to a climate; to acclimatise; to adopt as native or vernacular (to naturalise foreign words).—*Naturally*, nat'ū-ral-ly, adv. In a natural manner; according to nature; not by art or habit; without affectation; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously; without cultivation.—*Naturalness*, nat'ū-ral-ness, n. The state of being natural; conformity to nature; absence of affectation.

Naught, nat, a. [A. Sax. *nāht*, *nāht*, *nawiht*, lit. no whit, not a whit (see AUGUR).] *Naught* is the same and not in an abbreviated form.] Naught; nothing.—To set at naught, to slight, disregard, or despise;—*n*. Worthless; of no value or account; bad; vile.—*Naughty*, nat'ū, a. [From *naught*.] Bad; mischievous; ill-behaved; very wrong (a naughty child).—*Naughtily*, nat'ū-ly, adv. In a naughty manner; mischievously.—*Naughtiness*, nat'ū-ness, n. The state of being naughty; misbehaviour, as of children.

Naumachy, naumachy, nā'ma-ki, nā'mā-ki, a. (Gr. *naumachia*—*naus*, a ship, and *machē*, fight.) *Rom.* *ent.* a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight; the place where these shows were exhibited.

Nausea, nā'shē-a, n. [L. from Gr. *nausea*, from *naus*, a ship. *NAVAL*.] Sea-sickness; any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; loathing.—*Nauseant*, nā'shē-ant, a. A substance which produces nausea.—*Nauseate*, nā'shē-it, v. t.—*nauseated*, *nauseating*. [L. *nauseo*.] To feel nausea; to be

inclined to vomit.—*v.* t. To loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with disgust.—*Nauseous*, nā'shūs, a. Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; loathsome; disgusting.—*Nauseously*, nā'shūs-ly, adv. In a nauseous manner.—*Nauseousness*, nā'shūs-ness, n. The quality of being nauseous; loathsomeness.

Nauteh-girl, nā'ch, n. In the East Indies, a native professional dancing-girl.

Nautical, nā'ti-kal, a. [L. *nauteus*, from *naus*, a seaman, from *naus*, from *naus*, a ship. *NAVAL*.] Pertaining to seamanship or navigation.—*Nautical mile*. *MILE*.—*Nautically*, nā'ti-kal-ly, adv. In a nautical manner.

Nautilus, nā'ti-lūs, a. [Gr. *nautilus*, a sailor, a nautilus, from *naus*, a ship. *NAVAL*.] A genus of cephalopods with many-chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral, the animal residing in the external chamber, and the others being separated by partitions; also a name for the argonaut or paper nautilus; a form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by means of condensed air.—*Nautilus*—*propeller*, a hydraulic device for propelling ships.—*Nautilite*, nā'ti-lit, n. Any fossil shell allied to the existing nautilus.—*Nautiloid*, nā'ti-lōid, a. Resembling the nautilus or its shell.

Naval, nā'val, a. [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship (whence also *nauteus*, *navigate*, *navy*); cog. Gr. *naus*, Skr. *navas*; from a root *na* for *nav*, meaning to float or flow.] Consisting of ships, or of forces fighting in ships; pertaining to a navy or to ships of war; maritime.—*Naval officer*, one belonging to the navy of a country.—*Naval crown*, among the ancient Romans, a crown conferred for bravery at sea.

Nave, nāv, n. [A. Sax. *nāva*, *nāva*—D. *nave*, *nav*, Dan. *nav*, Icel. *naf*, G. *nabe*, a nave; cog. Skr. *nābhi*, a nave, a uavel. *Navel* is a dim. from this, and *navel* is partly derived from it.] The thick piece in the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted; the hub.

Nave, nāv, n. [Lit. ship, from O.Fr. *nav* (Mod. Fr. *nav*), it. *naus*, from L. *navis*, a ship. *NAVAL*.] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church; the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance.

Navel, nā'vl, n. [A. Sax. *nāfel*, *nāfel*—D. *navel*, Dan. *navel*, Icel. *naf*, G. *nabel*—*navel*; dim. forms from words signifying navel of a wheel. *NAVE*.] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.—*Navelled*, nā'vl-d, a. Furnished with a navel.—*Navel-string*, n. The umbilical cord.

Nawab, nāv'v, n. [From O.Fr. *navab*, from L.L. *navellus*, a dim. of L. *navis*, turnip.] The wild turnip.

Nautical, nā'vik'ū-ler, [L. *navicula*, a little ship, from *navis*, a ship. *NAVAL*.] Shaped like a boat (the nautical bone of the wrist or ankle).

Navigate, nav'i-gāt, v. i.—*navigated*, *navigating*. [L. *navigo*, *navigatum*, from *navis*, a ship, *ago*, to do. *NAVAL*.] To pass on water in ships; to manage a ship; to sail.—*v.* t. To pass over in ships; to sail on; to steer or manage in sailing.—*Navigation*, nav-i-gā-shun, n. [L. *navigatio*.] The act of navigating; the science or art of managing ships.—*Aerial navigation*, the art of sailing in the air by balloons or other contrivances.—*Island navigation*, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals.—*Navigator*, nav-i-gā-ter, n. One that navigates; one who directs the course of a ship.—*Navigable*, nav-i-gā-bl, a. Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships.—*Navigableness*, *Navigability*, nav-i-gā-bl-ness, nav-i-gā-bl-ty, n. The quality or state of being navigable.—*Navigably*, nav-i-gā-bl-ly, adv. In a navigable manner.

Navy, nav'i, n. [Abbrev. from *navigator*—the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation.] A common labourer, engaged in such works as the making of canals or railways.

Navy, nav'i, n. [O.Fr. *navis*, from L. *navis*, a ship. *NAVAL*.] A collective term for all the ships, or all of a certain class, be-

longing to a country (the mercantile navy of Britain); especially, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c.

Nawab, nā-wāb', n. [See *NABOB*.] A viceroys; a deputy.

Nay, nā, adv. [Equivalent to *no* (see *A. Sax.* *ne*, *not*), that is, not ever; from Icel. and Dan. *nā*, Sw. *nå*, *no*, *nav*; comp. *no* for *ne* or *not*, or *neither*, for *ne* either, not either, &c. *No*.] *No*; a word that expresses negation or refusal; also used to intimate that something is to be added to an expression; not only so; not this alone.—*To say nay*; to deny; to refuse.—*a*. Denial; refusal.

Nazarian, nā-zā-ri-an, nā-zā-ri-an, n. An inhabitant of *Nasareth*; a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity, in contempt.

Nasarite, nā-zā-rit, a. [Heb. *nasir*, separated.] A Jew who by certain vows and acts devoted himself to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life. Num. vi. 2-21.—*Nasarites*, nā-zā-rit-ik, a. Pertaining to Nasarites.—*Nasaritism*, nā-zā-rit-ism, n. The vows or practice of the Nasarites.

Near, nēar, a. [A. Sax. *nēar*, *neap*; akin to Dan. *næp*, Icel. *næpp*, *næpp*, *næpp*, *neap*, and probably to *neap*.] Low, or not rising high; applied to the lowest tides, being those that happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons.—*Near*, *Near-tide*, n. One of the lowest tides or the time of one; opposite to *spring-tide*.—*Nearly*, nēar-ly, adv. Left aground by the falling of the tide; said of a ship.

Nepesin, nē-pē-sin, n. [L. *Nepesina*, Naples.] Belonging to Naples, or to its inhabitants.—*n*. An inhabitant or native of Naples.

Near, nēar, a. [A. Sax. *nēar*, compar. of *neah*, high (nearer being thus a double compar.)—Icel. *near*, *nearr*, Dan. *nær*, *near*, *near*, *near*, *Nærr*, *Næm*.] High; not far distant in place, time, or degree; closely connected by blood (near relations); intimate; familiar (a near friend); closely affecting one's interest or feelings; close or literal; so as barely to avoid injury or danger; narrow (a near escape); on the left of a horse; opposed to *of*, in riding or driving (the near fore-leg); short, or not circuitous (a near way home); close, narrow, niggardly.—*pp*. At no great distance from; close to; high.—*adv*. Almost; within a little; closely; *near*, close to the wind; opposed to *of*.—*v.* t. and *i*. To approach; to come near.—*Nearly*, nēar-ly, adv. Almost; within a little; not remotely; closely; ultimately; in a parsimonious or niggardly manner.—*Nearness*, nēar-ness, n. The state or attribute of being near in any sense; closeness in time or place; proximity; intimacy.—*Near-sighted*, a. Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.—*Near-sightedness*, n. The state of being near-sighted.

Nearctic, nē-ark'tik, a. [Gr. *neos*, *new*, and *Arctic*.] Applied to the region and its characteristic fauna embracing North America to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Neat, nēt, a. [A. Sax. *neat* (sing. and pl.); Sc. *neat*, Icel. *neat*, Sw. *nåt*, Dan. *nåt*, *neat*, an one from verbal stem Icel. *neat*, A. Sax. *neata*, to use, to enjoy; Goth. *neutan*, to take.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as oxen or cows; used either collectively or of one individual.—*Neat's-foot oil*, an oil obtained from the feet of neat.—*Neathard*, nēth-ard, n. A person who has the care of cattle.

Neat, nēt, a. [Fr. *net*, *nette*, from L. *netum*, shroud, from *netis*, to shine.] Having everything in perfect order; tidy; trim; expressed in few and well-chosen words; character; said of style; pure or un-mixed with water (a glass of brandy neat); with all deductions made (usually written *Net* or *Netti*).—*Neat-handed*, a. Using the hands with neatness; deft.—*Neatly*, nēt-ly, adv. In a neat manner; tidily; with good taste.—*Neatness*, nēt-ness, n. The state or quality of being neat; tidiness; simple elegance.

ch. chain; ch. sea; loc. s. got; j. job; a. Fr. ten; ng. sing; wa. them; th. thin; w. wig; wh. whig; sh. aware

Neb, neb, n. [A. Sax. *neb*, *nebb*, face, mouth, beak; D. *neb*, Dan. *neb*, Sw. *nebb*, beak, nose; allied to forms with initial s, as D. *snob*, a beak; comp. E. *snipe*, *snap*.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill.
Nebris, neb'ris, n. [Gr.] A fawn's skin; in works of art, the covering of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, &c.
Nebula, neb'u-la, n. pl. **Nebulae**, neb'u-læ. [L. *nebula*, a cloud; allied to Gr. *nephelê*, a cloud; same root as Icel. *nef*, G. *nebel*, mist.] The name for celestial objects resembling white clouds, in many cases resolved by the telescope into clusters of stars, though many nebulae consist of masses of incandescent gas; a white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea of the eye.
Nebular, neb'u-lar, a. Pertaining to nebulae. — **Nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula, from which, when condensed by refrigeration, the planets were constituted, the main body forming the sun. — **Nebulise**, neb'u-lis, n. (One who upholds the nebular hypothesis.) — **Nebulosity**, neb'u-lis-i-ty, n. The state of being nebulous; the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars.
Nebulous, neb'u-lus, a. [L. *nebulosus*.] Cloudy; hazy; literally or figuratively; astron. pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula; nebular. — **Nebulousness**, neb'u-lus-nes, n.
Necessary, nes'es-sa-ri, a. [L. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, necessary, unavoidable; origin doubtful.] Such as must be; inevitable; unavoidable; indispensable; essential; that cannot be absent; acting from necessity; opposed to *free* (as regards the will). — **Necessary truths**, those truths which cannot from their very nature but be true. — n. Anything necessary or indispensably requisite. — **Necessarian**, nes'es-sa-ri-an, n. A necessitarian. — **Necessarily**, nes'es-sa-ri-ly, adv. In necessary manner; by necessity; indispensably. — **Necessariness**, nes'es-sa-ri-nes, n. The state of being necessary. — **Necessarian**, nes'es-sa-ri-an, n. One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to the freedom of the will. — **Necessitarianism**, nes'es-sa-ri-an-ism, n. The doctrine of philosophical necessity. — **Necessitate**, nes'es-sa-ri-tat, v. f. — **necessitated**. To make necessary or indispensable; to render necessary; to compel; to force. — **Necessitous**, nes'es-i-tus, a. Exhibiting indigence; pressed with poverty; indigent; destitute. — **Necessitously**, nes'es-i-tus-ly, adv. In a necessitous manner. — **Necessitousness**, nes'es-i-tus-nes, n. Extreme poverty; pressing want. — **Necessity**, nes'es-i-ti, n. [L. *necessitas*.] The state of being necessary; condition demanding that something must be; unavoidableness; indispensableness; need; irresistible compulsion; compulsion of circumstances; the absolute determination of the will by motives; that which is requisite; a necessary; extreme indigence; pinching poverty.
Neck, nek, n. [A. Sax. *Neck*, the neck — D. *nek*, Dan. *nekke*, Icel. *Neck*, the neck; G. *Necken*, the neck; connections doubtful.] The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk and connecting them; part of a thing corresponding to the neck of animals; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus; the slender part of a vessel, as a bottle; that part of a violin or similar instrument which connects the scroll or head and body. — **Neck and crop**. Under **Crop**. — **Neck or nothing**, at every risk. — **A stiff neck**, in *Script.* obstinacy in sin. — **To break the neck of an affair**, to destroy the main force of it; to get over the worst part of it. — **To tread on the neck of (fig.)**, to rubud utterly. — **Neck-band**, n. The band or a shirt round the neck, to which the collar is attached. — **Neckcloth**, nek'kloth, n. A piece of linen or cotton cloth worn round the neck as part of a gentleman's dress. — **Necked**, nek't, a. Having a neck; generally in composition. — **Neckerchief**, nek'er-chif, n. A kerchief for the neck. — **Necklace**, nek'las, n. A string of beads,

precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn on the neck. — **Necklace**, nek'las, a. Having a necklace. — **Necklet**, nek'let, n. A small chain worn round the neck for suspending a locket. — **Neck-or-nothing**, a. Involving great risk; desperate. — **Neck-tie**, n. A small band of cloth worn round the neck. — **Neck-verse**, n. The verse formerly read to entitle a criminal to the benefit of clergy, the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "Miserere mei," &c.
Neurobiola, nek'rô-bi-ô'la, n. [Gr. *neuros*, dead, and *bios*, life.] Med. the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue. — **Neurobiolite**, nek'rô-bi-ô'tik, a. Pertaining to neurobiolite. — **Neurobiolite**, nek'rô-bi-ô'tri, n. [Gr. *neuros*, dead, and *bios*, life.] Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead. — **Neurobiolite**, nek'ro-it, n. [Gr. *neuros*, a stone.] A kind of felspar, which, when struck or pounded, exhales an odour like that of putrid flesh. — **Neurology**, nek'ro-lô-jî, n. A register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices. — **Neurologic**, nek'ro-lô-jî-kal, a. Pertaining to a neurology. — **Neurologist**, nek'ro-lô-jîst, n. One who writes obituary notices. — **Neuromaney**, nek'rô-man-ey, a. [Gr. *neuros*, divination, and *maney*, divination by means of a pretended communication with the dead; the black art; the art of magic or sorcery. — **Neuromaner**, nek'rô-man-ser, n. One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard. — **Necromancing**, nek'rô-man-sing, n. The art or practices of a necromancer. — **Necromantic**, nek'rô-man-tik, nek'rô-man-ti-kal, a. Pertaining to necromancy. — **Necromantically**, nek'rô-man-ti-kal-ly, adv. By necromancy. — **Necrophage**, nek'rô-fâ-gus, a. [Gr. *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on the dead, or putrescent substances. — **Necrophilia**, nek'rô-fî-li-um, n. [Gr. *phileo*, to love.] An unnatural attachment to dead bodies. — **Necrophobia**, nek'rô-fô-bi-a, nek'rô-fô-bi, n. [Gr. *phobos*, fear.] A horror of dead bodies; exaggerated fear of death. — **Necropolis**, nek'ropô-li-a, n. [Gr. *polis*, a city; the city of the dead.] A cemetery, especially laid out in extensive and ornamentally examined. — **Necropsy**, nek'ro-sô-pi, n. Examination of the dead; a post-mortem examination. — **Necroscopic**, nek'ro-sô-pik, nek'ro-sô-pi-kal, a. Relating to post-mortem examinations. — **Necrosis**, nek'rô-sis, n. [Gr. *nekrosis*, deadness.] Pathol. death of the bone substance, a condition corresponding to what gangrene is to the flesh; but, a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parts. — **Necrosed**, nek'rô-sed, a. Affected by necrosis.
Nectar, nek'ter, n. [Gr.] *Greek myth.* the drink of the gods, ambrosia being their solid food; hence, any delicious drink; bot. the honey of a flower. — **Nectarean**, nek'târ-ey-an, a. Pertaining to nectar or a nectary. — **Nectarean**, nek'târ-ey-an, a. Resembling nectar; very delicious. — **Nectared**, nek'terd, a. Imbued or abounding with nectar. — **Nectareous**, nek'târ-ey-us, a. Nectarean. — **Nectareousness**, nek'târ-ey-us-nes, n. — **Nectariferous**, nek'târ-ey-er-us, a. Producing nectar. — **Nectarine**, nek'târ-in, a. Sweet as nectar. — n. A variety of the common peach, having a smoother rind and firmer pulp. — **Nectareous**, nek'ter-us, a. Sweet as nectar. — **Nectary**, nek'târ-ri, n. The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar.
Nectocalyx, nek'tô-kâ-liks, n. pl. **Nectocalyces**, nek'tô-kâ-li-ses. [Gr. *nektes*, swimming, and *kalyx*, a cup.] The swimming-bell or disc of a medusa or jelly-fish, by the contractions of which it is propelled.
Né, nâ, pè, [Fr., from L. *neque*, born. *Né*, nâ, born; a term placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate her parentage; as, Madame de Stâl, née Necker, that is, whose family name was Necker.
Need, nêd, n. [A. Sax. *neod* = D. *need*, Icel. *neudh*, Dan. *nod*, G. *noth*, Goth. *neutha*, need, necessity.] A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; necessity; want of the means of subsistence; poverty; in-

digence. — v. f. To have necessity or need for; to want, lack, require. *Need* is often used as a sort of auxiliary, especially in negative and interrogative sentences without the personal singular, and without the infinitive sign before the following verb (he or they need not go; need he do it?) — v. t. To be wanted; to be necessary; not used with a personal nominative (there needs nothing more). — **Needful**, nêd'ful, n. [Lit. fire of need or necessity.] Fire produced by friction, of old the subject of superstitions. — **Needful**, nêd'ful, a. Needy; necessitous; necessary; requisite. — **Needs**, nêd'z, anything necessary; specifically, ready money (colloq.). — **Needfully**, nêd'ful-ly, adv. In a needful manner. — **Needfulness**, nêd'ful-nes, n. The state of being needful. — **Needily**, nêd'i-ly, adv. In a needy manner. — **Neediness**, nêd'i-nes, n. Want; poverty; indigence. — **Needless**, nêd'les, a. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite. — **Needlessly**, nêd'les-ly, adv. In a needless manner. — **Needlessness**, nêd'les-nes, n. — **Needs**, nêds, adv. [An adverbial genitive of *need*.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; generally with *must*. — **Needy**, nêd'i, a. Necessitous; indigent; very poor, distressed by want of the means of living.
Needle, nêd'l, n. [A. Sax. *neadl*, a needle = O. Fr. *neelle*, Goth. *neadla*, G. *neadel*, D. *neald*, Icel. *neal*, a needle, from *nead*, seen in D. *nead*, a seam, G. *nehen*, to sew, L. *neo*, Gr. *neô*, to spin.] A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole through which is passed a thread, used for sewing; an instrument of iron or steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing a thread or twine in knitting, netting, embroidery, &c.; a name of sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments; a magnetized bar of steel in a mariner's or other compass, in the needle-telescope, &c.; a sharp pinnacle of rock; a needle-shaped crystal. — **Needle-book**, n. Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book, used for sticking needles into. — **Needle-fish**, n. The pipe fish, also the sea-urchin. — **Needle-gun**, n. A breech-loading rifle fired by the striking of a needle or small spike on detonating powder in the cartridge. — **Needle-ore**, n. Acicular himmuth glance; native sulphide of himmuth, lead and copper, occurring in long, thin, steel-gray crystals. — **Needle-telescope**, n. A telescope in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle. — **Needle-woman**, n. A seamstress. — **Needle-work**, n. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery; the business of a seamstress. — **Needle-woolite**, n. Natrolite. — **Needly**, nêd'li, a. Relating to or resembling a needle.
Needless, **Needs**, **Needy**, &c. Under **Nxzd**.
Ne'er, nêr, n. A contraction of *Never*.
Neese, nêz, v. [A. Sax. *neesan*, D. *niesen*, G. *niesan*; a form of *essen*.] To sneeze.
Nefarious, nê-fâr-i-us, a. [L. *nefarus*, from *nefas*, impious, unlawful, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, law, from *fer*, *fert*, to utter. *Fave*.] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile. — **Nefariously**, nê-fâr-i-us-ly, adv. In a nefarious manner. — **Nefariousness**, nê-fâr-i-us-nes, n.
Negation, nê-gâ-shon, n. [L. *negatio*, a denying; from *ago*, to deny — *ne*, not, and verbal *affix* *g*, *ago*, Latin *denegatio*, *remotio*.] Denial; a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be; opposed to affirmation; contradiction or contradictory condition. — **Negative**, neg-a-tiv, a. [Fr. *negatif*, L. *negativus*.] Implying or containing denial or negation; opposed to affirmatives; tending in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting; opposed to *positives* (a negative result); *photog.* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. — **Negative electricity**, the opposite of positive electricity. See **Positive**. — **Negative pole**, the metal, or equivalent, placed in opposition to the positive, in the voltaic battery. — **Negative quantities**, *alg.* q. antities which have the sign — (minus) pre-

fired to them.—a. A proposition by which something is denied; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a negative proposition; a word that denies (not, no); that side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressive of negation; *photop.* a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used as a plate from which to print positive impressions.—*s.t.*—*negatived, negating.* To disprove; to prove the contrary; to say no; to reject; to refuse to enact or sanction (the lords *negatived* the bill).—*Negatively, neg'a-tiv-ly, adv.* In a negative manner.—*Negativeness, Negativity, neg'a-tiv-nes, neg-a-tiv-i-ty, n.* The state or quality of being negative.—*Negatory, neg'a-to-ry, a.* Expressing denial; belonging to negation.

Neglect, neg-lect', s.t. [*L. negligo, negligere, lit. not to pick up—neg, not, nor, and lego, to pick up. Latro.*] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to slight; to set at naught; to omit to do; to leave undone; to forbear; often with an infinitive as object (to neglect to pay a visit).—*a.* Omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; carelessness; omission of due attention or civilities; negligence; habitual want of regard; state of being disregarded.—*Neglectedness, neg-lect-ed-nes, s.* State of being neglected.

Neglector, neg-lect'or, n. One that neglects.—*Neglectful, neg-lect'ful, a.* Apt to neglect; treating with neglect; negligent; careless; inattentive.—*Neglectfully, neg-lect'ful-ly, adv.* In a neglectful manner.—*Neglectfulness, neg-lect'ful-ness, s.*—*Neglectingly, neg-lect'ing-ly, adv.* With neglect; carelessly; heedlessly (*Shak.*).

Negligent, neg-li-jent, a. [*Fr. negligé, from negligere, to neglect.*] An easy or unconcerned dress; undress.

Negligent, neg'li-jent, a. [*L. negligens, negligentia, char. of negligo, to neglect. N. Latro.*] Characterized by neglect; apt to neglect; careless; heedless; neglectful.—*Negligently, neg'li-jent-ly, adv.* In a negligent manner.—*Negligence, Negligency, neg'li-jens, neg'li-jen-si, n.* [*L. negligentia.*] The quality of being negligent; neglect; remissness; an act of negligens.—*Negligible, neg-li-ji-bl, a.* That may be neglected.

Negotiate, &c. See *NEGOTIATE*.

Negotiate, neg-g'hi-ate, v.t. [*L. negotior, negotiatus, from negotium, want of leisure, business—neg, not, and otium, leisure.*] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade; to hold diplomatic intercourse with another as respecting a treaty, league, or other matter; to treat; to conduct communications in general.—*s.t.*—*negotiated, negotiating.* To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan); to pass in the way of business; to put into circulation (to negotiate a bill of exchange).—*Negotiable, neg-g'hi-e-ble, a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from one person to another, as a bill or promissory note.—*Negotiability, neg-g'hi-e-abil-i-ty, n.* The quality of being negotiable.—*Negotiation, neg-g'hi-e-shun, n.* The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the intercourse of governments by their agents in making treaties and the like.—*Negotiate, Negotiant, neg-g'hi-ate-er, neg-g'hi-a-t, n.* One that negotiates.—*Negotiator, neg-g'hi-a-to-ry, a.* Relating to negotiation.

Negro, neg'ro, n. pl. Negroes, neg'ro-z. [*It. and Sp. negro, black, from L. niger, black.*] A member of that race of mankind which is characterized by the black or very dark colour of the skin and the possession of hair of a woolly or crisp nature.—*a.* Relating to negroes; black.—*Negro-head, n.* A tobacco made up and pressed in a certain way.—*Negroid, neg'roid, a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics.—*Negress, neg'ress, n.* A female Negro.—*Negrito, Negrilla, neg'ri-to, neg'ri-la, n.* and *a.* [*Dim. of negro.*] A name given to the diminutive negro-like tribes inhabiting the Philippine and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

Negus, neg'us, n. [*From the inventor, Col.*

Nepes, of Queen Anne's time.] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar.

Nepes, n.p. s.t. [*A. Sax. Anapagan, Icel. Anapaga, Sw. Anapaga; probably an initialism; comp. L. Anapaga.*] To utter the cry of a horse, to whinny.—*a.* The cry of a horse; a whinny.—*Nepesing, nep-ising, n.* A whinnying.

Neighbour, n'ber, n. [*A. Sax. nedar-bir, n'dar-bir, lit. a near-dweller, from nedar, near (Nis), and bir, gebir, a dweller, a boor (Boo).*] One who lives near another; one who lives in a neighbourhood; one in close proximity; one who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address.—*a.* Being in the vicinity; adjoining; next.—*s.t.* To adjoin; to border on or be near to.—*Neighbourhood, n'ber-hud, n.* A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours; vicinity; the adjoining district or locality; neighbours collectively; a district or locality in general (a low neighbourhood).—*Neighbouring, n'ber-ing, a.* Living as neighbours; being situated near.—*Neighbourliness, n'ber-li-nes, n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.—*Neighbourly, n'ber-li, a.* Becoming a neighbour; acting as a good neighbour; social.

Neither, n'ner or n'ner, pron. and pronominal adjective. [*Used as negative of either; earlier forms neither, neither; neither, A. Sax. neuder, neuderer = ne-wether.*] Not one of two; not either; not the one or the other: used either alone or with a noun following.—*conj.* Not either; generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative propositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor*: sometimes used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former containing *not*.

Nelumbo, ne-lum'bo, n. The Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful water-plant with rose-coloured flowers.

Nemman, ne-m'an, a. NEMEAN.

Nematocyst, nem'a-to-sist, n. [*Gr. nema, nematos, a thread, and kystis, a bag.*] *Physiol.* A thread-cell or stinging apparatus of coelenterate animals.

Nematoid, nem'a-toid, n. [*Gr. nema, nematos, a thread, from nem, to spin.*] One of an order of entozoa having a long cylindrical, and often filiform body; a round-worm.—*Nematode, Nematoda, nem'a-to-d, a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nematoids.

Nemea, ne-m'e-an or ne-m'an, a. Of or belonging to Nemea in Argolis, Greece.—*Nemean games, ancient games or festivals celebrated at Nemea every second year.*

Nemertid, ne-m'ert-id, n. A name of marine annelids remarkable for the length which they attain, namely, 20 or 40 feet, which they can suddenly contract to 3 or 4.—*Nemertine, Nemertean, ne-m'ert-in, ne-m'ert-an, a.* Pertaining to the nemertids.

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, n. [*Gr. from nemao, to distribute.*] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice.

Nemoral, nem'or-al, a. [*L. nemorale, from nemus, nemoris, a wood.*] Pertaining to a wood or grove.—*Nemorose, nem'or-os, a.* [*L. nemorosus.*] Bot. growing in groves or among wood.—*Nemorous, nem'or-us, a.* Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Nemoretic, ne-m'or-et-ik, a. NEMORETIC.

Nemorian, ne-m'or-i-an, a. [*L. Nemoerum, Nemoretum in Switzerland, where the strata are largely developed.*] *Geol.* A term applied to the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, being the lower green-sand and wealden.

Nemosemic, ne-m'os'e-m-ik, a. [*Gr. neos, new, and kosmos, the world.*] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe, or to the races of historic man.

Nephray, ne-ph'ra-si, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and krasos, power.*] Government by new or inexperienced officials; upstart rule or supremacy.

Nepreus, ne-p're-us, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and root pen, to produce.*] *Geol.* A name for the plicose and micose tertiary to distinguish them from the scocose strata.

Nep-Lata, ne-p-lat-in, a. and n. [*Gr. neos,*

new.] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin; Latin as written by authors of modern times.

Nephelide, ne-p'li-th'ik, a. [*Gr. neos, new, lithos, a stone.*] Archaic. Applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithik*.

Nephele, ne-p'lo, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and logos, a word.*] The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language; novel doctrines; rationalistic views in theology.—*Nepheleic, Nepheleological, ne-p'lo-j'ik, ne-p'lo-ji-kal, a.* Pertaining to neology.—*Nepheleologically, ne-p'lo-ji-kal-ly, adv.* In a neological manner.—*Nepheleism, Nepheleism, ne-p'lo-ji-an-ism, n.* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word; the use of new words or of old words in a new sense; new doctrines.—*Nepheleologist, Nephelelogian, ne-p'lo-j'ist, ne-p'lo-ji-an, n.* One who introduces new words or phrases; an innovator in doctrines or beliefs.—*Nepheleogist, Nepheleologist, ne-p'lo-ji-'tik, ne-p'lo-ji-'ti-kal, a.* Relating to neology; neological.—*Nepheologies, ne-p'lo-ji, s.t.—nepheologized, nepheologising.* To introduce or use new words or terms; to introduce or adopt new doctrines.

Nephyte, ne-p'fit, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and naphion, a plant, from napho, to grow.*] A new convert or proselyte; a novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest; a tyro; a beginner in learning.

Nephrastis, ne-p'las-tik, n. [*Gr. neos, new, phras, to form.*] Newly formed; neologically applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

Nepheria, Nepherical, ne-p'her-ik, ne-p'her-ik-al, n. [*Gr. nepheros, young, from nepos, new.*] New; recent in origin; modern.—*Nepherism, ne-p'her-ism, n.* The introduction of new words or phrases; a new word or phrase introduced; a neologism.—*Nepherine, ne-p'her-in, s.t.—nepherized, nepherizing.* To coin new words or phrases; to neologize.

Nephtropical, ne-p'tro-p'ri-kal, a. [*Gr. neos, new, and E. tropic.*] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna, including all America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Nepesite, ne-p'is-ik, n. [*Gr. neos, new, recent, and sis, life.*] *Geol.* A name given to strata from the beginning of the trias up to the most recent deposits, including the mesozoic and caenozoic divisions.

Nepenthe, Nepenthes, ne-pen't'es, ne-pen't'es, n. [*Gr. nepenthe, ne, not, and penthes, grief.*] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes; any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

Nephalism, nefal-ism, n. [*Gr. nephalios, sobcr, from nepha, to abstain from wine.*] Teetotalism.—*Nephalist, nefal-ist, n.* A teetotaler.

Nepheleid, nefel-oid, a. [*Gr. nephele, a cloud.*] Cloudy, as liquors.

Nepher, ne-p'her, n. [*Fr. nefere, from L. nepos, nepotis, a nephew; cog. A. Sax. wafu, Icel. waf, G. wafe, Sw. wappat, a nephew. Akin waf.*] The son of a brother or sister.

Nephralgia, Nephralgy, ne-fral'ji-a, ne-fral'ji, n. [*Gr. nephros, a kidney, and algos, pain.*] Pain in the kidneys.—*Nephritic, nef-rit, n.* [*Gr. nephritis.*] The mineral otherwise called jade.—*Nephritic, Nephritical, ne-frit'ik, ne-frit'ik-al, a.* Pertaining to the kidneys; relieving disorders of the kidneys.—*Nephritis, nef-rit'is, n.* [*Gr. term. -itis signifying inflammation.*] Inflammation of the kidneys.—*Nephroid, nef-roid, a.* Kidney-shaped.—*Nephrolithic, nef-rolith'ik, a.* [*Gr. nephros, and lithos, a stone.*] *Med.* relating to the stone, or calculus in the kidneys.—*Nephrology, ne-fr'o-ji, n.* A description of the kidneys.—*Nephrotomy, ne-fr'o-to-mi, n.* [*Gr. tomi, a cutting.*] Surg. the operation of cutting for stone in the kidney.

Nepotism, ne-pot-izm, n. [*Fr. nepotisme, from L. nepos, nepher, Nephew.*] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relations; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of

merit.—*Nepotic*, *Nepotious*, nē-pō't'ik, nē-pō'shūs, a. Belonging to nepotism; practicing nepotism.—*Nepotist*, nē-pō't'ist, n. One who practices nepotism.

Neptune, nēp'tūn, n. [*L. Neptunus*.] The chief marine divinity of the Romans, identified by them with the Greek Poseidon; a planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system.—*Nepotulian*, nē-pō'tū-li-ān, a. Pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or aqueous solution (as rocks).—*Nepuvian theory*, in geol. the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water; opposed to the *Plutonic theory*.

Nereid, nē-rē'id, n. [*Gr. nēreia, nēreidos*, from *Nereus*, a marine deity.] *Myth.* One of the daughter of Nereus, the constant attendants of Neptune; a sea nymph; a marine amputee; a sea-centiped.

Neroli, nē-rō'li, n. [*The name of an Italian princess, its discoverer.*] The fragrant essential oil from the flowers of the bitter orange.

Nerve, nērv, n. [*L. nervus*, a sinew, strength, vigour, from root *ner* (with initial *n*), seen in *E. nerve*.] A sinew or tendon; strength; muscular power; self-command or steadiness, especially under trying circumstances; firmness of mind; courage; one of the whitish fibres which proceed from the brain and spinal cord, or from the central ganglia, of animals, and ramify through all parts of the body, and whose function is to convey sensation and ordination; *nerve*; pi. the general tone of one's system; *bot.* one of the ribs or principal veins in a leaf.—*v.t.*—*nerved, nervings*. To give nerve, strength, or vigour to; to arm with force.—*Nervales*, nērv-ā'shūn, n. The arrangement or distribution of nerves; *bot.* the distribution of the veins of leaves; venation.—*Nerv*, n-ērv, n. *nerve-capsule*, n. One of the nucleated cells numerous in the gray portion of the brain and spinal cord, &c.—*Nerved, nervd*, a. Having nerves; having nerves of this or that character.—*Nerve-fibre*, n. One of the primitive fibres of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord.—*Nerveless, nerv'less*, a. Without nerve; destitute of strength; weak.—*Nervine*, nērv'īn, a. Capable of acting upon the nerves.—*N.* a. A medicine for nervous affections (as for toothache).—*Nervous, nērv'us*, a. Pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated; strong; vigorous; sinewy; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style.—*Nervous centres*, the organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow.—*Nervous system*, the nerves and nervous centres collectively.—*Nervous temperament*, that in which the predominating characteristic is a great excitability of the nervous system, and an undue predominance of the emotional impulses.—*Nervously, nērv'us-ly*, adv. In a nervous manner.—*Nervousness, nērv'us-ness*, n. The state or quality of being nervous.—*Nervure, nērv'ūr*, n. *Bot.* the vein or nerve of a leaf; *anatom.* one of the cornucous tubes which help to expand the wing and keep it tense.—*Nervey, nērv'ī*, a. Nervous; sinewy; vigorous.

Nescience, nē'shī-ēns, n. [*L. nescientia*, from *nescio*, not to know—*ne*, not, and *scio*, to know. *Scire* was.] The state of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.—*Nescious, nē'shī-us*, a. Ignorant.

Ness, nes, n. [*A. Sax. nass*, *loel*, *nas*, *Dan. nass*, a moss; probably a form of *ness*.] A promontory; a cape; a headland.

Nest, nest, n. [*A. Sax. L. G. D. and G. nest*; allied to *L. nidus*, a nest, for *nidus*, from root *nas*, to dwell, seen in Greek *nestos*, return.] The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and rearing the young; a place where the eggs of insects, turtles, &c., are produced; a place in which the young of various small animals (as mice) are reared; a number of persons frequenting the same haunt; generally in a bad sense; a set of articles of diminishing size, each enveloping the one next smaller (a nest of boxes) a set of small drawers.—

v.t. To build a nest; to settle.—*Nest-egg*, n. An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.—*Nestle, nest'*, v.t.—*nestled, nestling*. [*Freq. from nest*.] To make or occupy a nest; to take shelter; to lie close and snug.—*v.t.* To house or shelter, as in a nest; to cherish and fondle closely.—*Nestling, nest'ling*, n. [*A. dim. from nest*.] A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Nestorian, nēst'ō-ri-ān, n. An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who maintained that the two natures in Christ were separate; one of those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect.

Net, net, n. [*A. Sax. net, nest*, a net.—*loel*, *lan*, and *D. net*, *Sw. ad*, *Goth. nett*, *G. net*, a net; *coq. L. nassa*, a basket for catching fish; from root seen in *skr. nāda*, a stream.] An instrument formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, &c., and also for securing or containing articles of various kinds; a fabric of fine open texture.—*v.t.*—*netted, netting*. To make into a net or network; to take in a net; hence, to capture by wit or stratagem; to inclose in a net or net-work.—*v.t.* To form net-work.—*Netted, net'ed*, p. and *c.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.—*Netting, net'ing*, n. The process of making nets; a piece of net-work; a net of small ropes, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks.—*Netting-needle*, n. A kind of shuttle used in netting.—*Netty, net'ī*, a. Like a net; netted.—*Net-work*, n. Work formed in the same manner as a net; any net-like fabric; an interlacement.

Net, nest, net, n. [*Fr. net*, *It. netto*, *net*, *net*. *NET*.] Free from all deductions (net profits, net produce, net rent, net weight).—*v.t.*—*netted, netting*. To gain as clear profit.

Nether, nēw'er, a. [*A. Sax. nether, nithor, nethara*, compar. of *nitha*, under, downward (whence *nethan*, *beneath*); *coq. L. G. D. and Dan. neder*, *Ice. netharr*, *G. nieder*; root seen in *skr. ad*, downwards.] Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to upper.—*Nethermost, nēw'er-mōst*, a. [*A. double superlative, like *Alidmost**.] Lowest.—*Netherwards, nēw'er-wārd*, adv. In a direction downwards.

Nethinim, neth'in-im, n. pl. [*Heb. pl. of nethin*, what is given, a slave of the temple, from *nethan*, to give.] Among the Jews, servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temple.

Nettle, net', n. [*Nr.*]

Nettle, net', n. [*A. Sax. netela*—*D. neld*, *Dan. neld*, *Sw. neld*, *G. nessel*, a nettle; root doubtful.] A sort of plants consisting chiefly of neglected weeds with stinging hairs.—*v.t.*—*nettled, netting*. To irritate or vex; to cause to feel displeasure or vexation not amounting to anger.—*Nettle-cloth*, n. A thick cotton stuff, japanned and used for the peaks of caps, waist-belts, &c., in place of leather.—*Nettle, net'ī*, n. One that net; *les.*—*Nettle-rash*, n. An eruption upon the skin much resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle; urticaria.

Neural, nū'al, a. [*Gr. neuron*, a nerve; akin to *L. nervus*. *Neur*.] Pertaining to the nerve or nervous system.—*Neural arch*, the arch or projection posteriorly inclosing and protecting the spinal cord of the vertebra.—*Neural axis*, the central trunk of the nervous system, also called the *Cerebro-spinal Axis*.—*Neuralgia, nū'al-jī-a*, n. [*Gr. algos*, pain.] Pain in a nerve; an ailment the chief symptom of which is acute pain, apparently seated in a nerve or nerves.—*Neuralgic, nū'al-jīk*, a. Pertaining to neuralgia.—*Neurasthenia, nū-rā'shōn*, n. The arrangement of the vein or nerves in the wings of insects; *nerval*.—*Neurality, nū-rī'lī-tī*, n. The properties or functions of the nerves or nerve-fibre.—*Neurine, Neurine*, nū'rīn, n.

The nitrogenized substance of nerve-fibre and cells.—*Neuritis, nū-rī-tis*, n. *Med.* inflammation of a nerve.—*Neurography, nū-rōp'ra-d*, n. That part of anatomy which describes the nerves.—*Neuropathology, nū-rā-pō'lō-jī-a*, n. [*Gr. apopathe*, a projecting part.] *Compar. anat.* a posterior process or projection of the vertebral column.—*Neuro-hypology, Neuro-hypology*, n. [*Gr. Hypnos*, sleep.] The doctrine of nervous sleep or animal magnetism; mesmerism.—*Neurological, nū-rō-lō-jī-kal*, a. Pertaining to neurology.—*Neurologist, nū-rō-lō-jīst*, n. One versed in neurology.—*Neurology, nū-rō-lō-jī*, n. That branch of science which treats of the nerves.—*Neuropathic, nū-rō-pāth'ik*, a. Pertaining to affections of the nerves.—*Neuropathy, nū-rō-pā-thī*, n. An affection of the nervous system.—*Neuropter, Neuroptera*, nū-rōp'tēr, nū-rōp'tēr-ān, n. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing.] An individual belonging to an order of insects (Neuroptera) having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures, as the dragon-flies.—*Neuropteral, Neuroptera*, nū-rōp'tēr-ān, nū-rōp'tēr-ān, a. Belonging to the Neuroptera.—*Neurosis, nū-rō'sis*, n. A name common to diseases having, or supposed to have, their seat in the nervous system.—*Neuro-skeletal, nū-rō-skēl'ē-tal*, a. Pertaining to the neuro-skeleton.—*Neuro-skeleton, nū-rō-skēl'ē-tōn*, n. The bones of vertebrate animals connected with the nervous axis and locomotion.—*Neurosthenia, nū-rō-thē-nī-a*, n. [*Gr. sthenos*, force.] *Med.* an excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.—*Neurotic, nū-rō'tīk*, a. Relating to the nerves; capable of acting on the nerves.—*N.* a. diseases having its seat in the nerves; a medicine for nervous affections; *nerve*.—*Neurotome, nū-rō-tō-mī*, n. [*Gr. tome*, a cutting.] Pertaining to the dissection of nerves.—*Neurotomy, nū-rō-tō-mī*, n. One engaged in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.—*Neurotomy, nū-rō-tō-mī*, n. The act or practice of dissecting nerves.—*Neurotonic, nū-rō-tōn'īk*, n. [*Gr. tonicos*, bracing.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

Neither, nū'tēr, a. [*L.*, not either, not one nor the other—compounded of *ne* and *uter*, whether of two.] *Neutral; gram.* of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine (in *Eng. gram.* applied to all names of things without life); neither active nor passive; intransitive (a *neuter verb*); *bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils; *sool.* having no fully developed sex (neither bees).—*N.* an animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed males of certain social insects, as ants and bees; *bot.* a plant which has neither stamens or pistils; *gram.* a noun of the neuter gender.—*Neuteral, nū'tēr-ān*, a. [*L. neuter*.] Not taking an active part with one of certain contending parties; not interested one way or another; indifferent.—*Neuteral colour*, n. those in which the hue is broken by the taking of the reflected colour of the objects which surround them.—*Neuteral salts, chem.* salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.—*Neuteral soil*, a dull, grayish hue, partaking of the character of none of the brilliant colours.—*N.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.—*Neuterality, nū'tēr-ā-lī-tī*, n. The state of being neutral; the state of taking no part on either side.—*Neuteralization, nū'tēr-ā-lī-zā'shōn*, n. The act of neutralizing; *chem.* the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to neutralize each other's properties or render them inert.—*Neuteralize, nū'tēr-ā-lī-zē*, v. *tr.*—*Neuteralize, neutralizing*. To render neutral; to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative; to counteract; *chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance.—*Neuteralizer, nū'tēr-ā-lī-zēr*, n. One who or that which neutralizes.—*Neuterally, nū'tēr-ā-lī*, adv. In a neutral manner.

Névé, nēv, n. [*Fr.* from *L. nix*, *nieis*,

the ninth hour; originally 3 p.m., the time of eating the chief meal, but afterwards the term became applied to the mid-day hour, the chief meal being no doubt also shifted correspondingly.) The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime. — *Woaday*, wō'dā, n. Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day. — *Partaining to mid-day*; meridional. — *Noontide*, nōn'tid, n. The time of noon; mid-day.

Noose, nōs or nōz, n. [Probably from O. or Prov. Fr. *nosa*, a knot, from L. *nodus*, a knot. *Nods*.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. — *v.t.* [Nōs]-noosed, noosing. To catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.

Nopal, nō'pal, n. [Mexican nopalitl.] A name of several cactaceous plants cultivated for the cochineal insect.

Not, nōt, conj. [Or with the neg. particle *no*, *n*-prefixed; old forms were *noth*, *nothor*. *Oa*, *No*.] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence; correlative to *either* or other negative; also equivalent to *and not*, and in this case not always corresponding to a foregoing negative.

North, nōr'th, n. [Sp.] A hydraulic machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, &c., for raising water, a Persian wheel.

Norm, nōrm, n. [L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, a rule, for *normas*, from *root* *no*, to know (see *Norm*); hence *enormous*.] A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard; a type. — *Normal*, nōrm'al, a. [L. *norma*lit]. According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; *geom.* perpendicular. — *Normal school* (from Fr. *école normale*, lit. a school that serves as a model), a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college. — *Geom.* a straight line at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at any point of a curve or curved surface. — *Normalisation*, nōrm'al-i-sā'shon, n. Reduction to a standard or type. — *Normalise*, nōrm'al-iz, *v.t.* — *normalised*, *normalising*. To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type. — *Normally*, nōrm'al-ly, *adv.* In a normal manner or state.

Norman, nōrm'an, n. A native or inhabitant of Normandy. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or the Normans. — *Norman architecture*, the round-arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque. — *Norman-French*, the language of the Normans at the English Conquest, and still to a small extent made use of in several formal proceedings of state in England.

Norman, nōrm'an, n. [D. *norm*, and *roy*, king, north king.] The third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

Norse, nōr, n. The language of Norway. — *Old Norse*, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic. — *a.* Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language. — *Norseman*, nōrm'an, n. A native of ancient Scandinavia.

North, nōr'th, n. [A. Sax. *north* — *Iscl. north*, G. *Sw.* and *Dan.* *nord*, north; origin unknown.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian; the opposite of *south*; a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south. — *a.* Northern; being in the north. — *North-east*, n. The point midway between the north and east. — *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed towards that point; north-eastern. — *North-eastern*, n. A wind from the north-east. — *North-easterly*, a. Towards or from the north-east. — *North-eastern*, a. Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east. — *North-eastward*, *adv.* Towards the north-east. — *North-eastness*, nōr'th-ēst-ness, n. The state of being northerly. — *Northerly*, nōr'th-er-ly, a. Pertaining to or being in or towards the north; northern; proceeding from the north. — *Northern*, nōr'th-er-n, a. Pertaining to or

being in the north; in a direction toward the north; proceeding from the north (the northern wind). — *Northern dove*, a marine swimming bird. *Diver*. — *Northern hemisphere*, that half of the earth north of the equator. — *Northern Hemisphere*, the popular name of the *arctica borealis*. — *Northern Northerner*, nōr'th-er-ner, n. A native or inhabitant of the north, of a northern country or part. — *Northern-drift*, n. *Geol.* a name formerly given to boulder-clay of the pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. — *Northernmost*, nōr'th-er-n-est, *north-most*, a. Situated at the point furthest north. — *Northing*, nōr'th-ing, n. The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination; *veg.* and *surv.* the difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to *southing*. — *Northman*, nōr'th-man, n. pl. *Northmen*. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, especially the ancient Scandinavians. — *North-polar*, a. Pertaining to the north pole or regions near the north pole. — *North Pole*, n. That point of the heavens towards the north which is 90° distant from the equinoctial; the northern extremity of the earth's axis. — *North-star*, n. The north polar star; a star of the constellation *Ursa Minor* (Little Bear), about 1° 30' from the North Pole. — *Northward*, nōr'th-er-ward, *adv.* and *a.* [A. Sax. *northward*.] Toward the north. — *a.* The northern part. — *Northwards*, nōr'th-er-ward, *adv.* Towards the north; northward. — *North-west*, n. The point midway between the north and west. — *a.* Pertaining to or being between the north and west; north-westerly; proceeding from the north-west (a north-west wind). — *North-wester*, n. A wind from the north-west. — *North-westerly*, a. Towards the north-west; from the north-west. — *North-western*, a. Pertaining to or being in the north-west; from the north-west. — *North-westward*, *adv.* Towards the north-west. — *North-wind*, n. The wind that blows from the north.

Norwegian, nōr-wē-jī-an, a. Belonging to Norway. — *Norwegian*, *Iscl.* *Gen.* *n.* A native of Norway.

Nose, nōz, n. [A. Sax. *nos*, *nosu* — *Iscl.* *nōs*, *Dan.* *nos*, *Sw.* *näs*, *G.* *nase*; *og*, *Pol.* *nos*, *Rus.* *nos*, *L.* *nasus*, *Sk.* *näs*, *used*, *used* — *nos*. *Nas* is akin.] The part of the face subservient to the sense of smell, and forming a portion of the apparatus of respiration and voice; the power of smelling; hence, scent; sagacity; something supposed to resemble a nose; a nose; — *To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly. — *To thrust one's nose into the affair of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busybody. — *To turn up the nose*, to show contempt. — *Under one's nose*, under his immediate range of observation. — *v.t.* — *noosed*, *noosing*. To smell; to twang through the nose; to touch with the nose. — *v.t.* To smell; to pry officiously. — *Nose-bag*, n. A bag which may be fastened to a horse's head while he eats the provender in it. — *Nosed*, *nōsd*, a. Having a nose of a certain kind; used in compounds (*long-nosed*). — *Nosegay*, nōz-gē, n. A bunch of flowers to carry for smelling; a bouquet; a posy. — *Noseless*, nōz-lēs, a. Destitute of a nose. — *Nose-piece*, n. A nose; a piece on a helmet coming down in front of the nose. — *Nose-ring*, n. A ring worn in the nose as an ornament; a ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c. — *Nosing*, nōz-ing, n. *Arch.* the projecting edge of a moulding; *v.* projecting moulding.

Nosography, nōz-og'rā-jī, n. [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *graphō*, to write.] The science of the description of diseases. — *Nosology*, nōz-ol-ō-jī, n. [Gr. *nosos* and *logos*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases. — *Nosological*, nōz-ol-ō-jī-k'al, a. Pertaining to nosology. — *Nosologist*, nōz-ol-ō-jī-st, n. One versed in nosology. — *Nosonomy*, nōz-ōn-ō-mī, n. [Gr. *nosos*, name.] The nomenclature of diseases. — *Nosotaxy*, nōz-ō-tāk-ē, n. [Gr. *nosos*, ar-

angement.] The classification of diseases.

Nostalgia, nos-tal'jā, n. [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; homesickness. — *Nostalgic*, nos-tal'jīk, a. Relating to nostalgia; homesick.

Nostril, nōstr'il, n. [O. *nostril*, *nostril*, *nostril*, lit. nose-hole, *nostril* or *nostril* meaning a hole, whence *nostrum*, to bore (same word as *strill*).] One of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air.

Nostrum, nōstr'um, n. [L. *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret; a quack medicine; any scheme or device proposed by a quack or charlatan in any department.

Not, nōt, adv. [Older *not*, contr. from *noth*, *noth*, and equivalent to *no* except *Navay*.] A word that expresses negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition.

Notable, nō'tā-bl, a. [Fr. *notable*, L. *notabilis*, from *no*, to mark or note, from *nota*, a mark, for *gnōta*, from *gnōta*, *gnōta*, known. *Notr*, *Notas*.] Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; conspicuous; manifest; observable. — *a.* A person or thing of note or distinction; *Pract. Med.* one of the nobles or notables then selected by the king to form a parliament, before the revolution. — *Notableness*, nō'tā-bl-ness, n. The quality of being notable. — *Notably*, nō'tā-bl-ly, *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; eminently; especially. — *Notability*, nō'tā-bl-ly-tē, n. pl. Notable things; things worthy of notice. — *Notability*, nō'tā-bl-ly-tē, n. The quality of being notable; a notable person or thing; a person of note.

Notalgia, nō-tal'jā, n. [Gr. *notos*, the back, *algos*, pain.] *Med.* pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

Notary, nō'tā-ri, n. [L. *notarius*, from *notus*, a note. *Notr*.] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protect bills of exchange, &c.; called also *Notary Public*. — *Notarial*, nō'tā-ri-al, a. Pertaining to a notary; done or taken by a notary. — *Notarially*, nō'tā-ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

Notation, nō'tā'shon, n. [L. *notatio*, from *noto*, to mark. *Notr*.] The act or practice of noting; the art of recording by marks or characters; a system of signs or characters used for expressing briefly facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic, algebra, music, &c. — *Notation*, nō'tā'shon, n. [Softened form of old *notch*, a notch — *O.D.* *notch*, *O.Sw.* *notcha*, a notch; akin *notch*.] A hollow cut in anything; a nick; what resembles such a cutting; a gap in a mountain or hill. — *v.t.* To cut a notch or notches in; to nick; to indent; to fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow. — *Notching*, nōt'ch-ing, n. A series of notches.

Note, nōt, n. [Fr. *note*, from L. *nota*, a mark, sign, character, from *notus*, known, for *gnōtus*, from *gnōta*, *gnōta*, to know. *Notus*, *Notr*.] A mark on the margin of a book; a mark, character, or symbol; a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation; a memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory or for after use or reference; a list of items; a reckoning, bill, account; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment (a promissory note; a bank-note); a diplomatic or official communication in writing; a short letter; a billet; notice; heed; observation; reputation; consequence; distinction; pl. a newspaper reporter's or shorthand writer's report; *mus.* a character which represents a sound; a musical sound; *veg.* harmonious or melodious sound. — *v.t.* — *noted*, *noting*. To observe carefully; to heed; to attend to; to set down in writing; to make a memorandum of; to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured — *a* proceeding done by a notary. — *Note-book*, n. A book in which notes or memoranda are written. — *Noted*, nōt-

oh, chain; oh, Sc. lock; g. so; j. job; k. Fr. tom; ng. sing; vn. them; th. thin; w. wig; wh. whig; zh. azure.

ted, a. Being of note; much known by reputation or report; celebrated. - **Notedness**, nō'ted-ness, n. The state or quality of being noted. - **Notelous**, nō'tē-ous, a. Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. - **Notepaper**, n. Paper of a small size for writing notes or letters on. - **Noteworthy**, nō'tēr-wū-ē, a. Worthy of note; worthy of observation or notice.

Nothing, nū'thīng, n. [No thing.] Not anything; opposed to anything and something; non-existence; nothingness; a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance; a cipher, a cipher. - **adv.** In no degree; not at all. - **Nothingness**, nū'thīng-ness, n. Nihil-ity; non-existence; insignificance.

Notice, nō'tīs, a. [Fr. notice, from L. notitia, notice, from nocere, nocere, to know. Not.] The act of noting, observing, or remarking; heed; regard; cognizance; note; information; direction; order; order; admonition; warning; intimation beforehand; a paper that communicates information; attention; respectful treatment; civility; a short statement; a brief critical review. - **s.t.** - **noticed**, nō'tī-d, a. To take cognizance or notice of; to perceive; to become aware of; to observe; to mention or make observations on; to treat with attention and civility. - **Noticeable**, nō'tī-shā-ble, a. Worthy of being noticed or observed; observable; likely to attract attention. - **Noticeably**, nō'tī-shā-ble-ly, **adv.** In a noticeable manner; evidently; distinctly.

Notice, nō'tī-shā-er, n. One who notices. **Notifying**, nō'tī-fī-ē, s.t. - **notified**, nō'tī-fī-d, a. [Fr. notifier, L. notificare, from notus, known, and ficō, to make. Not.] To make known; to declare; to publish; to give notice to; to inform by words or writing. - **Notification**, nō'tī-fī-kā-shōn, n. The act of notifying or giving notice; notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

Notion, nō'shōn, n. [L. notio, from notus, known. Not.] A mental conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; an opinion; belief or view entertained; a fancy article; an article of small ware; chiefly in the plural (now only American). - **Notional**, nō'shōn-ā-ē, a. Pertaining to a notion or conception; imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; whimsical; fanciful. - **Notionable words**, those words which express notions or objects of the understanding, as verbs and nouns, in distinction from relational words or words expressing relation, as prepositions. - **Notionality**, nō'shōn-ā-l'it, n. The state of being notional or fanciful. - **Notionally**, nō'shōn-ā-ē-ly, **adv.** In a notional manner. - **Notionist**, nō'shōn-ist, n. One who holds ungrounded opinions.

Notobord, nō'tō-rd, n. [Gr. notos, the back, and chordē, a string.] A fibro-cellular rod in the embryo of vertebrates, usually replaced in the adult by the vertebral column.

Notochordal, nō'tō-ri-sal, a. [Gr. notos, the back, and chōrdā, a roct.] Bot. having the radicle in the embryonic plant at the back of the cotyledons.

Notorious, nō'tō-ri-ous, a. [L.L. notorius, from L. notoria, notorium, an indictment, notor, a voucher, notare, to mark. Not.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world; known to disadvantage; publicly known from something discreditable. - **Notoriety**, nō'tō-ri-ē-ti, n. The state or attribute of being notorious; the state of being publicly known to disadvantage; discreditable publicity. - **Notoriously**, nō'tō-ri-ōs-ē-ly, **adv.** In a notorious manner. - **Notoriousness**, nō'tō-ri-ōs-ē-ness, n. The state of being notorious; notoriety.

Notornis, nō'tor-nis, n. [Gr. notos, the south wind, the south, and ornis, a bird.] A genus of rare or extinct galatorial birds of New Zealand, allied to the coots, but of larger size and with rudimentary wings.

Notturno, nō'tēr-nō, n. [L. nocturnus, nocturnal, from nox, night.] Originally a serenade; now a piece of music in which

the emotions, particularly those of love and tenderness, are developed.

Notwithstanding, nōt-wīth-stān'dīng, a participial compound passing into a prep. and a conj. [Not, with, in the old sense of against, and stand.] In spite of; without hindrance or obstruction from; despite; nevertheless; however.

Notwit, nōt, n. [A. Sax. notwīt, i.e. no wīt. Navent.] Not anything; nothing; a cipher.

Notionism, nō'tiōn-izm, n. pl. **Notionism**, nō'tiōn-izm, n. [Gr. the thing perceived, from noeō, to perceive, from nous, the mind.] Metaph. an object conceived by the understanding or thought of by the reason, as opposed to a phenomenon.

Nourish, nūr'ish, s.t. [O. Fr. nourrir, nourrir, Mod. Fr. nourrir, from L. nutrire, to nourish; akin nouns, nutritious, nurture.] To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment; **fig.** to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; to cherish; to comfort. - **Nourish-able**, nūr'ish-ā-ble, a. Capable of being nourished. - **Nourisher**, nūr'ish-ēr, n. One who or that which nourishes. - **Nourishing**, nūr'ish-ing, a. Promoting growth; nutritious. - **Nourishingly**, nūr'ish-ing-ly, **adv.** In a nourishing manner. - **Nourishment**, nūr'ish-ment, n. The act of nourishing; nutrition; food; sustenance; nutriment; **fig.** that which promotes any kind of growth or development.

Nous, nous, n. [Gr.] Intellect; mind; understanding; talent. (Used jocularly.) **Novaculite**, nō-vak'ū-lit, n. [L. novacula, a razor.] A variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening edge-tools; razor-stone; Turkey-hone.

Novargent, nōv-ā-jēnt, n. [L. novus, new, and argyrum, silver.] A preparation from silver, for re-silvering plated articles.

Novel, nōv'el, a. [O. Fr. novel, Fr. nouvelle, novel, a novel.] Of recent origin or introduction; new and striking; of a kind not known before; unusual; strange. - **a.** A fictitious prose narrative, involving some plot of greater or less intricacy, and professing to give a picture of real life. - **The romances** deals with what is heroic, marvellous, mysterious, and supernatural; while the **novel** professes to relate only what is credible. - **Novellette**, nōv-el-ēt, n. A short novel. - **Novelist**, nōv-el-ist, n. A writer of a novel or novels. - **Novelism**, nōv-el-izm, s.t. To put into the form of a novel. - **Novelty**, nōv-el'it, n. The quality of being novel; a noticeable newness; recentness of origin; freshness; something new or strange.

November, nō-vēm-ber, n. [L., from novem, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

Novemary, nō-vēm-ā-ri, a. [L. novemarius, from novem, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine. - **a.** An aggregate of nine; nine collectively.

Novennial, nō-ven'nal, a. [From L. novem, novennial, from L. novem, nine, and annus, a year.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

Novice, nōv'is, n. [Fr., from L. novitius, new, fresh, from novus, new. Novel.] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; one newly converted to the Christian faith; one that has entered a religious house, but who has not taken the vow; a probationer; one who is new in any business; a beginner. - **Novitiate**, nōvish'it-ē, n. The state or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally takes the vows of a religious order.

Now, nou, **adv.** [A. Sax. est, a word common to all the Teutonic tongues; cog. L.

now; Gr. nūn, now; perhaps allied to now.] At the present time; at a particular past time (he was now king); at that time; after this had happened. It often implies a connection between a subsequent and a preceding proposition, or it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes ('now parables was a robber'). - **But now**, only a little while ago; very lately. - **Now and then**, at one time and another; indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals. - **Now or never**, at one time; at another time; **s'ternately**. Similarly **now or then** - **a** present time or moment. - **Nowadays**, nōw-a-dā, **adv.** At the present time; in these days.

Noway, Noways. Under No. **Nowal**, nōw'al, n. [Same as nowel.] In founding, the inner portion of the mould for castings of large hollow articles, answering to the core of smaller castings.

Nowhere, Nowhither, Nowise, **adv.** Under No.

Noxious, nōk'shūs, a. [L. nocuus, from nocere, injury, from root of nocere, to hurt (as in nocent, innocuous), same as that of night; akin notes, nuisance.] Hurtful; harmful; pernicious; unwholesome; injurious, in a moral sense. - **Noxiously**, nōk'shūs-ē-ly, **adv.** In a noxious manner; hurtfully. - **Noxiousness**, nōk'shūs-ness, n. **Noxade**, nōw-yād, n. [Fr., from nocere, to hurt.] A medicine for drowning; a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1793.

Nowan, nōw-yā, n. [Fr. novus, a stone of a fruit, from L. nuclea, like a nut, from nuc, nucis, a nut.] A cordial generally prepared from spirits, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg, and mace.

Nozzle, nōz'l, n. [For nose, a dim. of nos.] The projecting spout of something; a terminal pipe or terminal part of a pipe (the case of a blow-gun).

Nuance, nū-āns, n. [Fr., from nuc, L. nucis, a cloud.] A gradation by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; shade of colour; delicate degree in transitions.

Nubecula, nū-bek'ū-lā, n. [L., a little cloud, dim. of nubis, a cloud.] Cloudy matter; a cloudy speck; one of the Magellanic clouds. - **Nubiferous**, nū-bif-ēr-us, a. [L. nubif-er-nubis, and fero, to bring.] Bringing or producing clouds.

Nubile, nū'bīl, n. [L. nubilis, from nubis, to marry. Nuptia.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

Nubulous, nū'bīl-ūs, a. [L. nubulus, from nubis, a cloud.] Cloudy.

Nucament, nū-kā-ment, n. [L. nucamentum, a fir cone.] Bot. a catkin; the blossom of the hazel, pine, willow, &c. - **Nucamentaceous**, nū-kā-ment-ā'shūs, a. Bot. pertaining to a nucament or catkin.

Nucal, nū'kal, a. [L. L. nucula, from Ar.] Pertaining to the nape of the neck.

Nucifera, nū-sif-ēr-nā, a. [L. nuc, nucis, a nut, and fero, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. - **Nuciform**, nū-sif-ēr-m, a. Bot. resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nuclea, nū'klē-ā, n. pl. **Nuclei**, nū'klē-i. [L., a kernel, from nuc, nucis, a nut.] A kernel or something similar; a central mass about which matter is collected; bot. the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated; physiol. the solid or vesicular body found in many cells; the germ of a cell; astron. the body of a comet, also its head. - **Nuclear**, nū'klē-ār, n. pl. **Nucleus**, nū'klē-ār, n. Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleus; constituted by a nucleus. - **Nucleate**, nū'klē-āt, n. pl. **Nucleated**, nū'klē-āt-ēd, a. Having a nucleus; applied to cells. - **Nucleiform**, nū'klē-ār-m, n. pl. **Nucleoid**, nū'klē-ōid, a. Formed like a nucleus. - **Nucleolus**, nū'klē-ō-lūs, n. pl. **Nucleoli**, nū'klē-ō-lī. [Dim. of nucleus.] The minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. Also called **Nucleolus**, nū'klē-ō-lūs.

Nucula, nū'klū-lā, n. pl. **Nuculi**, nū'klū-lī. [Dim. of nucleus.] The minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. Also called **Nucleolus**, nū'klē-ō-lūs.

Nucula, nū'klū-lā, n. pl. **Nuculi**, nū'klū-lī. [Dim. of nuc, nucis, a nut.] Bot. a hard pericarp of a horny or bony texture.

Nude, nūd, a. [L. nudus, naked (see also in denude); same root as naked.] Naked;

Fate, far, fat, fall: mē, mat, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, hull; oil, pound; &c. ad: nē—the Fr. u.

not covered with clothes or drapery.—*n.*
 A nude or naked figure or statue; generally the nude, that is, the undraped human figure.—*n.* *Nudity*, *nud'it'i*, *nud'*. In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.—*n.* *Nude-ness*, *nud'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being nude or naked.—*n.* *Nud'it'i*, *n.* The state of being naked; nakedness.
Nudge, *nudj*, *n.* (Allied to Prov. *U. nudicatus*, Dan. *knuge*, to squeeze; *E.* to knock.) A jog with the elbow, or a poke in the ribs.—*v.t.* *nudged*, *nudging*. To give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.
Nudibranchia, *nud-i-bran'ki-ah*, *n.* [*L.* *nudus*, naked, and *Gr.* *branchia*, gills.] Having naked gills; having no shell, and the branchia or gills exposed; said of certain molluscs.—*n.* A nudibranchiate mollusc.
Nudity. Under *Nude*.
Nugatory, *nug'a-to-ri*, *a.* [*L.* *nugatorius*, from *nugor*, *nugatus*, to trifle, from *nugor*, trifle.] Trifling; futile; worthless; of no force; inoperative.
Nugget, *nug'et*, *n.* [Formerly *sigot*, *sigot*, an ingot; perhaps a corruption of *sigot* (see *sigot*, a sigot, *n.*)] A lump; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in the diggings.
Nuisance, *nu'is-ans*, *n.* [*Fr.* *nuisance*, *nuisance*, from *nuire*, *nuoir* (Mod. *Fr.* *nuire*), *L.* *nuere*, to annoy, Noxious.] Something that annoys or gives trouble; that which is offensive or irritating; an annoyance; a plague or pest; a bore.
Null, *null*, *a.* [*L.* *nullus*, not any, none—*ne*, not, and *ulus*, any (akin to *ulus*, one).] Of no legal or binding force or validity; void; invalid; having no character or expression (as the features).—*n.* *Nullity*, *null'i-ti*, *a.*—*n.* *Nullified*, *nullified*. [*L.* *nullus*, and *facto*, to make.] To annul; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.—*n.* *Nullification*, *null'i-fi-ka'shon*, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect.—*n.* *Nullity*, *null'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being null; want of validity; that which is of no force or efficacy.
Nullah, *null'ah*, *n.* In Hindustan, a bed of a rivulet; a rivulet.
Numb, *num*, *a.* [*Lit.* taken, being from *A. Sax.* *nummen*, *Sp.* of *numen*, O. *E.* *numen*, Goth. *numen*, to seize; hence also loosely (with prefix *be*); *numbe*. The final *b* is ecrecent.] Torpid, benumbed, or deadened; having lost the power of sensation and motion.—*v.t.* To make numb or torpid.—*n.* *Numbness*, *num'ness*, *n.* The state of being numb; torpidity; torpor.
Number, *num'ber*, *n.* [*Fr.* *nombre*, *Fr.* *nombre*, from *L.* *numerus*, number; whence also *numerical*, *numerous*, *enumerate*, same root as *numen*. (*Gr.* *numos*, to distribute. (As to inserted *b* comp. *numbe*, *numbe*.) That which may be counted; an aggregate of units, or a single unit considered as part of a series; an aggregate of several individuals; not a few; many; one of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in parts; a part of a periodical; metrical arrangement of syllables; poetical rhythm or measure; *gram*; that distinction in the form which a word assumes according as it is spoken of or expressed one individual or several individuals; the form that denotes one individual being the *singular number*, that not apart for two the *dual number*, that which refers to two or more the *plural number*.—*n.* *Number one*, *self*.—*v.t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate; to reckon, rank, or consider; to put a number or numbers on; to amount to; to reach the number of.—*n.* *Numberer*, *num'ber-er*, *n.* One that numbers.—*n.* *Numberless*, *num'ber-less*, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.—*n.* *Numbers*, *num'bers*, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch.
Numberless, *num'ber-less*, *a.* [*L.* *numerus*, *numerus*, from *numerus*, number. *NUMERUS*.] Capable of being numbered or counted.—*n.* *Numeral*, *num'er-al*, *a.* [*L.* *numeralis*.] Pertaining to number; consisting of number; expressing number; representing

number.—*n.* A figure or character used to express a number; *gram*; a word expressing a number (one, two, three, &c.).—*n.* *Numerally*, *num'er-al-ly*, *adv.* According to number; in number.—*n.* *Numerary*, *num'er-ary*, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.—*n.* *Numerate*, *num'er-at*, *v.t.* and *i.* [*L.* *numero*, *numerosus*.] To count.—*n.* *Numeration*, *num'er-a'shon*, *n.* [*L.* *numera*.] The act or art of numbering; with the art of expressing in figures any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in figures.—*n.* *Numerator*, *num'er-a-ter*, *n.* One that numbers; with the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken—the number above the line.—*n.* *Numerical*, *num'er-i-cal*, *a.* Belonging to numbers; denoting number; consisting in numbers.—*n.* *Numerically*, *num'er-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* In numbers; with respect to numerical quantity (*numerically* greater).—*n.* *Numerous*, *num'er-us*, *a.* [*L.* *numerosus*.] Consisting of many individuals; great in number; many.—*n.* *Numerously*, *num'er-us-ly*, *adv.* In or with great numbers.—*n.* *Numerose*, *num'er-ous-ness*, *n.*
Numinative, *numinative*, *num-in-a-tiv*, *a.* [*L.* *numinus*, coin, from *numen*, *numina*, coin, lit. what is sanctioned by law, from *numo*, to sanction, from *numen*, law.] Pertaining to coins or medals.—*n.* *Numismatic*, *num-in-a-tiv-ka*, *n.* The science of coins and medals.—*n.* *Numismaticist*, *num-in-a-tiv-ka-ist*, *n.* One versed in numismatics.—*n.* *Numismatography*, *num-in-a-tiv-ka-og-ra-fi*, *n.* The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history.—*n.* *Numismatologist*, *num-in-a-tiv-ka-og-ist*, *n.* Same as *Numismatography*.
Nun, *num*, *n.* [*L.* *nummus*, a coin.] Relating to money.—*n.* *Nunular*, *num-u-lar*, *a.* Pertaining to coin or money; having the form of a coin.—*n.* *Nunlike*, *num-u-like*, *a.* Resembling a nummulet.—*n.* *Nunlike*, *num-u-like*, *n.* [*Gr.* *numos*, a stone.] The name of fossil organisms having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money.—*n.* *Nunmulet*, *num-u-lit'ik*, *n.* Containing nummules; composed of nummules.
Nunmullet, *num'skul*, *n.* [*Numb* and *skull*] A dunce; a stupid fellow.
Nun, *num*, *n.* [*A. Sax.* *numas*, from *Eccles.* *L.* *numos*, a man, *numosus*, a monk, *L. Gr.* *numos*, *numos*, from *Coptic* or *Egypt.* *numos*, *numos*, good, beautiful, monasteries and convents having first arisen in Egypt.] A woman devoted to a religious life who lives in a convent or nunnery, under a vow of perpetual chastity; the blue titmouse; a kind of pigeon having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.—*n.* *Nunnery*, *num'ner-i*, *n.* A convent in which nuns reside.—*n.* *Nunlike*, *num'ner-like*, *a.* Like a nun; pertaining to a nun.
Nuncio, *num'chi-ah*, *n.* [*L.* *num*, now thou latest depart.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke li. 29-30).
Nuncio, *num'chi-ah*, *n.* [*Sp.* *nuncio*, *fr.* *uncio*, from *L.* *numicus*, a messenger; *fr.* *uncio*, *uncio*, from *numos*, new; akin *numosus*, renounce, pronounce, *numositate*, &c.] An ambassador of the first rank (not a cardinal) representing the pope at the court of a sovereign (an ambassador of the first rank, who is a cardinal, being styled a *legate*).—*n.* *Nunciature*, *num'chi-at-ur*, *n.* The office of a nuncio.
Nuncupative, *num-k'u-pa-tiv*, *a.* [From *L.* *numcupo*, to declare.] Law, oral; not written.—*n.* *Nuncupative will*, one made by the verbal declaration of the testator.—*n.* *Nuncupatory*, *num-k'u-pa-to-ri*, *a.* Nuncupative; oral.
Nundinal, *num'di-nal*, *a.* [*L.* *numidialis*, from *numidus*, a fair or market.] Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day.
Nunnery. Under *Nun*.
Nuptial, *nup'ti-al*, *a.* [*Fr.* *nuptial*, from *nuptia*, marriage, from *nubo*, *nuptum*, to marry; akin *nubo*, *nubere*, a cloud (from the veiling of the bride).] Pertaining to marriage; used or done at a wedding.—*n.* *Nuptial*, *nup'ti-al*, *a.* [*L.* *nuptia* (pl.), a wedding.] A wedding or marriage. *Syn.* under *MARRIAGE*.

Nurse, *nurs*, *n.* [*Fr.* *nourrice*, from *L.* *nouris*, *nouris*, a nurse, from *nuris*, to nourish. *Nourish*.] One who tends or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; a female who has the care of a child or children; a female attendant in a hospital; one who or that which nurtures, cherishes, or protects; *hort.* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*v.t.* *nursed*, *nursing*. To feed and tend generally in infancy; to suckle; to rear; to nurture; to tend in sickness or infirmity; to promote growth or vigorousness; to foment; to foster; to manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.—*n.* *Nurse-maid*, *nurs*, *n.* A maid-servant employed in nursing children.—*n.* *Nursery*, *nurs-er-i*, *n.* A place or apartment in a house set apart for children; a place where trees, shrubs, flowering plants, &c., are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted, or where they are propagated in order to be sold; a place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted.—*n.* *Nursery garden*, a nursery, *man.* *Nursery-governess*, *n.* A governess for young children.—*n.* *Nursery-maid*, *n.* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one.—*n.* *Nursling*, *nurs'ling*, *n.* [*Nurse*, and *dim.* *term.* *ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; a child; a foedling.
Nurturer, *nurt'ur*, *n.* [*Fr.* *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish. *Nourish*, *Nurture*.] The act of nursing or nourishing; education; that which nourishes; food; diet.—*v.t.* *nurtured*, *nurturing*. To nourish; to educate; to bring or train up.
Nut, *nut*, *n.* [*A. Sax.* *nutu* = *Icel.* *nut* O. *H. G.* *nutus*, Dan. *nod*, *U.* *nut*, Gael. *cnudh*.] The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe; bot. a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a "nut" block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place.—*v.t.* *nut to crack*, a difficult problem to solve; *nut* puzzle to be explained.—*v.t.* *nutted*, *nutting*. To gather nuts.—*n.* *Nutty*, *nut'ty*, *a.* Abounding in nuts; having the flavour of nuts.—*n.* *Nut-brown*, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.—*n.* *Nut-cracker*, *n.* An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts; a bird rarely seen in Britain, so called from feeding upon nuts.—*n.* *Nut-gall*, *n.* An excrescence of the oak.—*n.* *Nut-hatch*, *n.* [*The* *nut* is a softened form of *hatch*.] A European scanzorial bird which eats the kernel of the hazel-nut.—*n.* *Nut-hatch*, *n.* An oil obtained from walnuts.—*n.* *Nut-hatch*, *n.* The nut-hatch.—*n.* *Nut-shell*, *n.* The hard shell of a nut.—*To be* *in* *the* *nut-shell*, to be in small compass; to be in a very simple explanation or statement.—*n.* *Nut-tree*, *n.* The hazel.
Nutrient, *nut'ri-ent*, *a.* [*L.* *nutrens*, *nutrens*, *pp.* of *nutro*, to nod, *freq.* of *nutro*, to nod. *INSURMENT*.] Bot. drooping or nodding.—*n.* *Nutrient*, *nut'ri-ent*, *n.* [*L.* *nutritio*.] A nodding motion; a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to nullify the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon and connected with procession.
Nutmeg, *nut'meg*, *n.* [From *nut*, and *O. Fr.* *mygale*, *nutmeg*, from *L.* *myrica*, *myrica*; lit. the scented nut.] The kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malayan Archipelago agreeably aromatic, and much used in cookery.—*n.* *Nutmeg butter*, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg.—*n.* *Nutmegged*, *nut'meg-ged*, *a.* Scented with nutmeg.
Nutria, *nut'ri-ah*, *n.* [*Sp.* *nutria*, *nutria*, from *L.* *nutra*, an otter.] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypou.
Nutritive, *nut'ri-tiv*, *a.* [*L.* *nutritio*, to nourish. *Nurture*.] Nourishing; nutritious.—*n.* Any substance which nourishes.—*n.* *Nutritment*, *nut'ri-ment*, *n.* [*L.* *nutritivum*.] That which nourishes; nourishment; food; aliment.—*n.* *Nutritional*, *nut'ri-men-tal*, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.—*n.* *Nutritive*, *nut'ri-tiv*, *a.* [*L.* *nutritio*, from *nutris*.] The act or process by which organisms whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food; the process of assimilating food; that which nourishes;

oh, ohain; oh, Sc. loak; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, ting; w, wun; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, zure.

ntriment — Nutritious, nŭ-trish'us, a. Containing or serving as nutriment; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing. — Nutritiously, nŭ-trish'us-ly, adv. In a nutritious manner. — Nutritiousness, nŭ-trish'us-ness, n. The quality of being nutritious. — Nutritive, nŭ-tri-tiv, a. Having the quality of nourishing; nutritious; pertaining to nutrition. — Nutritively, nŭ-tri-tiv-ly, adv. In a nutritive manner. — Nutritiveness, nŭ-tri-tiv-ness, n.

Nux-vomica, nŭks-vom'ŭ-ka, n. [From L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomica*, to vomit.] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the violent poison strychnine; a drug containing strychnine.

Nuzls, nuzl, v. t. — nuzzled, nuzzling. [A form of *nuzzle*.] To put a ring into the nose

of; to root up with the nose. — v. i. To work with the nose, as a pig; to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom.

Nyctalopia, nik-ta-lŭ'pi-a, n. [Gr. *nykta-* *lŭps*, from *nyktalos*, seeing by night only — *nyx*, nyktos, night, and *ops*, the eye.] The faculty or defect of seeing in darkness or in a faint light, with privation of sight in daylight; also applied to night-blindness, the exactly opposite defect of vision.

Nyctalops, nik-ta-lops, n. One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Nyngas, nil'ga, n. [Hind. *nŭl-gau* — *nŭl*, blue, and *gau*, a cow, ox.] A large species of antelope inhabiting Northern India, Persia, &c., with grayish blue hair.

Nymph, nimf, n. [L. *nympha*, Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph.] One of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined among the

Greeks and Romans as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young; those who presided over rivers, brooks, and springs being called *Naiads*; over mountains, *Oreads*; over woods and trees, *Dryades* and *Hamadryades*; over the sea, *Nereids*; hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. Also same as *Nymphe*. — *Nympha*, nim'fa, n. The pupa or ovisert of an insect. — *Nymphal*, *Nymphæan*, *Nymphic*, nim'fal, nim-fŕ'an, nim'fik, a. Pertaining to nymphs. — *Nympholepsy*, nim-fŕ-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ, n. [Gr. *nymphē*, and *lŕps*, a taking.] A species of ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked on a nymph. — *Nymphomania*, nim-fŕ-mŕ-nŭ-a, n. [Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, and *manŕ*, madness.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet.

O, interj. An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address; the sign of the vocative: often confounded with OA, which is strictly a particle expressive of emotion prefixed to a sentence or clause. When O is the word, the mark of exclamation, if used, should follow the noun of address. Hear, O Israel!; when OA is the word, the mark should follow it. — OA, dear! OA, dear me! exclamations of surprise, uneasiness, fear, pain, &c.; regarded as corruptions of Fr. *O Dieu!* O Dio! O Dio! O God! It. *O Dio mio!* O my God. Oaf, ŕf, n. [From Icel. *af*, an elf. Etr.] A fairy changeling; a dolt; a blockhead. — Oafish, ŕf'ish, a. Stupid; doltish. — Oafishness, ŕf'ish-ness, n. Stupidity; dullness.

Oak, ŕk, n. [A. Sax. *o-* = Sc. *oik*, Icel. *oik*, D. *oik*, L. G. *oik*, Dan. *oeg*, Sw. *ek*, G. *eiche*; root unknown.] A well-known and valuable timber tree, or its wood, which is hard, tough, and strong, and was long extensively used in ship-building; the bark being used for tanning. — Oak-apple, n. An oak-gall. — Oaken, ŕkn, a. Made of oak or consisting of oak. — Oak-gall, n. A gall of the oak. — Oakling, ŕk'ling, n. A young oak. — Oak-paper, n. Paper-ban- gling stained like oak.

Oakum, ŕk'um, n. [A. Sax. *o-* = Sc. *oik*, Icel. *oik*, D. *oik*, L. G. *oik*, Dan. *oeg*, Sw. *ek*, G. *eiche*; root unknown.] A well-known and valuable timber tree, or its wood, which is hard, tough, and strong, and was long extensively used in ship-building; the bark being used for tanning. — Oak-apple, n. An oak-gall. — Oaken, ŕkn, a. Made of oak or consisting of oak. — Oak-gall, n. A gall of the oak. — Oakling, ŕk'ling, n. A young oak. — Oak-paper, n. Paper-ban- gling stained like oak.

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Oar, ŕr, n. [A. Sax. *ar*; Icel. *ar*, Dan. *ars*, Sw. *ars*; perhaps from root *ar*, seen in A. Sax. *erian*, Goth. *arjan*, L. *aro*, to plough; or allied to *redder*, *row*.] A long piece of timber, flat at one end and round at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, or galley through the water. — To feather the oars. Feather, v. t. — To lie on the oars, to suspend rowing; hence, *to cease*: to stop work; to rest. — To muffle the oars, to wrap some soft substance round the part that lies in the rowlock. — To put one's oar in, to interfere in the business or concerns of others. — v. i. To row. — v. t. To impel by rowing. — Oared, ŕrd, a. Furnished with oars (a four-oared boat). — Oar-lock, n. A rowlock. — Oarsman, ŕr'man, n. One who rows with an oar; a boatman.

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of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of oats). — Wild oats, youthful excesses; generally in the phrase *to sow one's wild oats*, to indulge in youthful excesses, dissipations, or follies; to have sown one's wild oat, to have given up youthful follies. — Oat-cake, n. A cake made of the meal of oats. — Oaten, ŕtn, a. Pertaining to or made of oats or oatmeal. — Oatmeal, ŕm'el, n. Meal made from oats.

Oath, ŕth, n. pl. Oaths, ŕvz. [A. Sax. *ath* = Sc. *ath*, Icel. *eithr*, Dan. and Sw. *ed*, Goth. *aithe*, D. *oed*, G. *eid*, oait.] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; a solemn swearing; a blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being; an imprecation.

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with a low pyramid; a mark (thus †) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of the page: called also a dagger.

Obelus, ob'el-us, n. [Gr. *obelos*, a spit.] A mark in ancient MSS. or old editions of the classics, indicating a suspected passage or reading. — Obelisk, ob'el-iz, v. t. To mark as spurious or suspicious.

Obese, ŕ-bŕ, a. [L. *obesus*, fat — *ob*, intens., and *edo*, *esum*, to eat. Ev.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy. — Obeseness, Obesity, ŕ-bŕ-ness, ŕ-bŕ-ty, n. [L. *obesitas*.] The state or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency.

Obey, ŕ-bŕ, v. t. [Fr. *obŕir*, from L. *obŕire*, *obŕire*, to obey, O. L. *obŕere* — prefix *ob*, and *audio*, to hear. AtnisLk.] To give ear to; to comply with the commands of; to be under the government of; to be ruled by; to submit to the direction or control of; to do as one is bid. — Obeyer, ŕ-bŕ'er, n. One who yields obedience. — Obeyingly, ŕ-bŕ-ing-ly, adv. Obediently.

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piece.—**Objectify**, **Objectivate**, ob-jek'ti-fī, ob-jek'ti-vāt, *a.* To form into an object; to give the character of an object to.—**Objection**, ob-jek'shon, *n.* The act of objecting; that which is or may be objected; adverse reason, argument, or charge; fault found.—**Objectivable**, ob-jek'ti-vā-ā-ble, *a.* Such as might reasonably be objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval; reprehensible (as actions, language, &c.).—**Objectively**, ob-jek'ti-vā-ā-ble, *adv.* In an objectionable manner; reprehensibly.—**Objectivation**, ob-jek'ti-vā'shon, *n.* The act of forming into or causing to assume the character of an object.—**Objective**, ob-jek'ti-v, *a.* [Fr. *objectif*.] Belonging to what is external to the mind; hence, when used of literature or art, containing no trace of the writer's or artist's own feelings or individuality; opposed to *subjective*; *gram.* belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition (the objective case, an objective clause).—**The objective case**; an object-glass.—**Objective**, ob-jek'ti-v, *adv.* In an objective manner.—**Objectiveness**, ob-jek'ti-v-nes, *n.* The state or relation of being objective.—**Objectivity**, ob-jek'ti-vi-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being objective.—**Objectize**, ob-jek'ti-z, *v.* To put in the position of an object.—**Objectless**, ob-jek'ti-less, *a.* Having no object; purposeless; aimless.—**Objectless**, *n.* A lesson to the young by means of articles themselves or pictures of them.—**Objector**, ob-jek'ter, *n.* One that objects.

Objuration, ob-ja-rā'shon, *n.* [From *L. objuro*, to bind by oath—*prefix ob* and *jur*, to swear. *Jur*.] The act of binding by oath.—**Objure**, ob-ja'r, *v.* To swear.

Objurgate, ob-ja'r-gāt, *v.* and *t.*—**objurgated**, **objurgating**. [*L. objurgo, objurgatum*—*prefix ob* and *jurgo*, to chide.] To chide, reprove, or reprehend.—**Objurgation**, ob-ja'r-gā'shon, *n.* The act of objurgating; a reproof.—**Objurgatory**, ob-ja'r-gā-to-rī, *a.* Containing objurgation or reproof.

Oblate, ob-lāt, *a.* [*L. oblatus*, thrust forward (i.e. at the equator), also offered, devoted—*ob*, against, before, and *latu*, carried, borne.] *Geom.* flattened or depressed at the poles.—**Oblate spheroid**, a spherical body flattened at the poles, that is, having the shape of the earth.—*n.* *Eccles.* a secular person who offered or devoted himself and his property to some monastery, into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother; a member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community.—**Oblateness**, ob-lāt-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.—**Oblation**, ob-lā'shon, *n.* [*L. oblatio*, an offering.] Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service.

Obligate, ob-li-gāt, *v.* and *t.*—**obligated**, **obligating**. [*L. obligo, obligatum*, to bind, to bring under an obligation—*prefix ob* and *ligo*, to bind. *Licent*.] To bring or place under some obligation; to hold to some duty; a word not much used by good writers.—**Obligate**, ob-li-gāt, *n.* One who binds himself to pay or perform something.—**Obligation**, ob-li-gā'shon, *n.* [*L. obligatio*, from *obligo*, to bind, obligate.] That which binds or obliges to do something; binding or constraining power or effect; an external act or duty imposed by the relations of society; a claim upon one; the position in which one is bound or indebted to another for a favour received; a favour bestowed and binding to gratitude.—**Obligatorily**, ob-li-gā-ti-rī, *adv.* In an obligatory manner.—**Obligatoriness**, ob-li-gā-to-rī-nes, *n.* State of being obligatory.—**Obligatory**, ob-li-gā-to-rī, *a.* Imposing obligation or duty; binding in law or conscience; requiring performance or forbearance of some act (obligatory on a person).

Obligate, ob-li-gāt, *n.* **OBLIGATE.**

Oblige, ob-li-g, *v.* and *t.*—**obliged**, **obliging**. [*Fr. obliger*, from *L. obligo*, to bind, to oblige—*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind. *OBLIGATION*.] To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal; to compel to bind by any restraint; to bind by some favour done; to lay under obligation of gratitude.—**Obliged**, ob-li-g'd,

p. and *a.* Having received some obligation or favour; laid under obligation; indebted.—**Obligate**, ob-li-gāt, *n.* *Less*, the person to whom another is bound.—**Obligation**, ob-li-gā'shon, *n.* A favour conferred; obligation.—**Obligate**, ob-li-gāt, *n.* One that obliges.—**Obliging**, ob-li-ging, *a.* Having the disposition to do favours; conferring favours or kindnesses; complaisant; kind.—**Obligingly**, ob-li-ging-ly, *adv.* In an obliging manner.—**Obligingness**, ob-li-ging-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being obliging.—**Obligator**, ob-li-gor, *n.* *Law*, the person who binds himself to another.

Oblique, ob-lek' or ob-lik', *a.* [*Fr. oblique*, *L. obliquus*—*prefix ob* and *liquis*, awry.] Having a direction neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference; not direct; slanting; *fig.* indirect or by allusion; not direct in descent; collateral.—**Oblique angle**, an angle except a right angle.—**Oblique arch**, a skew-arch.—**Oblique bridge**, a skew-bridge.—**Oblique case**, *gram.* any case except the nominative.—**Oblique cone or cylinder**, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—**Oblique speech**, **oblique narration**, *rhet.* that which is quoted indirectly, or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker.—**Obliquely**, ob-lek'li or ob-lik'li, *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction; indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.—**Obliqueness**, **Obliquity**, ob-lek'nes or ob-lik'nes, ob-lek'wi-ti, *n.* [*L. obliquitas*.] The state of being oblique; deviation from parallelism or a perpendicular; deviation from moral rectitude; a mental or moral twist.—**Oblivity of the ecliptic**, the angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with that of the equator.

Obliterate, ob-li'ter-āt, *v.* and *t.* [*L. oblitto*, to blot out, to cause to be forgotten—*prefix ob* and *litto*, a letter. *LITRATA*.] To obliterate; to erase or blot out; to make undecipherable; to cause to be forgotten.—**Obliteration**, ob-li'ter-āt'shon, *n.* The act of obliterating or erasing.—**Obliterative**, ob-li'ter-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to obliterate.

Oblivion, ob-liv'ion, *n.* [*L. oblitio, oblitio*, from *obliscor*, to forget—*prefix ob* and *liscio*, to become black. *LIVIO*.] The state of being blotted out from the memory; a being forgotten; forgetfulness; the act of forgetting; a forgetting of offences, or remission of punishment.—**Oblivious**, ob-liv'ius, *a.* [*L. oblitivus*.] Causing forgetfulness (*She*); forgetful; mentally absent.—**Obliviously**, ob-liv'ius-ly, *adv.* In an oblivious manner.—**Obliviousness**, ob-liv'ius-nes, *n.* State of being oblivious.

Oblong, ob'long, *a.* [*L. oblongus, oblong*—*ob*, against, inversely, and *longus*, long.] Rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth; longer than broad.—*n.* An oblong figure.—**Oblongish**, ob'long-ish, *a.* Somewhat oblong.—**Oblongly**, ob'long-ly, *adv.* In an oblong form.—**Oblongness**, ob'long-nes, *n.*—**Oblong ovate**, *a.* *Bot.* between oblong and ovate.

Oblouy, ob-lo-ki, *n.* [*L. obloquium*, from *obloquor*—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak. *LOQUACIOUS*.] Consonious speech; reproachful language; language that causes reproach and odium to rest on men or their actions; odium.—**Oblouy**, ob-lo-ki, *n.* Containing obloquy.

Obnoxious, ob-nok'hu-s, [*L. obnoxius*—*ob*, and *nox*, harm, hurt. *NOXIOUS*.] Liable or exposed to harm, injury, or punishment; liable or exposed in general; reprehensible; censurable; odious; hateful; offensive; unpopular.—**Obnoxiously**, ob-nok'hu-s-ly, *adv.* In an obnoxious manner.—**Obnoxiousness**, ob-nok'hu-s-nes, *n.*

Oboe, ob'boi, [*It. oboe*, from *Fr. Hautbois*, a hautboy. *HAUTOY*.—*Obol*, ob'ol, *n.* A player on the oboe.

Obolus, ob'o-lus, [*Gr. obolus*.] A small coin of ancient Greece equal to 1/4.

Oboval, ob-ov'al, ob-ov'at, *a.* [*Prefix ob*, implying inversion.] *Bot.* inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward.—**Obovoid**, ob-ov'oid, *a.* *Bot.* approaching the obovate form.

Obscene, ob-sen', *a.* [*L. obscenus, obscenus*, filthy, repulsive, obscene; etymol. doubt-

ful.] Impure in language or action; indecent; offensive to chastity and delicacy; inauspicious; ill-omened.—**Obscenely**, ob-sen'-ly, *adv.* In an obscene manner.—**Obsceneness**, **Obscenity**, ob-sen'-nes, ob-sen'-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being obscene; impurity; ribaldry; lewdness.

Obscure, ob-skur', *a.* [*Fr. obscur*, from *L. obscurus*—*prefix ob*, and *scro*, seen in *scutum*, a shield, *skr. shru*, to cover.] Imperfectly illuminated; gloomy; not clear or distinct to view; dim; not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; indistinct; not much known or observed; unknown to fame; unnoticed.—*v.* and *t.*—**obscured**, **obscuring**. To darken; to make dark or dim; to make less intelligible, legible, or visible; to hide; to prevent from being seen or known.—**Obscurely**, ob-skur'-ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; not clearly; in retirement; not conspicuously.—**Obscureness**, ob-skur'-nes, *n.* State of being obscure.—**Obscurer**, ob-skur'er, *n.* One who or that which obscures.—**Obscurity**, ob-skur'-ti, *n.* [*L. obscuritas*.] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; darkness of meaning; a state of being unknown to fame.—**Obscurant**, **Obscurantist**, ob-skur'ant, ob-skur'ant-ist, *n.* One who obscures; one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform.—**Obscurantism**, ob-skur'ant-izm, *n.* The system or principles of an obscurant.—**Obscurantism**, ob-skur'ant-izm, *n.* The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured.

Obscure, ob-skur', *v.* and *t.* [*L. obscuro*, to entreat—*prefix ob*, and *scuro*, sacred. *SACRUM*.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.—**Obscuration**, ob-skur'ā'shon, *n.* The act of obscuring; entreaty; supplication.—**Obscuratory**, ob-skur-to-rī, *a.* Supplicatory; expressing entreaty.

Obscure, ob-skur', *v.* and *t.* [*From L. obsequiosus, obsequiosus*, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequor*, to follow—*prefix ob*, and *sequor*, to follow. *SEQUERE*.] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; officious; devoted; servilely condescending; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning.—**Obscurely**, ob-skur'-ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner; servilely; cringingly.—**Obscureness**, **Obscureness**, ob-skur'-nes, ob-skur'-ti, *n.* The quality of being obsequious.—**Obscurely**, ob-skur'-ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner; servilely; cringingly.—**Obscurely**, ob-skur'-ly, *adv.* In an obscure manner; servilely; cringingly.

Observe, ob-serv', *v.* and *t.*—**observed**, **observing**. [*L. observo*—*ob*, before, in front, and *servo*, to keep or hold. *SERVE*.] To look on with attention; to regard attentively; to watch; to notice; to perceive; to detect; to discover; to remark in words; to mention; to keep with due ceremonies; to celebrate; to keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey. *Syn.* under *SEE*—*v.* and *t.*—**to be attentive**; to remark; to comment.—**Observer**, ob-serv'er, *n.* One who observes.—**Observing**, ob-serv'ing, *a.* Observant; attentive.—**Observingly**, ob-serv'ing-ly, *adv.* In an observing manner.—**Observable**, ob-serv'ā-ble, *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation.—**Observableness**, ob-serv'ā-ble-nes, *n.*—**Observably**, ob-serv'ā-ble, *adv.*—**Observance**, ob-serv'āns, *n.* The act of observing; performance; a rite or ceremony; an act of respect, worship, and the like; obedient regard or attention; respectful or servile attention; homage.—**Observant**, ob-serv'ant, *a.* Characterized by observation; taking notice; attentively noticing; attentive to duties or commands; obedient; adhering to in practice (observant of duties).—**Observantly**, ob-serv'ant-ly, *adv.* In an observant manner.—**Observation**, ob-serv'ā'shon, *n.* [*L. observatio*.] The act, power, or habit of observing; a taking notice or paying attention; *etymol.* the act of taking notice of particular phenomena as they occur in the course of nature; the observing of some phenomenon, often by the assistance of an instrument; information gained by such an act; a remark based or

tants.—*Oceanology*, *Saban-o'o-ji*, *n.* The knowledge of the ocean.
Ocellus, *8-sei'lua*, *n.* pl. *Ocelli*, *8-celli*. [*L. ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. *Ocellus*.] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, many spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c.—*Ocellate*, *Ocellatus*, *8-sei'lat*, *8-sei'la-tus*. [*L. ocellatus*.] Resembling an eye; studied with the figures of little eyes.
Ocelot, *8'o-i'lot*, *n.* [*Mex. ocelotl*.] A carnivorous animal of the cat kind, an inhabitant of Mexico.
Ochlocracy, *ok-lok'ra-si*, *n.* [*Gr. ochlos*, the multitude, and *kratos*, power.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people; a mobocracy.—*Ochlocratic*, *Ochlocratical*, *ok-lo-krat'ik*, *ok-lo-krat'i-kal*, *a.* Relating to ochlocracy.—*Ochlocratically*, *ok-lo-krat'i-kal-ly*, *adv.*
Ochre, *8'kr*, *n.* [*L. ochra*, *Gr. ochra*, from *ochra*, pale, pale yellow. *A ochre* generally applied to clays colored with the oxides of iron in various proportions, and varying in colour from pale yellow to brownish red, much used in painting.—*Ochreous*, *Ochraceous*, *Ochrey*, *8'kre-us*, *ok-rá'ubus*, *8'kri*, *a.* Pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre; resembling ochre.
Ochrea, *Ochrea*, *8'kre-a*, *n.* [*L. ochra*, a greave or leaping.] *Bot.* the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath.—*Ochreate*, *Ochreate*, *8'kre-át*, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with ochrea.
Ochradion, *ok'ta-her*, *n.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *chorda*, a string.] A musical instrument having eight strings.
Octagon, *ok'ta-gon*, *n.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *gonia*, angle.] *Geom.* a figure of eight sides and eight angles.—*Octagonal*, *ok'ta-gon-al*, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.
Octahedron, *ok-ta-hs'dron*, *n.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, *hedra*, a base.] *Geom.* a solid contained by eight faces, which take the form of equal and equilateral triangles.—*Octahedral*, *ok-ta-hs'dral*, *a.* Having eight equal surfaces.
Octameter, *ok-tam'et-er*, *n.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, *metron*, a measure.] A verse of eight feet.
Octandrian, *Octandrous*, *ok-tan'dri-an*, *ok-tan'drus*, *a.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *andros*, a male.] Applied to plants having eight distinct stamens.
Octangular, *ok-tang'gú-lar*, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *angulus*.] Having eight angles.
Octant, *ok'tant*, *n.* [*L. octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle; an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle, or 45°.
Octapis, *ok'ta-pis*, *n.* [*Gr. oktaplos*, eightfold, from *okto*, eight.] A polyglot Bible in eight languages.
Octastyle, *ok'to-stil*, *n.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* a temple or other building having eight columns in front.
Octateuch, *ok'ta-túk*, *n.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *teuchos*, a book.] The first eight books of the Old Testament.
Octave, *ok'táv*, *n.* [*L. octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being counted; the week immediately following a church festival; the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines; music, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelfth semitones; one sound eight tones higher than another.—*Octave flute*, *Piccolo*, *a.* Consisting of eight.—
Octavo, *ok'tá'vo*, *n.* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves; usually written so; a book having eight leaves to each sheet; often used as an adjective.
Octennial, *ok-ten'i-al*, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.—*Octennially*, *ok-ten'i-al-ly*, *adv.* Once in eight years.
Octet, *ok'tet*, *n.* [*L. octo*, eight.] *Music*, a musical composition for eight parts.
Ocellion, *ok-ti'yon*, *n.* [*L. octo*, eight, and term. of *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; followed by 88 ciphers.
October, *ok-tó'ber*, *n.* [*L.* from *octo*, eight;

the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the year; ale or cider brewed in October.
Octodesimo, *ok-tó-des'i-mó*, *n.* [*L. octo*, eight, *decim*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves; a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves; usually written *smo*. Also used as an adjective.
Octodonta, *ok-tó-den'tá*, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, *dons*, a tooth.] Having eight teeth.
Octoed, *ok'tó-ed*, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *edus*, to cleave.] *Bot.* cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.
Octogenarian, *ok-tó-je-ná'ri-an*, *n.* [*L. octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty, *octo*, eight.] A person eighty years of age; any one whose age is between eighty and ninety.—*a.* Of eighty years of age; between eighty and ninety years of age.
Octogynous, *ok-toj'i-nus*, *a.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *gyné*, a female.] *Bot.* having eight pistils or styles.
Octohedron, *ok-tó-hs'dron*, *n.* *OCTAHEDRON*.
Oculocular, *ok-tó-iek'ú-ler*, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] *Bot.* having eight cells for seeds.
Otopoda, *ok'tó-pé-dá*, *n.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An eight-footed animal.
Octopetalous, *ok-tó-pet'a-lus*, *a.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *petala*, a petal.] *Bot.* having eight petals.
Octopus, *ok'tó-pod*, *a.* [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having eight feet; a cuttle-fish, having eight arms or tentacles.—*Octopus*, *ok'tó-pus*, *a.* A genus of two-gilled cuttle-fishes, having eight arms furnished with suckers; they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some.
Octores, *ok-tó-rón*, *n.* [*L. octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadron and a white person.
Octostyle, *ok'tó-stil*. *OCTASTYLE*. [*Gr. okto*, eight, and *stylos*, a syllable, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.—*a.* A word of eight syllables.
Octroi, *ok-trwá*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. auctor*, an author.] A duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.
Octuple, *ok'tú-pl*, *a.* [*L. octuplus*—*octo*, eight.] Eightfold.
Ocular, *ok'ú-ler*, *a.* [*L. oculus*, from *oculus*, the eye, a word cognate with *E. eye*.] Pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.—*a.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument.—*Ocularly*, *ok'ú-ler-ly*, *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the eye, sight, or actual view.—*Oculate*, *Oculated*, *ok'ú-lit*, *ok'ú-lit-ed*, *a.* [*L. oculus*.] Furnished with eyes; having spots resembling eyes.—*Oculiform*, *ok'ú-l'orm*, *a.* In the form of an eye.—*Oculist*, *ok'ú-lit*, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eye.
Od, *od*, *n.* The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism, and which was said to explain the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism. Called also *Odic force*.—*Odic*, *od-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to od.
Odal, *ó-dal*, *a.* Same as *Udal*.—*Odaller*, *ó-dal-er*, *n.* Same as *Udaller*.
Odalisque, *ó-dá-lisk*, *n.* [*Fr. oda-chamber*] A female slave or concubine in the sultan's seraglio or harem.
Odd, *od*, *a.* [*From* *loel*, *odit*, a triangle, an odd number, *odda-math*, an odd man, *odda-tala*, an odd number; *Dan. od*, a point, *odda*, a tongue of land; skin to *A. Sax. ord*, a point, *G. ord*, place, spot, originally a point.] Not even; not exactly divisible by 2; left over after the pairs have been reckoned; additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers; not included with others; hence, unheeded; of little value or account (*odd times*, *odd trifles*); incidental; casual; forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; singular;

strange; peculiar; eccentric; queer.—*Odd-fellow*, *od-fel'ó*, *n.* A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, originally modelled on freemasonry.—*Oddity*, *od'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being odd; singularity; something odd or singular; a singular person.—*Oddly*, *od-li*, *adv.* In an odd manner; singularly; strangely; whimsically; singularly.—*Oddment*, *od'ment*, *n.* An odd article or one left over.—*Oddness*, *od'nes*, *n.* The state of being odd; state of not being even; singularity; strangeness.—*Oddness*, *od's*, *adv.* *Excess* of one amount or quantity compared with another; difference in favor of one and against another; amount by which the bet of one party exceeds that of the other.—*At odds*, at variance; in controversy or quarrel.—*Odds and ends*, small miscellaneous articles.—*Gr. odd*, song or poem, from *oddo*, to sing; seen in parody, *pro-sody*.] A short poem or song; a poem to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem of a lofty cast.
Odium, *ó-dium*, *8-dé'on*, *8-dé'um*, *n.* [*Gr. odium*, from *odis*, a song.] A theatre for musical or dramatic performances.
Odin, *Woden*, *8'din*, *wó'den*, *n.* [Former from Scandinavian, latter Anglo-Saxon and German.] The chief god of Northern mythology, after whom is named Wednesday.—*Odin's*, *8'din'ik*, *a.* Belonging to Odin.
Odious, *ó-di-us*, *n.* [*L. odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, *odi*, I hate; same root as *A. Sax. atol*, hateful, horrible. *Arnov*, Noisome.] Of such a character as to be hated or greatly disliked; hateful; causing disgust or repugnance; offensive.—*Odiously*, *8'di-us-ly*, *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully.—*Odiousness*, *8'di-us-ness*, *n.* [*L. odiositas*.] Hatred; dislike; the quality that provokes hatred.—*Odium theologium*, theological hatred; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.
Odometer, *8-dem'et-er*, *n.* A bodometer.
Odontalgia, *Odontalgia*, *8-don-tal'ji-a*, *8-don-tal'ji*, *n.* [*Gr. odous*, *odontos*, tooth, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; tooth-ache.—*Odontalgic*, *8-don-tal'jik*, *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.—*Odontalgia*, *8-don'tá*, *n.* [*Gr. odous*, *odontos*.] A dentifrice; a tooth-wash.—*Odontography*, *8-don-toj'ra-fi*, *a.* A description of the teeth.—*Odontoid*, *8-don'toid*, *a.* Tooth-like.—*Odontoid process*, the part of the first vertebra of the neck, forming a pivot for the head.—*Odontolite*, *8-don'tolit*, *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A fossil tooth.—*Odontological*, *8-don'tó-loj'ikal*, *a.* Belonging to odontology.—*Odontology*, *8-don-toj'ó-ji*, *n.* That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.—*Odontophore*, *8-don'tó'for*, *n.* [*Gr. phoros*, bearing.] The so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of certain molluscs, covered with minute teeth.
Odour, *ó-dér*, *n.* [*L. odor*, a smell; allied to *Gr. odo*, to smell; akin *o'factory*.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; when used alone most commonly a sweet smell; fragrance.—*In bad odour*, in bad repute; in disfavour.—*Odour of sanctity*, the reputation of being a saint.—*Oderiferous*, *8-dér-if-er-us*, *a.* [*L. odoriferus*.] Giving odour or scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant.—*Oderiferously*, *8-dér-if-er-us-ly*, *adv.* In an odorous manner.—*Oderiferousness*, *8-dér-if-er-us-ness*, *n.*—*Oderous*, *8'dér-us*, *a.* Having or emitting an odour; sweet of scent; fragrant.—*Oderously*, *8'dér-us-ly*, *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.—*Oderousness*, *8'dér-us-ness*, *n.* The quality of being odorous.—*Oderousness*, *8'dér-us*, *n.* Same as *Od*.
Ody, *ó-dil*, *n.* Same as *Od*.
Ecumecial, *Ecuzric*.
Edema, *é-dé-ma*, *n.* [*Fr. edéma*, a swelling, from *oides*, to 1.] *Med.* a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting.—*Edematous*, *Edematous*, *é-dé-ma-tus*, *8-dé'ma-tis*, *a.* Relating to edema.
Oeil-de-bœuf, *o-ill-de-bef*, *n.* [*Fr. œy-ey*] *Arch.* a round or oval opening in a frieze or roof to admit light.

Enanthic, ē-nan'thik, a. [Gr. *enanthos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine.—**Enanthic acid**, an acid obtained from enanthic ether.—**Enanthic ether**, an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour.—**Enanthic stain**, a. A colouring matter obtained from red wine.—**Enology**, ē-nol'o-jī, n. That branch of knowledge which deals with wine.—**Enometer**, ē-nom'e-tēr, n. A hydrometer for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.—**Enophilist**, ē-nof'il-ist, n. [Gr. *philos*, to love.] A lover of wine.

Es, or, **er**. A contraction (generally poetical) of *over*.
Esophagus, ē-sof'a-gus, n. [Gr. *oesophagos*—*osōs*, I will bear, and *phago*, to eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.—**Esophageal**, ē-sō-faj'e-al, a. Pertaining to the esophagus.

Of, or, **prep.** [A. Sax. *of*—Icel. *Sw. Dan.* and *D. of*, Goth. *af*, G. *ab*; cog. L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*, Skr. *apa*, from, away from. *Of* is the same word.] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, motive, &c.; possession or ownership; attribute, quality, or condition; the material of anything; an aggregate or whole with a partitive reference (all, some, of us); the relation of object to a verbal notion (a desire of fame); to express concerning, relating to, about; distance or time (within a mile of); identity, equivalence, or opposition—the appositive use of *of* (the city of London); on or in; with indefinite expressions of time (I often go there of an evening; so of late, that is in recent times; of old, in olden times).

Of, **adv.** [Or.] Away; distant (a mile of); from or away by removal or separation (to cut of); not on; from; in the way of departure, abatement, remission (the fever goes of); away; not toward.—**Of and on**, **on and of**, with interruptions and resumptions; at intervals.—**To come of**, to escape; to take place (the marriage did not come of).—**To get of**, to alight; to make escape.—**To go of**, to depart; to explode (a gun); to take place.—**To pass of**, to pass away; to take place.—**To take of**, to take away; to mimic.—**Well of, ill of**, as an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances.—**a**. Distant; as applied to horses, right hand; opposed to *near*; in cricket, applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler.—**prep.** Not on; away from; from or out of (a lane leading of a street); to seaward from a nautical use (hence *offing*).—**Interj.** A command to depart; away; begone!—**Ofcast**, of'kast, n. That which is rejected as useless.—**Ofing**, of'ing, n. The position of a vessel, or of a portion of the sea within sight of land, relatively to the coast.—**Of-colour**, n. A defective colour in gems, &c.—**Of-day**, n. A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.—**Of-hand**, **adv.** Readily; with ease.—**a**. Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated.—**Ofset**, of'set, n. A pipe or other appliance to let off water.—**Of-scouring**, of'skour'ing, n. Refuse; what is vile or despised; often of persons.—**Ofset**, of'set, n. A sum or amount set off against another as equivalent; surveying, a perpendicular distance measured from a main line in order to get the area of an irregular portion; *hort.* a young hulk or a scion used to propagate a plant; also, an offshoot.—**Ofshoot**, of'shot, n. A branch from a main stem, stream, mountain range, &c.—**Ofspring**, of'spring, n. *sing.* or *pl.* What is sprung from a stock or parent; a child or children; what arises or is produced from something.—**Of-street**, n. A small street leading from a square.—**Of-time**, n. Time when a person is off duty.

Ofal, of'al, n. [Lit. *of fall*; so *D. afdal*, Icel. *afall*, G. *abfall*, with similar meanings.] Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected; carrion; refuse; rubbish.

Offence, of-fens', n. [Fr. *offense*, from L. *offensa*, an offence, from *offendo*, to strike against—*ob*, against, and *ofendo*, to strike, seen in *ofend*, also in

manifest.] A striking against or assailing (arms of *offense*); hurt; injury; an affront, insult, or wrong; the state of being offended; displeasure; any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime or sin; a misdemeanour.—**To take offense**, to become angry or displeased at something said or done.—**Offend**, of-fend', v.t. [L. *offendo*.] To displease; to make angry; to affront; to mortify; to shock, annoy, or pain (the taste or smell); to sin against; to disobey [Shak.].—**v.i.** To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to take offence (N.T.).—**Offender**, of-fen'dēr, n. One who offends; a criminal; a transgressor.—**Offending**, of-fen-ding, n. A transgression; crime.—**Offense**, American spelling of *offence*.—**Offensive**, of-fen'siv, a. [Fr. *offensif*.] Causing offence; giving provocation; irritating; disgusting; disagreeable (as to the senses); pertaining to offence; used in attack; opposed to *defensive*; consisting in attack; proceeding by attack.—**Alliance offensive and defensive**, one that requires the parties to make war together, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.—**a**. With the definite article: the act of attacking (to act on the *offensive*).—**Offensively**, of-fen'siv-ly, **adv.** In an offensive manner.—**Offensiveness**, of-fen'siv-ness, n. The quality of being offensive; unpleasantness.

Offer, of'er, v.t. [A. Sax. *offran*, and Fr. *offrir* (*s'offre*, I offer), from L. *offerre*, to offer—*ob*, towards, and *fero*, to bring. *FRATILE*.] To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to present to notice; to proffer; to present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice (off'n with up); to attempt or do with ill intent (to offer violence, an insult; to bid a price or wages.—**v.i.** To present itself (an opportunity offers); to declare a willingness; to make an attempt.—**n**. The act of offering; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; the act of hiding a price, or a sum hid.—**Offerable**, of'er-a-bl, a. Capable of being offered.—**Offerer**, of'er-ēr, n. One who offers.—**Offering**, of'er-ing, n. The act of an offerer; that which is offered; a gift offered or consecrated to a deity; a sacri'ce; an oblation.—**Offering**, of'er-ing, [L.L. *offeritorium*, from *offeror*, an offerer.] The sentences in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected; the alms collected.

Office, of'is, n. [Fr. *ofice*, from L. *officium*, duty, office, from prefix *ob*, and *facio*, to do, or from *opus*, aid (*Operanca*), and *facio* (*FRAC*).] Employment or business; duty or duties falling on or intrusted to a person; that which is performed or assigned to be done by a particular thing; function; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense; service; eccles. a formulary of devotion, or a service appointed for a particular occasion; a house or apartment in which persons transact business; a place where official acts are done; a body of persons intrusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office (often applied to an insurance company); pl. kitchens, outhouses, &c., of a mansion, dwelling-house, or farm.—**Holy Office**, the institution or authorities at Rome who direct it.—**Office hours**, the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—**Office-bearer**, n. One who holds office.—**Officer**, of'is-ēr, n. A person who holds an office; a person commissioned or authorized to fill a public situation or to perform any public duty; one who holds a commission in the army or navy.—**v.t.** To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.—**Officer**, of'is-ēr, n. Supplied with officers (a troop).—**Official**, of'ish'al, a. [L. *officialis*.] Pertaining to an office or public duty; derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority (as official permission); communicated by virtue of authority.—**a**. One invested with an office of a public nature; eccles. a deputy appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c.—**Officialism**, of'ish'al-izm, n. A system of official government; a system of excessive official routine; red-

tapism.—**Officially**, of'ish'al-ly, **adv.** In an official manner; by virtue of the proper authority.—**Official**, of'ish'al, v.t.—**of- ficially**, **officialing**. To perform official duties.—**Officialer**, of'ish'al-ēr, n. One who officiates.

Official, of'ish'al, a. [From L. *officina*, a shop; same origin as *office*.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it; *phar.* used in the preparation of recognized medical recipes (an *official* plant).—**n**. A drug sold in an apothecary's shop.

Officious, of'ish'ns, a. [L. *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, from *officium*, an office. *URVIC*.] Obliging; doing kind offices; excessively forward in kindness; interposing services not wanted; annoyingly eager to oblige or assist; meddling.—**Officiously**, of'ish'ns-ly, **adv.** In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddling.—**Officiousness**, of'ish'ns-ness, n. Improper forwardness; meddlingness.

Offing, of'ing, **adv.** Under Orr.

Off, of, **adv.** [A. Sax. *Iceal*, and G. *of*, *Dau. of*, *Sw. of*, Goth. *ufo*, oft, often; *often* is a later form; akin to *over*.] Often; frequently. (Poet.)—**Often**, of'n, **adv.** Frequently; many times; not seldom.—**a**. Frequent.—**Oftenness**, of'n-ness, n. Frequency.—**Oftenness**, of'n-ness, **adv.** Frequently; often; many times.—**Oftenness**, of'tim-ness, **adv.** Frequently; often.

Ogam, og'am, n. *OGAM*.

Ogee, o-ge', n. [Fr. *ogive*, *ogive*; etymology doubtful.] Arch. a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, the outline thus resembling the letter S (sometimes expressed by O G).

Ogham, og'ham, n. A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which were called *ogams*.

Ogive, o-ji-v, n. [Fr. *Ogiva*.] Arch. a French term for the Gothic or pointed arch.—**Ogival**, o-ji-val, a. Arch. of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee.

Ogle, o-gl, v.t.—**ogled**, **ogling**. [Same as L.G. *ogelin*, to eye, G. *dupelin*, to ogle, from *auge*, D. *oop*, the eye. *EVJ*.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.—**v.i.** To cast side glances.—**n**. A side glance or look.—**Ogler**, o-gler, n. One that ogles.

Ogre, o-gre, n. [Fr. *ogre*, from L. *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] A monster of popular legends who lived on human flesh; a person likened to an ogre.—**Ogress**, o-gres, n. [Fr. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.—**Ogriah**, o-g'er-iah, a. Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.—**Ogriahism**, o-g'er-iah-izm, n. The character or practices of ogres.

Ogygia, o-ji'i-an, a. Pertaining to *Ogyges*, a legendary monarch in Greece; hence, of great and dark antiquity.

Oh, o, exclam. O.

Ohm, Oh'mad, ōm, ōm'ad, n. [From Ohm, the propounder of the law known by his name.] *Elect.* a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance.—**Ohm's Law**, an important law referring to the cause that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery.

Oidium, o-id'i-um, n. [A dim. form of Gr. *oion*, egg.] A microscopic fungus growing upon and very destructive to vines; the disease thus caused.

Oil, oil, n. [O. Fr. *oile*, *oile*, from L. *oleum*, oil; akin *olive*.] A substance of animal and vegetable origin, liquid at ordinary temperatures, insoluble in water, and burning with a more or less luminous flame; a substance of somewhat similar character of mineral origin (as petroleum). Oils are divided into *fixed* and *volatile* or *essential* oils, the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat.—**v.t.** To smear or rub over with oil.—**Oiled silk**, silk prepared with oil, &c. so as to be impervious to moisture and air.—**Oiled paper**, paper beameared with oil so as to render it transparent, used for tracing designs.—**Oily**, of'il, a. Consisting of or containing oil; resembling oil; fat; greasy; *Ag.* unctuous; sanctimonious; hypocritically pious.—**Oiliness**, of'il-ness, n. The quality of being oily; unctuousness.—**Oil-bag**, n. A bag,

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 official
 ter, n. One
 L. officina.
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 per, paper
 e it trans-
 n. Oily,
 aining oil;
 unctuous;
 ous. -Oili-
 ous. -Oili-
 of being
 n. A bag,
 Fr. u.

oil, or gland in animals containing oil. -
 Oyl-cake, n. A cake or mass of compressed
 linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil
 has been extracted, linseed-cake being
 much used as food for cattle. - Oil-cloth,
 n. Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c.;
 floor-cloth. - Oil-colour, n. A pigment
 made by grinding a colouring substance in
 oil. - Oiler, oil'er, n. One who oils. -
 Oily, oil'er-i, n. The commodities of an
 oilman. - Oil-gas, n. An inflammable gas
 obtained from oils. - Oil-mill, n. A mill
 for expressing vegetable oils. - Oil-nut, n.
 A name given to various nuts and seeds
 yielding oil, and to plants producing them,
 such as the butter-nut. - Oil-painting, n.
 The art of painting with oil-colours; the
 highest branch of the painter's art; a pic-
 ture painted in oil-colours. - Oil-palm, n.
 A West African palm whose fruit yields
 palm-oil. - Oil-press, n. A mill or machine
 for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp. -
 Oil-skin, n. Waterproof cloth; prepared
 linen for making garments to keep out
 the rain. - Oil-spring, n. A spring which
 yields mineral oils, as petroleum. - Oil-
 stone, n. A fine, grained stone on which
 tools receive a fine edge by the aid of
 oil. - Oil-well, n. A well sunk into an oil-
 bearing mineral bed.
 Ointment, oint'ment, n. [From Fr. *oindre*,
pt. oint, to anoint, from L. *ungere*. Un-
 ction.] Any soft unctuous substance used
 for smearing, particularly the body or a
 diseased part; an unguent.
 Ole, *sk*, n. An Egyptian and Turkish
 weight equal to about 3 lb.
 Old, *old*, n. [A. Sax. *ald*, *ald*; D. *oud*, G.
alt, Goth. *althei*, *ald*; low. *aldins*, *ald*,
ald, age; cog. with L. *alio*, to nourish, *alio*,
alid (whence *altitude*), *ad-ultus*, *adult*.]
 Advanced far in years or life (as old man
 or tree); not new or fresh; long made or
 produced (*old clothes*, wine); not modern;
 ancient; of any duration whatever (a year
old); former (*old habits*); long practised;
 experienced (*old offender*); having the feel-
 ings of an old person; crafty or cunning
 (oldly); a familiar term of affection or
 cordiality. - *Of old*, long ago; from ancient
 time. - *Old age*, the portion of a person's
 life during which he can be called old; ad-
 vanced years. - *Old bachelor*, an unmarried
 man somewhat advanced in years. - *Old*
Catholics, the party in the Church of Rome
 who refuse to accept the decree of the
 Vatican Council of 1870, settling the in-
 fallibility of the pope. - *The old country*, a
 name given in the colonies to Britain. -
Old maid, an unmarried woman no longer
 young. - *Old Nick*, the devil. - *Nick*, -*Old*
red sandstone, a sort of stone. - *Old school*,
 persons having the character, manner, or
 opinions of a bygone age. - *An old one*, a
 term used to signify a mere trifle; a nomi-
 nal price. - *Old style*. - *STRILE*. - *Old Testa-*
ment. TESTAMENT. - *Old Tom*, a strong
 variety of London gin. - *Old World*, the
 eastern hemisphere, or Europe, Asia, and
 Africa. SYN. under ANCIENT. - *Old-*
clothesman, n. A man who purchases
 cast-off garments. - *Olden*, *old'n*, n. Old;
 ancient. - *v. t.* To grow old; to age; to be-
 come affected by age. - *v. i.* To age; to cause
 to appear old. - *Old-fashioned*, n. Former;
 according to obsolete fashion or custom;
 characterized by antiquated fashions or
 customs; aging old people. - *Oldish*, *old-
 ish*, a. Somewhat old. - *Old-maidish*, a.
 Like an old maid. - *Oldness*, *old'ness*, n.
 The state of being old; old age; antiquity.
 - *Old-world*, a. Belonging to a far bygone
 age; antiquated.
 Oleaginous, *ole-a-j'i-nus*, a. [L. *oleaginus*,
 from *oleum*, oil. Ole.] Having the quali-
 ties of oil; unctuous; *Ag.* (applied to per-
 sons, manners, &c.) smoothly sanctimon-
 ious; unwholesomely fawning. - *Oleagi-*
ness, *ole-a-j'i-nus-ness*, n. Oiliness.
 Oleander, *ole-an'der*, n. [Fr. *oléandre*,
 from L.L. *arodandrum*, by corruption for
rhododendron.] A beautiful evergreen
 flowering shrub.
 Oleaster, *ole-as'ter*, n. [L. from *olea*, the
 olive-tree.] The so-called wild olive, a
 plant resembling the olive.
 Oleastron, *ole-as'tron*, n. [Gr. *oleastron*.]
 A process of the ulna, one of the bones of

the forearm, forming part of the elbow-
 joint.
 Olefant, *ole-f'ant*, a. [L. *oleum*, oil, and
facio, to make.] Forming or producing
 oil. - *Olefant gas*, a gas obtained from a
 mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol
 forming with chlorine an oily compound.
 - *Oleic*, *ole'ik*, a. Pertaining to or derived
 from oil. - *Oleiferous*, *ole-ifer-us*, a. Pro-
 ducing oil. - *Oleina*, *ole-in*, n. ETAMS. -
 Oleograph, *ole-o-graf*, n. A picture pro-
 duced in oils by a process analogous to
 that of lithographic printing. - *Oleomar-*
garin, *ole-o-mar-ga-rin*, n. [L. *oleum*,
 and E. *margarita*.] A substitute for butter
 prepared from animal fat boiled and
 churned with pure fresh milk. - *Oleometer*,
ole-om'e-ter, n. An instrument to ascer-
 tain the weight and purity of oil. - *Oleo-*
ptene, *ole-o-pten*, n. Same as *Eleo-ptene*.
 Oleaceous, *ole-er-a-shus*, a. [L. *oleaceus*,
 from *olea*, *oleis*, pot-herbs.] Apply'
 to vegetables fit for kitchen use; having the
 nature of a pot-herb.
 Olfactory, *ol-fak-to-ri*, a. [L. *olfacio*, *ol-fac-*
to, to smell, *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to
 make. *Olova*.] Pertaining to smelling;
 connected with the sense of smelling. - *n.*
 An organ smelling.
 Olibanum, *ole-ba-num*, n. [L.L. *olibanum*,
 from L. *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankin-
 cense.] A kind of incense; frankincense.
 Oligemia, *ole-g'e-mi-a*, n. [Gr. *oligos*, little,
haima, blood.] Deficiency of blood in
 human system.
 Oligarchy, *ole-gar-ki*, n. [Gr. *oligarchia* -
oligos, few, and *arché*, rule.] A form of
 government in which the supreme power
 is placed in the hands of a small exclusive
 class; those who form such a class or body.
 - *Oligarch*, *ole-gar-ka*, n. A member of an
 oligarchy. - *Oligarchical*, *oligarchi-cal*,
ole-gar'kik, *ole-gar'ki-cal*, a. Pertaining to
 oligarchy.
 Oligist, *ole-i-jist*, n. [Fr. *oligiste*, from Gr.
oligistos, least, from being poor in metal.]
 A variety of iron ore.
 Oligocene, *ole-i-g'o-sen*, a. [Gr. *oligos*, little,
 and *keios*, recent.] Geol. slightly recent;
 somewhat more recent than *eoene*.
 Oligoclase, *ole-i-g'o-klas*, n. [Gr. *oligos*, small,
 and *klasis*, a fracture.] A kind of felspar,
 occurring in granite, porphyry, and other
 metamorphic and volcanic rocks.
 Olio, *ole-o*, n. [From Sp. *olio*, (pron. *oye*).]
 A dish of meat, from L. *olea*, a pot.]
 A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; a medley;
 a miscellany or collection of various com-
 positions.
 Olistory, *ole-to-ri*, a. [L. *olistorius*, from
olea, pot-herbs.] Belonging to a kitchen-
 garden.
 Olive, *ole'v*, n. [Fr. *olive*, L. *olive*, an olive,
 akin to Gr. *elaia*, an olive; same root as
oleum, oil.] An evergreen tree much cul-
 tivated in Southern Europe, &c., for the
 valuable oil contained in its berries, for-
 merly sacred to Minerva, furnishing
 wreaths used by the Greeks and Romans
 to crown the brows of victors, and still
 universally regarded as an emblem of
 peace; the berry or drupe of the olive; the
 colour of the olive, a brownish-green col-
 our or one composed of violet and green
 mixed in nearly equal proportions. - *n.*
 Relating to the olive; of the colour of the
 olive; brown (tending to a yellowish-
 green). - *Olivaceous*, *ole-a-shus*, a. Of the
 colour of the olive; having the qualities of
 olives. - *Olivary*, *ole'v-er-i*, a. Resembling
 an olive. - *Olive-branch*, n. A branch of
 the olive-tree; the emblem of peace, *Ag.* a
 child. - *Olive-green*, n. A colour resem-
 bling that of the olive. - *Olive-ite*, *ole'v-*
en-it, n. A mineral of an olive-green col-
 our, containing copper and arsenic. Called
 also *Nixora*. - *Olive-oil*, n. An oil ob-
 tained from the fruit of the olive, and
 much used in cooking and for medicinal
 and manufacturing purposes. - *Olive-*
yard, n. A piece of ground in which
 olives are cultivated. - *Olivine*, *ole'v-in*,
 n. An olive-green variety of chrysolite.
 Olla, *ole'a*, n. [Sp. *olla*, a jar or pot, L.
olla.] A jar or urn. - *Olla podrida*, *pod-ri-*
da [Sp., lit. rotten or putrid pot,] a fa-
 vourite dish in Spain, consisting of a mix-
 ture of various kinds of mea. stewed with

vegetables; hence, a mixture or miscel-
 laneous collection. - *Ollite*, *ole'it*, n. *Min-*
eral potstone.
 Olympiad, *ole-mp'i-ad*, n. [Gr. *olympie*,
olympiades, from *olympie*, where the
 Olymp. games were held.] A period of
 four years reckoned from one celebration
 of the Olympic games to another, by which
 the ancient Greeks computed time, from
 776 B.C. - *Olympian*, *ole-mp'i-an*,
ole-mp'ik, a. Pertaining to Olympus or
 to Olympia in Greece. - *Olympic games*, a
 great national festival of the ancient
 Greeks, celebrated at intervals of four
 years on the plain of Olympia in Pelopon-
 nesus.
 Om, *om*, n. A combination of letters in-
 vested with peculiar sanctity in both the
 Hindu and Buddhist religions.
 Omamum, *ole-m'am*, n. [L.] The third
 stomach of ruminating animals; the many-
 plies.
 Ombré, *om'ber*, n. [Fr., from Sp. *ombra*,
 man, L. *homo*.] An old game at cards,
 usually played by three persons.
 Omega, *ole-me-ga*, n. [Gr. ω , and $\omega\epsilon\gamma\alpha$,
 to make, lit. the great or long ω .] The name
 of the last letter of the Greek alphabet,
 hence in Scrip'ture Omega denot. as the last
 the ending.
 Omelette, *ole-m'e-let*, n. [Fr. *ome-*
lette, *omelette*; origin unknown.] A kind
 of pancake made with eggs.
 Omen, *ole-men*, n. [L. *omen*, oider omen;
 from *oe*, *oris*, the month, or connected
 with *auris*, the ear; hence *abominat*.] A
 casual event or occurrence thought to por-
 tend good or evil; a prognostic; an augury.
 - *v. t.* To prognosticate as an omen; to
 augur; to boken. - *v. i.* To divine; to
 predict. - *Omened*, *ole-m'and*, a. Containing
 an omen or prognostic. - *Omening*, *ole-m'*
en-ing, n. An augury; a prognostication. -
Omenous, *ole-m'us*, a. [L. *omenosus*.] Con-
 taining an omen; foreboding or boding in-
 augury; inauspicious. - *Omenously*, *ole-m'*
us-li, *adv.* In an ominous manner; with
 ill omen. - *Ominousness*, *ole-m'us-ness*, n.
 Omentum, *ole-men'tum*, n. [L.] *Awat*, the
 caul or epiploon. - *Omental*, *ole-men'tal*, a.
 Relating to the omentum.
 Omer, *ole-mer*, n. [Heb.] *Homza*.
 Omit, *ole-mit*, *v. t.* - *omitted*, *omitting*. [L.
omitto, to neglect, disregard, say nothing
 of; *prohibeo*, and *mitti*, to send. *Mission*.]
 To pass over or neglect; to let slip; to fail
 to do or to use; to leave out; not to insert. -
 Omission, *ole-mish-on*, n. [L. *omissio*.] The
 act of omitting; a neglect or failure to do
 something that should have been done; the
 act of leaving out; something omitted or
 left out. - *Omissible*, *ole-mish'i-bl*, a. Capable
 of being omitted. - *Omissive*, *ole-mish'i-*
ve, n. Leaving out; neglectful. - *Omissively*,
ole-mish'i-ve-ly, *adv.* In an omisive manner.
 - *Omissor*, *ole-mish'er*, n. One who omits.
 Ombibus, *ole-ib'us*, n. [L., for all. *vb.*
dat. from *omnis*, all.] A long-bodied cov-
 ered four-wheeled vehicle for carrying pas-
 sengers, the seats being arranged along
 the sides.
 Omnifarious, *om-ni-fa-ri-us*, a. [L. *omni-*
farius, from *omnis*, all.] All varieties,
 forms, or kinds.
 Omniferous, *om-nif'er-us*, a. [L. *omni-*
ferus, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing;
 producing all kinds.
 Omnific, *om-nif'ik*, a. [L. *omnis*, all, and
facio, to make. All-creating.
 Omniform, *om-ni-form*, a. [L. *omnis*, all,
 and *forma*, form.] Having every form or
 shape.
 Omnigenous, *om-ni-jen-us*, a. [L. *omni-*
genus - *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.]
 Consisting of all kinds.
 Omniparity, *om-ni-par'i-ti*, n. [L. *omnis*,
 all, and *pari*, equal.] General equality.
 Omniparous, *om-ni-pa-rus*, a. [L. *omnis*,
 all, and *pario*, to produce.] All-bearing;
 bringing forth all things.
 Omniparticipant, *om-ni-par-ti-p'ant*, a. [L.
omnis, all, and *participans*, partaking.]
 Perceiving everything; all-seeing. - *Omnipar-*
teipience, *om-ni-par-ti-p'ant-s*, n. Per-
 ception of everything.
 Omnipotence, *om-ni-po-tens*, n. [L. *omni-*
potens, omnipotent - *omnis*, all, and *potens*,
 powerful. *Porrent*.] Unlimited or infinite

ch, chain; ca, Sa, lock; g, go; j, job; k, Fr, too; ng, sing; us, them; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, scura.

power; almighty power: an attribute of God; hence sometimes used for God (being thus written with a capital). **Omnipotent**, om-ni-p'ō-tent, a. Omnipotence.—**Omnipotent**, om-ni-p'ō-tent, a. Almighty; all-powerful.—**The Omnipotent**, the Almighty; at one power; om-ni-p'ō-tent-li, adv. In an omnipotent manner.

Omnipresence, om-ni-pr'e-sens, a. [L. omnis, all, and præsens, present.] The faculty or power of being present in every place at the same time, an attribute peculiar to God.—**Omnipresent**, om-ni-pr'e-sent, a. Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omniscience, Omniscentia, om-nish'i-ens, om-nish'i-ent, a. [L. omnis, all, and scientia, knowledge, science.] The faculty of knowing everything; knowledge unbounded or infinite: an attribute of God.—**Omniscient**, om-nish'i-ent, a. Having knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing.—**Omnisciently**, om-nish'i-ent-li, adv. In an omniscient manner.

Omnium, om-ni-um, a. [L. of all (things).] A term used in the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is made.—**Omnium-gatherum**, om-ni-um-ga-vu'm, a. A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [Colloq.]

Omnivorous, om-niv'o-ru-s, a. [L. omni-vorus—omnis, all, and voro, to eat.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately (omnivorous animals).

Omozyoid, ō-mō-zō'id, a. and n. [Gr. omos, the shoulder, and zōō, to apply.] Applied to a muscle situated at the sides and front of the neck, and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

Omostrate, ō-mō-strāt, a. [Gr. omoplatē—omos, shoulder, and platē, flat surface.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

Omphale, om-fal'ē, a. [Gr. omphalos, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.—**Omphaleole**, om-fal'ō-olē, a. [Gr. kēlē, tumour.] A rupture at the navel.—**Omphalode**, Omphalodius, om-fal'ō-dē, om-fal'ō-d'um, a. Bot. the central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass.—**Omphalotomy**, om-fal'ō-tō-mē, n. The operation of dividing the navel-string.

On, on, prep. [A. Sax. on, on, on, in; D. aan, G. an, Goth. ana, Skr. an, in; akin to in and under.] Above and so as to touch; not off; performing by means of (to play on a harp, a violin); in addition to (loss on loss); at or near (on the coast); expressing reliance, dependence, basis, &c. (a statement founded on error); at or in the time of (we say on the day, at the hour, in the week); month, year; at the time of or during (on public occasions); immediately after and as a result (he retired on the ratification of the treaty); in reference or relation to (on our part); for or so as to affect (mercy on him); denote, to pledge, engagement, or affirmation (on my word, on his honour); betting, in support of the chances of; among the staff of or contributors to (with names of periodicals); pointing to a state, condition, occupation, &c. (on fire, on duty).—**On a sudden**, suddenly.—**On fire**, in a state of burning; in a passion or eager state.—**On hand**, in present possession (goods on hand).—**On high**, in an elevated place.—**On the way**, on the road, proceeding, journeying, or making progress.—**On the wing**, in flight; flying; flying, departing.—**adv.** Forward, in progression (move on); forward, in succession (and so on); without interruption or ceasing (sleep on, say on); attached to the body (his clothes are not on). Also used elliptically as an imperative—go on, advance.—**On-coming**, a. Approaching; nearing.—**On-coming**, a. A coming or drawing near; approach.—**On-going**, a. A going on; conduct; behaviour; generally in pl.—**Onlooker**, on-luk'er, a. A looker on; a spectator.—**Onrush**, on-rush, a. A rush or dash onwards; a rapid or violent onset.—**Onset**, on'set, a. A violent attack; an assault; an assault by an army or body of troops.—**Onslaught**, on-slat, a. [From on, and A. Sax. slah, a blow, from slapan, slah, to strike (to slay).] An attack or onset; an assault.

Onager, on'a-jēr, a. [L. from Gr. onagros—onos, ass, and agrios, wild.] The wild ass of Central Asia.

Once, wun-s, adv. [O.E. ones, onis, an adverbial remnant, once, comp. twice and thrice. Noner.] One time; on one occasion only; at one former time; formerly; immediately after; as soon as. (Used as a noun preceded by this or that (this once, that once).—**At once**, at the same time; all together; suddenly; precipitately; not gradually; immediately; forthwith; without delay.—**Once and again**, repeatedly.—**Once in a way**, corrupted from ones and away, on one particular occasion; on rare occasions.

Onctuary, ong-kō'tō-mi, a. [Gr. onchos, a tumour, and tomē, a cutting.] Surg. the opening of an abscess, or the excision of a tumour.

One, wun, a. [O.E. oon, A. Sax. dū=D. L. G. and Dan. een, Sw. en, Icel. einn, G. ein, Goth. ein; cog. L. unus, W. un, Gael. con, an, Armor. wan—one. The indefinite article *an*, *a* is the same word; *ones* and *only* are derivatives, and *stones-of-one*.] Being but a single thing or a unit; not two or more; indicating a contrast or opposition to some other thing; closely united; forming a whole; undivided; single in kind. *One* occurs in many compound words of obvious meaning, as *one-armed*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.—**One day**, on a certain or particular day; at an indefinite time, either past or future.—**All one**, just the same; of no consequence; no matter.—**—** The first of the simple units; the symbol representing this (—1); a particular individual, whether thing or person (in this sense with a plural).—**At one**, in union; in concord or agreement.—**proa**. Any single person; any man, any person (one may speak one's mind).—**One another**, one or each the other.—**One-horse**, *n.* Drawn by a single horse.—**Oneness**, wun'nes, a. The state of being one; singleness; unity.—**Oneself**, wun-self, *proa*. One's self; himself or herself.—**One-sided**, a. Related to, or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair.—**One-sidedly**, adv. In a one-sided manner.—**One-sidedness**, a. State of being one-sided; partiality.

Onirocritic, o-ni-rō-krit'ik, a. [Gr. onirov, a dream, kritikos, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams.—**Onirocritic**, Onirocritical, o-ni-rō-krit'ik, a. Having the power of interpreting dreams.—**Onirologist**, o-ni-rō-lō-jist, a. One versed in onirology.—**Onirology**, o-ni-rō-lō-jē, n. The doctrine or theory of dreams.—**Oniro-mancy**, o-ni-rō-mā-nē, n. [Gr. manētia, divination.] Divination by dreams.—**Oniroscopist**, o-ni-rō-ko-pist, a. An interpreter of dreams.—**Oniroscopy**, o-ni-rō-ko-pē, n. The art of interpreting dreams.

Onerary, on'er-ē-ri, a. [L. onerarius, from onus, oneris, a load (seen also in *onerate*).] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.—**Onerate**, on'er-at, v.t. To load; to burden.—**Operation**, on'er-ā-shon, n. The act of loading.—**Onerous**, on'er-us, a. [L. on, onera.] Burdensome; troublesome in the performance; oppressive.

Oocele, ō-ni-k'ō-lē, a. [It. dim. of ooies.

Onyx.] A variety of onyx used for cameos.

Ooion, un'yun, a. [Fr. oignon, oignon, from L. unio, uniovis, unity, an onion with one bulb, from unus, one. Univ.] A biennial cultivated plant of the lily family, and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Onirocritic, &c. Onirocritto, &c.

Onisera, o-ni's-er-a, n. [Gr. onisios, lit. a little ass.] The wood-louse or slater.

Onlooker. Under On.

Only, on'li, a. [One, with its old pronunciation, and term. -ly; A. Sax. dūlic.] Single; alone in its class; solitary.—**adv.** For one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely; solely; singly.—**Only not**, all but; very nearly; almost.—**cony.** But; excepting that.

Onomancy, on'o-man-si, a. [Gr. onoma, a name, manētia, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.—**Onomantie**, Onomantia, on-o-man'tik, on-o-man'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to onomancy.

Onomasticon, on-o-man'ti-kon, a. [Gr. onomastikon, from onoma, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation; a sort of dictionary or vocabulary.

Onomatology, on'o-ma-tō-lō-jē, n. [Gr. onoma, onomastis, a name, logos, a discourse.] The doctrine of names; the rules to be observed in forming names or terms.—**Onomatologist**, on'o-ma-tō-lō-jist, n. One versed in onomatology.

Onomatopœia, Onomatopœia, on'o-ma-tō-pē'a, n. [Gr. onomatopœia—onoma, onomastis, a name, and poiesis, to make.] The formation of words by imitation of sounds the expressing by sound of the thing signified; thus *bus*; *hiss*; *peevish*; *whip-poor-will*, &c., are produced by *onomatopœia*.—**Onomatopœic**, on-o-ma-tō-pē-ik, a. A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.—**Onomatopœic**, Onomatopœus, on'o-ma-tō-pē-ik, on'o-mat-s-pē-us, a. Pertaining to or formed by onomatopœia.

Onset, Onslaught. Under On.

Ontogenesis, Ontogeny, on-to-jen'e-sis, on-tō-jē-ni, n. [Gr. on, oncos, being, and genesis—root, to produce.] Bot. the history of the individual development of an organized being.—**Ontogenetic**, on-tō-jen-et'ik, a. Pertaining to ontogenesis.—**Ontogenetically**, on-tō-jen-et'ik-li, adv. By way of ontogenesis.

Ontology, on-tō-lō-jē, n. [Gr. on, oncos, being, and logos, discourse.] The doctrine of being; that part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature of all things or existences, treating of what exists or can exist; sometimes equivalent to *metaphysics*.—**Ontologist**, on-tō-lō-jist, on-tō-lō-jist, a. Pertaining to ontology, or the science of being.—**Ontologically**, on-tō-lō-jist-li, adv. In the manner of ontology.—**Ontologist**, on-tō-lō-jist, n. One versed in ontology.

Onus, ō-nus, a. [L.] A burden; often used for *onus probandi*, the burden of proof; the burden of proving what has been alleged.

Onward, on-werd, adv. [On and ward, denoting direction, similar to *toward*]; A. Sax. on-werd.] Toward the point before or in front; forward; on; in advance.—**Advanced** or *advancing* (an *onward* course); carried so far towards an end; forward; advanced.—**Onwards**, on-werd, adv. Same as *Onward*.

Onycha, on'ik-a, n. [From Gr. onyx, the nail, onyx.] The shell of a species of Oriental mussel used in the composition of perfume. [O.T.]

Onyx, on'iks, n. [Gr. onyx, the nail; the colour of the gem resembles that of the nail.] A semi-transparent gem with usually coloured zones or veins; an agate with layers of chalcedony, one of which is flesh-coloured; used for cameos.

Oocyst, ō-ō-sist, n. [Gr. oon, an egg, and kystis, a bladder.] The chamber in certain of the polyzoa which holds the eggs; an ovicell.

Ooid, Ooidal, ō-ō'id, ō-ō'id, n. [Gr. oon, an egg, and eidos, a form, shape, appearance.] Egg-shaped; having albumen.

Oolite, ō-ō-lit, n. [Gr. oon, an egg, and lithos, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] Geol. a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base; the colitic formation or system.—**Oolitic**, ō-ō-lit'ik, a. Pertaining to oolite; composed of oolite; resembling oolite.—**Oolitic system**, a series of strata comprehending limestones, calcareous sandstones, marls, shales, and clays which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias; the Jurassic system.—**Ooliferous**, ō-ō-lit'if-er-us, a. Producing oolite.

Oology, ō-ō-lō-jē, n. [Gr. oon, an egg, and logos, a treatise.] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs.—**Oologist**, ō-ō-lō-jist, n. One versed in oology.

Oospore, ō-ō-spōr, n. [Gr. oon, an egg, and E. spora.] Bot. a spore that receives impregnation before germination.

Ootheca, ō-ō-thē-ka, n. [Gr. oon, an egg, and theca, a case.] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects.

Ooze, ō-z, v.t.—*oozed*, *oozing*. [A. Sax. wōc,

juice, liquor, *wine*, mire, mud; Icel. *vat*, wetness; same root as *water*.) To percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body: often used figuratively (the secret oozed out).—*v*. To emit in the shape of moisture.—*n*. Soft mud or slime, as at the bottom of any sheet of water; tanning, a solution of tannin; the liquor of a tan-vat.—*Oozy*, *o'zi*, *a*. Containing or resembling ooze; miry.

Opacity. Under **OPAQUE**.

Opal, *o'pa*, *a*. A large and beautiful specimen of the Eastern Sea.

Opal, *o'pal*, *a*. [*L. opalus*, *Gr. opallios*, an opal; comp. *Skr. upala*, a precious stone.] A precious stone of various colours and varieties, the finest characterized by its iridescent reflection of light, and formerly believed to possess magical virtues.—**Opalesce**, *o'pal-es*, *v*. [*L. opalesco*, *opalescing*.] To give forth a play of colours like the opal.—**Opalescence**, *o'pal-es-ens*, *a*. A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a lalky and iridescent light.—**Opalescent**, *o'pal-ent*, *a*. Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal.—**Opaline**, *o'pal-in*, *a*. Pertaining to or like opal.—*n*. A semi-transparent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients.—**Opalite**, *o'pal-is*, *v*. [*L. opalites*, *opaling*.] To make or resemble opal.—**Opal-jasper**, *a*. A kind of opal containing a large amount of iron-oxide.

Opaque, *o'pak*, *a*. [*Fr. opaque*, from *L. opacus*, shady, dark, obscure.] Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.—**Opacity** (*Yoo'gi*), *o'pak-i*, *a*. [*L. opacitas*, *o'pak-i*, *adv*.] In an opaque manner.—**Opacities**, *o'pak-nes*, *a*. The quality of being opaque.—**Opacify**, *o'pak-i*, *v*. [*L. opacifacio*.] State or quality of being opaque; want of transparency.—**Opacous**, *o'pak-us*, *a*. **Opaque**.

Op, *op*, *v*, and *t*.—**Oped**, *oping*. To open: used only in poetry.

Open, *o'pn*, *a*. [*A. Sax. open*, *open* = *D. open*, Icel. *opinn*, Dan. *aaen*, *G. offen*, *open*; akin to *up*.] Not shut; not closed; not covered; not stopped (as a bottle); unsealed (as a letter); free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted; affording free ingress; accessible; public; spread; expanded; not drawn together or contracted (an open hand; open arms); hence, free, liberal, bounteous; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; clear; unobstructed (an open view; an open country; not frosty; free from frost and snow (an open winter); exposed to view; laid bare; exposed or liable to be assailed; fully prepared; attentive; not yet decided (an open question; not settled, balanced, or closed (an open account); enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance (an open vowel); *mas*. produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide, key, piston, &c.—**Open verdict**, a verdict upon an inquest finding that a crime has been committed, but without specifying the criminal; or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not decide on the cause.—*n*. An open or clear space.—**The open**, the open country; a place or space clear of obstructions.—**[A. Sax. openian]**. To make open; to unclose; to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; to spread; to expand (the fingers, the arms); to enter upon; to commence (to open a negotiation or correspondence); to declare open; to set in operation with some ceremony; to reveal; to disclose (to open one's mind).—**To open fire**, to begin to fire or discharge firearms.—**To open**. *n*. *n*. To unclose itself; to be unclose; to be parted; to begin to be seen from a distance; to commence; to begin; to begin to fire (as a battery).—**Open-breasted**, *a*. So made as to expose the breast; having the breast or bosom exposed.—**Openar**, *o'pn-ar*, *a*. One who or that which opens.—**Open-eyed**, *a*. Having the eyes open; hence, watchful; vigilant.—**Open-handed**, *a*. Generous; liberal; munificent.—**Open-handedness**, *n*. Freedom in giving; liberality.—**Open-hearted**, *a*. Candid; frank; sincere; not ally.—**Open-heartedly**, *adv*. In an open-

hearted manner.—**Open-heartedness**, *n*. Frankness; sincerity.—**Opening**, *o'ping*, *a*. First in order; commencing (an opening speech).—*n*. The act of one who or that which opens; an open place; a break or breach in something; a hole or perforation; an aperture; beginning; commencement; a vacancy; an opportunity of commencing a business or profession; a thinly wooded space without underwood, as in a forest.—**Openly**, *o'pn-li*, *adv*. In an open manner; publicly; candidly; frankly.—**Open-mouthed**, *a*. Having the mouth open; gaping, as with astonishment.—**Openness**, *o'pn-nes*, *a*. The state or quality of being open.—**Open-work**, *a*. Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance.

Opera, *o'pe-ra*, *a*. [*It. opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from *L. opera*, work; akin to *opus*.] **Opera**, *a*. A musical drama; a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments; the score or words of a musical drama.—**Opera-bouffe**, *o'pe-ra-huf*, *a*. pl. **Opera-bouffes** (same pron.). An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera.—**Opera-cloak**, *a*. A cloak, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting.—**Opera-glass**, *a*. A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c.; a lorgnette.—**Opera-house**, *a*. A theatre for the performance of operas.—**Opera-singer**, *a*. A professional who sings in operas.—**Operatic**, *Operatical*, *o'pe-rat-ik*, *o'pe-rat-ikal*, *a*. Pertaining to the opera.

Operameter, *o'pe-ran-ot-er*, *a*. [*L. opera*, work, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, the strokes of a piston, &c.

Operate, *o'pe-rat*, *v*.—**Operated**, *operating*. [*L. operor*, *operatum*, to work, from *opus*, *opera*, work.] To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to work; to act; to have agency; to produce an effect; to issue in a designed result; *med*. to take appropriate effect on the human system; *surg*. to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body.—*v*. To effect; to accomplish; to put into operation; to work; to drive (a machine).—**Operant**, *o'pe-rant*, *a*. Having power to produce an effect; operative.—*n*. One who operates; an operator.—**Operation**, *o'pe-rashon*, *a*. [*L. operatio*.] The act or process of operating; a working or proceeding; process; manipulation; the carrying out of preconceived measures by regular movements (military or naval operations); a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected for curative ends.—**Operative**, *o'pe-rat-iv*, *a*. Operating; exerting force; active in the production of effects; efficacious; producing the effect; having to do with manual or other operations.—*n*. A skilled workman; an artisan.—**Operatively**, *o'pe-rat-iv-li*, *adv*. In an operative manner.—**Operator**, *o'pe-rat-er*, *a*. One who operates; *surg*. the person who performs an operation upon the human body.

Operculum, *o'per-ku-lum*, [*L.*, from *operio*, to close or shut.] A little lid or cover; the cover or lid of the spondylo-cases of mooses; the lid of a pitcher-form leaf; a horny or shelly plate serving to close the aperture of the shell of many molluscs when the animal is retracted within it; the bony apparatus which protects the gills of fishes.—**Opercular**, *Operculated*, *o'per-ku-lar*, *o'per-ku-lar-ed*, *o'per-ku-lar-ly*, *a*. Pertaining to or having an operculum.—**Operculiform**, *o'per-ku-lif-orm*, *a*. Having the form of a lid or cover.—**Operetta**, *o'pe-ret-ita*, *a*. [*It. dim. of opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character.

Operose, *o'pe-ris*, *a*. [*L. operosus*, from *opera*, work, *OPERA*.] Laborious; attended with labour; tedious.—**Operously**, *o'pe-ris-li*, *adv*. In an operose manner.—**Operosness**, *Operosity*, *o'pe-ris-nes*, *o'pe-ris-i-ty*, *n*. Laboriousness.

Opheleide, *o'fe-ild*, *a*. [*From Gr. ophele*, a serpent, and *lele*, a key; lit. key-serpent,

being made to supersede the old serpent.) *Muse*, a large and powerful brass wind-instrument having a compass of three octaves.

Opheidian, *o'fe-id-ian*, *a*. [*Gr. ophele*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; having the characters of the serpents; serpentine.—*n*. One of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents.—**Opheleus**, *o'fe-ild-us*, *a*. Snake-like.

Ophtalmology, *o'fal-ol-og-i*, [*Gr. ophtis*, ophtis, a serpent, and *latrois*, worship.] Serpentine worship.—**Ophtolite**, *o'fal-ol-it*, *a*. A variety of serpentine; ophtite.—**Ophtologic**, *Ophtological*, *o'fal-ol-og-ik*, *o'fal-ol-og-ikal*, *a*. Pertaining to ophtology.—**Ophtologist**, *o'fal-ol-og-ist*, *a*. One versed in ophtology.—**Ophtology**, *o'fal-ol-og-i*, *n*. That branch of zoology which treats of serpents; the natural history of serpents.—**Ophtophorus**, *o'fal-ol-mor-fus*, *a*. [*Gr. morphé*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.—**Ophtophagus**, *o'fal-ol-fa-gus*, *a*. [*Gr. phago*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

Ophtite, *o'fal-it*, *a*. [*Gr. ophtis*, a serpent.] Green porphyry or serpentine, a metamorphic rock; also a name for certain Gnostics of the second century, who held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred.

Ophtichus, *o'fal-ik-us*, *a*. [*Gr. ophtichos* = *ophtis*, a serpent, and *oché*, to have.] The serpent-bearing; one of the northern constellations.

Ophtalmia, *o'fal-mi-a*, *n*. [*Gr.*, from *ophtalmos*, the eye, from root *op*, to see, as in *optic*.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.—**Ophtalmic**, *o'fal-mik*, *a*. Pertaining to the eye.—**Ophtalmic**, *o'fal-mik*, *a*. Inflammation of the eye.—**Ophtalmodynia**, *o'fal-mo-din-ia*, *n*. [*Gr. odyné*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye.—**Ophtalmology**, *o'fal-mol-og-i*, *n*. That branch of science which deals with the eye.—**Ophtalmologist**, *o'fal-mol-og-ist*, *a*. A person versed in ophtalmology.—**Ophtalmoplegia**, *o'fal-mol-plé-jia*, *n*. [*Gr. plegé*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.—**Ophtalmoscope**, *o'fal-mol-skop*, *a*. An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye by means of a mirror.—**Ophtalmotomy**, *o'fal-mol-ot-mi*, *a*. [*Gr. otomé*, to cut.] The art of using the ophtalmoscope.—**Ophtalmotomy**, *o'fal-mol-ot-mi*, *a*. [*Gr. tomé*, a cutting.] The art or practice of cutting into the eye, as in surgical operations.

Ophtalmus, *o'fal-mus*, [*From ophtalmus*.] Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.—*n*. Inducing sleep; soporific; narcotic.—**Ophtal**, *o'fal-ik*, *a*. Mixed with opium; affected by opium.

Opine, *o'pin*, *v*, and *t*.—**Opined**, *opining*. [*Fr. opiner*, from *L. opinor*, to think, *OPINOR*.] To think; to suppose; to be of opinion.—**Opinable**, *o'pin-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being opined or thought.—**Opiner**, *o'piner*, *a*. One who opines.

Opinative, *o'pin-yat-iv*, *a*. **OPINATIVELY**.

Opinion, *o'pin-yun*, [*L. opinio*, *opinionis*, from *opino*, to think; same root as *opio*, to wish, *opimus*, best, *OPINUM*.] A judgment or belief formed without certain evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; judgment or sentiments on persons or things as regards their character or qualities; settled judgment or persuasion; belief (religious opinions).—**Opinionable**, *o'pin-yun-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being made matter of opinion; not to be settled dogmatically.—**Opinionate**, *Opinionated*, *o'pin-yun-át*, *o'pin-yun-át-ed*, *a*. Obstinate in opinion; opinionatively conceited.—**Opinionately**, *o'pin-yun-át-li*, *adv*.—**Opinionatively**, *o'pin-yun-át-iv*, *a*. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; dogmatic; obstinate in beliefs.—**Opinionatively**, *o'pin-yun-át-iv-li*, *adv*. In an opinionative manner.—**Opinionativeness**, *o'pin-yun-át-iv-nes*, *n*.—**Opinioned**, *o'pin-yund*, *a*. Attached to particular opinions; conceited.—**Opinionist**, *o'pin-yun-ist*, *a*. One unduly attached to his own opinions.

a. [*Gr. opa-*
na.] A work
with their ex-
or vocabulary.

a. [*Gr. oeo-*
a discourse.]
rules to be
or terms.—
-jist, *n*. One

on-o-ma-tis-
-onoma, *o-*
-make.] The
of sounds
the thing sig-
it, *whip-poor-*
-on: *whopora*.—
word formed
by the thing
Onomatopae-
mat-ó-pa', *n*.
by onomato-

-en-é-sis, *on-*
-ing, and *pen-*
-not, the his-
-tories of an
-tic, on-to-je-
-tonogenesis,
-ik-ai-li, *adv*.

-on, *ontos*, be-
cause doctrine
of physics which
the nature of
-ing of what-
-ines equiva-
-ent. *Ontologi-*
-c. Pertain-
-e of being.—
-li, *adv*. In
-ology, *ont-*
-ology. *Ont-*
-o; often used
-of proof; the
-been alleged,
-and *veard*, *de-*
-ard; *A. Sax.*
-before or in
-ness.—*n*. Ad-
-ward course);
-nd; *adv*. For-
-ward; *A. Sax.*
-z, *adv*. Same

-r. *onyx*, the
-a species of
-composition

-the nail; the
-that of the
-th variety.

-egate with
-which is flesh-

-an egg, and
-per in certain
-the eggs; *an*

[*Gr. óon*, an
-appearance.]

-an egg, and
-to be placed
-to the base
-of limestone
-red together,
-le cement or
-or system.—
-ing to oolite;
-ing oolite.—
-rata compre-
-sandstones,
-rich underlie
-on the tris;—
-erous, *o'oli-*

-ch of know-
-eggs.—*Ole-*
-in ology.

-an egg, and
-and receives im-

-don, an egg,
-case, as that

[*A. Sax. odo*,

-the *Fr. u*

Opiosthobranchiate, o-pi'sthō brang'ki-st. a. [*Op. opisthen*, behind, and *branchia*, gills.] Of or pertaining to those gasteropodous mollusca in which the gills are placed posterior to the heart.

Opisthocephalus, **Opisthocephalus**, o-pis'thō-sē'fā-lus, o-pis'thō-sē'fā-lan, a. [*Gr. opisthen*, behind, and *kephala*, hollow.] A term applied to vertebrates the bodies of which are hollow or concave behind, as in some extinct crocodiles.

Opium, ō'pī-um, n. [*L. opium*, *Gr. opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy, cultivated principally in Hindustan and Asiatic Turkey; one of the most energetic of narcotics, and most precious of medicines.—**Opium-eater**, a. One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant.

Opodeldoc, o-pō-dē'dok, n. [Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus.] A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

Opopanax, o-pō-pā-naks, n. [*Gr.*, from *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant (lit. all-heal).] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant, a native of Mediterranean Europe, used as an spasmodic.

Opossum, ō'pō-sūm, n. [From *opossum*, its native American name.] The name of several marsupial mammals of America.

Oppidan, o-pi'dan, n. [*L. oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.] An inhabitant of a town; at Eton College a student not on the foundation, and who lives in a boarding-house.

Opponent, o-pō-nent, a. [*L. opponens*, *opponens*, pp. of *oppono*, to oppose—*ob*, against, and *pono*, to place. *Position*.] Opposing; antagonistic; opposite.—*a.* One that opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument.

Opportune, o-pō-rtūn, a. [*Fr. opportunus*, from *L. opportunus*, lit. offering a port or harbour—*prefix op*, for *ob*, and *portus*, a port, harbour, haven. *Port*.] Seasonable; timely; well timed; convenient.—**Opportunately**, o-pō-rtūn'ly, *adv.* In an opportune manner.—**Oppertuneness**, o-pō-rtūn'nes, *n.* Quality of being opportune or seasonable.—**Opportunism**, o-pō-rtūn'izm, *n.* The practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage.—**Opportunify**, o-pō-rtūn'fi, *v.* [*L. opportunus*.] Fit or convenient time or occasion; a time favourable for the purpose; a suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances.

Oppose, o-pōz, *v.* [*Fr. opposer*, *opposing*. [*Fr. opposer*—*prefix op*, and *posere*, to place. *Poser*, *Composere*.] To place in front; to set opposite; to place as an obstacle; to put with a view to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; to act against; to resist, either by physical or other means; to act as an opponent to; to confront; to check; to withstand; to resist effectually.—*v.* To make objections; to act obstructively.—**Opposability**, o-pōz'ā-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition.—**Opposable**, o-pōz'ā-bl, *a.* Capable of being opposed or resisted; capable of being opposed to something else.—**Opposed**, o-pōzd, *p.* and *a.* Placed over against; opposite; antagonistic; hostile; being against or adverse.—**Opposely**, o-pōz'it-ly, *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner.—**Opposition**, o-pōz'it-she-n, *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.—**Opposition**, o-pōz'it-she-n, *n.* [Partly from *oppos*, partly from *oppositio*.] Situation so as to fit something; a standing over against; the state of being opposed or contrasted; the state of being adverse; the act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain,

or defeat resistance; that which opposes; the collective body of opposers; the party in either house of parliament (or similar assembly) opposed to the administration for the time being; *astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposite to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Also used adjectively (an oppositive scheme, the opposition benches in the House of Commons).—**Oppositive**, o-pōz'it-iv, *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Oppress, o-pres, *v.* [*Fr. opprimer*, from *L. opprimer*, from *opprimere*—*ob*, and *primere*, to press. *Press*.] To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or harshness; to overwhelm; to oppress; to subdue; to sit heavy on (as frost in the stomach).—**Oppression**, o-pres'ion, *n.* The act of oppressing; excessively rigorous government; severity; harshness; calamity; depression; a sense of heaviness or weight in the mind or body.—**Oppressive**, o-pres'iv, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; given to oppression; tyrannical; overpowering; overwhelming.—**Oppressively**, o-pres'iv-ly, *adv.* In an oppressive manner.—**Oppressiveness**, o-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.—**Oppressor**, o-pres'or, *n.* One that oppresses or harasses.

Opprobrium, o-pō-brī-um, *n.* [*L.* from *ob*, against, and *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act.] Scurrilous or abusive language; contemptuous reproaches; scurrility; disgrace; infamy.—**Opprobrious**, o-pō-brī-us, *a.* Containing or expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous; abusive; infamous.—**Opprobriously**, o-pō-brī-us-ly, *adv.* Scurrilously.—**Opprobriousness**, o-pō-brī-us-nes, *n.*

Oppugn, o-pūn, *v.* [*L. oppugno*—*ob*, against, and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist. *Pugnacious*.] To attack by arguments or the like, not by weapons; to oppose; to resist; to exercise hostile reasoning against.—**Oppugnancy**, o-pūg'nān-si, *n.* Opposition; resistance; contention.—**Oppugnant**, o-pūg'nānt, *a.* Resisting; opposing; hostile.—**Oppugner**, o-pūn'ter, *n.* One who oppugns.

Optometer, o-pi-ō-mē-ter, *n.* [*Gr. optis*, sight, and *metron*, measure.] An optometer.

Optative, o-pi'tā-tiv, *a.* [*L. optativus*, from *opto*, to desire or wish (as in *adopt*, *option*); root same as in *optation*, *optulencia*, *optimism*.] Expressing desire or wish; *gram.* applied to that mood of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.—*a.* *Gram.* the optative mood of a verb.—**Optatively**, o-pi'tā-tiv-ly, *adv.* By desire; by means of the optative mood; in the optative mood.

Optic, o-pi'k, *a.* [*Fr. optique*, from *Gr. optikos*, from root *op*, to see—*L. oculus*, *E. eye*, being from same root.] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; pertaining to the organ of vision; subservient to vision; relating to the science of optics.—**Optic axis**, the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye.—*a.* An organ of sight; an eye.—**Optical**, o-pi'ti-kal, *a.* Relating to or connected with the science of optics; pertaining to vision; optic.—**Optically**, o-pi'ti-kal-ly, *adv.* By optics or sight.—**Optician**, o-pi'ti-shān, *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics; one who makes or sets optic glasses and instruments.—**Optics**, o-pi'tiks, *n.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments, &c.—**Optigraph**, o-pi'ti-graf, *n.* A telescope used in drawing landscapes, made to pass over the outlines of an object while a pencil at the eye and leaves the delineation on paper.

Optimacy, o-pi'ti-mā-si, *n.* [*L.* *aristocrata*, from *optimus*, best. *Optimism*.] The Roman aristocracy; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.—**Optima**, o-pi'ti-mē, *n.* In the University of Cambridge, a student in the second rank of honours, next to the wranglers.

Optimeter, o-pi'ti-mē-ter, *n.* [*From* *Optis*, sight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Optulencia, o-pi'tū-len-si, *n.* [*L. optulencia*, from *opto*, wealth. *Optulivus*.] Wealth; riches; affluence.—**Optulent**, o-pi'tū-lent, *a.* [*L. optulencia*.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.—**Optulently**, o-pi'tū-lent-ly, *adv.*

Opuntia, ō-pūn'ti-ā, *n.* A kind of cactus largely cultivated in Mexico for rearing the cochineal insect.

Opusale, ō-pū-sā-lē, *n.* [*L. opusale*, from *opus*, work. *Opusale*.] A small work; a little book.

Or, or, *adv.* [Contr. from the older *other*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or', the same word as *either*.] A particle that marks, or seems to mark, an alternative, frequently corresponding to a preceding *either*, and also to *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry; it often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them (the may study law or medicine or divinity, or he may enter into trade); it also sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or, or, *adv.* [A form of *ere*.] Ere; before.

Or, or, *n.* [*Fr. or*, *L. aureum*, gold.] *Her.* gold, expressed in engraving by numerous small points or dots.

Oracle, o-rā-kel, *n.* [*L. oraculum*, from *oro*, to speak, to pray, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth; *skin*, *ore*, *orator*, *adorare*, &c.] The answer of a god or the inspired priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair; the deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; the place where the answers were given; the sanctuary (O.T.); a divine communication, revelation, or message; any person reputed uncommonly wise, and whose opinions have great weight.—**Oracular**, o-rā-kū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to an oracle or oracles; *metaph.* oracles; resembling the utterance of an oracle; authoritative; sententious; ambiguous, like the ancient oracles.—**Oraculary**, o-rā-kū-lar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle.—**Oracularness**, o-rā-kū-lar-nes, *n.*

Oragion, ō-rā'jūn, *a.* [*Fr. orageux*, stormy.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Oral, ō-rāl, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. os*, *oris*, the mouth. *ORACLE*.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; *sool.* pertaining to the mouth of animals.—**Orally**, ō-rāl-ly, *adv.* In an oral manner; by word of mouth; verbally.

Orange, ō-rānj, *n.* **ORANGE-OUTRARD**, ō-rānj, *n.* [*Fr. orange*, *it. arancia*, *arancio*, *Sp. naranja*, from *Ar. adranj*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by *Fr. or*, gold.] A tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores, America, &c., and also its fruit, which is imported into other coun-

tries. **ORATIVE**] The doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; the tendency to always take the most hopeful view of matters social or political; belief in the world's improvement.—**Optimist**, o-pi'ti-mist, *n.* One who believes in optimism.—**Optimistic**, o-pi'ti-mis'tik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by optimism.—**Optimize**, o-pi'ti-miz, *v.* To hold the doctrines of an optimist.

Option, o-pi'shon, *n.* [*L. optio*, option, from *opto*, to wish or desire. *Optative*.] The power or liberty of choosing; right of choice; the power of deciding on any course of action; choice; election; preference; *stock exchange*, a right to effect a certain transaction or not at a certain date, at the desire of the person bargaining, who pays for the right.—**Local option**, the principle by which the people of a certain locality may sometimes begin the sale of intoxicating liquors there.—**Optional**, o-pi'shon-āl, *a.* Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.—**Optionally**, o-pi'shon-āl-ly, *adv.* In an optional manner; at pleasure.

Optometer, o-pi'tō-mē-ter, *n.* [From *opt*, of *optis*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure. *Optic*.] An instrument for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Opulencia, o-pi'tū-len-si, *n.* [*L. opulencia*, from *opto*, wealth. *Optulivus*.] Wealth; riches; affluence.—**Opulent**, o-pi'tū-lent, *a.* [*L. opulencia*.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.—**Opulently**, o-pi'tū-lent-ly, *adv.*

Opuntia, ō-pūn'ti-ā, *n.* A kind of cactus largely cultivated in Mexico for rearing the cochineal insect.

Opusale, ō-pū-sā-lē, *n.* [*L. opusale*, from *opus*, work. *Opusale*.] A small work; a little book.

Or, or, *adv.* [Contr. from the older *other*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or', the same word as *either*.] A particle that marks, or seems to mark, an alternative, frequently corresponding to a preceding *either*, and also to *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry; it often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them (the may study law or medicine or divinity, or he may enter into trade); it also sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

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tries in great quantities.—a. Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.—Orange-ade, or-an-jid', n. Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel.—Orange-blossom, Orange-flower, n. The blossom of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is commonly worn by a bride at her marriage.—Orange-lily, n. A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers.—Orange-peel, n. The rind of an orange separated from the fruit; the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied, and used in flavouring puddings, &c.—Orangery, or-an-je-ri, n. [Fr. *orangerie*.] A place where oranges are cultivated; a house for orange-trees.—Orange-tawny, n. A colour between yellow and brown.

Orangeman, or-an-jen-an, n. [From William III. of England, Prince of Orange, a place now in France.] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1793, to uphold Protestant ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence.—Orangism, or-an-jen-ism, n. The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

Orang-outang, Orang-utan, o-rang'-tang, o-rang'-tan, n. [Malay *orang-utan*, lit. man of the woods.] One of the largest of the anthropoid apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo.

Oration, or-a-shon, n. [L. *oratio*, from *oro*, *oratus*, to pray. *Ora*cl.,] A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public; a set speech; a formal discourse pronounced on a special occasion.—Orator, or-a-ter, n. [L.] A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man.—Oratorian, or-a-ter-i-an, n. *Orator*, a priest of the oratory.—Oratorical, or-a-ter-i-cal, a. Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.—Oratorially, or-a-ter-i-cal-ly, adv. In an oratorical manner.—Oratorio, or-a-ter-i-o, n. [It.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture.—Oratory, or-a-to-ri, n. [Partly from *orator*, partly from L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer.] The art of public speaking; the art of an orator; exercise of eloquence; eloquence; a place for prayer; a small apartment for private devotions.—*Præcepts of the Oratory*, a religious order, the members of which are not bound by any special vow.

Orb, orb, n. [Fr. *orbis*, from L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring, a disc; seen also in *orbit*, *orbital*.] A spherical body; a sphere or globe; also a circular body or disc; see *astron.* a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system; arch: a plain circular boss. Boss.—a. To exhibit or assume the appearance of an orb.—v. To enircle; to inclose.—Orbed, orb'd, a. Having the form of an orb; round; circular.—Orbicular, or-bik'-u-lar, a. [L. *orbicularis*.] In the form of an orb; spherical; circular.—*Orbicular leaf*, a circular leaf with the stalk attached to the centre of it.—*Orbicular muscles*, muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body.—Orbicularly, or-bik'-u-lar-ly, adv. Spherically; circularly.—*Orbicularism*, or-bik'-u-lar-ism, n.—*Orbiculars*, Orbiculars, or-bik'-u-lar-ies, n. [L. *orbicularis*.] In the form of an orb; orbicular.—*Orbiculars*, or-bik'-u-lar-ies, n. The state of being orbicular.—*Orby*, or-bi, a. Resembling an orb; spherical.

Orbit, or-bit, n. [L. *orbis*, a wheel-track, a circuit, from *orbis*, an orb. *Orb*.] The path of a planet or comet through space; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body (the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury); anal. the bony cavity in which the eye is situated; *orbita*, the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.—*Orbita*, or-bi-tal, a. Pertaining to an orbit.—*Orbitary*, orbit-ari, a. Connected with or surrounding the orbit (*orbitary* feathers).

Orcadia, or-ká'di-an, a. Relating to the Orcaes, or Orkney Islands.—a. A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

Orca, or-ka-in, n. The chief ingredient of orchi, a deep red powder. *Orca*, n.

Orchard, or'chér-d, n. [A. Sax. *orþeard*, *orþeard*, lit. a work-yard; so *Dean*, *orþeard*, Goth. *orþeard*, a garden. *Worþe*, *Yann*.] A garden; an inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees.—*Orchard-house*, n. A glass-covered shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat.—*Orcharding*, or'chér-ing, n. The culture or management of orchards.—*Orchardist*, or'chér-ist, n. One that cultivates orchards.

Orchella, or-shel-la-wood, or-hel'-la, n. A lichen yielding archil.

Orchestra, or'kes-tra, n. [Gr. *orchestra*, from *orkeō*, to dance.] The part of a theatre appropriated to the musicians; in the Grecian theatres a part of the stage allotted to the chorus; the whole instrumental band performing together in public places of amusement.—*Orchestral*, or-kes-tral, a. Pertaining to an orchestra.—*Orchestration*, or-kes-trá-shon, n. The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

Orchid, Orchis, or'kid, or'kis, n. [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, hence an orchid, from the form of the root.] The name of an order of perennial plants, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form, found almost everywhere and prized by florists.—*Orchidaceous*, *Orchidaceous*, or-ki-dá-shus, or-ki-dé-us, a. Pertaining to the orchids.—*Orchidologist*, or-ki-doi-ol-ist, n. One versed in orchids.—*Orchidology*, or-ki-doi-ol-ji, n. The branch of botany which relates to orchids.

Orcina, Orca, or'cin, n. [Fr. *orcine*, from *orchella*.] A reddish coloring matter obtained from lichens celebrated as dyewoods (*orchella-wood*).

Ordain, or-dá-in, v. [O. E. *ordayn*, *ordaine*, *ordain*, *ordain*, from L. *ordino*, to order, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. *Ordain*.] To set in order or arrange; to decree, appoint, establish, institute; to set apart for an office; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.—*Ordainable*, or-dá-in-á-ble, a. Capable of being ordained.—*Ordainer*, or-dá-in-er, n. One who ordains.—*Ordainment*, or-dá-in-ment, n. The act of ordaining; appointment.

Ordeal, or'de-al, n. [A. Sax. *ordel*, *ordel*, decision, ordeal, lit. out-deal (like D. *ordel*, G. *urtheil*, a decision), from A. Sax. prefix *or*, Goth. *us*, out, and verb meaning to deal. *Deal*.] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, as by causing the accused to handle red-hot iron or put the hand into boiling water, escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.

Order, or'der, n. [Fr. *ordre*, from L. *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row, a regular series, from root *or*, seen in *orient*, *origins*; connected are *ordain*, *ordinary*, *ordainment*, *extraordinary*, *subordinate*, &c.] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement; established succession; a proper state or condition; the established usage or settled method; regularity; public tranquillity; absence of confusion or disturbance; a mandate, precept, or authoritative direction; a rule or regulation, oral or written; a direction, demand, or commission to supply goods; a written direction to pay money; a free pass for admission to a theatre or other place of entertainment; a rank or class of men; a body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community; a religious fraternity; a body of men having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them; the distinction, rank, or dignity itself (the *order* of the Garter); a large division in the classification of natural objects, as plants or animals; arch. a column entire, with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole, there being five architectural orders, viz. Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite.—*Cross order*, said of the ranks of soldiers when drawn up at the distance of a pace between each other; when there are two paces it is termed *open order*.—*General orders*, the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under

his command.—*Holy orders*, the clerical or ecclesiastical character conferred on a person by ordination or consecration to the ministry in the church; often used without the word 'holy' (to be in orders, to take orders).—*In order*, for the purpose, with a view; to the end; as means to an end.—*Religious orders*, religious brotherhoods or communities as monastic, military, and mendicant orders.—*Standing orders*, in parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance.—*To take order*, to take measures for a purpose.—*Order in council*, an order issued by the British sovereign, civil and with the advice of the privy-council.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army for the purpose of engaging an enemy.—*Order of the day*, a parliamentary phrase denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes; *muti*, specific directions issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.—v. To put in order; to dispose for arrangement; to manage or conduct; to command; to give an order to; to give an order or commission for.—v. To give command or direction.—*Order-book*, n. A book for orders; a book in which a member of parliament must enter any motion he intends to propose.—*Orderer*, or'der-er, n. One that gives orders; one that regulates.—*Orderless*, or'der-less, a. Disorderly; out of rule.—*Orderliness*, or'der-ness, n. The state or quality of being orderly; regularity.—*Orderly*, or'der-ly, a. In accordance with good order; well ordered; methodical; regular; *muti*, being orderly (an orderly officer).—a. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.—adv. According to due order.

Ordinal, or'di-nal, a. [L. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row. *Ordina*.] Applied to a number which expresses order or succession (the ordinal numbers, *first*, *second*, *third*, &c.); *nat. hist.* pertaining to an order.—a. A number denoting order (as *first*); a book containing the ordination service.

Ordinance, or'di-nans, n. [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to ordain. *ORDAIN*.] A rule established by authority; a law, edict, decree, or the like; an established rite or ceremony.—*Ordinances of parliament*, a temporary act of parliament.

Ordinate, or'di-nand, n. One about to be ordained or receive orders.—*Ordinate*, or'di-nant, n. One who ordains; a prelate conferring orders.

Ordinary, or'di-nari, a. [L. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. *ORDIN*.] Established; regular; customary; common; usual; frequent; habitual; met with at any time; hence, somewhat inferior; of little merit.—*Ordinary seaman*, a seaman capable of the commoner duties, but not considered fit to be rated as an able seaman.—a. A person who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge (usually a bishop); a meal prepared for all comers, and distinguished from one specially ordered, an eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; one of the common heraldic figures formed with straight lines (as the bend, cross, saltire).—*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving (a physician or chaplain in ordinary). An ambassador is ordinary is one constantly resident at a foreign court.—A ship is ordinary is one not in actual service, but laid up under the direction of a competent person.—*Ordinarily*, or'di-nar-i-ly, adv. In an ordinary manner; usually; generally; in most cases.

Ordinate, or'di-nat, a. [L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered. *ORDINARY*.] Regular; methodical.—a. *Geom.* one of those lines of reference which determine the position of a point; a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, are called *co-ordinates*. *Co-ordinate*, or'di-nat-i, adv. *Geom.* in the manner of an ordinate.

Ordination, or-di-na'shon, n. [L. *ordinatio*, regulation, from *ordino*, to ordain.] The act of ordaining; it is the act of settling or establishing; appointment; settled order of things; especially the act of conferring holy orders, as by a bishop of the English Church; the act of settling a Presbyterian clergyman in a charge.

Ordinances, ord-nans, n. [Same as *ordinances*.] *Fr.* ordonnances, arrangement, equipment; originally it had reference to guns of a particular size or equipment. Cannon or great guns, mortars, and bowitzers collectively; artillery.—*Ordinances survey*, the survey of Britain by the government, executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians, and which has produced an admirable series of large maps and plans of minute accuracy.

Ordure, ord'ur, n. [*Fr.* *ordure*, from O. *Fr.* *ord*, it. *ordo*, filth, from L. *horridus*, horrid.] Dung; excrement; feces.—*Ordureous*, ord'ur-us, a. Pertaining to or consisting of ordure.

Ore, or, n. [A. Sax. *dr*, brass, copper.—Icel. *eis*, brass, O. *Fr.* *or*, Goth. *es*, ore; cog. L. *ars*, *ore*, ore, brass; *Str.* *ores*, iron.] A mineral consisting of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, carbon in combination, being the source from which metals are usually obtained by smelting (metals found free from such combination being called *native metals*); metal, sometimes gold (poetical).

Oread, O're-ad, n. [*Gr.* *oreas*, *oreiades*, from *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

Oreography, or-eg-o-gra'fi, n. [*Gr.* *oros*, *oreos*, a mountain, and *grapho*, to describe.] The science of mountains; orography.

Organ, or-gan, n. [L. *organum*, from *Gr.* *organon*, an instrument, implement, from *orgo*, to work; same root as *E. work*.] An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; more commonly, a part of an animal or vegetable by which some function is carried on (as the heart, the eye); a means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions; specifically, a newspaper; the largest and most harmonious of wind-instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes and with keys similar to those of the piano.—**Organ-blower**, n. One who blows the bellows of an organ; a mechanical appliance for this purpose.—**Organ-builder**, n. One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.—**Organ-left**, n. The left where an organ stands in a church, &c.—**Organ-screen**, n. An ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a church organ is placed.—**Organic**, or-gan'ik, a. [L. *organicus*.] Pertaining to an organ or to organs of animals and plants; hence to the animal and vegetable world; exhibiting animal or vegetable life and functions (*organic bodies*, tissues, &c.); forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts; organized; systematized.—**Organic chemistry**, *Chemistry*.—**Organic disease**, a disease in which the structure of an organ is morbidly altered; opposed to *functional disease*.—**Organic laws**, laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.—**Organic remains**, those organized bodies, whether animals or vegetables, found in a fossil state.—**Organical**, or-gan'ikal, a. *Organic*.—**Organically**, or-gan'ikal-ly, adv. In an organic manner; by or with organs.—**Organicalness**, or-gan'ikal-ness, n.—**Organism**, or-gan-izm, n. Organic structure; body exhibiting organization and organic life.—**Organist**, or-gan-ist, n. One who plays on the organ.—**Organisability**, or-gan-iz-a-bil'i-ti, n. The property of being organizable.—**Organizable**, or-gan-iz-a-bl, a. Capable of being organized.—**Organization**, or-gan-iz-a'shon, n. The act or process of organizing; the act of systematizing or arranging; a whole or aggregate that is organized; organic structure; arrangement of parts or organs for the performance of vital functions.—**Organize**, or-gan-iz, v.t.—**organized**, or-gan-iz-ed, v.t. To give an organic structure to; to arrange the several

parts of for action or work; to establish and systematize.—**Organizer**, or-gan-iz-er, n. One who organizes, establishes, or systematizes.—**Organogenesis**, *Organogeny*, or-gan-og-en-esis, or-gan-og-en-ee, n. [*Gr.* *organon*, an organ, and *genesis*, birth.] The development of an organ or of organs in plants or animals.—**Organogenic**, or-gan-og-en-ic, a. Pertaining to organogeny.—**Organographic**, or-gan-og-ra'fik, a. Pertaining to organography.—**Organographer**, or-gan-og-ra'fist, n. One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.—**Organography**, or-gan-og-ra'fi, n. A description of the organs of plants or animals.—**Organological**, or-gan-og-ol'o-jikal, a. Pertaining to organology.—**Organology**, or-gan-ol'o-jy, n. The physiology of the different organs of animals or plants.—**Organon**, or-gan-on, or-gan-og-an-um, n. A body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty.—**Organonmia**, or-gan-og-nom'i-a, n. [*Gr.* *organon*, and *nomos*, a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

Organine, or-gan-in, n. [*Fr.* *organique*, it. *organico*.] A silk thread of several threads twisted together; a fabric made of such thread.

Organism, or-gan-izm, n. [*Gr.* *organos*, from *orgo*, to swell.] Immoderate excitement or action.

Orgat, or-zhat, n. [*Fr.* from *orge*, barley.] A preparation extracted from barley and almonds, used to mix in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

Orgastic, or-j-as'tik, a. Pertaining to the Greek orgies, or mystic festivals. *Orgor*.

Organs, or-gan, n. pl. [*Fr.* *Orges*, long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack.

Orgy, or-j, n. [*Gr.* *orgia*, secret rites, from *orgo*, violent passion, anger.] Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, particularly revels of the Greeks in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus; properly only plural in this sense; hence, a wild or frantic revel; drunken revelry.

Orichalc, or-i-kalk, n. [L. *orichalcum*, from *Gr.* *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; the brass of the ancients.

Oriel, or-i-el, n. [O. *Fr.* *oriel*, L. *L. oriolum*, a porch, a hall; origin doubtful.] A large window projecting from a wall, and forming a bay or recess inside; a bay-window.

Oriental, or-i-en-tal, a. [L. *oriens*, rising, ppr. of *orior*, *orioris*, to arise; whence also *origo*, (*ab-origo*); not also in order.] Rising, as the sun or moon; eastern; oriental; bright; shining.—**The orient**, the east; oriental countries.—**v.t.** [*Fr.* *orienter*.] Sure to define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass.—**Or-antal**, or-i-en-tal, a. Eastern; situated in the east, proceeding from the east; applied to gems as a mark of excellence; precious; opposed to *occidental*.—**n.** A native of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.—**Orientalism**, or-i-en-tal-izm, n. An eastern mode of thought or expression; erudition in oriental languages or literature.—**Orientalist**, or-i-en-tal-ist, n. An oriental; one versed in the eastern languages and literature.—**Orientality**, or-i-en-tal'i-ti, n. The state of being oriental.—**Orientalize**, or-i-en-tal-iz, v.t. To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners.—**Orientalize**, or-i-en-tal-iz, v.t. To cause to assume an easterly direction.—**Orientation**, or-i-en-ta'shon, n. A turning towards the east; position east and west; as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east; *surv.* the determining of the points of the compass in taking bearings.—**Orienter**, or-i-en-ta-ter, n. An instrument used in orientation.

Orioles, or-i-ol, n. [*Fr.* *orifice*, from L. *oriolus*—*os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *facio*, to make. *ORAL*.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; an opening; a vent.

Oriflamme, or-i-flam, n. [*Fr.* from L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, flame.] The ancient

royal standard of France; a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear with the anterior side cut into points.

Origin, or-i-jin, n. [*Fr.* *origine*, from L. *origo*, *originis*, from *orior*, to rise. *CAUSAL*.] The first existence or beginning of anything; the commencement; fountain; source; that from which anything primarily proceeds.—**Original**, or-i-jinal, a. [L. *originatus*.] Pertaining to or belonging to the origin or early state of something; primitive; pristine; having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; produced by an author; not copied.—**Original sin**, *the*. The first sin of Adam, namely the eating of the forbidden fruit; hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or that corruption of nature and tendency to sin inherited from him.—**n.** Origin; source; first copy; archetype; that from which anything is copied; a work not copied from another, but the work of an artist himself; the last origin in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation; a person of marked individuality of character; a primary stock or type from which varieties have been derived.—**Originality**, or-i-jinal'i-ti, n. The quality or state of being original; the power of originating new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.—**Originally**, or-i-jinal-ly, adv. In an original manner; the very beginning; from the first.—**Originate**, or-i-jinat, v.t.—**originated**, *originating*. To give origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to produce.—**v.t.** To take first existence; to have origin.—**Origination**, or-i-jin-a'shon, n. The act or mode of originating; production.—**Originative**, or-i-jin-a-tiv, a. Having power to originate.—**Originatively**, or-i-jin-a-tiv-ly, adv. In an originative manner.—**Originator**, or-i-jin-a-ter, n. A person who originates.

Orioles, or-i-ol, n. [*Fr.* *orilio*, from *orille*, an ear, it. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.] Part of a rounded work of earth on the shoulder of a bastion.

Oriole, or-i-ol, n. [O. *Fr.* *oriole*, from L. *aurulus*, dim. of *aurus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The name of certain birds of the crow family with plumage generally of a golden colour.

Orioles, or-i-ol, n. [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology.] A constellation of the southern hemisphere represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his belt.

Orison, or-i-son, n. [O. *Fr.* *orison*, *oraison*, from L. *oratio*, a prayer, from *oro*, to pray. *Oration* is a doublet of this.] A prayer or supplication. [*Poet.*]

Orie, or-ee, n. [*Fr.* *orie*, dim. from L. *ora*, a horn.] *Her.* A figure on an escutcheon resembling a smaller escutcheon with the interior cut out; erect a shield under the oriole of a capital (also called *oriel*).

Orioles, or-i-ol, n. A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c.

Oriole, or-lop, n. [D. *overloop*—*over*, over, and *loopen*, to run. *OVX*, *LXAF*.] *Naval*. The lowest deck in a ship of war or merchant vessel that has three decks; sometimes a temporary deck.

Orioles, or-i-ol, n. [*Fr.* *or-mouls*—*or*, gold, and *mouls*, pp. of *moudre*, L. *molare*, to grind.] A variety of brass containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper, made to imitate gold.

Ornament, or-na-ment, n. [*Fr.* *ornement*; L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, *ornatum*, to adorn.] That which embellishes or adorns; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; decoration; fair outward show; that which adds beauty to the mind or character.—**v.t.** To adorn; to embellish.—**Ornamental**, or-na-men-tal, a. Serving to ornament; pertaining to ornament.—**Ornamentally**, or-na-men-tal-ly, adv. In an ornamental manner.—**Ornamentation**, or-na-men-ta'shon, n. The act of ornamenting; the ornaments or decorations produced.—**Ornamenter**, or-na-men-tar, n. One who ornaments.—**Ornamentist**, or-na-men-tist, n. One employed in ornamentation; a decorator.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mé, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tuh, tulli;

oil, pound; B. Sc. adone—the Fr. a.

Surp, an instrument for examining the interior of the ear - *Ottolar*, *o-tor* (a-l), *n.* [*Gr. otion, a bone.*] A bone of the ear. *Ottar*, *o-tar*, *n.* *ATTAR.*

Ottava-rima, *o-ta-va-ri-ma*, *n.* [It. eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately and the last two form a couplet.

Ottar, *o'tar*, *n.* [*A. Sax. oter* - *D.* and *G.* *Oter*, *Don oter*, *loot oter*; *cos. Lith. udra*, *Rus.* and *Pol. uydra*, same root as *water*.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of amphibious habits, there being several species; they feed on fish, and their fur is much prized. - *Otter-dog*, *Otter-hound*, *n.* A variety of dog employed in the chase of the otter.

Otto, *o'tto*, *ATTAR.*

Ottoman, *o'to-man*, *n.* [From *Othoman* or *Othman*, the Sultan who laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in Asia.] Pertaining to or derived from the Turk. - *A Turk*; a kind of a couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

Ottobetto, *o-bi-ot*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *ottier*, *L. oblitiscere*, to forget. *Olivier*.] A duncheon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish miserably, and existing in some old castles or other buildings.

Ouch, *ouch*, *n.* [*For* *ouch*, from *O. Fr. ouche*, *ouch*, *O. H. G. uosen*, a brooch.] The setting of a precious stone [O. T.] a jewel; a brooch.

Ought, *o't*, *v.* *owuld*. [Originally the preticrle of the verb to owe. *A. Sax. oegan*, to possess, but now used indifferently as a present and a past; *I ought*, *thou oughtest*, *he ought*, *we*, *ye*, *they ought*, to do or to have done. *Gr.* *ocho*] To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

Ought, *o't*, *n.* *Aught*; anything. *Aught*.

Ought, *o't*, *n.* [*A* corruption of *ought*.] A vulgar name for a cipher.

Oulouli, *o-lu'li*, *n.* [Imitative of its whistling cry.] A beautiful little monkey of tropical America.

Ounce, *oun*, *n.* [From *L. uncia*, the twelfth part of anything; whence also *task*.] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

Ounce, *oun*, [*Fr.* *once*. *Sp.* *onza*; *It.* *onza*.] A probably from *Per.* *pona*, an ounce.] A carnivorous animal resembling a small panther inhabiting the warmer parts of Asia; a name sometimes given to the American jaguar.

Our, *our*, *a.* [*A. Sax. ure*, *our*, *contr.* for *uour*, *our*, from *Teut.* *u-our*, *Goth.* *uour*, *our*. *Us.*] Pertaining to or belonging to us (our country; our rights). *Ours* is a later possessive form and is used in place of *our* and a noun (the book is *ours*). - *Ourself*, *ourself*, *pron.* *Myself*: used like *we* and *us* in the regal or formal style. - *Ourself*, *ourself*, *pl.* of *ourselves*. *We* or *us*, not *others*: often when used as a nominative added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; when in the objective often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us*.

OURANG-OUTANG, *o-rang'-outang*, *n.* *ORANG-OUTANG.*

OURANOGRAPHY, *URANOGRAPHY.*

URAR, *o'rar*, *n.* *CURAR.*

URINE, *o-ri-ni*, *n.* [*Gr.* *ouron*, *urine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from urine.

URSEL, *o-sel*, *n.* [*A. Sax. uose*, an ounce, akin to *O. H. G. amiesla*, *G. amiel*, an ounce.] An old or poetical name for the blackbird; also applied with qualifications to other birds of the thrush family (*ring-necked*, *water-ouzel*).

Uster, *o-ster*, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *ouster*, *Mod. Fr.* *ôter*, supposed to be from *L. L. Auvergne, Ausustare*, to remove, a frog, from *L. Auvergne*, to draw out (as in *castrated*).] To eject; to turn out; to dispossess. - *Uster*, *ouster*, *n.* *Loss*, dispossession or ejection.

Uter, *o-ter*, *n.* [*A. Sax. O. Sax. O. Fr.* *uol*, and *Goth.* *ut*, *Sw.* *ut*, *Dan.* *ut*. *D. ut*, *G. esse*, *ut*; seen in *but*, *about*, *water*, *utmost*.] On or towards the outside; not in or within; without; opposed to *in*, *inter*, or *within*; not in-door; abroad; beyond usual limits (he was *out* when I called); hence,

engaged in a duel (he has been *out* several times); to call a person *out* - to challenge him; no longer concealed or kept secret; not in a state of obscurity; public (the secret is *out*); finished; exhausted; used up; deficient; having expended (out of money); extinguished; no longer burning (the candle or fire is *out*); not in employment; not in office; to an end or settlement (hear me *out*); loudly; in an open and free manner (to laugh *out*); not in the hands of the owner (out on loan); in, an error; at a loss; in a puzzle; having taken her place as a woman in society (said of a young lady) - *Out* at elbow, *out* at heels, having the elbow or heels showing through the clothes; hence, a very poor circumstance. - *Out* is often used imperatively without a verb in the sense of begone, away; hence, as an interjection, expressive of anger, abhorrence, &c.: often with *on* or *upon* (out on you, out upon you). *Out* forms a prefix in many words, especially, *out*, in which it usually expresses a greater measure or degree in doing something. - *n.* One who is out; especially one out of office, politically (chiefly in the plural); a neck or corner; a projecting angle (ins and *outs*); hence, the *ins and outs* of a question, all its details. - *Out* of. (Really a compound prep. like *into*, *upon*.) Proceeding from as source or origin; in consequence of; taken, extracted, or quoted from; from or proceeding from a place or the interior of a place; beyond (out of the power of fortune); not in; excluded from (out of favour; out of use); denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper (out of order); from, by way of rescue or liberation (to be delivered out of afflictions); not within the limits or scope of (out of hearing, out of sight, out of reach); denoting loss or exhaustion (out of breath). - *Out* of Account, immediately without delay. - *Out* of print denotes that a book is not on sale or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold. - *Out* of sorts, out of order; unwell. - *Out* of temper, in bad temper; irritated. - *Out* of trim, not in good order. - *Out* of one's time, having finished one's apprenticeship. - *Out* of tune, discordant; not harmonious. - *Out* and out, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly; without reservation. (Collec.] - *Out* and out, thorough-paced; absolute; complete (an out-and-out evangelist). (Collec.] - *Outing*, *out-ing*, *n.* The act of going out; an excursion; an airing. - *Outman*, *out-man*, *n.* The state of being out; externality; objectivity.

Outargue, *out-arg*, *v.* To argue better than; to surpass in arguing. - *Outbid*, *out-bid*, *v.* To bid more than; to go beyond in the offer of a price. - *Outblaze*, *out-blaze*, *v.* To excitation (as out-blaze); to render comparatively obscure; to eclipse. - *Outblush*, *out-blush*, *v.* To surpass in blushing; to exceed in rosy colour. - *Outboard*, *out-board*, *n.* *Naut.* applied to anything that is on the outside of the ship (the outboard works, &c.). - *Outbrag*, *out-brag*, *v.* To surpass in bragging, bravado, or ostentation. - *Outbrave*, *out-brav*, *v.* To surpass in braving; to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct. - *Outbrave*, *out-brav*, *v.* To bid more than; to go beyond in the offer of a price. - *Outbreak*, *out-brak*, *n.* To excitation (as out-brak); to render comparatively obscure; to eclipse. - *Outburst*, *out-burst*, *n.* A sudden or violent manifestation (as of fever, or of disease). - *v.* (out-brak). To break or burst forth. - *Outbreaking*, *out-brak-ing*, *n.* The act of breaking out; an eruption. - *Outbreath*, *out-breath*, *n.* To breathe out. - *Outburst*, *out-burst*, *n.* A breaking or bursting out; an outbreak (an outbreak of wrath). - *Outcast*, *out-kast*, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. - *Cast out*; thrown away; rejected as useless. - *Outcome*, *out-kum*, *n.* That which comes out of or results from something; the issue; the result; the consequence. - *Outcrier*, *Outcryer*, *out-kri-er*, *n.* One who cries or prelates; a public orator; an auctioneer. - *Outcrop*, *out-krop*, *v.* To rise, to crop out or appear above the surface of the ground. - *Outcrop*, *out-krop*, *n.* The exposure of an inclined stratum of the surface of the ground; the part so

exposed; the *haunt*. - *Outcry*, *out-kri*, *n.* A shout; a loud cry; cry of distress; clamour; noisy expression; sale at public auction. - *v.* (out-kri). To surpass or get the better of by crying; to cry louder than. - *Outdare*, *out-dar*, *v.* To dare or venture beyond. - *Outdemean*, *out-dar*, *v.* To surpass in darning. - *Outdistance*, *out-distan*, *v.* To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career. - *Outdo*, *out-doe*, *v.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. - *Outdoor*, *out-doe*, *n.* Being without the house; exterior; in the open air; specifically used of persons who are not required to reside in a nation or parishes. - *Outdoors*, *out-doe*, *adv.* Abroad; in the house; in the open air.

Outer, *ou-ter*, *n.* [Compar. of *out*.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to *inner*; farther or further removed from a person or fixed point. - *n.* That part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and so called. - *Outer*, *ou-ter*, *n.* One which strikes that part. - *Outermost*, *ou-ter-most*, *n.* Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series.

Outface, *out-far*, *v.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with effrontery; to stare down. - *Outfall*, *out-fal*, *n.* The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water-course; the point of discharge for, or the embouchure of, a drain, culvert, or sewer. - *Outfit*, *out-fit*, *n.* The act of fitting out for a voyage, journey, or expedition; articles for fitting out; the equipment of one going abroad. - *Outfitter*, *out-fit-er*, *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits. - *Outfitting*, *out-fit-ing*, *n.* Equipment; outfit. - *Outflood*, *out-flood*, *v.* To go or extend beyond the bank or wing of; hence, to outmanoeuvre; to get the better of. - *Outflow*, *out-flu*, *n.* The act of flowing out; ebb. - *v.* (out-flu). To flow out. - *Outfly*, *out-fl*, *v.* To fly faster than. - *Outfool*, *out-fool*, *v.* To exceed in folly. - *Outfrown*, *out-frown*, *v.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning. - *Outgame*, *out-gar*, *v.* To surpass in sharpness of sight; to see farther than; to gaze longer than; to outstare. - *Outgeneral*, *out-jen'-er-al*, *v.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. - *Outgive*, *out-giv*, *v.* To surpass in giving. - *Outgo*, *out-go*, *v.* To advance beyond in going; to go faster than; to surpass; to excel. - *n.* (out-go). That which goes out; specifically, expenditure. - *Outgoing*, *out-go-ing*, *p.* or *v.* Going out; removing (an outgoing tenant). - *n.* The act of going out; *outlay*; *expense*. - *Outgrin*, *out-grin*, *v.* To surpass in grinning. - *Outgrow*, *out-gr*, *v.* To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for. - *Outgrow*, *out-gr*, *n.* That which grows out or proceeds from any body; an excrescence; *sp.* that which grows out of a moral cause; a result. - *Outgush*, *out-gush*, *v.* To gush out; to flow forth suddenly. - *n.* (out-gush). A gush outward; an outburst. - *Out-hered*, *out-herod*, *v.* To excel in resembling Herod; to go beyond in any excess of evil or enormity. - *Out-house*, *out-hous*, *n.* A small house or building near the main one. - *Outjuggle*, *out-jug*, *v.* To surpass in juggling.

Outlandish, *out-land-ish*, *a.* [*A. Sax. ut-landite*, foreign, from *ut*, out, and *land*, land.] Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country; foreign; not native; hence, strange; barbarous; uncouth; bizarre. - *Outlandishness*, *out-land-ish-ness*, *n.* State of being outlandish.

Outlast, *out-last*, *v.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive. - *Outlaugh*, *out-laf*, *v.* To surpass in laughing; to laugh down; to disgrace or put out of countenance by laughing.

Outlaw, *out-la*, *n.* [From *out* and *law*: *A. Sax. utlag*, *utlag*, *Isl. utlag*.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. - *v.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to prescribe. - *Outlawry*, *out-la-ry*, *n.* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protec-

tion, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear.

Outlay, out-lā, n. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure. — v. t. (out-lā'). To lay or spread out; to expose; to display. — **Outlet**, out-lēt, n. The place opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent. — v. t. To let forth; to emit. — **Outletter**, out-lēt-ēr, n. A part lying without, or beyond the main body; part of a portion of a rock, stratum, or formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass. — **Outline**, out-līn, n. The line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; a drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading; first general sketch of any scheme or design. — v. t. To draw in outline; to delineate. — **Outline-er**, out-līn-ēr, n. Pertaining to or forming an outline. — **Outlive**, out-līv, v. t. To live beyond; to survive. — **Outlook**, out-lōk, n. A looking out or watching; vigilant watch (to be on the *outlook* for something); the place of watch; what lies before the eye; prospect; survey. — **Outlying**, out-lī'ing, a. Lying away from the main body or design; remote; being on the exterior or frontier. — **Outmaneuver**, out-mā-nō'vēr or out-mā-nū'vēr, v. t. To surpass in maneuvering. — **Outmarch**, out-mārch, v. t. To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind. — **Outmeasure**, out-mēsh'ūr, v. t. To exceed in measure or extent. — **Outmost**, out-mōst, a. [A superlative of *out*.] Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

Outnumber, out-nūm'ber, v. t. To exceed in number. — **Out-of-door**, a. Out of the house; open. — **Out-of-door exercise**. — **Out-of-door**, adv. Out of the house. — **Out-of-the-way**, a. Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented; unusual; uncommon. — **Outpace**, out-pās, v. t. To outrun; to leave behind. — **Out-patient**, n. A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution. — **Outpost**, out-pōst, n. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army; the troops placed at such a station. — **Outpour**, out-pōr, v. t. To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse. — n. (out-pōr). An outflow. — **Outprice**, out-prīs, v. t. To exceed in value or estimated worth. — **Output**, out-pūt, n. The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c. — **Outquarters**, out-kwār-terz, n. pl. *Milit.* Quarters away from the headquarters.

Outrage, out-rā, n. [Fr. *outrage*, O. Fr. *outrage*, from L. *ultra*, *ultra*, beyond. *Uraa*.] Rude or injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; an act of wanton mischief; an audacious transgression of law or decency. — v. t. — **Outrageous**. [Fr. *outrager*.] To treat with violence and wrong; to do violence to; to abuse; to maltreat; to commit a rape or indecent assault upon. — **Outrageous**, out-rā'jus, a. Characterized by outrage; violent; furious; turbulent; excessive; exceeding reason or decency; enormous; atrocious. — **Outrageously**, out-rā'jus-ly, adv. In an outrageous manner. — **Outrageousness**, out-rā'jus-nes, n. The quality of being outrageous.

Outrance, out-rāns, n. [Fr. from L. *ultra*, beyond. *Outra*.] The last extremity. — **Out-rā**, n. [Fr., from *outrare*, to exaggerate, from L. *ultra*, *ultra*.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; exaggerated; bizarre.

Outride, out-rid, v. t. To pass by riding; to ride faster than. — **Outrider**, out-ri-der, n. A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage. — **Outrigger**, out-ri-gēr, n. A structure of spars, &c., rigged out from the side of a sailing boat to steady it; an iron bracket on the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity; a light boat provided with such apparatus.

Outright, out-rit, adv. Completely; wholly;

altogether (to kill him *outright*). — **Out-ri-val**, out-ri'val, v. t. To surpass; to excel. — **Outroot**, out-rot, v. t. To eradicate; to extirpate. — **Outrun**, out-rūn, v. t. To excel in running; to leave behind; to exceed or go beyond. — **Outrush**, out-rūsh, v. t. To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. — n. (out-rūsh). A gushing or rushing out; an outflow. — **Outsail**, out-sāl, v. t. To leave behind in sailing. — **Outset**, out-sēt, n. A setting out; beginning; start. — **Outsettlement**, out-sēt-ment, n. A settlement away from the main settlement. — **Out-settler**, out-sēt-ler, n. One who settles at a distance from the main body. — **Outshine**, out-shīn, v. t. To excel in lustre or excellence. — v. i. To shine out or forth. — **Outshoot**, out-shōt, v. t. To excel in shooting; to shoot beyond. — **Outside**, out-sīd, n. The external outer or exposed parts or surface; superficial appearance; external aspect or features; space immediately without or beyond an inclosure; the farthest limit; the utmost; extreme estimate (with *to*). — Being on the outside; external; superficial. — **Outsider**, out-sīd-ēr, n. One not belonging to a party, association, or set; one unconnected; not admitted. — **Outsit**, out-sīt, v. t. To sit beyond the time of anything; to sit longer than. — **Outskirt**, out-skert, n. Part near the edge or boundary of an area; border; periphery.

Outspan, out-span, v. t. and i. — **Outspanned**, **outspanning**. [E. *out*, and D. *spannen*, to yoke.] To yoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon; correlative of *inspan*. [South Africa.]

Outspeak, out-spēk, v. t. To exceed in speaking; to say more than. — v. i. To speak out or aloud. — **Outspoken**, out-spōk-n, a. Free or bold of speech; candid; frank. — **Outspokenness**, out-spōk-nē-nes, n. The character of being outspoken. — **Outspread**, out-sprēd, v. t. To spread out; to extend. — **Outstanding**, out-stānd-ing, a. Not collected; unpaid (*outstanding* debts). — **Outstare**, out-stār, v. t. To stare out of countenance; to face down; to outface. — **Outstay**, out-stā, v. t. To stay longer than; to overstay. — **Outstep**, out-stēp, v. t. To step or go beyond; to exceed; to overstep. — **Outstretch**, out-strech, v. t. To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. — **Outstrip**, out-trīp, v. t. To outrun; to advance beyond; to exceed. — **Outswear**, out-swār, v. t. To exceed in swearing. — **Outtalk**, out-tāk, v. t. To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking. — **Outvalue**, out-val'ū, v. t. To exceed in price or value. — **Outvote**, out-vō, v. t. To exceed or excel; to surpass. — **Outvote**, out-vōt, v. t. To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of votes. — **Outwalk**, out-wāk, v. t. To walk farther, longer, or faster than; to leave behind in walking.

Outward, out-wērd, a. [A. Sax. *utward* — *ut*, out, and *ward*, denoting direction.] Forming the superficial part; exterior; external; visible; appearing; tending to the exterior; derived from without; not properly belonging; adventitious. — adv. **Outwards**, from a port or country. — **Outward-bound**, a. Proceeding from a port or country. — **Outwardly**, out-wērd-ly, adv. Externally; on the outside; in appearance only. — **Outwardness**, out-wērd-nes, n. State of being outward. — **Outwards**, out-wērdz, adv. Towards the outer parts.

Outwatch, out-wōch, v. t. To surpass in watching; to watch longer than. — **Outwear**, out-wār, v. t. To wear out; to last longer than. — **Outweigh**, out-wā, v. t. To exceed in weight or in value, influence, or importance. — **Outwit**, out-wīt, v. t. — **Outwitted**, **outwitting**. To defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; to prove too clever; for; to overreach. — **Outwork**, out-wērk, n. Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel.

Oval, n. **OVAL**.
Ova, ō'vā, n. Plural of ovum.
Oval, ō'vāl, a. [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg, cog. Gr. *ōva*, an egg.] Of the shape of the outline of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; elliptical. — n. A figure in the shape of the outline of an egg; an elliptical figure. — **Ovally**,

ō'vāl-ly, adv. In an oval form; so as to be oval.

Ovary, ō'vā-ri, n. [Mod. L. *ovarium*, from L. *ovum*, an egg. **OVAL**.] The female organ in which ova, repr. *luctiva* germs or eggs, are formed and developed; bot. a case inclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit. — **Ovarian**, ō'vā-ri-an, ō'vā-ri-ā-l, a. Belonging to the ovary. — **Ovariotomist**, ō'vā-ri-ōt-ō-mīst, n. One who practices ovariotomy. — **Ovariotomy**, ō'vā-ri-ōt-ō-mī, n. The operation for removing a tumour in the ovary. — **Ovate**, ō'vāt, ō'vāt-ed, a. [L. *ovatus*. **OVAL**.] Egg-shaped; oval. — **Ovation**, ō'vā-shən, n. [L. *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult.] A kind of triumph granted to ancient Roman commanders who could not claim the distinction of a full triumph; hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown. — **Oven**, ō'vən, n. [A. Sax. *ofen* = D. *oven*, Dan. *oven*, Icel. *ofn*, G. *ofen*, Sw. *ofen*, Goth. *ofana*.] A closely-built recess for baking, heating, or drying any substance; a chamber in a stove or kitchen-range, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking, &c.

Over, ō'vēr, prep. [A. Sax. *ofer*, over, above, across = L. G. D. and Dan. *over*; Icel. *ofr*, *yfr*, G. *über*; cog. L. *super*, Gr. *ἄνω*, Skt. *supari*, above; a comparative form allied to *up*.] Above in place or position; rising to or reaching a height above; across (implying motion); upon the surface of; through the whole extent of; above in eminence or superiority; above in authority; with oversight or watchfulness in respect to (to keep guard *over*); denoting motive or occasion (to rejoice *over*); denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest; upwards of; more than. — adv. From side to side; in width; across; from one side to the other or to another (to roll *over*); on all the surface; above the top, brim, or edge; more than the quantity assigned; in excess; throughout; completely; having come to an end; past (till this heat be *over*); excessively; in a great degree. — **Over and over**, repeatedly; once and again. — **Over again**, once more; with repetition. — **Over and above**, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited. — **Over against**, opposite; in front of. — **To give over**, to cease from; to consider as in a hopeless state. — **To run over**, to run out over the brim; to take a rapid survey of. — **All over**, so as to affect the whole of a surface; in every part; completely. — **It is all over** with a person or thing, the person or thing is ruined or undone. — **To throw over**, to desert; to betray. — a. Upper; superior; covering; other (*over-shoes*). — **Over** forms the first element in many compounds. Of these we can only give the principal.

Overact, ō'vēr-akt, v. t. To act or perform to excess. — v. i. To act more than is necessary.

Overalls, ō'vēr-ālz, n. pl. Loose trousers worn over other to protect them from being soiled.

Over-anxious, a. Anxious to excess. — **Over-anxiously**, adv. With excessive solicitude.

Over-arch, ō'vēr-ārch, v. t. and i. To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Overawe, ō'vēr-ā, v. t. To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

Overbalance, ō'vēr-bal-āns, v. t. To more than balance; to exceed in weight, value, &c.; to surpass; to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (used *rat.*). — n. Excess; something more than an equivalent.

Overbear, ō'vēr-bār, v. t. To bear down; to overpower; to overcome by argument, affront, or the like. — **Overbearing**, ō'vēr-bār-ing, n. and a. Haughty and domineering; given to affront.

Overboard, ō'vēr-bōrd, adv. Over the side of a ship; out of a ship or from on board. — **Thrown overboard** (*fig.*), discarded; deserted; betrayed.

Overbold, ō'vēr-bōld, a. Unduly bold; forward; impudent.

Overbright, ō'vēr-brīt, a. Bright to excess; too bright.

Overbrim, ō'vēr-brīm, v. t. To flow over

the brim or edge; said of the liquid; to be so full as to overflow; said of the vessel.

Overbuild, 3-ver-'hild', s.f. To build over, to build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires.—v.t. To build beyond the demand.

Overburden, 3-ver-'bur-den', 3-ver-'bur-'den', s.f. To load with too great weight; to overload.

Overcanopy, 3-ver-'kan-'5-pl', s.f. To cover as with a canopy.

Overcast, 3-ver-'kast', s.f. To cloud; to obscure with clouds; to cover with gloom; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge.—a. Clouded.

Overcharge, 3-ver-'charj', s.f. To charge or burden to excess; to fill too numerously; to make an excessive charge against; to charge at too high a sum or price; to exaggerate.—a. (3-ver-'charj'). An excessive charge; a charge of more than is just in an account.

Overcloud, 3-ver-'kloud', s.f. To cover or overspread with clouds.

Overcoat, 3-ver-'köt', n. A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat or great-coat.

Overcoat, 3-ver-'kum', s.f. To conquer; to vanquish; to surmount; to get the better of.—s.f. To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

Overconfidance, n. Too great or excessive confidence.—**Over-confidant**, n. Confidant to excess.—**Over-confidently**, adv. In an over-confident manner.

Overcredulous, n. Credulous to excess.

Overcrowd, 3-ver-'kroud', s.f. To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

Overdaring, 3-ver-'dar'ing', n. Imprudently bold; foolhardy.

Overdo, 3-ver-'dö', s.f. To do to excess; to overact; to surpass or exceed in performance; to boil, roast, or otherwise cook too much.

Overdose, 3-ver-'dös', n. Too great a dose.—s.f. (3-ver-'dös'). To dose excessively.

Overdraw, 3-ver-'dra', s.f. To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c.; to exaggerate either in writing, speech, or a picture.

Overdress, 3-ver-'dres', s.f. and t. To dress to excess.

Overdrive, 3-ver-'driv', s.f. To drive too hard or beyond strength.

Overdue, 3-ver-'dü', n. Not arrived at the proper date or assigned limit (an overdue ship); past the time of payment (an overdue bill).

Overeager, n. Too eager; too vehement in desire.—**Over-eagerly**, adv. With excessive eagerness.—**Over-eagerness**, n.

Overeat, 3-ver-'et', s.f. To surfeit with eating; used *refl.* (to *overeat one's self*).

Overestimate, n. An estimate or calculation that is too high.—s.f. To estimate too high; to overvalue.

Overexcited, n. Too much excited.—**Over-excitement**, n. The state of being over-excited.

Over-fatigue, n. Excessive fatigue.—v.f. To fatigue to excess.

Overfeed, 3-ver-'fed', s.f. and t. To feed to excess.

Overflow, 3-ver-'flov', s.f. (the pret. and pp. are properly *overflowed*, though the pp. *overflows* is sometimes used). To flow or spread over; to inundate; to fill and run over the brim of; to deluge; to overwhelm.—v.t. To swell and run over the brim or bank; to be so full that the contents run over; to abound.—a. (3-ver-'flov'). Au inundation; a flowing over; superabundance.—**Overflowing**, 3-ver-'flov'ing', a. Abundant; exuberant.—**Overflowingly**, 3-ver-'flov'ing'-li, adv. Exuberantly; in great abundance.

Overgorge, 3-ver-'gorj', s.f. To gorge or fill the stomach to excess; often *refl.*

Overgrow, 3-ver-'grö', s.f. To cover with growth or herbage; generally in pp. (a ruin *overgrown* with ivy).—v.t. To grow beyond the fit or natural size.—**Over-growth**, 3-ver-'gröth', n. Exuberant or excessive growth.

Overhand, 3-ver-'hand', a. and adv. With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward.

Overhang, 3-ver-'hang', s.f. To impend or hang over; to jut or project over.

Overhardy, 3-ver-'hard'i', s.f. Excessively or unduly hardy or daring; foolhardy.

Overhaste, 3-ver-'häst', n. Too great haste.—**Overhasty**, 3-ver-'häst'i', a. Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Overhaul, 3-ver-'hal', s.f. To turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs; to re-examine (an account); to gain upon or overtake.—To *overhaul* a ship, to gain upon her in following; to search her for contraband goods.—**Overhaul**, **Overhauling**, 3-ver-'hal', 3-ver-'hal'ing', n. Examination; inspection; repair.

Overhead, 3-ver-'hed', adv. Aloft; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.—a. Applied to what is above or aloft.

Overhear, 3-ver-'her', s.f. To hear though not intended or expected to hear (as low or whispered conversation); to hear by accident or stratagem.

Overheat, 3-ver-'het', v.f. To heat to excess.

Overhung, 3-ver-'hung', s. Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.

Overissue, 3-ver-'ish-'ö', n. An excessive issue; an issue (as of coin or bank-notes) in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it.—s.f. To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange; to issue contrary to prudence or honesty.

Overjoy, 3-ver-'joi', s.f. To give great or excessive joy to; generally in pp.

Overking, n. A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

Overland, 3-ver-'land', a. Passing by land; made upon or across the land (an overland journey).

Overlap, 3-ver-'lap', s.f. To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon.—a. The lapping of one thing over another; *geol.* the extension of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal it.

Overlap, 3-ver-'lap', s.f. pret. & pp. *overlaid*. To lay too much upon; to overwhelm; to cover or spread over the surface of; to coat or cover; to smother with close covering, or by lying upon; to obscure by covering.—**Overlapping**, 3-ver-'lap'ing', n. A superficial coating or covering.

Overleap, 3-ver-'lep', s.f. To leap over; to pass by leaping; *refl.* to leap too far.

Overlie, 3-ver-'li', s.f. pret. *overlay*, pp. *overlain*. To lie over or upon; to smother by lying on (to *overlie* a child; comp. *Over-lay*).

Overlive, 3-ver-'liv', s.f. To outlive; to survive.

Overload, 3-ver-'löd', s.f. To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden.

Overlook, 3-ver-'luk', s.f. To view from a higher place; to rise or be elevated above; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to inspect or superintend; to pass over indulgently; to omit to censure or punish (a fault); to slight.—**Overlooker**, 3-ver-'luk'er', n. One that overlooks; an overseer.

Overlord, 3-ver-'lord', n. One who is lord over another; a feudal superior.

Overmasted, 3-ver-'mast'ed', a. Furnished with a mast or masts that are too long or too heavy.

Overmaster, 3-ver-'mast'er', v.f. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.

Overmatch, 3-ver-'mach', s.f. To be too powerful for.—a. One superior in power; one able to overcome.

Overmodest, 3-ver-'mod'est', a. Modest to excess; bashful.

Overmuch, 3-ver-'much', a. Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.—adv. In too great a degree.—a. More than sufficient.

Overnice, 3-ver-'nis', a. Excessively nice; fastidious.—**Overnicely**, 3-ver-'nis'li, adv. In an overnice manner; with too great fastidiousness or scrupulosity.

Overnight, 3-ver-'nit', adv. Through or during the night; in the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

Overpass, 3-ver-'pas', s.f. To pass over; to cross; to overlook; to pass without regard; to omit.—v.t. To pass by or away; to cease by passing. [O.T.]

Overpay, 3-ver-'pæ', s.f. To pay in excess; to reward beyond the price or merit.

Overpeople, 3-ver-'pe'pl', s.f. To overstock with inhabitants.

Overplus, 3-ver-'plus', n. (Over, and L. plus, more.) Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.

Overpower, 3-ver-'pou'er', s.f. To vanquish by power or force; to be too intense or violent for (his emotions *overpowered* him).—**Overpowering**, 3-ver-'pou'er'ing', p. and a. Bearing down by superior power; irresistible.—**Overpoweringly**, 3-ver-'pou'er'ing'-li, adv. In an overpowering manner.

Overprice, 3-ver-'pri'x', s.f. To value or prize at too high a rate.

Over-production, n. Production of commodities in excess of demand.

Overrate, 3-ver-'rat', v.f. To rate at too much; to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or more valuable qualities than is really the case.

Overreach, 3-ver-'rech', s.f. To reach beyond; to rise above; to deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat; to outwit.—**Overreacher**, 3-ver-'rech'er', n. One that overreaches.

Over-refinement, n. Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

Override, 3-ver-'rid', s.f. To ride over; hence, to trample down; to supersede; to annul.—**To override one's commission**, to discharge one's office by too arbitrary a manner or with too high a hand.

Overripe, 3-ver-'rip', a. Ripe or matured to excess.—**Overripen**, 3-ver-'rip'ing', s.f. To make too ripe.

Overrule, 3-ver-'röl', s.f. To influence or control by predominant power; to set aside (objections) as not sufficiently weighty or convincing; law, to rule against or reject.—v.t. To govern; to exercise control.—**Overruler**, 3-ver-'röl'er', n. One who overrules.—**Overruling**, 3-ver-'röl'ing', p. and a. Exerting superior and controlling power; having effective sway.

Overrun, 3-ver-'run', s.f. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over (as with weeds); to harass by hostile incursions; to overcome and take possession of by an invasion; to outrun; to run faster and leave behind; *printing*, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.—**Overrunner**, 3-ver-'run'er', n. One that overruns.

Over-scrupulous, a. Scrupulous to excess.—**Over-scrupulousness**, n.

Oversea, 3-ver-'sä', n. Foreign; from beyond sea.—**Overseas**, 3-ver-'sä', adv. Beyond or across the sea; abroad.

Oversee, 3-ver-'sä', s.f. To superintend; to overlook; to take charge of.—**Overseer**, 3-ver-'sä', n. One who supervises; a superintendent; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter.—**Overseers of the poor**, officers in England who rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, collect it, and apply it towards the relief of the poor.—**Overseership**, 3-ver-'sä'er'ship', n. The office of an overseer.

Overset, 3-ver-'set', n. An upsetting; an overturn.—s.f. To turn from the proper position; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward (as a vehicle); to subvert; to overthrow.—s.t. To turn or be turned over.

Overshadow, 3-ver-'shad'ö', s.f. To throw a shadow over; to shelter or cover with protecting influence.

Overshoe, 3-ver-'shö', n. A shoe worn over another; an outer waterproof shoe.

Overshoot, 3-ver-'shot', v.f. To shoot over; to shoot beyond a mark; to pass swiftly over.—**To overshoot one's self**, to venture too far.—**Overshot**, 3-ver-'shot', p. and a. Shot over or beyond.—**Overshot water-wheel**, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent; opposed to *undershot*.

Overnight, 3-ver-'nit', n. Superintendence; watchful care; a mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission.

Over-sleep, 3-ver-'slöp', s.f. To sleep beyond or too long; often *refl.* (to *oversleep one's self*).

Oxymoron, ok-si-m'ron, n. [Gr. *oxymoron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, from *oxys*, sharp, and *moron*, foolish.] *Rhet.* a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.
Oxyopia, Oxyopy, ok-si-'pi-a, ok-'ti-'pi, n. [Gr. *oxys*, acute, and *ops*, the eye.] Acuteness of sight from increased sensibility of the retina.
Oxyphonia, Oxyphony, ok-si-f'ni-a, ok-si-f'ni, n. [Gr. *oxys*, acute, and *phónē*, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.
Oxytone, ok-si-'tōn, a. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, *tonos*, tone.] Having an acute sound; *Greek gram.* having the acute accent on the last syllable.
Oyer, O'yar, n. [Norm. *oyer*, Fr. *ouir*, L. *audire*, to hear.] Law, a hearing or trial of causes.—*Court of oyer and terminer* (to

hear and determine), a court constituted to hear and determine felonies and misdemeanours.—*Oyer, Oyer, Oyer*, [Hear ye.] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public crier, in order to secure silence and attention, and repeated three times.
Oyster, ois'ter, n. [O. Fr. *oistre*, from L. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, from Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *ostion*, a bone.] A well-known edible mollusc with a shell composed of two irregular valves, living in the sea and adhering to other objects.—*Oyster-bed*, n. A breeding place of oysters; a place where they are artificially or naturally reared.—*Oyster-catcher*, n. A British shore bird which feeds on small mollusca.—*Oyster-dredge*, n. A drag-net for bringing up oysters from the water.—*Oyster-ling*, ois'ter-ling, n. A young oyster.—*Oys-*

ter-patty, n. A patty or small pie made with oysters.
Ozama, ó-zá-ma, n. [Gr. *ozeína*, from *ozein*, to smell.] A field near in the nostril.
Ozonobria, Ozonobria, ó-zō-'vri-ti, ó-zō-'kri-ti, n. (Gr. *ozein*, to smell, and *bryos*, wax.) A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, made into candles.
Ozonia, ó-zō-ni-a, n. [From Gr. *ozein*, to smell.] A modification of oxygen existing in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and produced when an electric machine is worked, and in other ways.—*Ozoniferous*, ó-zō-nif'ēr-us, a. Containing or furnishing ozone.—*Ozonine*, ó-zō-nin, v.t. To charge or impregnate with ozone.—*Ozonometer*, ó-zō-nom'ē-ter, n. An apparatus for measuring the ozone in the atmosphere.—*Ozonometry*, ó-zō-nom'ē-ri, n. The determination of ozone in the atmosphere.

P.

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.—*To mind one's P's and Q's*, to be very careful in behaviour—a colloquial phrase of unknown origin.
Pa, pā, n. A childish form of *Papa*.
Pabular, pab'u-lar, a. [L. *pabulum*, food, from *paſco*, to feed, *paſcor*.] Pertaining to food or pabulum.—*Pabular*, pab'u-lum, n. Food; aliment; *Ag.* food for the mind or intellect.
Paca, pā'ka, n. [Pg. *paca*, from *pak*, the native name.] A large rodent animal of South America and the West Indies, much esteemed for food.
Pacation, pa-kā'shon, n. [L. *pacō*, to calm or appease.] The act of pacifying or appeasing.
Pachionian, pak-i-'ōn-ian, a. [After *Pachion*, an Italian anatomist.] A term applied to certain small bodies in the investing members of the bra.
Pace, pās, n. [Fr. *pas*, from L. *passus*, a step, from *paſco*, to lie open (whence *paſent*), or from *pando*, *passum*, to stretch out. *Pass* has the same origin.] A step, or the space between the feet in walking (about 2½ feet); sometimes the distance from the place where either foot is taken up to that where the same foot is set down (this being the Roman pace); manner of walking; walk; gait (heavy, quick, or slow pace); degree of celerity; rate of progress (events followed at a great pace); a mode of stepping among horses.—*To keep or hold pace with*, to keep up with; to go or move as fast as; literally or figuratively.—*v.t.*—*paced*, *pacings*. To step; to walk; to step slowly or with measured tread; to stride.—*v.t.* To measure by steps; to walk over with measured paces.—*Paced*, *pacet*, p. and a. Having a particular gait (slow-paced); trained in paces, as a horse, broken in.—*Thorough-paced* (*th.* thoroughly trained), perfect in something bad; out-and-out (a *thorough-paced* scoundrel, &c.).—*Pacer*, pās'er, n. One that paces; a horse well-trained in pacing.
Pacha, pa-shā', n. [French spelling.] *Pasha*.
Pachymeter, pa-kim'ē-ter, n. [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses, as of glass or paper.—*Pachydaetyl*, pak-i-dak'til, n. [Gr. *daktylos*, a toe.] A bird or other animal having thick toes.—*Pachydaetylos*, pak-i-dak'ti-lus, a. Thick-toed.—*Pachyderm*, pak-i-dēr-m, n. [Gr. *derma*, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal; a member of an old mammalian order including the elephant, hippopotamus, horse, hog, &c.—*Pachydermatous*, pak-i-dēr-mat-us, a. Belonging to the pachyderms; thick-skinned; hence *Ag.* not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.—*Pachyoteres*, pak-i-ōp'tēr-us, a. [Gr. *péron*, a wing.] Thick-winged.
Pacify, pa-si-fi, v.t.—*pacified*, *pacifying*. [Fr. *pacifier*, L. *pacifera*.] To appease; to cause to give up anger or excited feeling; to allay the agitation or excitement of; to calm; to restore peace to; to tranquillize.—*Pacifi-*

ble, pa-si-fī'a-bl, n. Capable of being pacified.—*Pacific*, pa-si-fik, a. [L. *pacifcus*, from *pacifco*, to make peace—*pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make. *PEACE*.] Suited to make or restore peace; conciliatory; appeasing; pacifying; calm; peaceful, tranquil; not warlike (*pacifc* disposition).—*Pacific Ocean*, *Pacific*, the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the shores of Asia and Australia.—*Pacifically*, pa-si-fik-ly, adv. In a pacific manner.—*Pacification*, pa-si-fik-ā'shon, n. The act of pacifying; appeasement; reconciliation.
Pacificatory, pa-si-fik-a-to-ri, a. Tending to make peace; conciliatory.—*Pacificer*, pa-si-fēr, n. One who pacifies.
Pacifian, pa-si-fī-an, a. [After *Pacius*, an Italian anatomist.] Applied to certain minute oval bodies at the extremities of certain nerves.
Pack, pak, n. [Either from D. *pak*, Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, G. *pack*, a pack or bundle; or from Armor. Ir. and Gael. *pac*, a pack.] A bundle made up to be carried; a bale (a pack of wool is a quantity equal to about 240 lbs.); a hudget; a collection; a complete set of playing-cards; a number of bounds or dogs hunting or kept together; a number of persons united in a bad design or practice (a pack of rascals); *pack-ice*.—*v.t.* To put together for transportation or storage; to make up into a package, bundle, or bale; to stow; to fill methodically with contents (to pack a trunk); to assemble or bring together inquisitively and with a view to favour some particular side (to pack a jury; to pack a meeting); to dismiss without ceremony; to make begone; to make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff; to preserve in close vessels (to pack meat or fish).—*v.t.* To make up bundles or packs; to put up things for transportation; to depart in haste (with off or away); to gather together into flocks or bands (the grouse begin to pack).—*Package*, pak'ij, n. A bundle or bale; a packet; a parcel.—*Packer*, pak'ēr, n. One that packs.—*Packets*, pak'ēt, n. [Fr. *paquet*.] A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a parcel of letters; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days of starting; also called *packet-boat*, *packet-steam*.—*Pack-horse*, n. A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage on its back.—*Pack-ice*, n. An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice.—*Packing*, pak'ing, n. Any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight; stuffing.—*Packing-box*, n. A box in which goods, &c. are packed; a stuffing-box.—*Packing-case*, n. A deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.—*Packing-needle*, n. A strong needle for sewing packages.—*Packing-press*, n. A powerful press, generally hydraulic, for compressing goods into small bulk for transport.—*Packman*, pak'man, n. One who carries a pack; a pedlar.—*Pack-saddle*, n. A saddle on which burdens are laid for convey-

ance.—*Packsheet*, pak'shēt, n. A strong coarse cloth for covering goods in bales.—*Packthread*, pak'thrēd, n. Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
Packfong, Pakfong, pak'fōng, n. A Chinese alloy consisting of copper 60%, zinc 26¼%, nickel 3½%, and iron 7%.
Paco, pak'ō, n. [Peruv. name.] The alkaline salt.
Pact, *Paction*, pakt, pak'tshon, n. [Fr. *pactis*, L. *pacium*, a bargain (as in *compact*), from *pacior*, *paciscis*, to fix, bargain, covenant; same root as *pac*, *peace*.] *PEACE*.] A contract; an agreement or covenant.—*Pactional*, pak'tshon-al, a. By way of agreement.—*Pactionists*, pak'tish'us, a. Settled by agreement.
Pactolus, pak-tō'li-an, a. Pertaining to *Pactolus*, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.
Pacul, pak'ul, n. One of the plants yielding Manila hemp.
Pad, pad, n. [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *pad*.] A cushion, soft saddle, bolster, part of a garment, &c. stuffed with some soft material; a quantity of blotting-paper used for blotting or writing upon (a blotting or writing pad).—*v.t.*—*padding*, *padding*. To stuff so as to make a pad; to furnish with a pad.—*Padding*, *padding*, n. The act of stuffing; the materials used for stuffing a saddle, bolster, &c.; literary matter inserted in a book, periodical, &c. merely to increase the bulk.
Pad, pad, n. [A form of *pad*; comp. Prov. E. *pad*, *sc. pad*, with.] A robber that infests the roads; a footpad; an easy-paced horse.
Paddle, pad'l, v.t.—*padding*, *padding*. [A freq. and dim. from *pad*, to go—L. G. *padding*, to go with short steps, to paddle.] To play in the water with the hands or feet in swimming or sport; to use a paddle; to row with a paddle.—*v.t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.—*n.* A sort of short broad oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats by a vertical motion; one of the flat-boards placed on the circumference of the wheel of a steam-vessel; cool. the swimming apparatus of the turtles and certain other animals.—*Paddle-box*, n. The wooden covering of the paddle-wheel of a steamer.—*Paddler*, pad'l-ēr, n. One that paddles.—*Paddle-wheel*, n. A wheel with boards or floes on its circumference, driven by steam and propelling a steamship.
Paddock, pad'ok, n. [A. Sax. *paða*, a frog or toad (with dim. suffix -ok)—Icel. and Sw. *paða*, Dan. *paðde*, D. *pad*, *padde*, a frog or toad.] A toad or frog.—*Paddock-stool*, n. A mushroom; a toad-stool.
Paddock, pad'ok, n. [For parrot, A. Sax. *pearroc*. Para.] A small field or inclosure, especially a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a house.
Paddy, pad'i, n. [Malay *padak*.] Rice in the husk (whether in the *hul* or *rathered*). [East India.]—*Paddy-bird*, n. The rice-bird.

Padella, pa-della, n. [It., from *L. patella*, dim. of *patra*, a cup. [FAVELLA.] A metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted, used in public illuminations, &c.

Padishah, pa-di-shah, n. [Fr. *padishah*, from *pad*, protector, master, and *shah*, a king.] A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.

Padlock, pad'lok, n. [Either from *pad*, a path, lit. a lock for a gate on a path, or from *pad* in the local sense of a pair tier.] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.—v.t. To fasten or provide with a padlock or padlocks.

Paduasoy, Paduasoy, pad'n-a-sol, pad'6-sol, n. [From *Padua*, in Italy, and *Fr. soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

Pagan, pa'an, n. [Gr.] An ancient Greek hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Pagan; a war-song before or after a battle; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

Pædagogics, Pædagogics, pæ-da-go'i'ks, pæ-da-go'i'k, n. [From *paedagogos*, *paedagogos*.]

Pædobaptism, pæ-dô-bap'tizm, n. [Gr. *païd*, *païdos*, a child.] The baptism of infants or children.—**Pædobaptist**, pæ-dô-bap'tist, n. One who holds to infant baptism.

Pagan, pa'gan, n. [L. *paganus*, a peasant, from *pagus*, a village or country district; comp. origin of *heathen*. *Akin peasant*.] One who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Jew, nor a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolater.—s. Pertaining to pagans or heathens; heathenish; idolatrous.—**Paganish**, pa'gan-ish, a. Heathenish.—**Paganism**, pa'gan-izm, n. The worship of false gods; the religious opinions and worship of pagans; heathenism.—**Paganine**, pa'gan-in, v.t.—**paganised**, *paganising*. To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism.

Page, paj, n. [Fr. *page*, It. *paggio*, a page, from *L. l. pagus*, a rustic, from *L. pagus*, a country district. [PAON.] A young male attendant on kings, nobles, or other persons of distinction; a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c.—v.t.—**paged**, *pagino*. To attend as a page.

Page, paj, n. [Fr. *page*, from *L. pagina*, a page, from stem *pag*, seen in *L. pangere*, *Gr. pagymai*, to fix; akin *compact* (a).] **Pageant**. One side of a leaf of a book; a writing or record (the page of history); **printing**, types set up for one side of a leaf.—v.t.—**paged**, *pagino*. To mark or number the pages of.—**Pageant**, paj'i-ant, a. Consisting of pages.—**Pageant**, paj'i-ant, v.t.—**paginated**, *paginating*. To number the pages of; to page.—**Pagination**, paj-i-na'shon, n. The act of paging; the marks or figures which indicate the number of pages.

Pageant, paj'ant or paj'ant, n. [Old forms *pagyn*, *pa'yn*, originally a scaffold or stage, from *L. l. pagina*, a slab, a page of a book. [PAON.] A spectacle of entertainment; a great display or show, as at some public rejoicing; a theatrical exhibition; anything showy, without stability or duration.—**Pageantry**, paj'ant-ri, n. Pageants collectively; a showy exhibition or spectacle; splendid or ostentatious show.

Pageant, *Pageant*. Under *PAON*.

Pagoda, pa-gô'da, n. [Fr. *pagode*, from *Per.* and *Hind.* *but-gadaha*—*but*, an idol, and *gadaha*, a house.] A Hindu temple in which idols are worshipped; a Buddhist temple in Siam, Burmah, or China; a gold or silver coin of Hindustan, of value from 5s. to 9s. sterling.—**Pagoda-stone**, n. A limestone found in China, inclosing numerous fossil shells which present a resemblance to a pagoda.—**Pagodite**, pagod-it, n. Same as *Agalmatolite*.

Pagurus, pa-gû'rus, n. [Gr. *pagouros*—root *pag*, to fix, and *oura*, tail.] A genus of crabs which includes the hermit-crabs, &c.—**Pagurian**, pa-gû'ri-an, n. A crab of this genus or of the same family.

Pah, pa, n. In New Zealand, a fortified native camp.

Pah, pa, interj. An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Paid, pad, pret. & pp. of *pay*.

Paidotika, pa-dô'tika, n. [Gr. *paidotikê* (*technê*), education, from *paidos*, to teach, from *païd*, a boy.] The science of teaching or of education.

Pail, pal, n. [O. Fr. *paile*, *poêle*, from *L. patella*, a pan, from *patio*, to lie open. *PARENT*.] A vessel of wood, or of tin or other metal, in which milk or water is commonly carried.—**Pailful**, pal'ful, n. The quantity that a pail will hold.

Paillass, pal-yar, n. [Fr., from *paillé*, straw, *L. palea*, chaff.] An under bed of straw; an under mattress.

Pain, pân, n. [Fr. *peine*, O. Fr. *peine*, *païne*, &c., from *L. poena*, punishment, and later pain, torment; akin *penal*, *penitence*, *pien* (verb), *puish*, &c.] Penalty; suffering annexed to the commission of a crime (under *pena* of death); an uneasy sensation in animal bodies; bodily distress; suffering; the throes of travail or childbirth (generally in plural); mental distress; careful labour; close application in working; trouble (chiefly in plural).—v.t. To give pain to; to cause to endure physical or mental suffering; to afflict; to distress.—**Painful**, pân'ful, a. Full of pain; giving or accompanied by pain; distressing; requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with pains; attended with close and careful application or attention.—**Painfully**, pân'ful-ly, adv. In a painful manner.—**Painfulness**, pân'ful-ness, n. The state or quality of being painful.—**Painlessness**, pân'les-ness, n. The state of being painless.—**Pain-taker**, pân'ta-ker, n. One who takes pains; a laborious person.—**Painstaking**, pân'ta-king, a. Taking or given to taking pains; giving close application; laborious and careful.—s. The taking of pains; careful labour.

Paint, pânt, v.t. [O. Fr. *peindre*, pp. *peint* (Fr. *peindre*), from *L. pingere*, *pingere*, to paint. [PICTURAE.] To lay colour or colours on with a brush or otherwise; to diversify with hues; to colour; to produce (a representation) in colours; to form a likeness or representation of in colours; to represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe vividly; to delineate; to depict; to adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on (the face).—v.i. To practise painting; to lay artificial colour on the face with the view of beautifying it.—s. A substance used in painting; a pigment; colour laid on the face; rouge.—**Paint-box**, n. A colour-box.

Under Colours.—**Painter**, pân'ter, n. One whose occupation is to paint; an artist who represents things by means of colours or pigments.—**Painter's colic**, a disease to which painters and others who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable.—**Painting**, pân'ting, n. The act, art, or employment of laying on colours; the art of representing objects by means of figures and colours on a plane surface so as to produce the appearance of relief; a painted picture.

Paite, pa'ter, n. [Fr. *paiteir*, a snare, a net. A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.]

Pair, pār, n. [Fr. *paire*, from *L. par*, equal, whence also *parity*, *peer*, *compeer*, *disparage*, &c.] Two things similar in form and suited to each other or used together (a pair of gloves or stockings); a single thing composed of two pieces suiting each other (a pair of scissors or of trousers); two of a sort; a couple; a brace; distinctively, a man and his wife; in parliament, and similar bodies, two members who would vote on opposite sides and agree not to vote for a specified time.—**Pair** formerly often meant a set of things; hence, we speak of a pair of stairs for a flight of stairs or steps.—v.i. To join in pairs; to couple; to mate (as birds).—To pair, to pair off, to depart from a company in pairs or couples; to form a pair in the parliamentary sense.—v.t. To unite in pairs or couples; to assort in twos.—**Pairing-time**, n. The time when birds couple.—**Pair-royal**, n. Three similar things; three cards of a sort at certain games, as three kings, three queens, &c.—**Pairwise**, pār-wiz, adv. In pairs.

Pakfong, pak'fong, n. PACAFONO.

Pal, Fall, pal, n. [Of Gypsy origin.] Mate; partner; accomplice; chum. [Slang.]

Palace, pal'as, n. [Fr. *palais*, from *L. palatium*, the house of Augustus on the hill at Rome called by this name.] The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; a splendid place of residence; a stately mansion.—**Palace-car**, n. An elegantly fitted up railway-carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c., and with berths, beds, or couches for sleeping.

Paladin, pal'a-din, n. [Fr. *paladin*, from *L. palatium*, attached to the palace, from *palatium*, *Palatium*.] A knight attached to a sovereign's court; a knight-errant; a heroic champion; an eminent hero.

Palæarctic, pæ-læ-ark'tik, a. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *E. arctic*.] Said of a region of the earth marked by a characteristic fauna, and embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas, and Northern Asia.—**Palæobotany**, pæ'læ-ô-bot'a-ni, n. [Gr. *palaios*, and *E. botany*.] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state.—**Palæozoic**, pæ'læ-ô-zô'ik, n. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *E. zôon*, life.] Pertaining to the earth during former geological periods.—**Palæozoic**, pæ'læ-ô-zô'ik, n. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *E. zôon*, life.] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state.—**Palæozoic**, pæ'læ-ô-zô'ik, n. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *E. zôon*, life.] Pertaining to the earth during former geological periods.—**Palæozoic**, pæ'læ-ô-zô'ik, n. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *E. zôon*, life.] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state.—**Palæozoic**, pæ'læ-ô-zô'ik, n. 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maine of animals.—**Palæontology**, pa-lē'ōn-jō'ō-jī, n. [Gr. *palæo*, a cause.] That mode of speculation or investigation which explains past conditions by reasoning from present conditions.—**Palæontological**, pa-lē'ōn-jō'ō-kal, a. Belonging to palæontology.—**Palæontologist**, pa-lē'ōn-jō'ō-jist, n. An investigator by the method of palæontology.

Palanquin, pa-lan-keen, pa-lan-keen, n. [Fr. and Pg. *palanquin*, from Pall, *palanghi*.] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne by poles on the shoulders of men, and carrying a single person.

Palate, pal'at, n. [L. *palatum*, the palate.] The roof or upper part of the mouth; taste; relish; sometimes intellectual taste.—**Palatable**, pal'at-a-bl, a. Agreeable to the taste or palate; saroury.—**Palatableness**, pal'at-a-bl-ness, n. The quality of being palatable to the taste.—**Palatably**, pal'at-a-bl, adv. In a palatable manner.—**Palatable**, pal'at-a-bl, a. Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds.—**a**. A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate; as that of *ch* in church, and that of *l*.

Palatine, pa-lat'ē-nal, a. [From L. *palatinus*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.—**Palatine**, pal'at-in, a. [Fr. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, from *palatinus*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; holding office in the king's palace; possessing royal privileges.—**County palatine** is a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke had royal jurisdiction.—**a**. One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.—**Palatine**, pa-lat'ē-nat, n. The province or seignory of a palatine.

Palaver, pa-lav'er, n. [Pg. *palavra*, Sp. *palabra*, a word, from L. *parabola*, a parable, in late times a word. **PARABLE**.] A talk or conference among some barbaric races; a conversation; superfluous or idiosyncratic talk.—**v**.t. To flatter; to humbug by words.—**v**.i. To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palaver.—**Palaverer**, pa-lav'er-er, n. One who palavers; a flatterer.

Pale, pal, a. [O. Fr. *pale* (Fr. *pâle*), from L. *palidus*, pale. **PALLID**.] White or whitish; wan; not ruddy or fresh of colour; not bright; of a faint lustre; dim.—**v**.t.—**paled**, **paling**. To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.—**v**.i. To turn pale.—**Pale-ale**, n. A light-coloured pleasant hitter ale.—**Pale-face**, n. A name among the North American Indians for a white man.—**Palely**, pal'ē-ly, adv. In a pale manner; wanly; not ruddily.—**Paleness**, pal'ē-ness, n. The quality or condition of being pale.—**Palish**, pal'ish, a. Somewhat pale or wan.—**Paly**, pal'ē, a. Pale; wanting colour. [Poet.]

Pale, pal, n. [A. Sax. *pal*, Fr. *pal*, from L. *pala*, a stake, from root seen in *page* (of a book), *pageant*, *paet*.] A pointed stake used in fencing or inclosing, fixed upright in the ground, or joined above and below to a rail; a picket; what surrounds and incloses; the space inclosed; an inclosure; an instrument for trying the quality of a cheese.—**The Pale**, that portion of Ireland within which English rule was for some centuries confined after the conquests of Henry II.—**v**.t. To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.—**Paling**, pal'ing, n. Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

Pales, pal'ē, n. pl. **Pales**, pal'ē-z. [L. *pales*, chaff.] **Box** one of the bracts upon the receptacle of composite plants between the florets; one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.—**Paleaceous**, pal'ē-shus, a. **Bot.** consisting of chaff-like scales; covered with pales.

Palæography, Palæontology, &c. Under **PALÆ**.

Palæstra, pa-lē-strā, n. [Gr. *palæstra*, from *palæ*, wrestling.] A place appropriated to the exercise of wrestling or other athletic exercises; exercises of wrestling.—**Palæstral**, Palæstric, Palæstric, pa-lē-stral, pal'ē-strī-an, pa-lē-strīk, a. Pertaining to the palæstra or to wrestling.

Palætoot, pal'ē-tōt, n. [Fr. *palétoot*, *palétoque*, a palætoot, an overcoat, from D. *paltoos*, a pilgrim's coat.] A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket; an overcoat.

Palette, pal'et, n. [Fr. *palette*, from L. L. *paletus*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole at one end on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures; a pallet.—**Palette-knife**, n. A sort of knife used by painters for mixing colours, and by druggists to mix salra.

Palæwise. Under **PALÆ**.

Paltry, pal'tri, n. [O. Fr. *pal'tri*, from L. L. *para/redus*, L. *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, from Gr. *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post-horse (from *sede*, to carry, and *rheda*, a carriage).] An ordinary riding-horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse; a small horse fit for ladies.

Pali, pal'i, n. The sacred language of the Buddhists, a descendant of the Sanskrit, not now spoken, but used only in religious works.

Palæthology, pa-lith'ōl-ō'ō-jī, n. **PALEONTOLOGY**.

Pallioy, pal'li-ō-jī, n. [Gr. *pala*, again, and *legō*, to speak.] **Rhet.** the repetition of a word or words for the sake of greater energy.

Pallimpsest, pal'imp-pest, n. [Gr. *palimpsestos*, rubbed again—*pala*, again, and *peōs*, to rub.] A parchment or other piece of writing material from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, often leaving the first faintly visible, a process to which many ancient manuscripts were subjected.

Palindrome, pal'in-drom, n. [Gr. *palin-dromos*, running back—*pala*, again, and *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward.—**Palindromic**, **Palindromical**, pal'in-drom'ik, pal'in-drom'ikal, a. Belonging to or in the manner of a palindrome.

Paling. Under **PALÆ**.

Palingensis, pal-in-jen-sis, n. [Gr. *pala*, again, and *genesis*, birth.] A transformation from one state to another; a metamorphosis as of insects; a great geological change on the earth.—**Palingenic**, pal'in-je-net'ik, a. Pertaining to palingensis.

Palinode, pal'i-nōd, n. [Gr. *palinodios*, *pala*, again, and *ōdē*, a song.] Originally a poetical recantation; a piece in which a poet retracts the incorrects contained in a former piece; hence, a recantation in general.—**Palinodial**, pal'i-nōd'ī-al, a. Relating to a palinode.—**Palinodist**, pal'i-nōd'ist, n. A writer of palinodes.

Palinade, pal-i-sād, n. [Fr. *palinade*, from *palais*, to pale, from *pala*, a pale. **PALX** (a stake).] A fence of fortification consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground; also applied to one of the stakes.—**v**.t.—**palinaded**, **palinading**. To surround, inclose, or fortify with palinades.

Palisander, pal-i-san-der, n. [Fr. *palisandre*.] A continental name for rosewood.

Palish. Under **PALÆ**.

Pallisy-ware, pal'is-ē, n. A variety of pottery remarkable for its beauty; so called from its maker, Bernard **Pallisy**, a French potter of the fifteenth century.

Palkie, pal'ki, n. [Hind.] A palanquin.

Pall, pal, n. [A. Sax. *pal*, from L. *palium*, a cloak, a pall.] An outer mantle of dignity; eccles. a vestment sent from Rome to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans as an ensign of jurisdiction, and sometimes, as a mark of honour, to bishops; consisting of a band made of white sam's wool, passing round the shoulders, and having a strip hanging down before and behind; a large black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, or over a tomb.—**v**.t. To cover with a pall; to cover or invest; to shroud.—**Pall-bearer**, n. One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

Pall, pal, v. t. [W. *palu*, to fall; *pall*, loss of energy, failure; the verb *appal* was probably to some extent affected by this word.] To become vapid; to become insipid; to become devoid of agreeableness or attraction (pleasures begin to pall).—**v**.i. To make vapid or insipid; to cloy; to dispirit or depress.

Palladian, pal-lā-dī-an, a. Pertaining to Andrea **Palladio**, a celebrated Italian ar-

chitect (1518-80).—**Palladian architecture**, a species of Italian architecture founded upon the Roman antique.

Palladium, pal-lī-dī-um, n. [From *Palas* or *Athena*, equivalent to the Latin *Athena*.] A sacred statue or image of **Pallas**, the Greek goddess, on the preservation of which according to ancient legend, was said to have depended the safety of Troy; hence, something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a rare metal of a steel-gray colour, luctile and malleable, considerably harder and lighter than platinum.

Pallah, pal'lā, n. A handsome species of antelope in South Africa.

Pallet, pal'et, n. [Fr. *palette*, from L. L. *paletus*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] A palette; a wooden instrument used by potters, &c., for forming and rounding their wares; an instrument which take up and apply gold-leaf; pieces which receive the impulse from a pendulum or balance-wheel.

Pallet, pal'et, n. [From Fr. *palilla*, straw; L. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed.

Pallial, pal'lī-al, a. [L. *pallium*, a mantle. **PALL**.] Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of mollusca.—**Pallial impression**, the mark formed in a hiralis shell by the pallium or mantle.

Palliate, pal'lī-at, v. t.—**palliated**, **palliating**. [Fr. *pallier*, to cloak, palliat; from *pallium*, a cloak, whence *pal* (n.),] To conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to soften or tone down by favourable representations; to mitigate, lessen, or abate (to *palliate* a disease).—**Palliation**, pal-lī-ā-shon, n. The act of palliating; what palliates or serves to excuse; extenuation; mitigation; alleviation.—**Palliative**, pal'lī-ā-tiv, a. [Fr. *palliatif*.] Serving to palliate or extenuate; extenuating; mitigating.—**That which palliates**.—**Palliatory**, pal'lī-ā-tō-ri, a. Palliative.

Pallid, pal'līd, a. [L. *palidus*, from *pallere*, to become pale. **PALÆ**, **FALLOW**.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured.—**Pallidity**, pal'līd'ē-tē, n. Quality of being pallid; paleness; wanness.—**Pallidly**, pal'līd'ē-ly, adv. Palely; wanly.—**Pallidness**, pal'līd'ē-ness, n. Paleness.

Pallium, pal'lī-um, n. [L. *pallium*, whence *pall* (n.).] An ecclesiastical or other pall; the mantle of a mollusc.

Pallmall, pel-mel', n. [O. Fr. *pallemald*, from It. *pallemaglio*, from *palla*, a ball (akin E. *ball*), and *maglio*, L. *malleus*, a mallet.] An ancient game in which a ball was with a mallet or club struck through a ring elevated upon a pole; the alley or walk where the game was played (hence the street in London called **Pall Mall**).

Pallor, pal'or, n. [L. **PALLIDUS**.] Paleness.

Palm, pām, n. [L. *palmus*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree (so named from the shape of its branches); cog. Gr. *palmet*, A. Sax. *folm*, O. H. G. *folma*, the palm of the hand.] The inner part of the hand; a lineal measure equal to 3 or 4 inches; a broad flat part, as of an anchor fluke; any of the plants of a well-known order of arborescent or tree-like endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, of great value to man as affording food, &c.; a branch or leaf of the palm-tree anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph (hence, superiority, victory, triumph (to carry off the palm); a popular name for the bloom or a branch of the willow, carried on Palm-Sunday as a substitute for the Eastern palm branches.—**v**.t.—**palm'd**, **palm'ing**. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or cheaters; to impose by fraud (to *palm* of trash upon the public).—**Palma Christi** (palm of Christ), a name for the castor-oil plant.—**Palmaceous**, pal-mā'shus, a. Belonging to the palm tribe.—**Palmar**, pal'mar, a. [L. *palmaria*.] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; of the breadth of the hand.—**Palmary**, pal'mar-i, a. Pertaining to a palm; palmary; worthy of receiving the palm.—**Palmata**, **Palmatid**, pal'māt-id, a. [L. *palmaris*.] Having the shape of the hand (palmated leaves); having the toes webbed

(the palms feet of aquatic birds).—**Palmostely**, pal'mat-l, adv. In a palmate manner.—**Palmatifid**, pal-mat'i-fid, a. [L. *palmatifidus*, and *fidus*, *fidus*, to split.] Bot. divided so as to resemble a hand.—**Palmatiform**, **Palmitiform**, pal-mat-i-form, pal-mi-form, a. Bot. having a palmate form.—**Palmitic**, pal-mat'i, a. Bot. palmate with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth.—**Palmitiparitic**, pal-mat'i-par'i-tic, a. Bot. palmate with lobes deeply divided, but not to the midrib.—**Palmitoed**, pal-mat-i-sek'ted, a. [Palmito, and L. *sectus*, cut.] Bot. palmate with lobes divided to the midrib.—**Palmitoed**, a. A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage.—**Palmitoed**, a. Palm-oil.—**Palmitoed**, a. A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm; one who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.—**Palmitoed**, a. A name for certain hairy caterpillars.—**Palmitoed**, a. [Sp. *palmito*.] A name of several palms; the cabbage-palm of the West Indies and southern United States.—**Palmitoed**, a. A glass-house for raising palms.—**Palmitoed**, a. Bearing or producing palms.—**Palmitoed**, a. [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] Plantigrade.—**Palmitoed**, a. [L. *palma*, the palm, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Web-footed.—**Palmitoed**, a. A bird that has web-footed.—**Palmitoed**, a. One who deals in palmistry.—**Palmitoed**, a. The art of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; manual dexterity (humorous).—**Palmitoed**, a. Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil (*palmitic acid*).—**Palmitoed**, a. The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil.—**Palmitoed**, a. A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms, chiefly from the fruit of the African oil-palm, employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, for lubricating machinery, &c.—**Palmitoed**, a. Saccharine matter from the juice of palms.—**Palmitoed**, a. The Sunday next before Easter, commemorative of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.—**Palmitoed**, a. A liquor obtained by fermenting the juice of certain palms.—**Palmitoed**, a. Abounding in palms; worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous (the palm) days of Rome.—**Palmyra**, pal'my-ra, pal-mi'ra, n. The most common palm of India, the wood, leaves, fruit, and juice of which are all of great value and use.—**Palpus**, pal'pus, a. (pl. *Palpi*, pal'pi.) (Mod. L. *palpus*, from L. *palpare*, to stroke, to feel.) A jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect; a feeler.—**Palpiform**, pal'pi-form, a. Having the form of palpi or feelers.—**Palpigerous**, pal'pi-er-us, a. Bearing palpi.—**Palpitate**, pal'pa-bit, a. [Fr. *palpable*, from L. *palpare*, from *palpo*, to touch; akin to *palpare*.] Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; easily perceived and detected; plain; obvious; easily perceptible.—**Palpitation**, pal'pa-bit'shon, a. Plainly; obviously.—**Palpation**, pal'pa-bit'shon, a. [L. *palpare*.] The act of feeling; *palpo*, manual examination.—**Palpebral**, pal'pe-bral, a. [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.—**Palpi**. Under **PALP**.—**Palpitate**, pal'pi-tat, v. *palpitated*, *palpitating*. [L. *palpito*, *palpitatum*, freq. of *palpo*, to feel. **PALPABLE**.] To flutter or move with slight throbs; to throb; to pulsate violently; applied particularly to an abnormal movement of the heart, as from fright or disease; hence, to tremble; to quiver.—**Palpitation**, pal'pi-tat'shon, a. A violent and unnatural beating or pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [G. *palps*, from *palps* (contr. from L. *palatum*, palate), and *graf*, an earl.] A count palatine; a

count with the superintendence of the king's palace.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. The consort of a palatine.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [L. *palps*, a pole-staff.] An ancient axe-shaped weapon used by Celtic nations.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [A contr. of *paralyse*, Fr. *paralyse*.] Paralysis, especially in a limb or some of the superficial muscles.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. To affect with palps or as with palps; to paralyze.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. Affected with palps.—**Palps**, pal'ps, v. [Of same origin as *palps*, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes.] To act insincerely; to equivocate; to haggle; to shift; to dodge; to play tricks.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. One that palps; an insincere dealer; a shifter.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [Same as L.G. *palps*, *palps*, ragged, from *palps*, Fr. *palps*, G. *palps*, Sw. *palps* (ipi. *palps*), Dan. *palps*, a rag; akin to *palps*.] Mean; vile; worthless; despicable.—**Palps**, pal'ps, v. In a palps manner.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. The state of being palps, vile, or worthless.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, and by his principal officers and personal attendants.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.—**Palps**, pal'ps, a. [L. *palma*, the palm, and *gradior*, to walk.] Bot. growing in marshy places.—**Palps**. Under **PALP**.—**Pampa**, pam'pas, a. pl. [Sp.-Amer.] The grassy treeless plains of South America, resembling the 'prairies' of North America; especially the immense plains in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes.—**Pampa**, pam'pas, a. A species of leopard frequenting the pampas.—**Pampa**, pam'pas, a. A variety of grass with flower-stems 10 to 14 feet high growing on the pampas, introduced as an ornamental grass into Britain.—**Pampa**, pam'pas, a. Pertaining to the pampas.—**Pamper**, pam'per, v. [Probably akin to *pop* (with *m* inserted); comp. G. *pampen*, Bav. *pampen*, to stuff, to cram with food.] To indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously; to gratify to the full; to indulge to excess.—**Pampered**, pam'perd, p. and c. Fed luxuriously; spoiled by luxurious feeding or indulgence.—**Pamperedness**, pam'perd-ness, a.—**Pamperer**, pam'per-er, v. t. To pamper.—**Pamphlet**, pam'plet, a. [Formerly *pamphlet*, *pamphlet*, of doubtful origin; perhaps from Sp. *papelote*, a written paper with insertion of nasal, as in D. *pamper* (Fr. *papier*), paper. **PAPER**.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound; a short treatise or essay published by itself.—**Pamphleteer**, pam'plet-er, a. A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.—**Pamphleteer**, v. t. To write and issue pamphlets.—**Pamphleteer**, pam'plet-er, a. [L. *pamphletus*, a tendril.] Resembling a tendril.—**Pampre**, pam'per, a. [Fr. from L. *pampinus*, vine foliage.] Arch. an ornament consisting of vine leaves and grapes.—**Pan**, pan, a. [A. Sax. *panne*, D. *pan*, G. *panne*, all from L.L. *panna*, for *panna*, L. *panna*, a pan, from *panis*, to be wide. **PANTRY**.] A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, often rather shallow; a vessel of various kinds used for domestic purposes; an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations (a sugar-pan, salt-pan, &c.); a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt; the part of a fire-lock which holds the priming; the skull or cranium (the brain-pan); *agri*. **HARD-PAN**.—**Pancake**, a. A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan.—**Pan**, pan, a. [Hence *panis*.] *Greek myth.* the chief god of pastures, forests, and flocks.—**Panacea**, pan-see-a, a. Pertaining to Pan.—**Pandean pipes**, Pan's pipes, a musical wind-instrument composed of reeds of different lengths tied together; a syrinx.—**Panacea**, pan-a-see-a, n. [L. from Gr. *panacea*, a universal remedy.—*pan*, all, and *aceo*, to cure.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy.—**Panada**, pan-a-da, pan-a'da, n. [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, bread.] A food made by boiling bread in water to the consistency of pulp.—**Pan-Anglicana**, pan-ang-gil-kan, a. Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church.—**Panary**, pan-a-ri, a. [L. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread (*panary fermentation*).—**Panacea**. Under **PAN**.—**Pancarta**, pan-kart, a. [Fr.; L. *pancarta*—Gr. *pan*, all, and L. *charta*, a chart.] A royal charter confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject.—**Pancreaticum**, pan-kra'ti-ku-m, n. [Gr. *pancreaticum*—*pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] A gymnastic contest of ancient Greece consisting of boxing and wrestling.—**Pancreaticist**, pan-kra'ti-shi-ist, pan-kra'ti-ist, n. A competitor in the pancraticum.—**Pancreatic**, pan-kra'ti-ik, pan-kra'ti-ka, a. Pertaining to the pancreatum.—**Pancreas**, pan-kre-as, n. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kras*, flesh.] A large gland or organ of the body and the vertebrae of the loins; in cattle called the *Sweet-bread*.—**Pancreatic**, pan-kre-at-ik, a. Pertaining to the pancreas.—**Panda**, pan-da, n. An ursine quadruped of India of the size of a large cat.—**Pandanus**, pan-da-nus, n. [From *pandanus*, the Malay name.] The screw-pine genus.—**Pander**, pan'der, a. **PANZEE**.—**Pandect**, pan-dekt, n. [Gr. *pandektis*—*pan*, all, and *dektomai*, to contain.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science; pl. the digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.—**Pandemic**, pan-dem'ik, a. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *demos*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.—**Pandemonium**, pan-de-mo-ni-um, n. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimon*, a demon.] The place of abode of demons or evil spirits—a name invented by Milton; hence, any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage.—**Pander**, pan'der, a. [From *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Trolius and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; hence, one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.—**Pander**, pan'der, a. To act as agent for the lusts of others.—**Panderage**, pan'der-aj, a. The act of pandering.—**Pandarus**, pan-dar-us, n. A female pander; a procurer.—**Panderism**, pan'der-izm, a. The employment of a pander; pimping.—**Pandicular**, pan-dik'u-lar'shon, n. [L. *pandicular*, *pandicularium*, to stretch one's self, from *pando*, to spread out.] The stretching of one's self, as when newly awakened from sleep; a morbid restlessness and stretching.—**Pandulated**, pan-dik'u-lat-ed, a. Stretched out; extended.—**Pandit**, pan'dit, a. **PUNY**.—**Pandour**, pan-dor, n. [First levied in Hungary near the village of *Pandur*.] One of a body of Austrian foot soldiers, formerly dreaded for their savage mode of warfare.—**Pandora**, pan-dor-a, n. [Gr. from *pan*, all, and *doron*, a gift.] *Class. myth.* the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—**Pandora's box**, a box wh. she received, containing all human ill, upon opening which all escaped and spread over the earth, hope alone remaining.—**Pandura**, pan-dor, a. A musical instrument of the lute kind; a bandore.—**Pandura**, pan-dor-a, n. [L. *pandura*, from Gr. *pandoura*.] A Neapolitan musical instrument, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill.—**Pandurate**, **Panduriform**, pan-du-rat, pan-du-r'i-form, a. Bot. shaped like a pandura; fiddle-shaped; applied to a leaf.—**Pane**, pan, a. [Fr. *pan*, a pane] or definite portion of a surface, from L. *panna*, a piece of cloth, a patch (whence also *pane*,

oil, pound; a. *See above*—the Fr. *pan*.)

for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes, manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp; a piece, leaf, or sheet of paper; a single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; an essay or article on some subject; any written or printed document; collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.—*a.* Made of paper; appearing merely in certain documents without really existing (a paper army); thin; slight.—*v. t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; to fold or inclose in paper.—*Papery*, pā'pē-ri, *a.* Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper.—*Paper-clip*, *a.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.—*Paper-cutter*, *n.* A paper-knife; a machine for cutting paper in piles, or for trimming the edges of books, &c.—*Paper-folder*, *a.* An instrument for folding paper; a paper-knife.—*Paper-hanger*, *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.—*Paper-hangings*, *n. pl.* Paper, variously ornamented, for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.—*Paper-knife*, *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like a blunt knife used in cutting open the leaves of books, &c., or for folding paper.—*Paper-maker*, *n.* One that manufactures paper.—*Paper-making*, *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper.—*Paper-mill*, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.—*Paper-money*, *n.* Bank-notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin.—*Paper-muslin*, *n.* Glazed muslin used for linings, &c.—*Paper-nastilina*, *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut.—*Paper-rod*, *n.* The papyrus.—*Paper-sailor*, *n.* Same as *Paper-nastilina*.—*Paper-stainer*, *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.—*Paper-weight*, *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place.

Papeterie, pap-tre, *n.* [Fr., stationery or writing materials.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.

Paphos, pap'ō-an, *a.* Pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus or her rites.

Papier-mâché, pap-yā-mā-shā, *n.* [Fr., lit. masticated paper.] A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass, which is moulded into various articles, dried, and japanned.

Papilionaceous, pa-pi'l-i-ō-nā'shūs, *a.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly; bot. having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as the flower of the pea.

Papilla, pap'il-lā, *n. pl.* **Papillae**, pap'il-lē, *n. pl.* A small pap or nipple; a little eminence on the surface of the skin, as on the tongue.—**Papillary**, pap'il-lā-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple; papillose.—**Papillate**, pap'il-lāt, *v. t.*—**papillated**, **papillating**. To grow into a nipple.—**Papillate**, **Papillated**, pap'il-lāt-ed, *a.* Covered with papillae.—**Papillose**, pap'il-lōs, *a. **Papilosity**, pap'il-lōs, *n.* [Fr.] A curl paper.*

Papist, pap'ist, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*, from Fr. *pape*, L. *papa*, pope.] A Roman Catholic.—**Papist**, **Papistical**, pap'is-tik, pā-pis'ti-kal, *a.* Popish; pertaining to Popery.—**Papistically**, pā-pis'ti-kal-ly, *adv.* In a papistic manner.—**Papistry**, pā-pis't-ri, *n.* Popery.

Pappos, Papposēs, pa-pōs', pap-pōs', *a.* Among the native Indians of North America, a babe or young child.

Pappus, pap'us, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pappos*, the down of plants.] Bot. the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels; a form of calyx in composite plants of a downy or hairy character.—**Pappose**, **Pappous**, pap'ōs, pap'us, *a.* Downy; furnished with pappus.

Papula, pap'ū-lā, *n. pl.* **Papulae**, pap'ū-lē, *n. pl.* A pimple.—**Papular**, **Papules**, pap'ū-lar, pap'ū-lōs, *a.* Covered with pimples.—**Papulous**, pap'ū-lūs, *a.* Papular.

Papyrus, pa-pi-rūs, *n.* [L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyrus*, probably of Egyptian origin. Hence *paper*.] A cyperaceous plant abundant in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which afforded the most ancient material for writing; a written scroll

made of the papyrus (pl. *Papyri*, pa-pi-ri).—**Papyraceous**, **Papyrean**, pap-i-rā'shūs, pa-pi-rō-an, *a.* Made of or resembling papyrus or paper.—**Papyrina**, pap'i-rin, *n.* Parchment paper.

Par, par, *n.* [L. *par*, equal, whence *pair* and *peer*; seen also in *compare*, *disparage*, *empar*, &c.] State of equality; equality in circumstances or in value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they may be purchased at the original price, or at par.—*Above par*, above the original price; at a premium.—*Below par*, below the original price; at a discount.—*Par of exchange*, the established value of the coin or of the standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

Par, par, *n.* The fish called *Purr*.

Para, pa'ra, *n.* The name of a small Turkish coin, equivalent to about 1-18th of a penny sterling.

Parable, parā-bl, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolā*, from *parabolō*, to throw beside, to compare—*para*, beside, and *bolō*, to throw. Of same origin as *parley*, *parlour*, *parole*.] Originally, a comparison or similitude; now a fable or allegorical representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; *Scrip*, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.—*v. t.*—**parabled**, **parabling**. To represent by a parable.—**Parabola**, pa-rā-bō-lā, *n.* [Gr. *parabolē*, so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone.] A geometrical figure, one of the conic sections, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides; the curve which a projectile theoretically describes.—**Parabole**, pa-rā-bō-lōs, *n.* **Rhet.** similitude; comparison.—**Parabolic**, pa-rā-bō-lik, *a.* Having the form of a parabola; pertaining to a parabola; pertaining to a parable.—**Parabolical**, pa-rā-bō-likal, *a.* Parabolic; of the nature of or having the character of a parable.—**Parabolically**, pa-rā-bō-likal-ly, *adv.* By way of a parable; in the form of a parabola.—**Paraboliform**, pa-rā-bō-lif-ōrm, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.—**Paraboloïd**, pa-rā-bō-lō'id, *n.* The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.

Paracentesis, parā-sen-tē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *paracentēsis*—*para*, through, and *centēsis*, to pierce.] *Surg.* the perforation of a cavity of the body for the evacuation of its contents, or the operation of tapping.

Paracentric, parā-sen-trik, pa-rā-sen'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] Deviating from circularity; out of the strict curve which would form a circle.—**Parachordal**, pa-rā-kōr-dal, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *chordē*, a chord.] One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the embryo of vertebrates.

Parachronism, parāk'ron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be.

Parachute, parā-shōt, *n.* [Fr. from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] **Ballooning**, an apparatus of an umbrella shape accompanying a balloon, for the purpose of enabling an aeronaut, in case of danger, to drop to the ground without sustaining injury, the umbrella shape giving a great resistance to the air.

Paraclete, parā-klet, *n.* [Gr. *paraklētos*, from *paraklēō*—*para*, to, and *kaleō*, to call.] One called to aid or support; hence, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Parade, parād', *n.* [Fr. *parade*, from Sp. *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from L. *parō*, *paratus*, to prepare. **PARAZ**, **PREPARAZ**.] Show; ostentation; display; a showy or pompous procession; a military display; the collection of troops for inspection or the like; the place where such display is held; a public walk or promenade.—*v. t.*—**paraded**, **parading**. To exhibit in a showy manner; to make a show of; to assemble and march in military order.—*v. t.* To assemble in military order; to go about in military procession; to walk about for show.

Paradigm, parā-dim, *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deigma*, example, from *deidōmi*, to show.] An example; a model; hence, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.—**Paradigmatic**, **Paradigmatical**, parā-dig-mat'ik, parā-dig-mat'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to a paradigm; suited for being an example; exemplary.—**Paradigmatically**, parā-dig-mat'ikal-ly, *adv.* In the way of paradigm or example.

Paradise, parā-dis, *n.* [L. *paradisus*, from Gr. *paradeisos*, a garden—properly a Persian word.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were at first placed; hence, a place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity; the abode of sanctified souls after death.—*Eden*, *paradise*. Under Bran.—**Paradisiacal**, **Paradisiacal**, parā-disi-akal, parā-disi-akal, *a.* Pertaining to paradise.

Parados, parā-dōs, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to defend, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] An elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack.

Paradox, parā-dōks, *n.* [Gr. *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion, *doxos*.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement which seems to be at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth, though when properly investigated it may be perfectly well founded.—**Hydrostatic paradox**, **Hydrostatic**, **Paradoxical**, parā-dōk'sikal, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.—**Paradoxically**, parā-dōk'sikal-ly, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.—**Paradoxicalness**, parā-dōk'sikal-ness, *n.*—**Paradoxy**, parā-dōk-si, *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

Paraffin, **Paraffine**, parā-fin, *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resistance to chemical reagents.] A fatty substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, bituminous coal, wax, &c., largely used in the manufacture of candles.—**Paraffin-oil**, *n.* The oily matter which is given off in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating.

Paragenesis, parā-jenē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, side by side, and *genesis*, generation.] Origin of two things side by side; that state of minerals when they are made up of an aggregate of interblended crystals or crystals which have not assumed their normal structure (as in granite, &c.).—**Paragenetic**, parā-jenē'tik, *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to paragenesis.

Paragoge, parā-gōgē, *n.* [Gr. *paragoge*—*para*, beside, and *gōgē*, to lead.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.—**Paragogic**, **Paragogical**, parā-gōg'ik, parā-gōg'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to paragogē; lengthening a word by being affixed.

Paragon, parā-gōn, *n.* [O. Fr. *paragon*, from Sp. *paragon*, *paragona*, model, from the prepositions *para* *con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern, especially a model or pattern of superior excellence or perfection.—*v. t.* To compare; to rival; to form a rival or equal to.

Paragram, parā-gram, *n.* [Gr. *paragramma*—*para*, beside, and *gramma*, a writing.] A play upon words, or a pun.

Paragraphe, parā-graf, *n.* [Gr. *paragraphe*, a marginal note—*para*, beside, and *graphein*, to write.] Originally a marginal note; hence, the character of used as a reference, or to mark a division in a written composition; a distinct part of a discourse or writing, consisting of one or several sentences; a portion or section which relates to a particular point, and is generally distinguished by a break in the lines; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.—**Paragraphe**, **Paragrapheal**, parā-graf'ik, parā-graf'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to a paragraphe; exhibiting paragraphe.—**Paragrapheally**, parā-graf'ikal-ly, *adv.* By or with paragraphe; paragraphe; parā-graf'ik, *n.* One who writes paragraphe.

Paraguay Tea, parā-gwā, *n.* **MATE**.

Parakeet, parā-kēt, *n.* **PARRAKEET**.

Paralepsis, parā-lip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *paralepsis*, omission—*para*, beside, and *leipō*, to leave.] **Rhet.** a pretended omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass

by what at the same time he really mentions. — *Parallipomena*, *para-li-pom'e-na*, n. (Gr. *parallipomena*, things omitted.) Matters omitted at their proper places in a book or treatise; a supplement containing things omitted; the books of Chronicles are sometimes so called.

Parallax, *par'al-lak*, n. [Gr. *parallaxis*, from *parallasseo*, to vary, decline, or wander—*para*, beyond, and *alasseo*, to change.] The apparent change of position of an object relatively to other objects when viewed from different places; *astron.* the difference between the position of any celestial object as viewed from the surface of the earth, and that which it would have when viewed from the centre of either the earth or the sun; *optics*, the non-coincidence of the cross fibres of a telescope with the focus of the eye-glass. — *Parallaxic*, *Parallaxical*, *par-al-lak'tik*, *par-al-lak'ti-kal*, a. Pertaining to parallax.

Parallel, *par'al-lel*, a. [Gr. *parallelos*—*para*, side by side, and *allelos*, of one another.] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; being exactly at an equal distance throughout their length or breadth (said of lines or surfaces); hence, having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something; equal in all essential parts, points, or features; exactly similar (a parallel passage or incident). — *Parallel forces*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other. — *Parallel lines*, geom. straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet. — *Parallel motion*, a contrivance invented by Watt for converting a reciprocating circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion, and applied in the steam-engine. — *Parallel roads*, a phenomenon observed in some valleys of the Scottish Highlands, consisting in a series of parallel and nearly horizontal lines running along the sides of the hills, supposed to have been formed by the action of a lake.

Parallel rod, in locomotive engines, a rod which connects the crank-pins of the wheels. — *Parallel ruler*, a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines of two equal rulers, connected by two bars of equal length and movable about joints. — *Parallel sailing*, sailing on a parallel of latitude. — a. A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line; one of the circles on a sphere parallel to its equator; a line on a map marking latitude (called also a parallel of latitude); resemblance or conformity in essential points; likeness; comparison (to draw a parallel between two historians); one who corresponds essentially to another; a counterpart; *milis*, a trench cut before a fortress, parallel to its defences, for covering the besiegers from the guns of the place; printing, a mark of reference (thus) used to direct attention to notes. — *Parallelled*, *parallelising* (also with *in* in the second place); to make parallel; to form or serve as a parallel to; to match; to correspond to; to show or furnish an equal to; to compare. — *Parallelism*, *par'al-lel-izm*, n. State of being parallel; resemblance in a number of important particulars; correspondence; a comparison. — *Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that feature according to which the axis is always inclined at exactly the same slope. — *Parallelly*, *par'al-lel-i*, adv. In a parallel manner; with parallelism. — *Parallelogram*, *par-al-lel'o-gram*, n. A four-sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal; popularly, a quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth.

Parallelogrammatic, *par-al-lel'o-gram-mat'ik*, a. Relating to a parallelogram. — *Parallelogrammatic par-al-lel'o-gram'm'ik*, a. Having the properties of a parallelogram. — *Parallelepiped*, *Parallelepipedon*, *par-al-lel'e-pi-ped*, *par-al-lel'e-pi-ped-on*, n. [Gr. *parallelepipedon*—*parallelos*, parallel, and *epipedos*, plane, superficial — *epi*, upon, and *pedon*, the ground.] A solid body with six sides forming parallelograms; a solid in the shape of a brick.

Paralogism, *pa-ral'o-jizm*, n. [Gr. *paralogismos*—*para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning, *Logic*.] A fallacious argument; an instance of false reasoning. — *Paralogize*, *pa-ral'o-jiz*, e.t. — *paralogized*, *paralogizing*. To reason falsely.

Paralysis, *pa-ral'i-sis*, n. [Gr. *paralysis*, from *paralyo*, to loosen—*para*, beside, and *lyo*, to loose.] A loss or diminution of the power of motion in some part of the body, arising from disease of the nerves; a loss of sensation in any part of the body; palsy. — *Paralyse*, *par-a-liz*, e.t. — *paralyzed*, *paralyzing*. To affect with paralysis; to destroy physical or mental energy in. — *Paralytic*, *Paralytical*, *par-a-lit'ik*, *par-a-lit'i-kal*, a. Pertaining to paralysis; affected with paralysis; inclined to paralysis. — *Paralytic*, *Paralytic*, *par-a-lit'ik*, *par-a-lit'i-kal*, a. Pertaining to paralysis; affected with paralysis; inclined to paralysis. — *Paralytic*, *Paralytic*, *par-a-lit'ik*, *par-a-lit'i-kal*, a. Pertaining to paralysis; affected with paralysis; inclined to paralysis.

Paramagnetic, *para-mag-net'ik*, a. A term proposed by Faraday as a substitute for *magnetic* in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. — *Paramagnetism*, *para-mag-net'izm*, n. Magnetism as opposed to *diamagnetism*.

Paramatta, *para-mat'ta*, n. A light-willed dress fabric, the web of merino wool and the warp cotton; said to have been made originally with wool from *Paramatta* in Australia.

Parameter, *pa-ram'e-t'er*, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure.] Geom. a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

Paramo, *pa-ra-mo*, n. In South America a mountainous district covered with stunted trees, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails.

Paramount, *para-mount*, a. [O. Fr. *par* (L. *per*, through, completely), and *mons*, above. *Amour*.] Superior in power or jurisdiction (lord paramount, the supreme lord of a fee or of lands, &c.); eminent; of the highest order; superior to all others. — a. Chief; highest in rank or order. — *Paramountcy*, *para-mount-ty*, n. The condition of being paramount.

Paramour, *para-mor*, n. [Fr. *par amour*, with love—*par* = L. *per*, by, *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] A lover; a wooer; one who takes the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights.

Paranymp, *para-nimp*, n. [Gr. *paranymphe*—*para*, by, and *nymph*, a bride.] In ancient Greece, a bridesman.

Parapet, *para-pet*, n. [Gr. *parapetma*—*para*, beside, and *petma*, to fix.] A brazen tablet fixed to a pillar, on which proclamations, &c., were anciently engraved.

Parapet, *para-pet*, n. [Fr. *parapet*, It. *parapetto*—*para* (Fr. *par*, E. *parry*), to ward off, to guard, and *petto* (L. *peto*, the breast.) *Lit.* a wall or rampart breast-high; *milis*, a wall or rampart to cover the soldiers from the attacks of the enemy in front; a breastwork; arch. a well placed at the edges of platforms, sides of bridges, &c., to prevent people from falling over. — *Parapeted*, *par'a-pet-ed*, a. Furnished with a parapet.

Paraph, *para-f*, n. [Fr. *paraph*, *paraph*, an abbreviation of *paraphe*.] The flourish formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature. — e.t. To add a paraph to; to sign.

Paraphernalia, *para-fer-na'l-i-a*, n. pl. [L. *paraphernalia*, from Gr. *parapherna*, what a bride has besides her dowry—*para*, beyond, and *pherna*, a dowry.] The belongings of a wife over and above her dowry or portion, as apparel and ornaments; personal attire of a showy or accessory description; also, fittings up, &c., of an apartment or house; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Paraphrase, *para-fris*, n. [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrasis*, phrase.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the sense of the original in other words; the setting forth in clearer and ampler terms of the signification of a passage or work; a sacred song or hymn based on a selected portion of Scripture. — e.t. — *paraphrased*, *paraphrasing*. To make a paraphrase of; to explain or translate with

latitude. — e.t. To interpret or explain amply. — *Paraphrase*, *para-fras't*, n. [Gr. *paraphrasis*.] One who paraphrases. — *Paraphrastic*, *Paraphractical*, *para-fras'tik*, *para-fras'ti-kal*, a. Having the character of a paraphrase; explaining in words more clear and ample than those of the author. — *Paraphrastically*, *para-fras'ti-kal-i*, adv. In a paraphrastic manner. **Paraplegia**, *para-pli'jia*, n. [Gr. *paraplegia*, *paraplegia*, beyond, and *plege*, stroke.] That kind of paralysis which affects the lower part of the body.

Parapophysis, *para-pof-i-sis*, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *apophysis*, an apophysis.] The transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra; also, the name of the vertebral processes of fishes which extend outwards.

Parasang, *para-mang*, n. [Gr. *parasangos*, from Per. *parasang*, a parasang.] An ancient Persian measure of length equal to 30 English miles.

Parastrophæon, *para-stro-fæ'on*, n. [Gr. *parastrophæon*, from *prostr*, *prostr*, and *strophæon*, equipment.] Preparatory.

Paraselenæ, *para-sel'æ-næ*, n. pl. *Paraselenæ*, *para-sel'æ-næ*, n. [Gr. *para*, about or near, and *selenê*, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon.

Parasite, *para-sit*, n. [Fr. *parasite*, from L. *parasitus*, Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at the table of another, a parasite, a tony — *para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.] One that frequents the tables of the rich and makes his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; an animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of, other animals; a plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices. — *Parasitic*, *para-sit'ik*, *para-sit'i-kal*, a. [Of the nature of a parasite. — *Parasitically*, *para-sit'i-kal-i*, adv. In the manner of a parasite. — *Parasiticide*, *para-sit'i-sid*, n. [E. *parasite*, and L. *caedo*, to kill.] Any agent for destroying animal or vegetable parasites. — *Parasitism*, *para-sit-izm*, n. The behaviour or manners of a parasite; the state of being a parasite.

Parasol, *para-sol*, n. [Fr. *parasol*, from It. *parasciole*, *parasciole*, L. *parasciole*, to prepare, to ward off, and *sol* (L. *sol*), the sun. *Pa'ar*.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parataxis, *para-tak'sis*, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *taxis*, arrangement.] Gram. the mere ranging of propositions one after another, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like. — *Paratactic*, *para-tak'tik*, a. Pertaining to parataxis.

Parathemal, *para-them'al*, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *themal*, heat.] The name given to certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and orange bands.

Parathesis, *para-th'e-sis*, n. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing.] Gram. apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; *philol.* the expression of grammatical relations merely by the juxtaposition of roots. — *Parathetic*, *para-thet'ik*, a. Pertaining or relating to parathesis.

Parboil, *par-boil*, e.t. [Fr. *parbouillir*—*par*, part, and *bouillir*, to boil; lit. to part-boil.] To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

Parbuckle, *par-buk'i-n*. A purchase formed by a single rope round a heavy object for hoisting or lowering, the object itself acting as a movable pulley. — e.t. To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcel, *par-sel*, n. [Fr. *parcelle*, from a L. L. *particella*, equivalent to L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partie*, a part. *Part*.] A portion of anything taken separately; a particle; a collection; a group; a lot; a quantity or number of things put up together; a bundle; a package; low the common meaning. — e.t. *parcelled*, *parcelling*. To divide or put up into parts or portions; to make up into a mass. — *Parcel-blind*, a. Half-blind; partially blind. — *Parcel-book*, a. A book in which the despatch of parcels

is registered.—*Parcel-gilt*, *a*. Partially gilt.—*Parcelling*, *n*. Several long narrow strips of canvas damped with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage.—*Parcel-office*, *n*. A place where parcels are received for delivery.—*Parcel-post*, *n*. The department of a post-office system by which parcels are sent.—*Parcel-van*, *a*. A light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

Parcener, *par'sen-er*, *n*. [O. Fr. *parcener*, from *parcum*, *L. parthio*, *partionis*, a portion. *PARIVIOR*.] A collier or copra-corer.

Parch, *par'ch*, *v*.f. [Perhaps from Fr. *percer*, Fr. dial. *percher*, to pierce, as if to pierce or penetrate with heat; or a corruption of *L. perarere*, to grow very dry.] To burn the surface of; to scorch; to dry to extremity.—*s*.t. To become scorched or superficially burned; to become very dry.—*Parchedness*, *par'ched-ness*, *n*. The state of being parched.—*Parchingly*, *par'ching-ly*, *adv*. In a parching manner; scorchingly.

Parcament, *par'ch'ment*, *n*. [Fr. *perchemin*, from *L. pergamena*, *pergamina* (*charta*, paper, under wood), lit. paper of Pergamus, from *Perpamus* in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about a. s. 300.] The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on.—*Parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*, ordinary paper without size dipped in a liquid that gives it the appearance of parchment.

Parclose, *par'klos*, *n*. [Fr. *parclose*—*par*, by, and *close*, close.] A screen or railing, such as to inclose a tomb, separate an altar, or the like.

Pard, *pard*, *n*. [*L. pardus*, Gr. *pardos*, the leopard.] The leopard or panther.

Pardon, *par'dn*, *v*.f. [O. Fr. *pardoner* (Fr. *pardonneur*), from *L. L. perdonare*, to pardon—*L. per*, through, quite, and *dono*, to give. *Donarior*.] To release from liability to suffer punishment for a crime or a fault; to forgive (an offender); to remit the penalty or punishment of; to forgive (the offence).—*Pardon me*, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms. *Pardon* means strictly to remit the punishment or retaliation we were entitled to inflict; *forgive* implies that the party who has suffered injury entirely overlooks the offence, and cherishes no ill-feeling whatever against the offender.—*a*. Forgiveness of an offender or of his offence; a passing over without, or not visiting with, punishment; remission of penalty; forgiveness; an official warrant of penalty remitted.—*Pardonable*, *par'dn-a-ble*, *a*. Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; excusable; venial.—*Pardonableness*, *par'dn-a-ble-ness*, *n*. The quality of being pardonable.—*Pardonably*, *par'dn-a-ble-ly*, *adv*. In a manner admitting of pardon; excusably.—*Pardoner*, *par'dn-er*, *n*. One who pardons; one licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.

Paré, *par*, *v*.f.—*paré*, *par'ing*. [Fr. *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, from *L. parare*, to prepare, seen in a number of words, as *parade*, *parry*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, &c.] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to trim by shaving the surface; to diminish by little and little.—*Parer*, *par'er*, *n*. One who or that which pares.—*Par'ing*, *par'ing*, *n*. What is pared off; a piece clipped of a rind.

Parégoric, *par-e-gor'ik*, *n*. [Gr. *parégorikos*, soothing, from *parégoros*, to exhort, console, soothe—*para*, beside, and *agoreos*, to speak in an assembly.] *Med.* Mitigating or assuaging pain.—*Parégoric stixis*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured by aromatics.—*a*. A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Parreira, *par'ri-ra*, *n*. A Portuguese name in Brazil for the roots of certain plants employed in medical practice, as tonics and diuretics.

Parrella, *par'el-la*, *par-el-la*, *n*. [Fr. *parrella*.] The name of lichens that produce archil.

Parumbels, *Parumbels*, *pa-rom'bels*, *pa-rom-b'els*, *n*. [Gr. *para*, beside, *em*, for *em*, in, *bellis*, to throw, *phéris*, a falling.] *Med.* The insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period; an explanatory phrase thrown into a sentence.

Parument, *par'um-ent*, *n*. [Fr. from *parer*, to adorn; *L. parare*, to prepare.] Some article of ornamental furniture or clothes; the outside ashlar or casing of a rubble wall which is tied together by through or bond stones.

Parumbryma, *pa-ren'ki-ma*, *n*. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *umbryma*, an infusion—*em*, in, and *eked*, to pour.] *Med.* The tissue outside the blood-vessels, and derived from the hood; the cellular and fibrous substance of the glands and other solid organs; bot. the pith or pulp of plants; the spongy and cellular tissue.—*Parumbrymatous*, *Parumbrymatous*, *pa-ren'ki-mus*, *a*. Pertaining to or of the nature of parumbryma.

Parasit, *pa-ren'sis*, *n*. [Gr. *parasitês*—*para*, to exhort. *Parasition*; exhortation.—*Parasitic*, *Parasitical*, *paraset'ik*, *par-e-net'ikal*, *a*. *Hortatory*; persuasive.

Parent, *par'ent*, *n*. [*L. parens*, *parentis*, from *pario*, *parere*, to bring forth, to beget; akin to *parire*, to appear (ΑΡΕΙΝ), *parare*, to prepare (ΠΑΡΕΙΝ).] A father or mother; he or she that produces young; used of animals and plants as well as of man; one who or that which produces; cause; source.—*Parentage*, *par'en-taj*, *n*. Extraction; birth; origin; condition with respect to the rank or character of parent.—*Parental*, *pa-ren'tal*, *a*. Pertaining to parents; suited to or characteristic of parents.—*Parentally*, *pa-ren'tal-ly*, *adv*. In a fatherly or parental manner.—*Parenthood*, *par'ent-hud*, *n*. The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent.—*Parenticide*, *pa-ren'ti-sid*, *n*. [*L. parens*, and *ocido*, to kill.] One who kills a parent; the killing of a parent.—*Parentless*, *par'en-tless*, *a*. Deprived of parents.

Parenthesis, *pa-ren'the-sis*, *n*. pl. *Parentheses*, *pa-ren'the-ses*. [Gr. *parenthesis*—*para*, beside, *em* in, and *thesis*, a placing, from *thesis*, to place.] An explanatory or qualifying sentence, or part of a sentence, inserted into the midst of another sentence, without being grammatically connected with it; generally marked off by upright curves (), but frequently by dashes —, and even by commas; *printing*, the parenthetical sign (), including the words inserted.—*Parenthetical*, *parenthetical*, *par-en-thet'ik*, *par-en-thet'ikal*, *a*. Pertaining to a parenthesis; of the nature of a parenthesis; exhibiting parentheticalness.—*Parenthetically*, *par-en-thet'ikal-ly*, *adv*. In the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis.

Parergon, *Parergy*, *par'er-geon*, *par'er-ji*, *n*. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *ergon*, work.] Something done incidentally; something subsidiary; a superfluity; a superfluous detail.

Parésia, *par'e-sis*, *n*. [Gr., from *parémi*, to relax.] *Pathol.* A slight incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

Parésis, *pa-ré'sis*, *n*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of parésis.

Paragaité, *par'ga-it*, *n*. [From the Isle Parvay, in Finland.] Crystallized and granular hornblende of a high lustre and rather dark green colour.

Parget, *par'jet*, *n*. [O. E. *pariet*, O. Fr. *parietis*, from *L. paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Plaster laid on roofs or walls.—*s*.t. To cover with plaster or parget; to ornament with parge work.—*s*.t. To plaster.—*Par'geting*, *par'get-work*, *par'jet-ing*, *par'jet-work*, *n*. Plaster-work; plaster-work with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it, whether inside or outside a house.

Parhelion, *par-hel'ion*, *n*. pl. *Parhelia*, *par-hel'ia*. [Gr. *para*, near, and *helios*, the sun.] A mock sun, having the appearance of the sun itself, sometimes white and sometimes tinted with prismatic colours.—*Parhelic*, *par-hel'ik*, *a*. Relating to parhelia.

Pariah, *par'i-a*, *n*. [A Tamil word.] One of the lowest class of people in Hindu-

stan; hence, one despised and contemned by society, an outcast.

Parian, *par'i-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean Sea.—*Parian marble*, a marble of Paros, chosen by the ancients for their choicest works.—*a*. A fine variety of porcelain or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, &c., are made, resembling Parian marble.

Paridigitate, *par-idij'i-tat*, *a*. [*L. par*, equal, and *digitus*, a finger.] Having an even number of fingers and toes.

Parietal, *par-i-et'al*, *a*. [*L. parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall; *anat.* pertaining to the walls of the cavity of the body, or to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull; bot. growing from the side of another organ.

Paring, *Under Paas*.

Paripinnate, *par-i-pin'at*, *a*. [*L. par*, equal, and *pinnatus*, *pinnate*.] Bot. equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate; said of a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

Parish, *par'ish*, *n*. [Fr. *paroisse*, *L. L. parochia*, from Gr. *parochia*, a parish, a neighbourhood, from *paro*, beside, and *oikos*, a house (whence economy).] The district under the charge of a parson or other person having a cure of souls therein; a subdivision of a county for civil purposes, especially for local government and taxation.—*a*. Belonging to a parish; parochial.—*Parish-clerk*, *n*. A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England.—*Parish-ward*, *parish-ward-er*, *n*. One that belongs to a parish.—*Parish-warden*, *n*. A parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice.—*Parish-register*, *n*. A book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered.

Parisian, *par'i-an*, *a*. Of or pertaining to Paris or its inhabitants.—*a*. A native or resident of Paris.—*Parisienne*, *par'i'sen-en*, *n*. [Fr.] A female native or resident of Paris.

Parisyllabic, *Parisyllabical*, *par'i-sil-lab'ik*, *par'i-sil-lab'i-kal*, *a*. [*L. par*, paria, equal, and *syllaba*, a syllable.] Having equal or like syllables.

Parity, *par'i-ti*, *n*. [Fr. *parité*, *L. paritas*, from *par*, equal. *Paia*.] The condition of being equal or equivalent; like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

Park, *park*, *n*. [Either from Fr. *parcs*, *L. L. parcus*, a park (from *L. parceri*, to spare), or from A. Sax. *pearroc*, a park (whence *peddock*).] A large piece of ground inclosed and set apart for beasts of chase; a considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion-house; a piece of public ground in or near a large town, laid out and kept for the sole purpose of pleasure and recreation; in Scot. any field, as on a farm.—*Park of artillery*, the train of artillery, with ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the space occupied by such a train.—*Park-keeper*, *n*. One who has the custody of a park.

Parlance, *par'lans*, *n*. [O. Fr., from *parlant*, *ppr* of *parler*, to speak. *PARLEY*.] Conversation; talk.

Parley, *par'li*, *v*.f. [Fr. *parler*, to speak. O. Fr. *paroler*, from *L. L. parabolare*, to speak, from *L. parabola*, a comparison, later a word. *PARAALE*.] To confer or speak with a person on some point of mutual concern; especially to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a cessation of arms, &c.—*n*. Mutual discourse or conversation; a conference with an enemy in war.—*To beat or sound n parley*, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Parliament, *par'l-ment*, *n*. [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*, to speak, and *term*, *ment*, as in *complement*, &c. *PARLEY*.] A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation; a supreme national or general council; the grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting

the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.—*Act of Parliament*, statute or law made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual, and the commons in parliament assembled.—*Parliament Act*, the act of a ship when ordered by shift of ballast, &c.—*Parliamentarian*, *par-li-men-tar-i-an*, n. One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.—*Serving the parliament* in opposition to King Charles I.—*Parliamentary*, *par-li-men-tar-i-an*, a. Pertaining to parliament; enacted or done by parliament; according to the rules and usages of parliament, or similar legislative bodies.—*Parliamentary committee*, a committee of members of the House of Peers or House of Commons appointed to inquire into some special matter.—*Parliamentary train*, a train which, by act of parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down) for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a penny a mile.

Parlour, *par-lor*, n. [Fr. *parloir*, from *parler*, to speak. PAALRY.] A room for familiar intercourse; the room commonly used by a family, an ordinary sitting-room; a semi-private apartment in taverns, public-houses, &c.—*Parlour-boarder*, n. A boarder who dines with the family.

Parlous, *par-lus*, n. [For *perilous*.] Dangerous; risky; extreme or shocking (colloq.).

Parmaesan, *par-me-san*, a. Pertaining to Parma; in Italy; name of a delicate sort of cheese made there. Used also as a.

Parasmanian, *par-nas-i-an*, a. Pertaining to *Parasmanis*, the celestiated mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parochial, *pa-ro-ki-al*, a. [L. *parochia*, corruption from *parousia*, a parish. PAANSA.] Belonging to a parish.—*Parochial board*, in Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor.—*Parochial register*. PAANSA-NOZIOYNS.—*Parochialism*, *pa-ro-ki-al-izm*, n. The state of being parochial; narrowness or contractedness of mind resulting from confining one's attention or interest to the affairs of one's parish or neighbourhood.—*Parochialism*, *pa-ro-ki-al-izm*, s.t.—*parochialized*, *parochializing*. To render parochial; to form into parishes.—*Parochially*, *pa-ro-ki-al-ly*, adv. In a parochial manner; in a parish; by parishes.

Parody, *pa-ro-di*, n. [Fr. *parodie*, from Gr. *parodia*—*para*, beside, and *oide*, an ode.] A literary composition in which the form and expression of serious writings are closely imitated, but adapted to a ridiculous subject; or a humorous method of treatment; a burlesque imitation of a serious poem.—s.t.—*parodied*, *parodying*. To turn into a parody; to write a parody upon.—*Parodie*, *Parodical*, *pa-ro-dik*, *pa-ro-dik-al*, a. Pertaining to parody; after the manner of parody.—*Parodist*, *pa-ro-dist*, n. One who writes a parody.

Parole, *pa-rol*, n. [Fr. *parole*, from L.L. *parabola*, a word, a parable. PAARALE.] Word of promise; word of honour; a promise given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or not to bear arms against his captors for a certain period, or the like; *parole*, a sort of counterjail given out every day.

Paronomasia, *Paronomasy*, *par-o-nom-a-si-a*, *par-o-nom-a-si*, n. [Gr.—*para*, beside, and *onomasia*, to name, from *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* A play upon words; a pun.—*Paronomastic*, *Paronomastical*, *pa-ron'-o-mas-tik*, *pa-ron'-o-mas-tik-al*, a. Pertaining to paronomasy.

Paronymy, *pa-ron'-im-i*, n. [Gr. *paronymos*—*para*, beside, and *onymos*, a name, a word.] *Het.* The same or a like sound, but differing in... theography and signification, as *owl*, *awl*; *bell*, *bevel*; having the same derivation, as *wise*, *wisely*, *wisdom*.—*Paronymy*, *par'-o-nim*, n. A paronymous word.—*Paronymy*, *pa-ron'-im-i*, n. The quality of being paronymous.

Parquet, *par-ke*, n. n. *PAR-KE*.

Parrot, *pa-rot*, n. [Gr. *parrotides*—*para*, beside, and *ous*, (ear), the ear.]

Anat. a salivary gland on either side of the face, in front of the ear, and communicating with the mouth by a duct.—*Parotitis*, *pa-rot-i-tis*, n. Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

Paroxysm, *par-ok-sizm*, n. [Gr. *paroxysmos*—*para*, in excess, and *oxys*, to sharpen, from *oxys*, sharp.] A fit or period of great intensity of a disease; a sudden and violent access of feeling (as of rage); convulsion; fit; cool. any sudden and violent effect of natural agency.—*Paroxysmic*, *par-ok-siz-mik*, a. Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm; spasmodic.—*Paroxysmal*, *par-ok-siz-mal*, a. Pertaining to or marked by a paroxysm.—*Paroxysmally*, *par-ok-siz-mal-ly*, adv. In a paroxysmal manner; by paroxysms.

Paroxysms, *pa-rok'-siz-iz*, a. and n. [Gr.] *Gram.* said of a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Parquet, *par-ke*, n. [Fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc*, a park or other inclosure.] That part of the floor in a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.—s.t.—*parquetted*, *parqueting*. To form in parquetry; to ornament with parquetry.—*Parquetry*, *par-ke-tri*, n. [Fr. *parquetrie*.] A species of inlaid wood-work in geometric or other patterns and generally of different colours, principally used for floors.

Par, *par*, n. A small fish now known to be a young salmon at a certain stage.

Parrakeet, *para-ke*, n. [Fr. *parroquet*, *parroquet*, a parrakeet. PAANOR.] The name given to various parrots of the eastern hemisphere, generally of small size and having very long tail-feathers.

Parral, *par-ral*, *paral*, a. [Abbrev. from *paral*.] *Naut.* a band of rope, or now, a ring generally, an iron collar which confines a yard to the mast at the centre.

Parricide, *par-ri-sid*, n. [L. *parricida*, the criminal, *parricidium*, the crime, from *pater*, father, and *ocido*, to kill.] A person who murders his father or mother; the murder of a parent.—*Parricidal*, *par-ri-sid-al*, a. Pertaining to parricide; committing parricide.

Parrot, *pa-rot*, n. [Fro. Fr. *Parrot* or *Parrotte*, personal names from *Pierre*, *Peter* like *Fr. Pierre*, a sparrow, from *Pierre*; comp. Sp. *Perico*, a dim. for *Pedro*, *Peter*, also a small parrot, *perrotto*, a small parrot. Comp. such names as *St. Pierre*, *Jackdaw*, *Robin-redbreast*, &c.] A name common to a family of scansorial or climbing birds, including the parrakeets, macaw, lorries, cockatoos, &c., or restricted to certain members of the family, all of which have hooked and rounded bills and fleshy tongues, some of them having the faculty of imitating the human voice in a high degree.—s.t. To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote.—*Parrot-eal*, n. A name given in Scotland to cannel-coal.—*Parrot-shah*, n. A fish of the wrasse family, remarkable for the beak-like plates into which the teeth of either jaw are united, and for brilliancy of colour.

Parry, *par-i*, s.t.—*parried*, *parrying*. [Fr. *parer*, it. *parera*, to ward off, from L. *parera*, to prepare, keep off. PAAR.] To ward off (a blow, a thrust); to stop or to put off or turn aside; to prevent taking effect.—s.t. To put aside thrusts or strokes; to fence.

Parse, *para*, s.t. [L. *para*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of a speech; to *para*, a word is to tell what part of speech it is. PAAR.] *Gram.* to analyse or describe grammatically; to show the several parts of speech composing (a sentence) and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

Parsee, *par-se*, n. [Per. and Hind. *parsi*, a Persian, a fire-worshipper.] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion in India, originally from Persia.—*Parseeism*, *par-si-izm*, n. The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Parsony, *par'-i-mo-ni*, n. [Fr. *parsonie*, from L. *parsonia*, *parsonia*, from *paros*, parson, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; niggardiness; miserliness.—*Parsonically*, *par-i-mo-ni-us*, a. Exhibiting or characterized by parsony;

niggardly; close-fisted.—*Parsoniously*, *par-i-mo-ni-us-ly*, adv. In a parsonious manner.—*Parsoniousness*, *par-i-mo-ni-us-ness*, n.

Part, *par-tl*, n. [O.E. *perstly*, *perstle*, &c., from Fr. *partir*, from L. *particium*, Gr. *particium*, rock-parallel—*partis*, a rock, and *astimon* (icing), parallel.] A well-known garden vegetable, used for communicating an agreeable flavour to soups, &c.

Participle, *par-ti-sip-ly*, *par-ti-sip-ly*, n. [Corrupted from Fr. *participle*, L. *participium*, a part; from *partium*, a part; from *partium*, a part of two-pronged dibble, and *partium*, L. *partium*, a turnip.] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for its esculent roots.

Partisan, *par-ti-san*, n. [O.Fr. *partisan*, from L.L. *partisanus*, the person of the church, L. *partisanus*, a person.] The priest or incumbent of a parish; one who has the parochial charge or cura of souls; a clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.—*Partisanage*, *par-ti-san-aj*, n. The official dwelling-house of a parish.—*Partisan-bird*. *Pos-an*.

Part, *part*, n. [L. *pars*, *partis*, a part (whence also *participle*, *parce*, *partial*, *partly*, *partner*, *participate*, *apart*, &c.) same root as *perire*, to prepare, *partis*, a portion. PAAR.] Any portion of a thing less than the whole; a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or quantity not separated in fact, but considered as by itself; one of a number of equal portions or quantities that make up a whole; a constituent portion of a whole; a member of a whole; that which falls to each in division; share, portion, lot; concern or interest; six or party (to take one's part); allotted duty; particular office or business (to perform one's part); character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; *mus.* one of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony (the treble, tenor, or bass part); pl. qualities; powers; faculties; often excellent or superior endowments (a man of parts); pl. regions; districts; locality (well-known in these parts).—*For my (his, her, &c.) part*, so far as concerns me (him, her).—*For the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise.—*In part*, in some degree or extent; partly.—*In good part*, favourably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.—*In ill part*, unfavourably; with displeasure.—*Part and parcel*, an essential portion; a part.—*Part of speech*, *gram.* a sort or class of words of a particular character as regards their meaning or relations to other words in a sentence.—s.t. [Fr. *partir*, to part, separate.] To divide; to separate or break into two or more pieces; to distribute; to share; to cease to sunder or go apart; to intervene betwixt; to interpose betwixt; to separate, as combatants; *naut.* to break; to suffer the breaking of (the ship *parted her cables*).—s.t. To become separate or detached; to divide; to move apart; to go away from another or others; to quit each other; to take leave (to part with or from a person); to have a share; to share (O.T.); to break; to be torn asunder (the rope *parted*).—*To part with*, a thing, to let it leave us; to resign it.—adv. *Partly*; in some measure.—*Partible*, *par-ti-bil*, *par-ti-bil*, a. Capable of being parted; divisible.—*Partibility*, *par-ti-bil-i-ti*, *par-ti-bil-i-ti*, n. The quality of being partible.—*Parting*, *par-tin*, n. One that parts.—*Parted*, *par-tid*, p. and a. Divided; separated; broken into divisions.—*Parting*, *par-tin*, p. and n. Serving to part; dividing; separating; given at separation (a *parting kiss*).—n. The act of dividing or separating; a division; a separation; leave-taking; *poet.* a fissure in strata.—*Partly*, *par-tl*, adv. In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly; used in stating particulars that make up a whole.—*Part-seer*, n. A song adapted to be sung in two or more distinct vocal parts; a harmonized or concerted song.

Partake, *par-tak*, s.t.—*partook* (pret.), *partaken* (pp.), *partaking* (ppr.). [Part and take.] To take a part, portion, or share in com-

from night; to vanish; hence, to die; to be spent (as time, life). — To pass by, to move near and beyond a certain person or place. — To pass into, to unite and blend gradually. — To pass on, to continue to go forward; to proceed. — To pass over, to go over; to another side; to cross. — To pass through, to undergo; to experience. — To pass over, to move near and go beyond; to move from side to side of; to live through; to spend (the time, the summer); to let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of; to transcend, to exceed, excel, surpass; to transfer; to make to change hands; to hand over; to send; to circulate; to undergo successfully, as an examination, ordeal, or the like; to obtain the legislative or official sanction of; to be enacted by (the bill has passed the house); to give legal or official sanction to; to enact or ratify; to allow as valid or just; to give forth officially; to pronounce (to pass a sentence of death); to void, as fumes or other matter. — To pass by, to take no notice of; to overlook; to forgive; to neglect; to disregard. — To pass the case over, to glance over rapidly. — To pass off, to impose, by fraud, on the public. — To pass over, to let go by unnoticed; to disregard. — A passage; a way; a difficult or narrow way; a narrow road or defile between two mountains; permission to pass, or to go or come; a ticket of free transit or admission; a thrust or push in fencing; a movement of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist; state or condition of things; an embarrassing situation; the successful or satisfactory standing or going through an examination. — Passable, *pas-si-b'l*, a. Capable of being passed, travelled, traversed, penetrated, &c.; capable of being passed from person to person; current; receivable; tolerable; allowable; admissible; medicere. — Passably, *pas-si-b'l*, adv. Tolerably; moderately. — Pass-book, n. A book in which a shopkeeper makes an entry of the amount on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer; also, a bank-book. — Pass-check, n. A ticket of admission or re-admission to a place of entertainment. — Passer, *pas'er*, n. One that passes; a passer; a passer-by, n. One who goes by or near. — Passing, *pas'ing*, adv. Surpassing; wonderfully; exceedingly (*passing fair, passing strange*). — *pass*, Exceeding; beyond; over. — Passing-bell, n. The bell rung in former times at the time of a person's death, from the belief that bells had the power to terrify evil spirits, or to admonish the living and call for their prayers for the dying. — Passing-note, n. Music, a note introduced between two others to form a transition, but not constituting an essential part of the harmony. — Pass-key, n. A key for opening several locks; a latch-key. — Pass-word, n. A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass. — Passado, *pas'ado*, *pas-sid'*, *pas-sid'*, a. [Fr. *passado*, from *passer*, to pass.] A thrust or push in fencing. — Passage, *pas'ij*, n. [Fr. *passage*, from *passer*, to pass.] The act of passing; transit from one place to another; a going by, through, over, or the like; transit by means of a conveyance; a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship; liberty of coming; access; entry or exit; way by which a person or thing may pass; avenue; way of entrance or exit; a gallery or corridor leading to the various divisions of a building; a part or portion quoted or referred to in a book, poem, &c.; the act of carrying through all the steps necessary to render valid (the passage of a bill or of a law); an encounter (a passage at arms, a *passage of love*). — Birds of passage, birds which migrate with the season from a colder to a warmer or from a warmer to a colder climate. — Passant, *pas'sant* s. [Fr. *passant*, *ppr* of *passer*, to pass.] Her, a term applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk. — Passed, *pas'sed*, a. [Fr.] Past; faded; as applied to persons, past the heyday of life.

Passenger, *pas'en-jer*, n. [O.E. *pasenger*, one who makes a passage; the n being an intrusive element, as in messenger.] One who passes or is on his way; a wayfarer; a traveller; one who travels, for payment, on a railway, steamboat, coach, or other conveyance. — Passenger-pigeon, n. A bird of the pigeon family, which abounds in America to such an extent that they have to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food. — Passenger-ship, n. A ship having accommodation for passengers by sea. — Passenger-train, n. A railway train for the conveyance of passengers. — Passerine, *pas'er-in*, a. [L., *sparrow*, so called because the bulk of them are small birds.] A name given to the extensive order of birds also called insectivores or perchers. — Passerine, *pas'er-in*, a. Pertaining to the order passerina. — A passerine bird. — Passible, *pas-i-b'l*, s. [L. *passibilis*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agency. — Passibility, *pas-i-b'i-li-ti*, *pas-i-b'i-nes*, n. The quality of being passible. — Passin, *pas'in*, adv. [L.] Here and there in some book; in many different places or passages. — Passions, *pas'ion*, s. [L. *passio*, *passionis*, from *patior*, *passus*, to bear, to suffer; allied to *Gr. pathos*, suffering; akin *patient*, *passive*, *compassible*, &c.] The suffering of bodily pain; specifically, the last suffering of the Saviour; a strong feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed, as ambition, avarice, revenge, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, &c.; a strong deep feeling; violent agitation or excitement of mind; violent anger; zeal, ardour, vehemence, desire (a passion for fame); love; ardent affection; amorous desire; a passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling (a passion of tears); a pursuit to which one is devoted. — Passional, *pas'sion-er*, *pas'ion-er*, a. A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. — Passionate, *pas'ion-er*, a. Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion; readily moved to anger; fiery; showing strong emotion; vehement; warm (*passionate affection*). — Passionately, *pas'ion-er-ly*, adv. In a passionate manner; ardently; vehemently; angrily. — Passionateness, *pas'ion-er-ness*, n. The state of being passionate. — Passioned, *pas'ion-er*, a. and s. Having passions; expressing, passion. — Passion-flower, n. A genus of plants with showy flowers, chiefly natives of tropical South America, so called because in the anthers, styles, &c. was seen a resemblance to the symbols of our Lord's passion. — Passionless, *pas'ion-er-less*, a. Void of passion. — Passion-play, n. A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. — Passion-Sunday, The fifth Sunday in Lent. — Passion-week, n. Holy Week, the week before Easter. — Passive, *pas'iv*, a. [L. *passivus*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] Not active; inert; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external objects; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; *gram*, expressive of suffering or being affected by some action; expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling (the *passive voice*, a *passive verb* or *inflection*). — Passively, *pas'iv-ly*, adv. In a passive manner; without action; unresisting. — As a passive verb; in the passive voice. — Passiveness, *pas'iv-ness*, n. Quality of being passive. — Passivity, *pas'iv-i-ty*, n. Passiveness; tendency of a body to continue in a given state till disturbed by another body; *chem*, the condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations. — Passover, *pas'ov-er*, n. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; the sacrifice offered

at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb. — Passport, *pas'port*, n. [Fr. *passport*, a safe-conduct, originally a permission to enter or leave a port.] A paper. — A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority; especially granted to persons travelling in a foreign country; something that enables one to pass with safety or certainty, or to attain any object or reach any end (the favour of the great was his *passport*). — Past, *pas't*, a. [A form of *passed*.] Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future; spent; ended; over; existing no more. — A past or former time or state; a bygone time; a state of matters no longer present. — *gram*, Beyond in time; after; having lost; no longer possessing (past sense of feeling; beyond; out of reach of; out of the scope or influence of (past help); beyond in position; further than. — *By*, Past-master, n. One who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies as Freemasons, &c.; *sp*, one who has experience in his particular craft or business. — Paste, *pas't*, n. [O.Fr. *paste*, Fr. *paté*; from *L. pasta*, *paste*, from *Gr. pasta*, a mass of barley porridge, from *pasao*, to sprinkle.] A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften without liquidifying the mass; a mixture of flour with milk, water, &c., used in cookery, as for pies, pastry, &c.; a kind of cement variously compounded; a composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides, used for making imitation gems; *mineral*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded. — *s.t.*, *paste*, *pasting*. To paste, or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. — Paste-board, n. A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds; *cardboard*. — A made of pasteboard. — Pastry, *pas'tri*, n. Vlands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes the principal ingredient; the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like. — Pastry-cook, n. One whose occupation is to make and sell pastry. — Pastry, *pas'ti*, a. Like paste; of the consistency of paste. — A meat-pie covered with a paste. — Pastel, *pas'tel*, n. [Fr. *pastel*, a pastel, wood, from *L. pastillus*, a little roll.] *P. 711*. A coloured crayon, also the plant wood and the blue dye obtained from it. — Pasture, *pas'tur*, n. [O.Fr. *pastura*, from *pasture*, a shackle for cattle at pasture, from *L. pascu*, *pastum*, to feed.] *PASTUR*. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof; a shackle for horses while pasturing. — Pasture-join, n. The joint in a horse's leg next the foot. — Pastiche, *pas'tich*'-s, n. [It.] A medley; an olio; a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints; a direct copy of the style and manner of some other artist. — Pastil, *pas'til*, *pas'til*, *pas'til*, n. [Fr. *pastille*, *L. pastillus*, a little roll, from *pastu*, *feed*, *pastum*, to feed.] *PASTILL*. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandal-wood, cloves, &c., for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant. — *s.t.*, *pastilled*, *pastilling*. To administer or fumigate with pastil. — Pastime, *pas'tim*, n. [*Pass* and *time*.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement. — Pastor, *pas'tor*, n. [L. *pastor*, a shepherd, from *pascu*, *pastum*, to feed; same root as *W. pasg*, a feeding; *Armer. pasks*, to feed, *Sk. pd*, to guard.] A shepherd; a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation. — Pastoral, *pas'tor-er*, a. [L. *pastoralis*.] Pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural; descriptive of the life of shepherds or of a country life (a *pastoral poem*); relating to the cure of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — Pastoral letter, a letter or circular addressed by a bishop to the clergy and people of his diocese. — Pastoral theology, that part

of theology which treats of the obligations of pastors and their relations towards their flocks.—*a.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; a bucolic poem; a pastoral letter or address; *mus.* a simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style; a symphony whose simple movements are designed to suggest pastoral scenes.—*Pastorale*, *pas-tō-rā'le*, *n.* [*It.*] *Mus.* a pastoral.—*Pastoralism*, *pas'tor-al-izm*, *n.* Pastoral character.—*Pastorally*, *pas'tor-al-ly*, *adv.* In a pastoral or rural manner; in the manner of a pastor.—*Pastoral-staff*, *n.* The official staff of a bishop or abbot with a curved head. *Crozier*.—*Pastorate*, *pas'tor-āt*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; a body of pastors.—*Pastories*, *pas'tor-ies*, *a.* Having no pastor.—*Pastorily*, *pas'tor-ly*, *a.* Becoming or suitable to a pastor.—*Pastorship*, *pas'tor-ship*, *n.* The office of a pastor.

Pasture, *pas'tūr*, *n.* [*O.Fr. pastura* (*Fr. pâture*), from *L. pastura*, from *pasco*, to feed. *PASTOR*.] Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; ground covered with grass for the food of animals; grazing ground.—*v.t.* *pastured*, *pasturing*. To feed on growing grass, or to supply pasture for.—*v.i.* To graze.—*Pasturable*, *pas'tūr-ā-bl*, *a.* Fit for pasture.—*Pasturage*, *pas'tūr-āj*, *n.* [*O.Fr. pasturage*.] The business of feeding or grazing cattle; grazing ground; growing grass on which cattle feed.—*Pasture-land*, *n.* Land appropriated to pasture.—*Pastures*, *pas'tūr-ies*, *a.* Destitute of pasture.

Pasty. Under *PASTRY*.

Pat, *pat*, *v.t.* *patied*, *pat-ing*. [Imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow; comp. *W. fat*, a blow, and *E. tap*. *Patter* is a frequentative from this.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.—*a.* A light quick blow with the fingers or hand; a small lump of butter beat into shape.—*a.* Hitting the mark; apt; fit; conveniently.

Pat, *pat*, *pat*, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick.—*Patness*, *pat-ness*, *n.* The quality of being pat; fitness.

Patagium, *pa-tā'j-um*, *n.* [*L.* the border of a dress.] The flying appendage or expansion of bats, flying-squirrels, &c.

Patamar, *pa'tā-mār*, *n.* A kind of native ressel employed in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon.

Patch, *patch*, *n.* [Connected with *Swiss patches*, to patch, to clap on a piece, *batock*, a patch; also *It. pessa*, a patch, a piece.] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; any similar piece; a small piece of silk formerly stuck on the face by way of adornment; a small piece of ground; a plot.—*v.t.* To mend with patches or pieces; to repair clumsily; to adorn (the face) with a patch or with patches; to make up of pieces and shreds; *fig.* to make hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up* (to patch *up* a quarrel).—*Patcher*, *patch'er*, *n.* One that patches.—*Patchery*, *patch'er-ry*, *n.* Bungling work.—*Patchwork*, *patch'wérk*, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures or colours sewed together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.—*Patchy*, *patch'y*, *a.* Full of patches.

Patchouli, *Patchouly*, *pa-chō'li*, *n.* [*An Indian name*.] A plant of India and China, the leaves of which furnish an odoriferous oil; the perfume itself.

Pate, *pát*, *n.* [Perhaps from *Ir. pata*, *pota*, *Sc. pat*, a pot, the radical meaning being the brain-pan or skull.] The head of a person; the top of the head.—*Pated*, *pat-ed*, *a.* Having a pate: in composition (shallow-pated).

Patella, *pa-tel'la*, *n.* [*L.* dim. of *patra*, a cup, from *pateo*, to lie open. *PATER*.] A small pan, vase, or dish; *anat.* the kneepan.—*Patelliform*, *pa-tel'lif-orm*, *a.* Like the patella; of the form of a saucer.

Patena, *pa'ten*, *n.* [*L. patina*, a pan, from *pateo*, to lie open. *PATER*.] A metallic plate or flat dish; the round metallic plate on which the bread is placed in the sacrifice of the Lord's supper.

Patent, *pa'tent*, *a.* From *L. patens*, *patentis*, *ppr.* of *pateo*, to lie open; same root as *Gr. petanymni*, to spread, *patrona*, a leaf; *akin pan*, *paten*, *patella*.] Open; spreading;

expanded; open to the perusal of all (letters *patent*); secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege; patented (*patent medicines*); manifest to all; evident.—*a.* A privilege from the crown, granted by letters patent; (whence the name) conveying to the individual or individuals specified therein the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period.—*v.t.* To make the subject of a patent; to secure by patent-right.—*Patentable*, *pa'ten-tā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being patented.—*Patentes*, *pa'ten-tē*, *n.* One who holds a patent; one by whom a patent is secured.—*Patent-leather*, *n.* A kind of leather to which a permanent polish is given by a process of japanning.—*Patent-right*, *n.* An exclusive privilege in an invention, &c., granted by patent.—*Patent-rolls*, *n. pl.* The records or registers of patents.

Patera, *pa'ter-ā*, *n.* [*L.* from *pateo*, to be open. *PATER*.] A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices, &c.; an architectural ornament of similar appearance.

Paterfamilias, *pa'ter-fā-mil'ias*, *n.* [*L.* from *pater*, father, and *familia*, a family.] The father or head of a family.

Paternal, *pa'ter-nal*, *a.* [*Fr. paternel*, from *L. paternus*, from *pater*, father (*PATER*); *akin patrie*, *patriarch*, *patrimony*, *patriot*, *patron*, *paterna*.] Pertaining to a father; fatherly; derived from the father; hereditary.—*Paternally*, *pa'ter-nal-ly*, *adv.* In a paternal manner.—*Paternity*, *pa'ter-ni-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. paternité*.] Fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring; derivation from a father (the child's *paternity*); hence origin; authorship.

Paternoster, *pa'ter-nō-ster*, *n.* [*L.* our Father, the two first words of the Lord's prayer in Latin.] The Lord's prayer; every tenth large bead in a rosary; the rosary itself.

Path, *path*, *n. pl.* *Paths*, *páthz*. [*A. Sax. path* = *D.* and *L. G. pad*, *G. pfađ*, a path; perhaps from *Gr. pátos*, a trodden way, *patos*, to walk.] A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; a way or route in general; the way or course which an animal or any object follows in the air; in water, or in space; *fig.* course of life; course of conduct or procedure.—*Pathless*, *path'les*, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden.—*Pathway*, *path'wā*, *n.* A path; a narrow way to be passed on foot; a way; a course of life.

Pathan, *pa'thān*, *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan; an Afghan.

Pathetic. Under *PATHOS*.

Pathogeny, *pa-thōj-ē-ni*, *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, suffering, and *gēn*, to produce.] The doctrine or science of the generation and development of disease.—*Pathogenetic*, *Pathogenic*, *pa-thōj-ē-net'ik*, *pa-thō-jen'ik*, *a.* Relating to pathogeny; generating disease.—*Pathognomic*, *pa-thōj-ō-nōm'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. pathos*, suffering, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows, from *gnōskō*, to know.] *Med.* distinctive or characteristic of a disease; indicating a particular disease.—*Pathognomic*, *pa-thōj-ō-nōm'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to pathogeny.—*Pathognomy*, *pa-thōj-ō-nō-mi*, *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, passion, and *gnōmē*, signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Pathology, *pa-thol'ō-jī*, *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms.—*Pathologic*, *Pathological*, *pa-thōj-ō-lōj'ik*, *pa-thō-lōj'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.—*Pathologically*, *pa-thōj-ō-lōj'ikal-ly*, *adv.* In a pathologic manner.—*Pathologist*, *pa-thōj-ō-jist*, *n.* One versed in the nature of diseases.

Pathos, *páthos*, *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, passion, suffering, from stem of *pathein*, to suffer; same root as in *patient*, *passion*.] That quality, attribute, or element which awakens such tender emotions as pity, compassion, or sympathy; the quality that touches the heart; expression of strong or deep feeling; touching or affecting influ-

ence.—*Pathetic*, *pa-thet'ik*, *a.* [*L. patheticus*, *Gr. pathētikos*.] Full of pathos; moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, or other tender emotion; affecting.—*Pathetically*, *pa-thet'ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a pathetic manner; affectingly.—*Patheticallyness*, *pa-thet'ik-al-ness*, *n.*

Patience, *pa'shens*, *n.* [*Fr. patience*, from *L. patientia*, from *patiens*, *patient*, *PASSION*.] The quality of being patient; the power or capacity of physical endurance; the character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, protraction, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; calmness; composure; quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; forbearance; long-suffering; constancy in labour or exertion; perseverance.—*Patience*, *pa'shēnt*, *n.* [*L. patientia*, *patientia*.] Physically able to support pain; proof against (*patient*) of labour or pain, heat or cold; bearing pain or trial without murmuring; sustaining afflictions with fortitude, calmness, or submission; waiting with calmness; not hasty; long-suffering; persevering; calmly diligent.—*n.* One who or that which is passively affected; a sufferer from an ailment; a person who is under medical treatment.—*Patiently*, *pa'shēnt-ly*, *adv.* In a patient manner; with patience; submissively; uncomplainingly.

Patina, *pa'ti-nā*. Same as *PATER*.

Patina, *pa'ti-nā*, *n.* [*L. patina*, a dish, a kind of cake, from *pateo*, to be open. *PATER*, *PAN*.] The fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils; a bowl of metal or earthenware.—*Patina*, *pa'tin*, *n.* A paten; a metal plate. [*Shak*.]

Patios, *pa'ti-ōz*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A dialect peculiar to the poor or uneducated classes; a rustic or provincial form of speech.

Patrial, *pa'tri-al*, *n.* and *a.* [*L. patria*, belonging to a country, from *patria*, *PATRIOT*.] Gram. applied to words derived from the name of a country.

Patriarch, *pa'tri-ark*, *n.* [*L. patriarcha*, from *Gr. patriarchēs*—*patria*, a family, from *pater*, father, and *archē*, rule. *PATER*.] The father and ruler of a family; generally applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; hence, an aged venerable man; in the *Greek Church*, a dignitary superior to an archbishop.—*Patriarchal*, *Patriarchic*, *pa'tri-ark'al*, *pa'tri-ark'lik*, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; subject to a patriarch.—*Patriarchate*, *pa'tri-ark-kāt*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.—*Patriarchism*, *pa'tri-ark-izm*, *n.* Government by a patriarch.—*Patriarchship*, *Patriarchy*, *pa'tri-ark-ship*, *pa'tri-ark'ish*, *n.* A patriarchate.

Patriarian, *pa'tri-ā-ri-an*, *a.* [*Fr. patrien*, from *L. patricius*, pertaining to the patres, senators or patricians, from *pater*, father. *PATER*.] Pertaining to the senatorial order in ancient Rome; hence, of noble birth; not plebeian.—*a.* A person of patrician or noble birth; a nobleman.—*Patriate*, *pa-tri-āt*, *n.* The aristocracy collectively.

Patricide, *pa'tri-sid*, *n.* [*L. pater*, *patris*, father, and *caedo*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father; parricide.—*Fatricidal*, *pa-tri-sid'al*, *a.* Relating to patricide; parricidal.

Patrimony, *pa'tri-mō-ni*, *n.* [*L. patrimonium*, from *pater*, *patris*, father. *PATER*.] A right or estate inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage; a church estate or revenue.—*Patrimonial*, *pa-tri-mō-ni-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.—*Patrimonially*, *pa-tri-mō-ni-al-ly*, *adv.* By way of patrimony or inheritance.

Patriot, *pa'tri-ōt*, *n.* [*Fr. patriote*, from *L. patrie*, one's native country, from *pater*, father. *PATER*.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.—*a.* Patriotic.—*Patriotic*, *pa'tri-ōtik*, *a.* Having the feelings of a patriot; inspired by the love of one's country; directed by zeal for the public safety and welfare.—*Patriotically*, *pa'tri-ōtik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a patriotic man-

pays the officers and men.—**Payment**, *n.* The act of paying; the discharge of a debt; the thing given in discharge of a debt; recompense; requital; reward.—**Paynim**, *n.* [O. Fr. *paenime*, *paenime*, *paenim*, from *paen*, *L. paenitus*, a pagan; *paenim* is thus a form of *paenim* PAOAN.] A pagan; a heathen.

Pea, *pe*, *n.* [O. E. *pece*, *pece*, a *pea*, pl. *peases*, *peases*, A. Sax. *pias*, from *L. pisum*, Gr. *pisos*, a *pea*. *Pea* is a false form, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural. In the plural we always write *peas* for the individual seeds, but often *peas* for an indefinite quantity (this form being the old singular; three or four *peas*, a bushel of *pease* (or *peas*).] A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, one of the most valuable of vegetables, cultivated in the garden and in the field; one of the seeds of the plant.—**Pea-nut**, *n.* The ground-nut. **ARACUS**.—**Pea-ore**, *n.* An ore of iron occurring in spherical grains of the size of a pea.—**Pea-pod**, *n.* The pod or shell of a pea.—**Pea-rifle**, *n.* A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea.—**Pease-meal**, *pe' mel*, *n.* Meal or flour from peas.—**Pease-pudding**, *n.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.—**Pea-soup**, *Pease-soup*, *n.* Soup made from peas.—**Pea-stone**, *n.* Pissolite.

Peace, *pe's*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from *L. pax*, *pacis*, peace—root *pac*, seen in *pacifer*, to agree (whence *pacif*); of same origin are *pay*, *appease*.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm, quietness, repose; especially freedom from war; a cessation of hostilities; absence of strife; tranquillity of mind; quiet of conscience; harmony; concord; public tranquillity.—**At peace**, in a peaceful state.—**Breach of the peace**, a violation of the public tranquillity by riotous or other conduct.—**To hold one's peace**, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.—**To make a person's peace**, with another, to reconcile the other to him.—**Peace establishment**, the reduced number of effective men in the army during time of peace.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission appointing justices of the peace, and by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit.—**Justices of the peace**. **JURIS**.—**Peaceable**, *pe's-a-bl*, *a.* Tranquil; peaceful; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome.—**Peaceably** usually refers to the character and disposition of men; *pacifice* to designs and intentions; while *peaceful* refers to the state or condition of men or things.—**Peaceableness**, *pe's-a-bl-nes*, *a.* The state or quality of being peaceable.—**Peaceably**, *pe's-a-bl*, *adv.* In a peaceable manner.—**Peace-breaker**, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.—**Peaceful**, *pe's-ful*, *a.* Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; tranquil; quiet; removed from noise or tumult; *pacifice*.—**Peacefully**, *pe's-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; tranquilly.—**Peacefulness**, *pe's-ful-nes*, *a.* The state or quality of being peaceful.—**Peacemaker**, *pe's-ma-ker*, *n.* One who reconciles parties at variance.—**Peace-offering**, *n.* Something offered to an offended person to procure peace; among the Jews, an offering to God for atonement and reconciliation.—**Peace-officer**, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

Peach, *pech*, *n.* [Fr. *peche*, It. *pecca*, *persica*, from *L. persica*, *Persicum* (*malum*), the Persian apple.] A fruit-tree of many varieties, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia; the fruit of the tree, a fleshy fruit of some size containing a stone.—**Peach-colour**, *n.* The pale red colour of the peach blossom.—**Peach-coloured**, *a.* Of the colour of a peach blossom.—**Peach-down**, *n.* The soft down of a peach skin.—**Peach-wood**, *n.* A sort of dye-wood yielding a peachy colour.—**Peachy**, *pech'i*, *a.* Resembling peaches; peach-coloured.

Peach, *pech*, *v.i.* [Abbrev. of *trepanch*.] To betray one's accomplice; to turn informer. [Low.]

Peacock, *pe'kok*, *n.* [*Pea*—A. Sax. *pawo*, from *L. pavus*, a peacock, the name being perhaps from the bird's cry.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird remarkable for

the beauty of its plumage, properly the male of the species, the female being, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*.—**Pea-chick**, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.—**Peacock-fish**, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, showing brilliant green, yellow, and red hues.—**Pea-fowl**, *n.* The peacock or peahen.—**Peahen**, *pe'hen*, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.

Pea-jacket, *pe'jak-et*, *n.* [*Pea* is from D. and I. G. *pege*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket; akin to Goth. *paida*, a garment.] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

Peak, *pek*, *n.* [Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *pique*, a pike, from Armor. *pic*, W. *pic*, a point, a pike, a beak; akin *beak*, *pike*, *pick*, *peck*.] The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; a projecting point; a projecting portion on a head-covering (the peak of a cap); *naut.* the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.—**Peaked**, *pekt*, *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.—**Peaky**, *pek'i*, *a.* Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak.

Peak, *pek*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from *peak*, *n.*, from the abraded features of sickly persons.] To look sickly or thin; to be or become emaciated.—**Peakish**, *pek'ish*, *a.* Of a thin and sickly cast of face.

Peal, *pel*, *n.* [A mutilated form of *appeal*.] A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c.; a set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such bells.—**To utter or give out a peal**,—**v.t.** To cause to ring or sound; to utter loudly and sonorously.

PEAR.

Pear, *par*, *n.* [A. Sax. *peru*, Fr. *poire*, from *L. pirum*, a pear.] A well-known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia; the fruit of the tree.—**Alligator pear**, *Avocado*.—**Anchovy pear**, *ANCHOVY*, part-form.—**Pear-shaped**.—**Pear-shaped**, *a.* Shaped like a pear, or somewhat like an egg.

Pearl, *peri*, *n.* [Fr. *perle*, from *L. L. perula*, *perla*, a pearl, either for *pirula*, from *L. pirum*, a pear, or for *pitula*, a pill, a globe.] A silvery or bluish-white, hard, smooth, lustrous body, of a roundish, oval, or pear-shaped form, produced by certain molluscs as the result of some abnormal or morbid process; poetically, something round and clear, as a drop of dew; a white speck or film growing on the eye; a diamond and brilliant; the smallest except valuable; what is choicest.—**Best**.—**To relate to, made of pearl**.—**v.t.** To set or adorn with pearls.—**Pearlaceous**, *pe'ri-shus*, *a.* Resembling pearl or mother of pearl; of a pearly appearance.—**Pearlash**, *pe'ri-lash*, *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash.—**Pearl-barley**, *n.* The seed of barley ground into small round grains.—**Pearl-diver**, *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.—**Pearled**, *perid*, *a.* Set or adorned with pearls.—**Pearl-edge**, *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging for lace.—**Pearl-eye**, *n.* A white speck or film on the eye.—**Pearl-fishery**, *n.* A place where pearl-oysters are caught.—**Pearl-fishing**, *n.* The occupation of diving for or otherwise catching pearl-oysters.—**Pearliness**, *pe'ri-nes*, *n.* The state of being pearly.—**Pearl-mussel**, *n.* A fresh-water mussel which yields pearls.—**Pearl-nautilus**, *n.* The true nautilus as distinguished from the argonaut or paper-nautilus.—**Pearl-oyster**, *n.* A mollusc that yields pearls.—**Pearl-powder**, *n.* A sort of powder from bismuth, used as a cosmetic.—**Pearl-sago**, *n.* Sago in grains of the size of small pearls.—**Pearl-spar**, *n.* A variety of dolomite.—**Pearl-stone**, *n.* A kind of vitreous trachyte or lava.—**Pearl-white**, *n.* Pearl-powder.—**Pearly**, *pe'ri-l*, *a.* Containing pearls; resembling pearls; nacreous.

Peasant, *per'ant*, *n.* [O. Fr. *peasant* (Fr. *peysant*, from *paie*, *peys*, *L. pagus*, a district of country (with *afix* as in *tyrant*). **PAOAN**, **PAZ** (boy).] A rustic or countryman; one occupied in rural labour.—**a.** Rustic; rural.—**Peasantry**, *per'ant-ri*,

n. Peasants collectively; the body of country people.

Pease, *pe's*, *n.* Under **Pea**.

Peat, *pet*, *n.* [For *beat*, *bete*, from old *bete*, to mend a fire; A. Sax. *betan*, to make better; *an better*, *boot*.] A kind of turf used as fuel; the natural accumulation of vegetable matter, more or less decomposed, in hollows or less cut in a state of cultivation; a small block of peat cut and dried for fuel.—**Peat-bog**, *n.* A bog or marsh containing peat.—**Peat-moss**, *n.* A moss producing peat.—**Peat-soil**, *n.* A soil mixed with peat.—**Peaty**, *pet'i*, *a.* Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

Pebs, *pe's*, *n.* A species of armadillo.

Pebble, *pebli*, *n.* [A. Sax. *papulstein*, lit. pebble-stone; etym. unknown.] A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a lapidary name for agate; an optician's name for transparent colourless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.—**Pebbled**, *pebli'd*, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.—**Pebbly**, *pebli*, *a.* Full of pebbles.

Pébrine, *pe-brén*, *n.* [Fr.] A very destructive epizootic disease among silkworms.

Pecan, *pe-can*, *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*.] A species of hickory and its fruit.

PECCARY.

Peccable, *pek'a-bl*, *a.* [L. *peccabilis*, *peccabile*, from *L. pecco*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.—**Peccability**, *pek-a-bl'i-ti*, *n.* State of being peccable.—**Peccadillo**, *pek-a-dil'u*, *n.* [Sp. *pecañillo*, dim. of *peccado*, *L. peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.—**Peccancy**, *pek-an-si*, *n.* State or quality of being peccant.—**Peccant**, *pek-an't*, *a.* [L. *peccans*, *peccantis*, pp. of *pecco*.] Inning; criminal; morbid; corrupt (peccant humours).—**Peccantly**, *pek-an't-ly*, *adv.*

Peccary, *pek'a-ri*, *n.* (South American name.) A *pacydermatous* quadruped of America, representing the swine of the Old World, to which it is allied.

Peccavi, *pek-k'a-vi*. [L. I have sinned, from *pecco*, to sin.] A word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.

Peckblend, *pech-blend*, *n.* [G. *peck*, *pech*.] **PITCH**.

Peck, *pek*, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *peck*; but comp. Fr. *picotin*, a peck; L. L. *picotus*, a liquid measure.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts.

Peck, *pek*, *v.t.* [A slightly different form of *pick*.] To strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument (to *peck a hole*).—**v.t.** To make strokes with a beak, or a pointed instrument.—**To peck at**, to strike at with the beak; to attack with petty criticism.—**Pecker**, *pek'er*, *n.* One who or that which pecks.—**Peckish**, *pek'ish*, *a.* Inclined to eat; somewhat hungry. [Colloq.]

Pecten, *pek'ten*, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, from *pecco*, *pezwom*, to comb; root *pek*, also in Gr. *peko*, to comb.] A genus of marine bivalves having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows.

Pectic, *pek'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *pektikos*, curdling, from *pegein*, to fix.] Having the property of forming a jelly; said of an acid found in fruits.—**Pectin**, *pek'tin*, *n.* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.—**Pectinaceous**, *pek'ti-nashus*, *a.* Having the character of pectin.—**Pectose**, *pek'tos*, *a.* A substance contained in fleshy fruits which certain agents change into pectin.—**Pectous**, *pek'tus*, *a.* Pertaining to pectin.

Pectinal, *pek'ti-nal*, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.—**Pectinaceous**, **Pectinated**, *pek'ti-nat*, *pek'ti-nat-ed*, *a.* [L. *pectinatus*.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb; serrated.—**Pectinately**, *pek'ti-nat-ly*, *adv.* Like the teeth of a comb.—**Pectination**, *pek'ti-nat-shon*, *n.* The state of being pectinated; what is pectinated.—**Pectinibranchiate**, *pek'ti-n'hrang'ki-at*, *a.* and *n.* Having pectinated gills, as certain molluscs; an

animal of this kind. — **Pectiniform**, *pek-tin'-form, a.* Resembling comb form. **Pectoral**, *pek'to-ral, a.* [*L. pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast. — **Pectoral fins**, the two fore fins of a fish, situated near the gills. — **A** covering or protection for the breast; a breastplate; the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for complaints of the chest; a pectoral fin. — **Pectoriloquism**, *pek-to-ri'f-ik-wiz-um, n.* [*L. pectus*, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking from the chest. — **Pectoriloquy**, *pek-to-ri'f-ik-wi, n.* A phrase of disease in which the patient's voice seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed, as in consumptive persons.

Pectose, *pek'to-s, a.* Under **Pectic**. **Peculate**, *pek'ü-lat, v. t.* — **peculated**, *pecu-lat-ing, n.* [*L. peculor*, *peculatus*, to steal, from *pecum*, private property, from *pecu*, cattle, in which wealth originally consisted; cogn. *E. fee*.] **Peculiar**, *pek'yü-ri-är, a.* [*L. peculiaris*, from *pecum*, private property, from *pecu*, not common to one's care; to embellish. — **Peculation**, *pek-ü-lei'shon, n.* The act of peculating; embellishment. — **Peculator**, *pek'ü-lät-er, n.* One who peculates.

Peculiar, *pek'yü-ri-är, a.* [*L. peculiaris*, one's own, peculiar, extraordinary, from *pecum*, one's own property. **PECCATE.**] One's own; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; specially belonging (*peculiar* to that part of the country); singular; striking; unusual; eccentric. — **A** particular parish or church which has ecclesiastical jurisdiction within itself. — **Peculiarly**, *pek'yü-ri-är-i, ad.* The quality of being peculiar; that which is peculiar to a person or thing; a special characteristic or feature. — **Peculiarities**, *pek'yü-ri-är-i, v. t.* — **peculiarized**, *pek'yü-ri-är-iz, v. t.* — **peculiarizing**, *pek'yü-ri-är-iz-ing, n.* To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate. — **Peculiarly**, *pek'yü-ri-är-i, ad.* In a peculiar manner; especially; in a manner not common to others. — **Peculiarity**, *pek'yü-ri-är-nes, n.*

Pecuniary, *pek'yü-ni-är-i, a.* [*Fr. pecuniare*, *L. pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecu*, cattle. **PECCULATE.**] Relating to or connected with money; consisting of money. — **Pecuniarily**, *pek'yü-ni-är-i-i, ad.* In a pecuniary manner.

Pedagogue, *ped'a-gog, n.* [*Gr. paidagogos* — *paidos*, a child, and *agog*, to lead.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster; now generally by way of contempt. — **Pedagogic**, *ped-a-gog-ik, ped-a-gog-i-kal, a.* Resembling or belonging to a pedagogue. — **Pedagogics**, *ped-a-gog-ik-s, n.* The science or art of teaching. — **Pedagogism**, *ped-a-gog-izm, n.* The business or manners of a pedagogue. — **Pedagogy**, *ped-a-gog-i, n.* The art or office of a pedagogue.

Pedal, *ped'al, a.* [*L. pedalis*, belonging to the foot, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *biped*, *quadruped*, *centipede*, *expedite*, *impede*, *dispatch*, &c. **FOOT.**] Pertaining to a pedal (*pedal* digital); *mus. relating to a pedal*. — **A** lever to be pressed down by the foot; a sort of treadle; a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet, as in the piano for strengthening or softening the sound; on the organ for opening additional sets of pipes; on the harmonium for working the bellows, &c. — **Pedal-bass**, *n. Mus.* ORGAN-POINT. — **Pedal-note**, *n. Mus.* a holding-note, generally the dominant.

Pedant, *ped'ant, a.* [*Fr. pédant*, *It. Sp. and Pg. pedante*, for *pedagogus*, from *L. pedagogus*, *pedagogus*, *ppr. of pedagogue*, to educate. **PANAGOCUS.**] A person who makes a vain display of his learning, or who prides himself on his book-learning but is devoid of taste; one devoted to a system of rules. — **Pedantic**, *ped-an-tik, ped-an'ti-kal, a.* Pertaining to a pedant or to pedantry. — **Pedantically**, *ped-an'ti-kal-i, ad.* In a pedantic manner. — **Pedantry**, *ped'an-tri, n.* The manners or character of a pedant; ostentation or boastful display of learning; obstinate adherence to rules or established forms.

Pedate, *ped'ät, a.* [*L. pedatus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. **PANAL.**] Having divisions like toes; divided into distinct lobes; *bot.* applied to certain palmate leaves. — **Pe-**

datidä, *pe-dat'i-dä, a.* [*L. fendo*, *ädi*, to divide. **Bot.** divided in a pedate manner. **Peddle**, *ped'l, v. t.* — **peddled**, *ped-dling, n.* [*From Prov. E. ped or pedd*, a wicker basket, a pannier, skin to ped. Hence *pedlar*.] To travel about the country and retail small wares; to go about as a pedlar; to be engaged in a small business; to trifle. — **v. t.** To sell or retail in small quantities while travelling about. — **Peddler**, *ped'ler, n.* One who peddles. **PEDLAR**.

Pedestal, *ped'es-tal, n.* [*Sp. pedestäl*, *Fr. piédestal*, *It. piedestallo*, from *L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *st. and E. stall*.] A basement or support for a column, a statue, a vase, &c.

Pedestrian, *pe-des-tri-an, a.* [*L. pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. **PANAL.**] Going on foot; performed on foot; walking. — **One** that walks or journeys on foot; a remarkable walker. — **Pedestrianism**, *pe-des-tri-an-izm, n.* The practice of walking; the art of a professional walker.

Pedical, *ped'i-sel, n.* [*From pedicellus*, a form equivalent to *L. pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. **PANAL.**] **Bot.** the stalk that supports a single flower, leaf, &c.; any short small footstalk; *soot.* a foot-stalk by which certain animals of the lower orders, as sphyrtzes, &c., are attached. — **Pedicellate**, *ped'i-sel-ät, a.* Having a pedicel. — **Pedicle**, *ped'i-ki, n.* **PANAL.**

Pedicular, *pedi-kul-är, n.* [*L. pediculus*, a. [*L. pediculus*, a louse.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

Pedigerous, *pe-di-ger-us, a.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *gero*, to bear.] Having feet or legs; furnished with foot-like organs.

Pedigre, *ped'i-ger, n.* [*Perhaps from Fr. par degrés*, by degrees or steps.] A line of ancestors; lineage; a genealogy; a genealogical or family tree.

Pedimanous, *pe-dim'a-nus, a.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand.] Having the foot hand-shaped, as *knives*.

Pediment, *ped'i-ment, n.* [*From L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Arch the low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, surrounded with a cornice, and often ornamented with sculptures; a small gable or triangular decoration like a gable over a window, a door, &c. — **Pedimental**, *ped'i-ment-äl, a.* Relating to a pediment.

Pedlar, *ped'lar, n.* [*Properly pedler*, from *peddis*.] A petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman. — **Fedlary**, *Fedlery*, *ped'ler-i, n.* A pedlar's wares; the employment of a pedlar.

Pedobaptism, *pe-do-bap-tizm, n.* **PEDOBAPTIST**.

Pedometer, *pe-dom-et-er, n.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] An instrument (often resembling a watch) by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance thus ascertained. — **Pedometric**, *pedo-met-ri-kal, a.* Pertaining to a pedometer.

Pedomotive, *pe-do-mö-tiv, a.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and *E. motive*.] Moved or worked by the foot or the feet.

Peduncle, *pe-dung-kel, n.* [*From L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot. **Bot.** the stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, i. e. the flower and fruit; *soot.* the stem or stalk by which certain brachiopods, &c., are attached. — **Peduncular**, *pe-dung-kü-ler, a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle. — **Pedunculate**, *pedung-kü-ler-ät, ped-dung'kü-ler-ät, a.* Having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

Peel, *pel, v. t.* [*W. päil*, a tower, a fortress.] A name of certain strong square towers or strongholds common on the Scottish borders.

Peel, *pel, v. t.* [*O. Fr. peeler* (*Fr. pelier*), to peel, from *L. pellicia*, the skin (cogn. with *E. fell*, a skin), whence also *pellicle*, *peltry*, *peluses*, &c.] To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to decorticate; to strip (bark) from the surface. — **v. t.** To lose the skin or rind; to fall off (as bark or skin). — **A** The skin or rind of anything. — **Peeler**, *pel'er, n.* One that peels.

Peel, *pel, n.* [*Fr. pälla*, from *L. pala*, a spade.] A wooden shovel used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

Peep, *pep, v. i.* [*Imitative of sound*, like *It. and G. pippe*, *Dan. pippe*, *L. pipio*, *Gr. pipipio*, to chirp; the other meaning is supposed to have been suggested from the chicken's peep or chirp, closely accompanying its peeping from the shell.] To cry, as chickens; to cheep; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly. — **A** The cry of a chicken; a sly look, or a look through a crevice. — **Peep of day**, the dawn or daybreak. — **Peeper**, *pep'er, n.* One that peeps. — **Peep-hole**, *Peep-ing-hole, n.* A hole through which one may peep without being discovered. — **Peep-show**, *n.* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

Peer, *per, n.* [*Lit.* an equal; *O. Fr. peer*, *per*, *par* (*Fr. pair*), from *L. par*, equal **PANAL.**] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like; an equal; a match; a companion; an associate; a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquess, earl, viscount, baron); a nobleman; — **House of Peers**, the House of Lords. — **Peerage**, *per's, n.* The rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers. — **Peers**, *per's, n.* The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. — **Peerless**, *per's, a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal. — **Peerlessly**, *per's-ly, adv.* In a peerless manner. — **Peerlessness**, *per's-nes, adv.*

Peer, *per, v. t.* [*O. Fr. peere*, *parere*, from *L. parere*, to appear; same as *pear* in *appear*; or from *L. G. parere*, to peer.] To come just in sight; to appear (*Shak*); to look narrowly; to pry; to peep.

Peevish, *pe'vish, a.* [*Comp. Dan. pive*, to cry like a child; *Sc. pee*, *pyow*, a sound of complaint.] Apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; fretful; querulous; self-willed; froward. — **Peevishly**, *pe'vish-ly, adv.* In a peevish manner. — **Peevishness**, *pe'vish-nes, n.* The state or quality of being peevish; fretfulness.

Peewit, *pe'wit, n.* [*From its cry*] The laughing.

Peg, *peg, n.* [*Comp. Dan. pig*, a spike; *W. pig*, something sharp; allied probably to *E. peak*, *pick*.] A wooden pin used in fastening things, as a mark, or otherwise; one of the pins on a musical instrument for stretching the strings; a pin on which to hang anything. — **To take one down a peg**, to humiliate him. — **v. t.** — **pegged**, *peg-ging, n.* To put pegs into for fastening, &c.; to fasten on the sole of (a shoe) with pegs; to mark off by pegs. — **v. t.** To work diligently; generally followed by *away* or *on*. (*Colloq.*) — **Pegs**, *peg'er, n.* One that pegs. — **Peg-top**, *n.* A child's toy, a variety of top made to spin by a string.

Pegasus, *peg'a-sus, n.* The winged horse of Greek mythology, often regarded as the horse of the Muses, and hence connected with poets and poetry. — **Pegasus**, *peg'a-sc-an, a.* Pertaining to Pegasus; poetical. **Pelameter**, *pe-lam-et-er, n.* [*Gr. peltra*, a trial, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the resistance which the surfaces of roads offer to wheeled carriages, &c. — **Pelastick**, *pe-las'tik, a.* [*Gr. pelastikos*.] Making trial; tentative. **Pelasticks**, *pe-las'tik-s, n.* [*L. pelor*, worse.] Conveying a depreciatory meaning. — **A** word conveying such a meaning (*pedastor* is a *pejorative* of *poet*).

Pekán, *pek'an, n.* A species of North American marten.

Pekoa, *pek'ö, n.* (Chinese, lit. white down.) A fine black tea.

Pelagian, *pe-la'ji-an, n.* A follower of Pelagius, a British monk of the fourth century, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works. — **A** Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrine. — **Pelagianism**, *pe-la'ji-an-izm, n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pelagic, *pe-la'jik, a.* [*Gr. pelagos*, the ocean.] Belonging to the ocean; inhabiting the open ocean.

Pelargonium, *pel-ar-gö-ni-um, n.* [*From*

Gr. pelargos, a stork—from the shape of the capsule.) Stork-bill, an extensive genus of highly ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums*. **GERANIUM.**
Pelagian, pel-a'sh'yan, pel-as'h'ik, a. Pertaining to the Pelagians or Pelagii, prehistoric inhabitants of Greece, &c. — *Pelagic architecture*, the building.
CYCLOPEAN.
Pelican, pel'ikan, n. **PELICAN.**
Pelerina, pel'er-in, n. [Fr. from *pelerin*, a pilgrim. **PELÉRIAN.**] A lady's long cape or fur-tippet.
Pelf, pelf, n. [O. Fr. *pelvre*, spoil, booty, from *L. pilars*, to rob, and *facere*, to make. **PILVER.**] Money; riches; filthy lucre: a contemptuous term.
Pelican, pel'ikan, n. [From *L. pelicanus*, Gr. *pelekanos*, a pelican, from *pelekys*, a hatchet—from shape of bill.] A web-footed bird, larger than the swan, with a very large bill, and beneath the under mandible a huge pouch for holding fish.
Pellican, pel'is, n. [Fr. *pelisse*, from *L. pellicanus*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin. **PELLER, v.t.**] Originally a garment lined or trimmed with fur; now a robe of silk or other material worn by ladies.
Pell, pel, n. [L. *pellis*, a skin. **PELL, v.t.**] A skin or hide; a roll of parchment.
Pellagra, pel'agra, n. [It. *pellagra*, L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure.] A disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese.—**Pellagra**, pel-ag'ra, n. One afflicted with pellagra.
Pellet, pel'et, n. [Fr. *pelote*, from *L. L. pila*, a ball, *pila*, a ball, *pelota*, dim. of *L. pila*, a ball. **PILLOTA**, *pelota*, dim. of *L. pila*, a ball. **PILLOTA**, a little ball; one of the globules of small shot.—**v.t.** To form into pellets.
Pelleted, pel'et-ed, p. and a. Consisting of pellets; made of pellets.
Pellicle, pel'ikl, n. [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin. **PELL, v.t.**] A thin skin or film on a surface;—the outer cuticular covering of plants.—**Pellicular**, pel-ik'ul-er, a. Pertaining to a pellicle; constituted by a pellicle or pellicles.
Pellitory, pel'i-to-ri, n. [A corruption of *L. parietaria*, lit. the wall plant, from; *aries*, *parietis*, a wall.] A name of several British plants.
Pell-mell, pel'mel, adv. [Fr. *pelle-melle*, from *pelle* (*L. pala*), a shovel, and *meler*, to mix (**MAN, v.**)] With confused violence; in a disorderly body; in utter confusion.
Pellucid, pel-lu'sid, a. [L. *pellucidus*—*pel*, for *per*, through, and *lucidus*, bright. **LUCID.**] Transparent; admitting the passage of light transparently; not opaque.—**Pellucidity**, *pellucidness*, pel-lu'sid-i-ty, pel-lu'sid-nes, n. The state or quality of being pellucid.—**Pellucidly**, pel-lu'sid-li, adv. In a pellucid manner.
Peloponnesian, pel'op-on-nes'i-an, a. Belonging to *Peloponnesus*, or the southern peninsula of Greece.
Peloria, pel'or'i-a, n. [Gr. *pelor*, a monster.] Bot. regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers.—**Peloric**, pel'or'ik, a. Characterized by peloria.
Pelt, pelt, n. [Shortened from *peltis*, from *L. pellis*, a skin. **PELL, v.t.**] The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.—**Pelt-monger**, n. A dealer in pelta.—**Peltis**, pel'tri, n. [Fr. *pelletrie*.] Pelts collectively: usually applied to the skins of fur-bearing animals in the raw state.
Pelt, pelt, v.t. [O. E. *pelten*, probably from *L. peltere*, to strike or knock, from *pello*, to drive. **PULS.**] To strike or assail with something thrown or driven; to drive by throwing something.—**v.t.** To throw missiles.—**v.a.** A blow or stroke from something thrown.—**Peltet**, pel'ter, n. One who or that which pelt.
Peltate, *Peltated*, pel'tat, pel'tat-ed, a. [L. *pelta*, a target.] Shield-shaped; bot. fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin.—**Peltately**, pel'tat-li, adv. In a peltate manner.—**Peltated**, pel'tat'ed, a. Bot. peltate and cut into subdivisions.—**Peltiform**, pel'ti-form, a. Shield-shaped.
Peltis, pel'tri, n. Under **PELL, v.**
Pelvis, pel'vis, n. [L. *pelvis*, a basin. **ANAT.**] The bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdo-

men.—**Pelvic**, pel'vik, a. Pertaining to the pelvis.
Pemican, pem'ikan, n. [North Amer. Indian.] A North American Indian preparation consisting of the lean of venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes so that it will keep long; beef dried and similarly preserved.
Pemphigus, pem'fig'us, n. [Gr. *pemphix*, *pemphig*, a huddle.] A disease of the skin, consisting in an eruption of vesicles or pustules.
Pen, pen, n. [O. Fr. *penus*, a pen, a feather, from *L. penna*, a feather, for *penna*, from root seen in *Gr. petomai*, to fly, and in *E. feather*. **FEATHER.**] A quill or large feather; an instrument used for writing by means of a fluid ink; formerly almost always made of the quill of some large bird, but now commonly of metal; a writer; a penman; style or quality of writing; the internal bone of some cuticle.—**v.t.** — *penning*, *penning*. To write; to compose and commit to paper.—**Pen-and-ink**, n. Literary; done with a pen and ink, as a drawing or sketch.—**Pen-case**, n. A case or holder for a pen.—**Pen-holder**, n. The stalk and attached appliance for holding the pen.—**Pen-knife**, pen'nik, n. A small pocket-knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill-pens.—**Penman**, pen'man, n. A penman, pen' men. A calligrapher; an author; a writer.—**Penmanship**, pen'man-ship, n. The use of the pen; the art of writing; manner of writing.
Pen, pen, v.t.—*penning* or *penit*, *penning*. [Lit. to fasten with a pin; O. E. *pinne*, to bolt; A. Sax. *onpinian*, to bolt in; L. G. *pinnen*, to shut, to bolt.] To shut in a small inclosure; to coop up; to encage.—**v.a.** A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, &c.; a fold; a coop.
Penal, pen'al, a. [Fr. *penal*, from *L. poenalis*, from *poena*, pain, punishment. **PAIN.**] Pertaining to punishment; exacting punishment; inflicting punishment; incurring or entailing punishment.—**Penal code**, a code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes.—**Penal laws**, laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it.—**Penal servitude**, a species of punishment in Britain, consisting in imprisonment for a series of years, with hard labour, at certain penal establishments.—**Penally**, pen'al-li, adv. In a penal manner.—**Penalty**, pen'al-ty, n. The punishment annexed to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; the suffering to which a person subjects himself by agreement, in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; the sum forfeited for breaking an agreement.
Penance, pen'ans, n. [O. Fr. *penance*, *penance*, from *L. poenitentia*, repentance, from *poenitens*, penitent; it is a doublet of *penitence*. **PAIN.**] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin; the suffering to which a person subjects himself as an expression of repentance; a sacrament of the R. C. Church for remission of sin.
Pennanular, pen-an'ul-er, a. [L. *pena*, almost, and *annulus*, a ring.] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring.
Pennates, pen'at'es, n. pl. [L.] The household gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares.
Pence, pens, n. The plural of *penny*.
Penchant, pen-shan, n. [Fr. from *pencher*, to incline.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.
Pencil, pen'sil, n. [O. Fr. *pincel*, a hair pencil, a brush; from *L. pinicellus*, dim. of *pinis*, a tail.] A small delicate brush used by painters for laying on their pigments; an instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, coloured chalk, or the like; often a lead-pencil; optics, an aggregate of rays of light which converge to or diverge from the same point.—**v.t.**—*penicilled*, *penicilling*. To write or mark with a pencil.—**Penicilled**, pen'sil-ed, p. and a. Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil; delicately marked.
Pendant, pen'dant, n. [Fr. *pendant*, hanging, what hangs, a counterpart, from *pendere*, *L. pendere*, to hang, which, with the allied *pendere*, to weigh, appears in *penetic*,

pendulum, *depend*, *impend*, *expend*, *compensation*, *compensatum*, &c.] Anything hanging down by way of ornament, as a jewel at the ear, an ear-ring, &c., next, a flag borne at the mast-head of certain ships, of two kinds—the *long pendant* and the *broad pendant*; an apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light by gas; one of a pair of companion pictures, staves, &c.; an appendix or addition; arch. a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture.—**Pendency**, pen'den-ee, n. State of being pendant or suspended; the state of being continued as not yet decided.—**Pendent**, pen'dent, n. [L. *pendens*, *pendentis*, hanging, ppr. of *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging, suspended; depending; overhanging; projecting.—**v.a.** Something pendant or hanging.—**Pendentive**, pen'den-tiv, n. [Fr. *pendentif*.] Arch. the part of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or impost.—**Pendently**, pen'den-tiv-li, adv. In a pendant or projecting manner.—**Pending**, pen'ding, p. and a. Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.—**prep.** A participle converted into a preposition, like *during*. For the time of the continuance of; during.
Pendragon, pen-drag'on, n. [W. *pen*, a head, and *dragon*, a leader. **A**] Chief leader, a title among the ancient British.
Pendulous, pen'du-lus, a. [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang. **PANNON.**] Hanging so as to swing freely; loosely pendant; swinging.—**Pendulousness**, pen'du-lus-nes, n. The state of being pendulous.—**Pendulum**, pen'du-lum, n. [Lit. what hangs down, from a fixed point as to swing to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum; the swinging piston in a clock serving as the regulating power, the wheel-work being attached to register the number of vibrations, and the weight or spring serving to counteract the effects of friction and resistance of the air.—**Compensation**. **COMPENSATION.**
Penetrate, pen-e-trat, v.t.—*penetrated*, *penetrating*. [L. *penetro*, *penetratum*, to penetrate; root *pen*, denoting internality, and *tra*, to go.] To enter or pierce; to make way into the interior of; to pass into or affect the mind of; to touch; to pierce into by the intellect; to arrive at the inner meaning of; to understand.—**v.t.** To enter into or pierce anything; to pass or make way in.—**Penetrating**, pen-e-trat-ing, p. and a. Having the power of entering or piercing; sharp; acute; discerning.—**Penetratingly**, pen-e-trat-ing-li, adv. In a penetrating manner.—**Penetration**, pen-e-trat-shun, n. The act of penetrating; a seeing into something obscure or difficult; discernment; mental acuteness.—**Penetrative**, pen-e-trat-iv, a. Sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.—**Penetrativeness**, pen-e-trat-iv-nes, n.—**Penetrable**, pen-e-trat-ib, a. [L. *penetrabilis*.] Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.—**Penetrableness**, *Penetrability*, pen-e-trat-ib-les, pen-e-trat-ib-il'i-ty, n. State of being penetrable.—**Penetrably**, pen-e-trat-ib-ly, adv. In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrable.—**Penetralia**, pen'e-trat'ia, n. pl. [L., from *penetrare*, internal.] The inner parts of a building, as of a temple or palace; a sanctuary; hiddeu things.—**Penetrance**, *Penetrancy*, pen'e-tran-si, n. The quality of being penetrant.—**Penetrant**, pen'e-trant, a. Having the power to penetrate or pierce.
Penguin, pen'gin, n. [From prov. E. *penning* or *pinning* (the wing bearing the pens or quills, the outer joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name would mean a bird with a wing like this, or a wing that has the quills plucked out.) A name of swimming birds allied to the auks and gullimots, having rudimentary wings useless for flight, but effective in swimming.—**Penguinary**, pen-gwin'er-i, n. A colony of penguins.
Pencil, pen'sil, n. [L. *pinicellus*, a pencil or small brush. **PENCIL.**] A tent or picket for wounds or ulcers.—**Penicillate**,

Pencilled, pen-i-sil'at, pen-i-sil'a-ted, a. *Bot.* consisting of a bundle of short, compact fibres of hair; *sool.* supporting bundles of diverging hairs.

Peninsula, pen-in'su-lar, a. [L. from *penes*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.—*The Peninsula*, Spain and Portugal together.—**Peninsular**, pen-in'su-lar, a. In the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.—**Peninsulate**, pen-in'su-lat, v. t.—**peninsulated**, *peninsulating*. To form into a peninsula.

Penis, pe'nis, n. [L.] The male organ of generation.

Penitence, pen-i-tens, a. [Fr. *penitence*, from L. *penitentia*, repentance. *Penance* is the same word. **PENAL**.] Sorrow for the commission of sin or offences; repentance; contrition.—**Penitency**, pen-i-tent-si, n. Penitence.—**Penitent**, pen-i-tent, a. [L. *penitens*, repentant.] Suffering sorrow of heart on account of sins or offences; contrite; sorry for wrong-doing and resolved on amendment.—**a.** One who is penitent; one under church censure, but admitted to penance.—**Penitential**, pen-i-tent-shal, a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.—**Penitential psalms**, the psalms numbered vi, xxii., xxxviii., li., cil., cxix., cxliii. of the authorized version of the Bible.—**a.** In the R. *Cath. Ch.* a book containing the rules which relate to penance.—**Penitentially**, pen-i-tent-shal-li, adv. In a penitential manner.—**Penitentiary**, pen-i-tent-sher-i, a. Relating to penance.—**a.** A penitent; an officia or office of the Roman Catholic Church connected with the granting of dispensations, &c.; a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour.—**Penitently**, pen-i-tent-li, adv. In a penitent manner.

Penknife, pen'naif, &c. Under **Pen**.

Pennant, pen'ant, n. [From *penon*, hut influenced by *pendant*.] A small flag; a pennon; a pennant.

Pennant, pen'ant, pen'at, pen'a-ted, a. [L. *penatus*, winged, from *penna*, a feather.] *Bot.* same as *Pinnata*.—**Peniform**, pen-i-form, a. Having the appearance of the bars of a feather.—**Peniferous**, pen-i-fer-us, a. Bearing feathers or quills.

Pennon, pen'on, n. [Fr. *penon*, from L. *penna*, a feather, a plume. **Pen**.] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device; a pennant.—**Penoncel**, pen-on-sel, n. A small pennon.

Penny, pen-i, n. [From *penis* or *penes*, pen-i, *pena*. *Penia* denotes the number of coins; *pena* the amount in value. (A. Sax. *penig*, *pening*, *pening*—D. *penning*, Dan. *penge*, Icel. *penning*, O. H. G. *pfening*, G. *pfennig*; perhaps of same origin as *penon*, a pledge. **PAW**.) A bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are twelve in the shilling; an insignificant coin or value; money.—**Peniless**, pen-i-less, a. Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.—**Penilessness**, pen-i-less-ness, n. The state of being peniless.—**Penny-a-liner**, n. A person who furnishes matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price; any poor writer for hire.—**Penny-dog**, n. A kind of small shark or dog-fish.

Pennyroyal, pen-i-roi-al, n. An aromatic British plant of the mint family.—**Penny-wedding**, n. A wedding where the guests contribute toward the expense of the entertainment.—**Pennyweight**, pen-i-wat, n. A Troy weight containing 48 grains—anciently the weight of a silver penny.—**Penny-wise**, n. Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on unimportant occasions; generally in the phrase "penny-wisely and pound-foolish."—**Pennyworth**, pen-i-werth, n. As much as is bought for a penny; a purchase; a bargain.

Penology, pe-nol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *penes*, punishment, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments.

Pencil, pen'sil, a. [L. *penicillus*, from *penis*, to hang. **Pen**.] Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pension, pen'shon, n. [Fr. *pension*, from L. *pensio*, *pensionis*, a paying, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay (whence *expensid*, &c.) **PENSIONARY**.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, or others; a boarding-house or boarding-school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced *pa-shon*, being French).—**v. t.** To grant a pension to.—**Pensionary**, pen'shon-a-ri, a. Receiving a pension; consisting in a pension.—**a.** A person who receives a pension; a pensioner.—**Pensioner**, pen'shon-er, n. One in receipt of a pension; a dependant on the bounty of another; in the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commoner at Oxford.

Pensive, pen'siv, a. [Fr. *pensif*, from *peser*, to think or reflect, from L. *penare*, to weigh, to consider, a freq. from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh. **PEOANT**.] Thoughtful; employed in serious thought or reflection; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—**Pensively**, pen'siv-li, adv. In a pensive manner.—**Pensiveness**, pen'siv-ness, n. The state or quality of being pensive.

Peascock, pen'stok, n. [Fr. *pen*, an inclosure, and *stock*.] A trough, tube, or conduit of boards for conducting water; a sluice above a water-wheel.

Peat, pent, pp. of *pen*. Pened or shut up; closely confined.

Pentacord, pen'ta-kord, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *chorde*, a string.] An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings.

Pentacle, pen'ta-kl, n. [L. L. *pentaculum*, from Gr. *penis*, five.] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five-pointed star; formerly a mystic sign in astrology or necromancy.

Pentacoccus, pen-ta-kok'us, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and L. *coccus*, a berry.] *Bot.* having or containing five grains or seeds.

Pentacristite, pen-tak'ri-tit, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, *kristos*, a lily.] A five-armed fossil sponrinite.

Pentadactylous, pen-ta-dakt'il-us, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having five fingers or toes.

Pentadelphous, pen-ta-del'fus, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *adelphos*, brother.] *Bot.* having the filaments or stamens arranged in groups or divisions of five.

Pentaglot, pen'ta-glot, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *glotta*, a tongue.] A work in five different languages.

Pentagon, pen-ta-gon, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *gonis*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal it is a regular pentagon; otherwise, *irregular*; *fort.* a fort with five bastions.—**Pentagonal**, pen-ta-gon'al, a. Having five corners or angles.—**Pentagonally**, pen-ta-gon'al-li, adv. With five angles.

Pentagram, pen'ta-gram, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *gramme*, a line.] A pentacle.

Pentagyn, pen'ta-jin, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *gynis*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having five styles.—**Pentagynian**, **Pentagynous**, pen-ta-jin'ian, pen-ta-jin'us, a. *Bot.* having five styles.

Pentahedron, pen-ta-he'dron, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *hedra*, a side or base.] A solid having five equal sides.—**Pentahedral**, pen-ta-he'dral, a. Having five equal sides.

Pentamerous, pen-tam'er-us, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *meros*, a part.] Having or divided into five parts; *sool.* having five joints to the tarsus of each leg, a term applied to a family (Pentameria) of beetles.—**Pentameria**, pen-tam'er-ian, n. A pentamerous beetle.

Pentameter, pen-tam'et-er, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse of five feet, belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry, the two first feet being either dactyles or spondees; the third always a spondee, and the two last anapests.—**a.** Having five metrical feet.

Pentander, pen-tan'der, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *andros*, a man or male.] A hermaphrodite plant having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.—**Pentandrous**, pen-tan'drus, a. *Bot.* having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentangular, pen-tang-gul-er, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *angulus*.] Having five angles.

Pentapetalous, pen-ta-pet'a-lus, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having five petals.

Pentaphyllous, pen-taf'il-lus, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having five leaves.

Pentarchy, pen'tar-ki, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, *arche*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentasepalous, pen-ta-sep'a-lus, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *E. sepal*.] *Bot.* having five sepals.

Pentaspermous, pen-ta-sper'mus, a. [Gr. *penis*, five, *sperma*, a seed.] *Bot.* containing five seeds.

Pentastich, pen'ta-stik, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *stichos*, a verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pentastyle, pen'ta-stil, n. and a. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* applied to an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, pen'ta-tuk, n. [Gr. *penis*, five, and *teuchos*, a book.] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament.—**Pentateuchal**, pen-ta-tuk'al, a. Relating to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, pen'te-kost, n. [Gr. *pentekoste* (*héméra*), the fiftieth (day), from *penté-kos*, fifty, from *penis*, five.] A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the passover; Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter.—**Pentecostal**, pen'te-kostal, a. Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.—**a.** An oblation formerly made to a parish priest at the feast of Pentecost.

Pentograph, pen'te-graf, n. **PENOGRAF**.

Penthouse, pen't-hous, n. [Formerly *penitice*, from Fr. *appentis*, a penthouse—L. *ad*, to, and *pendeo*, to hang. **Pen**.] A roof sloping up against a wall; a shed standing alope from a building.

Pentile, pen'til, n. **PANTILE**.

Pent-roof, n. [From *pent* in *penthouse*.] A roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side.

Penult, pen'ult, pen'ult, pe-nul'ti-ma, n. [L. *penultimus*—*penis*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one.—**Penultimate**, pe-nul'ti-mad, a. The last but one.—**a.** The last syllable but one of a word.

Penumbra, pen-um'bra, n. [L. *penis*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] The partial shadow outside of the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body, as in eclipses; *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other.—**Penumbra**, pe-num'bral, a. Pertaining to a penumbra.

Penury, pen'u-ri, n. [Fr. *paucurie*, L. *penuria*, akin to Gr. *penis*, poverty.] Want of pecuniary means; indigence; extreme poverty.—**Penurious**, pe-n'u-ri-us, a. Pertaining to penury; niggardly; parsimonious; sordid.—**Penuriously**, pe-n'u-ri-us-li, adv. In a penurious manner.—**Penuriousness**, pe-n'u-ri-us-ness, n. The quality of being penurious.

Penury, pe'n-ur, n. [Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, from L. *penis*, *pedis* the foot. **PAW** (at chess), **PENAL**.] In Hindustan, a foot-soldier; a native constable; in Spanish America, a day-labourer; a farmer of Spanish descent; a kind of serf.—**Peonage**, Peonism, pe'on-aj, pe'on-izm, n. The state or condition of a peon.

Peony, pe'ni, n. [L. *peonia*, from Gr. *peonia*, from *Peilon*, Apollo, who used this flower to cure the wounds of the gods.] A ranunculaceous genus of plants cultivated in gardens for their large gaudy flowers.

People, pe'pl, n. [O.E. *peop*, *peop*, &c., O. Fr. *popis*, *peopis*, Fr. *peuple*, from L. *populus*, *populi*, *populus*.] The body of persons who compose a community, race,

ch, chain; ch, So, look; g, got; j, job; k, Fr. town; ng, sing; vn, ven; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, aware.

or nation; a community; a body social (in this sense it admits the plural, *peoples*); persons indefinitely; men (*people* may say what they please; with possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, relatives, &c.—*The people*, the commonalty, as distinct from men of rank; the populace.—*v.t.*—*peopled*, *peopling*. To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate.

Peperine, *peperino*, *pep-er-in*, *pep-er-ri-nò*, *n.* [It. *peperino*, from *L. piper*, *pepper*.] A light porous species of volcanic rock.

Peplus, *pep'lus*, *n.* [Gr. *peplus*.] A large full upper robe anciently worn by Greek women.

Pepo, *pep'ò*, *n.* [L., a melon.] Any fruit of the type of the melon or gourd.

Pepper, *pep'ér*, *n.* [A. Sax. *pipor*, *peppor*, from *L. piper*, Gr. *pipari*, *peppari*; a word of Oriental origin.] A plant and its fruit, which latter has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c.—*Jamaica pepper*. *Pimento*. *Guinea pepper*, *Cayenne pepper*, the produce of different species of capsicum.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores; to drub thoroughly.—*Pepper-and-salt*, *a.* Of a light ground colour (as white, drab, gray, &c.) dotted with black, brown, or like dark colour.—*Pepper-box*, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pepper on food.—*Peppercorn*, *pep'ér-korn*, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant; hence, an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.—*Peppermint*, *pep'ér-mint*, *n.* A plant of the mint genus having a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, and followed from the plant a liqueur prepared from the plant, a liqueur of sugar flavoured with peppermint.—*Pepper-pot*, *n.* A West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables; a pepper-box; a kind of capsicum.—*Peppery*, *pep'ér-l*, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric; irritable.

Peppridge, *pep'ér-ij*, *n.* *Piperinox*.

Pepsin, *pep'sin*, *n.* [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion, from *pepsis*, to digest.] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice.—*Pepitic*, *pep'tik*, *a.* Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; digestive.—*n.* A medicine which promotes digestion.—*Pepitica*, *pep'tika*, *n.* The doctrine of digestion; as a plural, the digestive organs.—*Pepsiticy*, *pep'ti-ti*, *n.* The state of being peptic; good digestion.—*Peptone*, *pep'ton*, *n.* The substance into which the nitrogenous elements of the food are converted by the action of the gastric juice.

Per, *per*, *a.* Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, &c., occurring as a prefix in many English words, and also used separately in certain phrases.—*Per annum*, by the year; in each year; annually. *So per diem*, by the day, each day.—*Per centum*, by the hundred; commonly abbreviated to *per cent.*—*Percentage*, *per-sen'taj*, *n.* The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

Peradventure, *per-ad-vent'ur*, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*, Fr. *par aventure*.] *Perchance*; perhaps; it may be. Sometimes used as a noun—doubt; question.

Perambulate, *per-am'bú-lat*, *v.t.*—*perambulated*, *perambulating*. [L. *perambulo*, *per*, and *ambulo*, to walk. *AMBLE*.] To walk through or over; to survey the boundaries of (to *perambulate* a parish).—*Perambulation*, *per-am'bú-lá'shon*, *n.* The act of perambulating; a travelling survey or inspection; a walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries.—*Perambulator*, *per-am'bú-lá-tér*, *n.* One who perambulates; a small carriage for a child, propelled from behind.

Perceive, *per-sev*, *v.t.*—*perceived*, *perceiving*. [Fr. *percevoir*, *L. percipio*, to perceive, to comprehend—*per*, and *capio*, to take. *CAPABLE*.] To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense; to apprehend by the mind; to discern, know,

understand. Syn. under *See*.—*Perceive*, *per-sev*, *v.t.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible.—*Perceivably*, *per-sev*, *adv.* In a perceivable manner.—*Perceiver*, *per-sev'er*, *n.* One who perceives.—*Percept*, *per-sep't*, *n.* That which is perceived.—*Perceptibility*, *per-sep'ti-bil'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; perception; power of perceiving.—*Perceptible*, *per-sep'ti-bl*, *a.* Capable of being perceived.—*Perceptibly*, *per-sep'ti-bl*, *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to be perceived.—*Perception*, *per-sep-shon*, *n.* [L. *percipio*, *percipio*.] The act of perceiving; that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object; the faculty by which man holds communication with the external world or takes cognizance of objects without the mind.—*Perceptive*, *per-sep'tiv*, *a.* Relating to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving.—*Perceptively*, *per-sep'tiv-ti*, *adv.* The quality of being perceptive; power of perception.

Percentage. Under *Per*.

Perch, *perch*, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, *L. perca*, from Gr. *perke*, the perch, from *perkos*, dark-coloured.] The popular name of certain thopterygious fishes, one species of which is found in rivers and lakes throughout the temperate parts of Europe.

Perch, *perch*, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, from *L. percha*, a pole, a staff.] A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a pole or rod; a roost for birds; anything on which they light; hence, an elevated seat or position.—*v.t.* To sit or roost; to light or settle as a bird.—*v.t.* To place on a perch.—*Perch blocks*, blocks of stone that have been laid by ancient glaciers high up on mountains.

Percher, *perch'er*, *n.* One that perches; a bird belonging to the order of insectivores.

Perchance, *per-chans*, *adv.* [L. *per*, by, and *chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure.

Perchloric, *per-klor'ik*, *a.* Applied to an acid forming a syrupy liquid very explosive.—*Perchlorate*, *per-klor'át*, *n.* A salt of perchloric acid.

Perceptive, *per-sip'ent*, *a.* [L. *percipiens*, ppr. of *percipio*.] *Perceptive*; perceiving; having the faculty of perception.—*n.* One who perceives.—*Perceptions*, *Perceptivity*, *per-sip'ent-ness*, *per-sip'ent-ty*, *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception.

Perchless, *per-klor'less*, *n.* [O. Fr. *perchless*.] *PARALOUS*.

Percolate, *per-kol'at*, *v.t.*—*percolated*, *percolating*. [L. *percolo*—*per*, and *colo*, to strain, from *colere*, a sieve (whence *colander*).] To strain or filter.—*v.t.* To pass through small interstices or pores; to filter.—*Percolation*, *per-kol'á'shon*, *n.* The act of percolating; filtration.—*Percolator*, *per-kol'á-tér*, *n.* One who or that which which filters.

Percurrent, *per-kur'ent*, *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *currere*, running.] Running through from top to bottom.

Percusus, *per-kus*, *v.t.* [L. *percussus*, from *percussio*, *percussus*—*per*, through, and *quatio*, to strike (as in *concussus*).] *QUASS*. To strike against; to give a shock to.—*Percussion*, *per-kush'on*, *n.* [L. *percussio*.] The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision; the shock produced by the collision of bodies; the impression or effect of sound on the ear; *med.* the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent (as the lungs or heart).—*Percussion-cap*, *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.—*Percussion-fuse*, *n.* A fuse in a projectile set in motion by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.—*Percussion-gun*, *n.* A gun discharged by a percussion-lock.—*Percussion-lock*, *n.* A lock for a gun, causing the ignition of the charge by the impact of a hammer or strike.—*Per*, *adv.* *per-kush'iv*, *a.* Acting by percussion; striking against.—*Percurrent*, *per-kúsh'ent*, *n.* [L. *percussus*.] That which strikes.

Perdition, *per-dish'on*, *n.* [L. *perditio*, from *L. perdo*, *perditus*, to destroy, to ruin—*per*, thoroughly, and *do*, a verb cognate with *E. do*.] Entire ruin; utter destruction; loss of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

Perdo, *per'do*, *per'du* or *per'da*, *v.t.* [Fr. *perdis*, lost, from *perdis*, to lose, *L. perdo*.] *lit*; in concealment; generally in the phrase *to do or to be perdo*.

Perdurable, *per-dú-rá-ble*, *a.* [Fr., from *L. perduro*—*per*, intense, and *duro*, to last. *DURABLE*.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.—*Perdurably*, *per-dú-rá-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly.—*Perdurance*, *Perdurance*, *per-dú-rá-shon*, *per-dú-ráns*, *n.* Long continuance.—*Perdure*, *per-dúr*, *v.t.* To endure or continue long.

Pergrinate, *per-e-grin-át*, *v.t.*—*pergrinated*, *pergrinating*. [L. *pergrino*, from *pergrinus*, a traveller, or *stranger*—*per*, through, and *ager*, land. *PIGRIN*.] To travel from place to place; to wander.—*Pergrination*, *per-e-grin-á'shon*, *n.* A travelling, roaming, or wandering about; a journey.—*Pergrinator*, *per-e-grin-á-tér*, *n.* A traveller.—*Pergrine*, *per-e-grin*, *a.* [L. *pergrinus*.] Foreign; not native.—*Pergrine falcon*, a handsome species of European falcon.—*n.* A peregrine falcon.—*Pergrinity*, *per-e-grin'i-ty*, *n.* Strangeness; foreignness.

Peremptory, *per-emp'tor-i*, *a.* [L. *peremptorius*, from *perempto*, *peremptus*, to destroy—*per*, thoroughly, and *empto*, to take, to buy (seen also in *exempt*, *example*, *prompt*).] Precluding debate or expostulation; decisive; authoritative; fully resolved; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical; law, final; determinate.—*Peremptorily*, *per-emp'tor-i-ly*, *adv.* In a peremptory manner.—*Peremptoriness*, *per-emp'tor-i-ness*, *n.*

Perennial, *per-en'ál*, *a.* [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing; never-failing; *bot.* continuing more than two years (a perennial stem or root).—*n.* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stem flowers and perishes annually.—*Perennially*, *per-en'ál-li*, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.—*Perennibranchiate*, *per-en'l-brang'ki-át*, *a.* Having the branchlets or gills permanent, as certain amphibians.—*n.* An amphibian having permanent branchlets.

Perfect, *per'fekt*, *a.* [L. *perfectus*, pp. of *facio*, to complete or finish—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do. *FACT*.] Brought to a consummation or completion; having received all possessing all its parts; finished; completed; of the best, highest, or complete type; without blemish or defect; faultless; completely skilled (perfect in discipline).—*Perfect tense*, *gram.* a tense which expresses an act completed.—*v.t.* To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to make perfect; to instruct fully; to make fully skilful (often *regl.*).—*Perfection*, *per-fek'tá'shon*, *n.* A bringing to perfection.—*Perfector*, *per-fek'tér*, *n.* One that makes perfect.—*Perfectionability*, *per-fek'ti-bil'i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being perfectible; the capacity of becoming or being made morally perfect.—*Perfectible*, *per-fek'ti-bl*, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect.—*Perfecting press*, *a.* A press in which the paper is printed on both sides during one passage through the machine.—*Perfection*, *per-fek'tshon*, *n.* [L. *perfectio*, *perfectionis*.] The state of being perfect or complete; supreme degree of moral or other excellence; a quality of the highest worth.—*Perfectionism*, *per-fek'tshon-izm*, *n.* The doctrine of the Perfectionists.—*Perfectionist*, *per-fek'tshon-ist*, *n.* One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life; one of an American sect of Christians founded on socialist principles.—*Perfective*, *per-fek'tiv*, *a.* Conducting to bring to perfection.—*Perfectively*, *per-fek'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a perfective manner.—*Perfectly*, *per-fek'ti-ly*, *adv.* In a perfect manner; so as to

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; òste, not, mòve; tûbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; s, Sc. aboue—the Fr. u.

sis. — Periphrastically, per-i-fras'ti-kal-i, adv. In a periphrastic manner.

scripsis, per-i-plin-a, n. [Gr. *periplous*—*per*, about, and *plōs*, to sail.] A circumnavigation or voyage round.

Peripneumonia, Peripneumony, per-i-pnū-mō-ni-a, per-i-pnū-mō-ni, n. [Gr. *per*, about, and *pneumōn*, the lung.] Same as *Pneumonia*.

Peripteral, per-i-ptēr-al, a. [Gr. *peripteros*, from *per*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columna.] *Arch* arch, surrounded by a single row of insulated columna.

Peripteros, per-i-ptēr-os, n. A peripteral edifice.—Periptery, per-i-ptēr-i, n. A surrounding row of columna.

Periscian, per-ish'i-an, a. and n. [Gr. *periskios*—*per*, around, and *skia*, a shadow.] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day; applied to the inhabitants of the polar circles.

Periscope, Periscopical, per-i-skōp'ik, per-i-skōp'i-kal, a. [Gr. *per*, around, and *skōpōs*, I see.] Viewing on all sides; applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely; also to a kind of lens in microscopes.

Perish, per-ish, v.t. [Fr. *périr*, ppr. *périscent*, to perish, from *L. perire*, to perish—*per*, through, and *eo*, to go. *IRREGULAR*.] To lose life or vitality in any manner; to die; to be destroyed; to pass away, come to nothing, be ruined or lost.—v.i. To cause to perish; to destroy.—Perishable, per-ish-a-bl, a. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction.—Perishable goods, goods which decay and lose their value if not consumed soon, such as fish, fruit, and the like.—Perishability, Perishableness, per-ish-a-bil'i-ti, per-ish-a-bl-ness, n. The state of being perishable.

Perisome, per-i-sōm, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sōma*, body.] The coriaceous or calcareous integuments of echinoderms.

Perisperma, per-i-spēr-m, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.] Bot. the part of the seed entirely or partially surrounding the embryo; the albumen; the external skin of a seed.—Perispermic, per-i-spēr-mik, a. Bot. pertaining to the perisperm.

Perispor, per-i-spōr, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *E. spore*.] Bot. the outer covering of a spore.

Perissad, per-i-sād, a. [Gr. *perissos*, odd, not even.] Chem. applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

Perissodactyle, Perissodactylous, per-i-sō-dak'til, per-i-sō-dak'til-us, a. [Gr. *perissos*, uneven, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having feet with toes odd in number; odd-toed; applied to a section of the ungulates or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c.

Perisologia, per-i-sōlō-jī, n. [Gr. *perisologia*—*perissos*, redundant, *logos*, discourse.] Superfluity of words; macrolology.

Peristaltic, per-i-stal'tik, a. [Gr. *peristaltikos*, from *peri*, around, and *stallo*, to place.] Contracting all round or in successive circles; applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.—Peristaltically, per-i-stal'tikal-i, adv. In a peristaltic manner.

Peristome, per-i-stōm, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Bot. a ring or fringe of bristles or teeth that close up the orifice of the seed-vessel in mosses; *ool.* a term used for the similar parts in sea-urchins, &c.—Peristomial, per-i-stō-mi-al, n. Pertaining to a peristome.

Peristrophe, per-i-strēf'ik, a. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *strophō*, to turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving.

Peristyle, per-i-stil, n. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *stylos*, a column.] Arch. a range of surrounding columns.

Peristyle, per-i-stil'is, n. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *stulōs*, contraction.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the dilatation of the heart.

Perithecium, per-i-thē'si-um, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a theca or case.] Bot. the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens.

Peritomeus, per-i-tō-mūs, a. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *temno*, to cleave.] Mineral, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

Peritoneum, Peritonium, per-i-tō-nē'um, n. [Gr. *peritonion*—*per*, about, and *teino*, to stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it.—Peritoneal, Peritonial, per-i-tō-nē'al, a. Pertaining to the peritoneum.—Peritonitis, per-i-tō-ni'tis, n. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Perityphlitis, per-i-tif-lī'tis, n. [Gr. *peri*, about, *typhlos*, blind—in allusion to the blind gut or cæcum. Inflammation of the cæcum and surrounding tissues, an ailment akin to appendicitis and often fatal.

Perivisceral, per-i-ris'er-al, a. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *L. viscera*.] Anat. applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

Periwig, per-i-wig, n. [O.E. *periwig*, *perewice*, *perewice*, &c., corrupted from Fr. *peruque* (Pauze.) *Wig* is simply the final syllable of this word.] A small wig; a peruke.—v.i.—periwigged, periwigging. To dress with a periwig.—Periwig-pate, a. Having the pate or head covered with a periwig.

Periwinkle, per-i-wing'kl, n. [From A. Sax. *pinewincle*, from *L. pinna*, *pina*, a mussel, and A. Sax. *wincle*, a wrinkle or wherk.] A gasteropodous mollusc found on British rocks in great profusion, and largely collected for food.

Periwinkle, per-i-wing'kl, n. [O.E. *perwincle*, *perwincle*, Fr. *perwincle*, from *L. perwincula*, the periwinkle.] The popular name of two British species of herbaceous or decumbent under-shrubs, with evergreen leaves, and white, blue, or purple flowers.

Perjure, per-jūr, v.t.—perjured, perjuring. [L. *perjuro*—*per*, and *jurō*, to swear, per here conveying a bad sense as in *perfidia*, peridy.] To cause to be false to oaths or vows; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; to forswear; generally used *ref.* (the witness perjured himself).—Perjured, per-jūr'd, p. and a. Having sworn falsely; guilty of perjury.—Perjurer, per-jūr'er, n. One that wilfully takes a false oath.—Perjurious, Perjurious, per-jū-ri-us, per-jū-rus, n. Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.—Perjury, per-jū-ri, n. The act of wilfully making a false oath; knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question; the act of violating an oath or solemn promise.

Perk, perk, a. [W. *perc*, neat, trim, smart; comp. also *perit*, spruce, dapper.] Trim; smart; vain; pert.—v.t. To hold up the head pertly; to look narrowly or sharply.—v.i. To make trim or smart; to prank; to hold up (the head) pertly.—Perking, perking, a. Scanning pertly and keenly; inquisitive.—Perky, per'ki, n. Perk; trim; saucy.

Perlicious, per-li'shūs, a. [PEAL.] Resembling a pearl; pearly.—Perlite, perlit, n. The same as *Perlit-stone*.

Permanent, per-mā-nent, a. [L. *permanens*, permanent, from *permaneo*, to continue—*per*, through, and *maneo*, to remain. *MANSON*.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing; remaining unaltered or unremoved; durable; lasting; abiding; fixed.—Permanent way, rail. The finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches.—Permanently, per-mā-nent-li, adv. In a permanent manner.—Permanency, Permanency, per-mā-nens, per-mā-nen-si, n. The state or quality of being permanent; continuance; fixedness.

Permeate, per-mē-at, v.t.—permeated, permeating. [L. *permeo*, *permeatum*—*per*, through, and *meo*, to flow or pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; also used *fig.*—Permeable, per-mē-a-bl, a. [L. *permeabilis*.] Capable of being permeated.—Per-

meably, per-mē-a-bl, adv. In a permeable manner.—Permeability, per-mē-a-bl'i-ti, n. The quality or state of being permeable.—Permeation, per-mē-ā-shon, n. The act of permeating.

Permian, per-mi-an, a. [From *Perrin*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the series is largely developed.] Geol. a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system, and forming the uppermost of the paleozoic strata.

Permission, &c. Under *PERMIT*.

Permit, per-mit', v.t.—permitted, permitting. [L. *permitto*—*per*, prefa *per*, and *mitto*, to send. *MISSION*.] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow expressly; to give leave or do or be done.—v.t. To grant leave or permission; to allow (if circumstances permit).—n. (permit). A permission; a written permission given by officers of customs or excise, or other competent authority, for conveying spirits, wine, &c., from one place to another.—Permissibility, per-mis'i-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being permissible.—Permissible, per-mis'i-bl, a. Proper to being permitted or allowed; allowable.—Permissibly, per-mis'i-bil, adv. In a permissible manner.—Permission, per-mis'hon, n. [L. *permissio*.] The act of permitting or allowing; authorization; allowance; license or liberty granted; leave.—Permissive, per-mis'iv, n. Permitting; granting liberty; allowing.—Permissives (see laws that permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts without enforcing anything.—Permissively, per-mis'iv-ly, adv. By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.—Permittance, per-mit'ans, n. Permission.—Permittee, per-mit'tē, n. One to whom anything is permitted; one to whom a permit is granted.—Permitter, per-mit'er, n. One who permits.

Permute, per-mūt', v.t.—permuted, permuting. [L. *permutō*—*per*, prefa *per*, and *mutō*, to change. *MUTABLE*.] To interchange; to change as regards order or arrangement.—Permutable, per-mūt'a-bl, a. Capable of being permuted; interchangeable.—Permutableness, per-mūt'a-bl-ness, a.—Permutably, per-mūt'a-bil, adv. In a permutable manner; by interchange.—Permutation, per-mūt'ā-shon, n. [L. *permutatio*.] Interchange; change among various things at once; *math.* change or combination in different order of any number of quantities; any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged.

Pernicious, per-nish'ūs, a. [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction—*per*, thorough-ly, and *stem* of *nox*, *noxia*, death (as in *inter-necine*.)] Having the effect of destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; destructive; noxious; deadly; evil-hearted; wicked (*Sak*).—Perniciously, per-nish'ūs-li, adv. In a pernicious manner; with ruinous tendency or effects.—Perniciousness, per-nish'ūs-ness, n.

Pernoctation, per-nok'tā-shon, n. [L. *pernoctatio*—*per*, through, and *nox*, night.] The act of passing the night.

Peronaeal, per-onē'al, n. [Gr. *peronē*, a brooch, also a name of the fibula.] Pertaining to the fibula.

Peroration, per-ō-rā'shon. [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro*, to speak—*per*, beginning to end—*per*, through, and *oro*, to speak, to pray. *ORATOR*.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness; a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech.—Perorate, per-ō-rāt, v.t. To make a peroration; also, to specify; to spout.

Peroxide, per-ok'sid, n. That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Perpend, per-pend', v.t. [L. *perpendo*, to weigh carefully—*per*, intens., and *pendo*, to weigh. *PANNAST*.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōre; tabe, tub, bull; oil, pound; t, Sc. abone—the Fr. x.

etc.—**Personal**, *per-son-ēl*, *n.* [Fr., from *personae*, a person.] The body of a person employed in any occupation; often opposed to *material*.

Perspective, *per-spek-tiv*, *a.* [Fr. *perspective*, from *L. perspicere*, *perspicere*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to view. *Specia*.] Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optical (a *perspective* glass); pertaining to the art of perspective.—*n.* A telescope; the art or science which teaches how to draw or paint objects or scenes so that they appear to have their natural dimensions, positions, and relations—*aerial perspective* dealing with light, shade, and colour, *linear perspective* with form and magnitude; a representation of objects in perspective; quality of a picture as regards perspective; view; vista.—**Perspectively**, *per-spek-tiv-ly*, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

Perspicacious, *per-spi-kā-shus*, *a.* [L. *perspicax*, *perspicax*, from *perspicere*, to look through. *Per-spicivz*.] Quick-sighted; quickly seeing through or understanding anything; of acute discernment.—**Perspicaciously**, *per-spi-kā-shus-ly*, *adv.* In a perspicacious manner.—**Perspicaciousness**, *per-spi-kā-shus-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of discernment; penetration; sagacity.—**Perspicuity**, *per-spi-kā-ti*, *n.* [L. *perspicuitas*.] The quality of being perspicuous; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.—**Perspicuous**, *per-spi-kā-ū-s*, *a.* [L. *perspicuus*.] Clear to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid.—**Perspicuously**, *per-spi-kā-ū-s-ly*, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner.—**Perspicuousness**, *per-spi-kā-ū-s-ness*, *n.* Perspicuity.

Perspire, *per-spir*, *v.t.*—**perspired**, *per-spir-ing*. [L. *perspire*—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe. *SPIRAT*.] To give out watery matter through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to exude.—*v.t.* To emit through the excretories of the skin; to give out through pores.—**Perspirability**, *per-spi-ra-bil-i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being perspirable.—**Perspirable**, *per-spi-ra-bl*, *a.* Capable of being perspired.—**Perspiration**, *per-spi-ra-shon*, *n.* The act of perspiring; excretion of watery fluid (sweat) from the surface of the body (whether visibly or in the form of invisible vapour); matter perspired.—**Perspirative**, *per-spi-ra-tiv*, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.—**Perspiratory**, *per-spi-ra-tō-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to perspiration; caus- g perspiration; perspirative.

Perstringe, *per-strinj*, *v.t.*—**persstringed**, *persstringing*. [L. *persstringo*—*per*, and *stringo*, to grate or crush.] To touch upon in words; to criticize.

Persuade, *per-swād*, *v.t.*—**persuaded**, *persuading*. [L. *persuadeo*—*per*, effectively, and *suadeo*, to advise, urge. *SUASION*.] To influence by argument, advice, or exhortation; to argue or reason into a certain course of action; to advise; to try to influence; to convince by argument or reasons offered.—*v.i.* To use persuasion.—**Persuadable**, *per-swād-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being persuaded.—**Persuadably**, *per-swād-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a persuadable manner.—**Persuader**, *per-swā-dēr*, *n.* One who persuades.—**Persuadability**, *per-swād-a-bl-i-ti*, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.—**Persuadable**, *per-swād-a-bl-ty*, *n.* [L. *persuadibilia*.] Capable of being persuaded.—**Persuasibility**, *per-swād-a-bl-i-ty*, *n.*—**Persuasiveness**, *per-swād-a-bl-ness*, *n.*—**Persuasive**, *per-swād-a-bl*, *a.* [L. *persuasivus*, *persuasivus*.] The act of persuading; the state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction; a creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions. *Syn.* under *CONVICTION*.—**Persuasively**, *per-swād-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* Having the power of persuading; influencing to a course of action.—*n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.—**Persuasiveness**, *per-swād-a-bl-ty*, *n.* In a persuasive manner.—**Persuasiveness**, *per-swād-a-bl-ness*, *n.* The quality of being persuasive.

Persulphate, *per-sul-fat*, *n.* That sulphate of a metal which contains the greater relative quantity of acid.

Pert, *pert*, *a.* [Partly from O.Fr. *apert*, *apert* (as in *malapert*), from *L. apertus*, open (*Arxarā*); partly from *W. pert*, *per*, trim, spruce (*Prus*).] Lively; brisk; dapper; smart; forward; saucy; indecorously free.—**Pertly**, *per-tl*, *adv.* In a pert manner; briskly; smartly; with indelicate boldness.—**Pertness**, *per-t-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being pert; smartness; sauciness; forward boldness.

Pertain, *per-tān*, *v.t.* [L. *pertinere*—*per*, intens., and *teno*, to hold, whence also *tenant*, *contain*, *obtain*, *retain*, &c. *TXAAR*.] To belong; to be the property, right, duty of; to appertain; to have relation or bearing; always followed by *to*.

Pertinacious, *per-ti-nā-shus*, *a.* [L. *pertinax*—*per*, intens., and *teno*, to hold. *TXAAR*.] Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely persistent; resolute; constant.—**Pertinaciously**, *per-ti-nā-shus-ly*, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; persistently; obstinately.—**Pertinacity**, *Pertinaciousness*, *per-ti-nā-shi-ti*, *per-ti-nā-shus-ness*, *n.* Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; resolution; constancy.

Pertinent, *per-ti-nent*, *a.* [L. *pertinens*.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; apposite; not foreign to the question.—**Pertinence**, *Pertinence*, *per-ti-nens*, *per-ti-nent-ly*, *n.* The quality of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness.—**Pertinently**, *per-ti-nent-ly*, *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the purpose.—**Pertinentness**, *per-ti-nent-ness*, *n.* Pertinence.

Perturb, *per-turb*, *v.t.* [L. *perturbo*—*per*, intens., and *turbo*, to disturb, from *turba*, a crowd. *ITURBAN*, *ITURBAN*.] To disturb; to agitate; to disorder; to confuse.—**Perturbability**, *per-turb-a-bil-i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being perturbable.—**Perturbable**, *per-turb-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being perturbed or agitated.—**Perturbance**, *per-turb-a-shon*, *n.* [L. *perturbatio*.] The act of perturbing or state of being perturbed; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; commotion of the passions; agitation; cause of disquiet.—**Perturbations** of the planets, their orbital irregularities or deviations from their regular elliptic orbits, arising from their attraction on one another.—**Perturber**, *per-turb-er*, *n.* One who perturbs.

Pertuse, *Perused*, *per-tūd*, *a.* [L. *peritusus*, pp. of *peritus*, to beat or bore through—*per*, through, and *tudo*, to beat. *OSTRUS*.] Pierced with holes; having holes or slits, as a leaf.—**Pertusion**, *per-tū-shon*, *n.* The act of thrusting through with a pointed instrument; a hole made by punching a perforation.

Pertussis, *per-tū-sis*, *n.* [L. *per*, intens., and *tussis*, a cough.] *Med.* the whooping-cough.

Peruke, *per-rik*, *n.* [Fr. *perruque*, *It. peruca*, *It. dial. pilucca*, peruke, from *L. pilus*, hair. *Perwig* is a corruption of *perruque*, and its final syllable has become *wig*.] An artificial cap of hair; a perwig; a perruque.

Perula, *per-ūl*, *n.* [L. *perula*, a little bag, dim. of *peris*, a wallet.] *Bot.* the scaly covering of a leaf-bud; a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; a peritheclium.

Peruse, *pe-rūz*, *v.t.*—**perused**, *perusing*. [From prefix *per*, intens., and *uso*.] To read through; to read with attention; to observe; to examine with careful survey.—**Peruser**, *per-rū-er*, *n.* One who peruses.—**Perusal**, *per-rū-al*, *n.* The act of perusing or reading.

Peruvian, *per-ū-vi-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Peru in South America.—*n.* A native of Peru.—**Peruvian balsam**, *n.* A thick brown liquid, of a fragrant odour and a pungent and bitterish flavour, yielded by a tree of Peru.—**Peruvian bark**, *n.* The bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru, yielding quinine. *CINCHONA*, *QUINA*.

Pervade, *per-vād*, *v.t.*—**pervaded**, *pervading*. [L. *pervado*, to go through—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go (as in *invado*); cog. *A. Sax. wadan*, *E. wade*.] To pass or flow through; to extend through; to spread or be diffused through the whole extent of.—**Pervasion**, *per-vā-shon*, *n.* The act of pervading.—**Pervasive**, *per-vā-siv*, *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

Pervasive, *per-vā-siv*, *a.* [L. *pervasus*, from *pervado*, to pervade, corrupt, overthrow—*per*, and *vado*, to turn. *VXAS*.] Turned aside from the right; turned to evil; obstinate in the wrong; forward; stubborn; intractable; cross; petulant; untoward.—**Pervasively**, *per-vā-siv-ly*, *adv.* In a pervasive manner; stubbornly; obstinately in the wrong.—**Pervasiveness**, *per-vā-siv-ness*, *n.* The quality of being pervasive; disposition to thwart or cross.—**Pervasion**, *per-vā-shon*, *n.* [L. *pervasio*.] The act of perverting; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse.—**Pervarsity**, *per-vā-siv-ty*, *n.* [L. *pervarsitas*.] State or quality of being perverse; perverseness.—**Perversive**, *per-vā-siv*, *a.* Tending or having power to pervert.—**Pervert**, *per-vert*, *v.t.* [L. *perverto*.] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to misinterpret willfully; to turn from the right; to corrupt.—**Pervert**, *per-vert*, *n.* One who has been perverted; one who has been turned from one religion to another that is considered worse.—**Perveter**, *per-vert-er*, *n.* One that perverts; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.—**Pervertible**, *per-vert-ib-ly*, *a.* Capable of being perverted.

Pervicacious, *per-vi-kā-shus*, *a.* [L. *pervicax*, *headstrong*.] Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory.—**Pervicaciously**, *per-vi-kā-shus-ly*, *adv.* Stubbornly.—**Pervicacity**, *per-vi-kā-siv-ty*, *n.* The state of being perversicacious; stubbornness.

Pervious, *per-vi-ū-s*, *a.* [L. *pervius*—*per*, through, and *via*, a way. *VOVAX*, *WAY*.] Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; penetrable; allowing an entrance or a passage through; capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.—**Perviousness**, *per-vi-ū-s-ness*, *n.* The quality of being pervious.

Pervis, *per-vis*, *n.* *PAVIS*.

Pesade, *pe-sād*, *n.* [Fr. *pesade*, from *peser*, to weigh.] A technical term for the rearing of a horse.

Peshito, *pe-sh-ē-tō*, *a.* [Syriac, single or true.] The Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments (incomplete) made by a Christian in the second century.

Peso, *pe-sō*, *n.* [Sp.] A dollar; a term used in the Spanish states of South America.

Pessary, *pe-sā-ri*, *n.* [L. *pessarium*.] *Med.* an instrument made of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to bear up the womb (as in prolapsus); a medicine applied in this way.

Pessimism, *pe-sim-izm*, *n.* [L. *pessimus*, the worst.] The opinion or doctrine that takes the most unfavourable view of everything in nature, and holds that the present state of things only tends to evil; opposed to *optimism*.—**Pessimist**, *pe-sim-ist*, *n.* One who believes in pessimism.—**Pessimistic**, *pe-sim-ist-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to pessimism.

Pest, *pest*, *n.* [Fr. *peste*, from *L. pestis*, a plague, a pest (whence *pestilence*, *pestiferous*); same root as *perdo*, to destroy (*Perannirios*).] A plague, pestilence, or deadly epidemic disease; anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a mischievous or destructive person.—**Pest-house**, *n.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague or other pestilential disease.

Pestalozzian, *pe-sta-lōz-ā-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the system of elementary education instituted by a Swiss philanthropist named Pestalozzi, which is substantially the system now followed.

Pester, *pe-ster*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *empestrer*, originally to shackle the feet of a horse at pasture, from *L. L. pastorium*, foot-shackles, from *L. pastor*, a shepherd. *PASTRA*, *PASTRA*.] To encumber; to crowd or cram; to trouble; to disturb; to annoy with little

vessel, or vessels collectively, made of pewter. — *a.* Made of pewter. — *Pewterer, pewter-er, a.* One whose occupation is to make articles of pewter. — *Pewtery, pu'ter-i, a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter.

Pfennig, Pfennig, pfen'ig, pfen'ing, a. [Pfennig.] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany.

Phacochere, Phacochere, fak'ok'er, n. [Gr. *phakos*, a lentil-shaped wart, from *phaké*, a lentil, and *cheros*, a hog.] The wart-hog of Africa, an animal akin to the swine, with a large wart-like excrescence on each side of the face.

Phanerogam, fan'er-o-gam, n. [Gr. *phanero*, to appear, and *gamos*, marriage.] A phanerogamous plant; opposed to *cryptogam*. — **Phanerogamous, fan'er-o-gam-us, a.** Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

Phanomenon, fan'om'e-non, Pusanomion, Phantom, fan'tom, n. [From Gr. *phantōn*, who obtained leave from his father Ilioth (the Sun) to drive the chariot of the sun, but being unable to restrain the horses Zeus dashed him with a thunderbolt headlong into the river Po.] An open four-wheeled carriage usually drawn by two horses.

Phagedena, Phagedena, fa-3-d'e-na, a. [Gr. *phagedena*, from *phago*, to eat.] A spreading, obstinate ulcer. — **Phagedenic, Phagedenic, fa-3-d'e-nik, a.** Pertaining to phagedena. — *a.* An application for phagedena or to destroy fungous or proud flesh.

Phageocyte, fa-3-o-it, n. [Gr. *phago*, to eat, *kytos*, cell.] A white blood corpuscle that absorbs and destroys disease germs.

Phalange, fa-lang, n. [Gr. *phalanx*, *phalanx*, battle-array, a phalanx of soldiers, a bone of the fingers or toes.] *Anat.* One of the small bones of the fingers and toes; but a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments. — **Phalangeal, Phalangeal, fa-lang-gal, fa-lang'-je-al, a.** Belonging to the phalanges of the fingers and toes. — **Phalanger, fa-lan'-jer, n.** [From two of the toes being joined as far as the last phalange.] An Australian marsupial animal of several species, nocturnal in habits and living in trees. — **Phalangiæ, Phalangiæ, fa-lan'-je-al, fa-lan'-je-an, n.** Same as *Phalangeal*. — **Phalanxite, fan-lan'-sit, n.** [Gr. *phalangites*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx. — **Phalanx, fan-lan'-s, pl. Phalanxes, fan-lan'-jes, a.** except in anatomy, *Phalanxes, fan-lan'-jes, a.* *Greek antiq.* the heavy-armed infantry of an army, especially when formed in ranks and files close and deep; a body of troops or men in close array; *anat.* one of the small bones of the fingers or toes.

Phalantery, fan-sher-i, n. [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. *phalanx*, a phalanx.] A socialistic community living together according to the system proposed by Fourier; the dwelling of such a community.

Phalarope, fa-la-röp, n. [From Gr. *phalartos*, white, and *podos*, a foot.] A lobe-footed gallinular bird, visiting Britain in its migrations.

Phallus, fal'lus, n. [Gr. *phallos*, the virile organ.] The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic rites of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. — **Phallic, fal'lik, a.** Pertaining to the phallus, or to the worship of the generative principle in nature.

Phanerogam, fan'er-o-gam, n. [Gr. *phaneros*, evident, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* A flowering plant or a plant with conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils; opposed to a *cryptogam*. — **Phanerogamic, Phanerogamic, fan'er-o-gam'ik, fan'er-o-ga-mus, a.** *Bot.* Belonging to the flowering plants, in contradistinction to *cryptogamic, cryptogamicus*.

Phantasm, fan'tazm, n. [Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantāō*, to show, from the stem of *phanō*, to show. Παντομαζον.] A creation of the fancy; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an apparition; a phantom; an idea; a notion; a fancy. — **Phantasmagoria, fan-tas'ma-gö'ri-a, n.** [Gr. *phantasma*, and *agora*, an assembly.] Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; the

apparatus used in such an exhibition; any mixed gathering of figures; illusive images. — **Phantasmagorical, Phantasmagoretic, fan-tas'ma-gö'ri-al, fan-tas'ma-gö'ri-c, a.** Relating to a phantasmagoria. — **Phantasmal, fan-tar'mal, a.** Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

Phantasy, fan'ta-si, n. FAZASY. **Phantom, fan'tom, n.** [Fr. *fantôme*, from L. *phantasma*; same word as *phantasm*. PHANTASM.] An apparition or spectre; a ghost; a fancied vision; a phantasm; something unreal. — **Phantomatic, fan-to-mat'ik, a.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

Pharaoh, fa'rö, n. A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt; a name of the Pharaohs of the Pharaohs of the Egyptian culture. — **Pharaoh's rat, the ichneumon. — Pharaonic, fa-ra-on'ik, a.** Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or to the old Egyptians.

Pharisee, fa-ris'e, n. [Gr. *pharisaios*, from Heb. *pharäs*, separated.] One of a sect among the Jews distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and who considered themselves as more righteous than other Jews; hence, a strict observer of the outward forms or ceremonies in religion, without the spirit of it; a hypocrite. — **Phariseal, Phariseal, fa-ris'ik, fa-ris'ik-al, a.** Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees; addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical. — **Phariseally, fa-ris'ik-al-ly, adv.** In a phariseal manner; hypocritically. — **Pharisealism, fa-ris'ik-al-izm, n.** The doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect; rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical, far-ma-sü'tik, far-ma-sü'tik-al, a. [Gr. *pharmakuteutikos*, from *pharmakos*, to administer medicine, from *pharmakon*, a drug.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparing medicines. — **Pharmaceutical chemistry, chemistry applied to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases. — Pharmaceutically, far-ma-sü'tik-al-ly, adv.** In the manner of pharmacy. — **Pharmaceutics, far-ma-sü'tika, n.** The science of preparing medicines; pharmacy. — **Pharmaceutist, far-ma-sü'tist, n.** One who prepares medicines; one who practices pharmacy; an apothecary. — **Pharmacist, far-ma-sist, n.** One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. — **Pharmacolite, far-mak'ö-lit, a.** [Gr. *pharmakolite*, poison, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral containing lime and arsenic, snow-white or milk-white in colour. — **Pharmacologist, far-ma-kö'lo-jist, n.** One who is skilled in pharmacology. — **Pharmacology, far-ma-kö'lo-jy, n.** [Gr. *pharmakon* and *logos*.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines; a branch of materia medica; a treatise on preparing medicines. — **Pharmacopæia, far-ma-kö-p'e-a, n.** [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poies*, to make.] A book of directions for the preparation, &c., of medicines, generally published by authority. — **Pharmacopœist, far-ma-kö'p'o-jist, a.** [Gr. *poies*, to sell.] An apothecary. — **Pharmacopœist, far-ma-kö-sid'er-it, n.** [Gr. *sideros*, iron.] **CUAK-OAK. — Pharmacy, fan-ä-si, n.** [Fr. *pharmacie*, from Gr. *pharmakia*, from *pharmakon*.] The art of preparing and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary.

Pharo, fa'rö, n. Faso. **Pharos, fa'ros, n.** A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the island of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria; hence, any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

Pharynx, far'ingks, n. [Gr. *pharynx, pharynxos*; akin to *pharynx*, a chasm.] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the oesophagus, its contraction aiding in swallowing.

the food. — **Pharyngeal, fa-ri'nj'e-al, a.** Belonging to or affecting the pharynx. — **Pharyngitis, fa-ri'nj'is, n.** Inflammation of the pharynx. — **Pharyngotomy, fa-ri'nj'o-tö-mi, n.** [Gr. *pharynx*, and *tomé*, a cutting.] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove anything that obstructs the passage.

Phasciotherium, fas-ko'e-thi'ri-um, n. [Fr. *phasciothère*, a pouch, and *thérion*, a wild beast.] A fossil marsupial animal remains of which have been found in the colite.

Phase, fas, n. [Fr. *phase*, from Gr. *phásis*, from *phantomai*, to appear. Pusanomion.] One of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or of a planet in respect to quantity of illumination or figure of enlightenment; the particular state, at a given instant, of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon (the phases of a tide, &c.); an aspect or appearance of that which presents various aspects; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn or chance.

Phaseol, fas-el, n. [Gr. *phaseolus*, a sort of bean.] The French bean or kidney-bean. — **Phaseolite, fa-s'e-ö-lit, n.** A fossil leguminous plant.

Phase, fas'is, n. pl. Phases, fas'es. Astron. a phase.

Phasian, fan'sian, n. [L. *phasianus*, from Gr. *phasianos*, from *Phas*, a river of Asia, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] A well-known and beautiful gallinaceous bird, reared and preserved in Britain and elsewhere for sport, and highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh. The golden pheasant and the silver pheasant are natives of China. — **Pheasant-cuckoo, n.** An Australian bird of the cuckoo family. — **Pheasantary, fan'sian-ri, n.** A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.

Phelloplastic, fel-lo-plas'tik, n. [Gr. *phellos*, cork, a *plasse*, to form or fashion.] The art of modelling in cork.

Phenacetin, fan-nas'e-tin, n. A drug of coal-tar origin used to relieve nervous headache, neuralgia, fever, &c.

Phenakistoscope, fan-a-kis'to-sköp, n. [Gr. *phenakistos*, deceitful, *skopos*, I view.] An optical toy which shows figures seemingly in actual motion, an effect due to the persistence of vision.

Phenician, fan-nish'i-an, n. and *a. Punician*.

Phenicine, fan'nin, n. [Gr. *phoinix*, purple.] A brown colouring matter used in dyeing.

Phenix, fan'iks, n. Phenix.

Phenogram, fan'er-o-gam, n. A phanerogam.

Phenol, fan'öl, n. A name for Carboic Acid.

Phenomenon, fan'om'e-nöi, n. pl. Phenomena, fan'om'e-na. [Gr. *phainomenon*, what appears, from *phantomai* to appear, from *phanō*, to show; akin to *phases*, light. PHANON.] A visible manifestation or appearance; a fact or occurrence presented to our observation either in the external world or in the human mind; an appearance produced by the action of the different forces upon matter; what strikes us as strange and uncommon; something extraordinary; an exceedingly remarkable thing or personage. — **Phenomenal, fan'om'e-nal, a.** Connected with, relating to, or constituted by phenomena; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention; extremely remarkable or extraordinary; astounding. — **Phenomenalism, fan'om'e-nal-izm, n.** That system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena. — **Phenomenally, fan'om'e-nal-ly, adv.** In the manner of a phenomenon. — **Phenomenism, fan'om'en-izm, n.** The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists. — **Phenomenist, fan'om'en-ist, n.** One who believes only in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences.

Phenon, fan'on, n. The barbed iron head of a dart or other weapon; a sort of barbed javelin.

Phial, fi'al, n. [L. *phiala*, from Gr. *phiala*, a phial. *Phial* is another form.] A glass vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquids, and par-

tones from the register. — **Phonogram**, fō-nō-grām, *n.* A sound as reproduced by the phonograph. — **Phonographer**, fō-nō-grāf-er, *n.* One versed in phonography; one who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph. — **Phonographic**, fō-nō-grāf-ik, *a.* Pertaining to or based upon phonography; pertaining to the phonograph. — **Phonographically**, fō-nō-grāf-ik-ly, *adv.* In a phonographic manner. — **Phonography**, fō-nō-grāf-ē, *n.* The description of sounds; the representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound; phonetic shorthand; the art of using the phonograph.

Phonolite, fō-nō-lit, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *lithos*, stone.] Same as *Clink-stone*.

Phonology, fō-nō-lō-jī, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice; phonetics. — **Phonologic**, **Phonological**, fō-nō-lō-j-ik, fō-nō-lō-j-ik-ā, *a.* Pertaining to phonology. — **Phonologist**, fō-nō-lō-j-ist, *n.* One versed in phonology.

Phonometer, fō-nō-mē-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given time.

Phonoscope, fō-nō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, a voice, a sound, and *skopos*, to view.] An instrument for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound by means of an electric current.

Phonotypy, fō-nō-tī-pī, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type.] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter; phonetic printing. — **Phonotypic**, fō-nō-tī-p-ik, *a.* A type or character used in phonetic printing. — **Phonotypy**, fō-nō-tī-p-ik, *a.* Pertaining to phonotypy.

Phorminx, fōr-mīngks, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre.

Phoranium, fōr-mī-um, *n.* [From Gr. *phor-mos*, a basket—because it is made into baskets.] The generic name of New Zealand flax.

Phoronomics, fōr-nō-mī'ks, *n.* [Gr. *phōrēō*, to bear or carry, and *nomos*, a law.] A name for kinematics.

Phosgene, fōs-jēn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *gen*, to produce.] A gas with a suffocating odour generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide.

Phosphorus, fōs-fōr-us, *n.* [L. *phosphorus*, Gr. *phosphoros*, the morning-star, lit, light-bringer, from *phōs*, light (same root as in *phenomenon*), and *phero*, to bring.] A solid non-metallic combustible elementary substance, at common temperatures a soft solid which undergoes slow combustion, an important constituent in animal and vegetable structures, and chiefly obtained from bones. — **Phosphate**, fōs-fāt, *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid. — **Phosphatic**, fōs-fāt-ik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate. — **Phosphide**, fōs-fid, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a single element. — **Phosphite**, fōs-fit, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid. — **Phosphorated**, fōs-fōr-āt, *v.t.* — **Phosphorated**, fōs-fōr-āt, *a.* Impregnated with phosphorus. — **Phosphor bronze**, *n.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, made into bearings for machinery, guns, cutlery, wire, sheathing for vessels, &c. — **Phosphoresce**, fōs-fō-res', *v.t.* — **Phosphoresced**, fōs-fō-res-ēd, *a.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light. — **Phosphorescence**, fōs-fō-res-ēns, *n.* The state or quality of being phosphorescent; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion, sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action. — **Phosphorescent**, fōs-fō-res-ēnt, *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat. — **Phosphoric**, fōs-fōr-ik, *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent. — **Phosphoric acid**, an acid usually obtained by burning phosphuretted hydrogen in atmospheric air or oxygen. — **Phosphorite**, fōs-

fōr-it, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; an amorphous phosphate of lime. — **Phosphoric**, fōs-fōr-ik, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite. — **Phosphorize**, fōs-fōr-iz, *v.t.* — **Phosphorized**, fōs-fōr-iz-ēd, *a.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. — **Phosphorous**, fōs-fōr-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. — **Phosphorous acid**, an acid produced by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways. — **Phosphuret**, fōs-fō-ret, *n.* The name formerly given to phosphide. — **Phosphuretted**, fōs-fō-ret-ēd, *a.* Combined with phosphorus. — **Phosphuretted hydrogen**, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of a caustic alkali.

Photics, fō-tīks, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.] That department of science which treats of light.

Photo, fō-tō, *n.* A contraction of **Photograph**; a photographic picture.

Photochemistry, fō-tō-kēm-ist-ri, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *chem-istry*,] The branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, especially of solar light. — **Photochemical**, fō-tō-kēm-ik-ā, *a.* Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

Photochromy, fō-tōk'rō-mī, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *chroma*, colour.] The art or operation of reproducing colours by photography.

Photo-electrotype, *n.* A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electric deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

Photo-engraving, *n.* A common name of many processes in which the action of light is used for obtaining a picture upon a plate or block for subsequent engraving.

Photogen, fō-tō-jēn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *gen*, to produce.] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina. — **Photogenic**, fō-tō-jēn-ik, *a.* Pertaining to photogenes or to photogeny. — **Photogeny**, fō-tō-jē-nī, *n.* Photography.

Photography, fō-tōg'rā-fī, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, to engrave.] A method of engraving by which photographs and other transparent designs can be etched into steel, copper, or zinc plates by the action of light and certain chemicals. — **Photographic**, fō-tōg'rāf-ik, *a.* Relating to photography.

Photography, fō-tōg'rā-fī, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, to describe.] The art of obtaining accurate representations of scenes and objects by means of the action of light on substances treated with certain chemicals. — **Photograph**, fō-tō-grāf, *n.* A picture obtained by means of photography. — *v.t.* To produce a likeness or representation of by photographic means. — **Photographer**, **Photographist**, fō-tōg'rāf-er, fō-tōg'rāf-ist, *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography. — **Photographic**, **Photographical**, fō-tōg'rāf-ik, fō-tōg'rāf-ik-ā, *a.* Relating to photography. — **Photographic printing**, the process of obtaining positives on sensitized paper from transparent negatives by exposure to light. — **Photographically**, fō-tōg'rāf-ik-ā, *adv.* In a photographic manner; by means of photography.

Photo-lithograph, *n.* A picture produced by photo-lithography. — **Photo-lithography**, *n.* A mode of lithographing in which a photograph is transferred to a prepared lithographic stone.

Photology, fō-tō-lō-jī, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena. — **Photologic**, **Photological**, fō-tō-lō-j-ik, fō-tō-lō-j-ik-ā, *a.* Pertaining to photology. — **Photologist**, fō-tō-lō-j-ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the science of light.

Photometer, fō-nō-mē-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument intended to measure the comparative intensity of different lights. — **Photometric**, **Photometrical**, fō-tō-mē-tr-ik, fō-tō-mē-tr-ik-ā, *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer. — **Photometry**, fō-tō-mē-tr-ē, *n.* The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources.

Photo-micrography, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *micros*, small, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or process of photographing minute objects when magnified by means of the microscope.

Photobatic, fō-tō-fō-bi-ā, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *phōbia*, dread.] An intolerance or dread of light.

Photophone, fō-tō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *phōnē*, a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound in distant places by variations in the intensity of a beam of light. — **Photophonic**, fō-tō-fōn-ik, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the photophone. — **Photophony**, fō-tō-fō-nī, *n.* The art or practice of using the photophone.

Photopia, **Photopy**, fō-tōp'i-ā, fō-tōp'i-ā, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *opsis*, sight.] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which sparks of fire or flashes of light seem to play before them.

Photosphere, fō-tō-sfēr, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *E. sphere*.] An envelope of light; the luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun.

Phototype, fō-tō-tīp, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A plate produced from a photograph by a peculiar process, as by photolithography or photolithography, and from which copies can be printed. — **Phototypy**, fō-tō-tī-pī, *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes.

Photo-xylography, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *xylon*, wood, and *graphō*, to write.] A mode of wood-engraving where the picture is in the first place photographed on the block. — **Photo-xylography**, *n.* The process of printing from a prepared zinc plate on which a photograph has been taken.

Pharmacome, frāg'mā-kōm, *n.* [Gr. *phārag-ma*, a partition, and *kōmōs*, a cone.] The internal chambered cone of the belemnite or other cuttle-fish.

Phrase, frāz, *n.* [Gr. *phrasis*, a phrase (seen also in *periphrasis*, *paraphrase*), from *phrasō*, to speak.] A brief expression; two or more words forming a complete expression by themselves or being a portion of a sentence; a peculiar or characteristic expression; an idiom; the manner or style in which a person expresses himself; diction; *music*, a short part of a composition usually occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars. — *v.t.* — **Phrased**, **Phrasing**. To call; to strive to express. — **Phrase-book**, *n.* A book in which phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained. — **Phrasogram**, frāz-ō-g'rām, *n.* A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence. — **Phrasologic**, **Phrasological**, frāz-ō-lō-j-ik, frāz-ō-lō-j-ik-ā, *a.* Pertaining to phrasology; exhibiting idiomatic phrases. — **Phrasologist**, frāz-ō-lō-j-ist, *n.* A stickler for a particular form of words or phrasology; a coiner of phrases. — **Phrasology**, frāz-ō-lō-j-ī, *n.* Manner of expression; peculiar words or phrases used in a sentence; diction; a collection of phrases in a language. *See Syn. under Diction.*

Phrenetic, frē-net'ik, *a.* [L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrenitikos*, suffering from phrenitis or inflammation of the brain, from *phrēn*, the mind, the midriff. *Fæuric*.] Having the mind disordered; frantic; frenetic. — *n.* A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered. — **Phrenetically**, frē-net'ik-ly, *adv.* In a phrenetic manner. — **Phrenic**, frēn'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *phrēn*, in sense of diaphragm.] *Med.* Belonging to the diaphragm. — **Phrenitis**, frē-nit'is, *n.* [Gr., from *phrēn*, the mind, and *-itis*, term denoting inflammation.] *Med.* An inflammation of the brain; delirium; phreny or frenzy.

Phrenology, frē-nō-lō-jī, *n.* [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrēnos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] A doctrine which professes to found a philosophy of the human mind upon a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals with the propensities and intellectual powers which

these individuals are found respectively to possess. — **Phrenologic**, **Phrenological**, **frēn-ō-lōj'ik**, **frēn-ō-lōj'kal**, a. Pertaining to phrenology. — **Phrenologically**, **frēn-ō-lōj'kal-lī**, adv. In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology. — **Phrenologist**, **frēn-ō-lōj'ist**, n. One versed in phrenology.

Phreny, **frēn'ī**, n. [**Fr.** **phrénésie**.] The old spelling of **Phreny**. — **s. i.** — **phrenetic**, **phrēnē'tik**. To make frantic; to infuriate. [**Byron**.]

Phrygia, **frīj'ī-an**, a. [**From** **Phrygia**, in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to Phrygia or to the Phrygians. — **Phrygian cap**, the red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders during the first French republic. — **Phrygian mode**, one of the modes in ancient music.

Phthiasis, **phī'thī-ā-sis**, n. [**Gr.** **phthiasis**, from **phthiō**, a louse.] The lousy disease, which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness.

Phthisis, **phī'thī-sis**, n. [**Gr.** **phthisis**, a wasting, from **phthō**, to waste away.] A disease produced by tubercles in the lungs, and commonly known by the name of consumption; pulmonary consumption. — **Phthisic**, **phī'thī'k**, a. A consumption or wasting away; a person affected with phthisis. — **Phthisical**, **phī'thī'kal**, a. [**Gr.** **phthiasis**.] Belonging to phthisis; affected by phthisis.

Phycozoology, **fi-kōzō'ol-ō-jī**, n. [**Gr.** **phytos**, a sea-weed, and **zōō**, description.] A scientific description of algae or sea-weeds. — **Phycology**, **fi-kōlō'ō-jī**, n. [**Gr.** **phytos**, and **logos**.] That department of botany which treats of the algae or sea-weeds.

Phylactery, **fi-lak'tēr-ī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylaktērion**, from **phylaxō**, to defend or guard.] An amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease among the Jews; a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, inclosed within a small leather case, and fastened on the forehead or on the left arm near the region of the heart. — **Phylacteric**, **fi-lak'tēr-ī-kal**, a. Pertaining to phylacteries.

Phylarch, **fi-lark**, n. [**Gr.** **phylax**, a tribe, and **archē**, rule.] The chief or governor of a tribe. — **Phylarchy**, **fi-lark-ī**, n. The office of a phylarch; government of a tribe.

Phyletic, **fi-lē'tīk**, a. [**Gr.** **phylē**, a tribe or race.] Pertaining to a race or tribe; applied especially in connection with the development of animal tribes.

Phyllary, **fi-lā-rī**, n. [**Gr.** **phyllon**, a leaf.] Bot. one of the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

Phyllotaxy, **fi-lō'tā-k-sis**, n. [**Gr.** **phyllon**, a leaf, and **taxis**, likeness.] Bot. a leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf. — **Phyllid**, **fi-lō'id**, n. Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf. — **Phyllophagous**, **fi-lō-fā-gan**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, and **phagō**, to eat.] An animal that feeds on the leaves of trees. — **Phyllophagous**, **fi-lō-fā-gus**, a. Leaf-eating. — **Phyllophora**, **fi-lō-fō-rā**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, and **phoros**, bearing.] Bot. the terminal bud or growing point in palms. — **Phyllophorum**, **fi-lō-fō-rus**, a. Leaf-bearing; producing leaves. — **Phyllopod**, **fi-lō-pōd**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, and **podos**, a foot.] One of those crustaceans that have limbs of leaf-like form for swimming. — **Phyllostoma**, **fi-lō-stō-mā**, n. [**Gr.** **stoma**, a mouth.] One of a family of bats that have a leaf-like appendage on the nose. — **Phyllostetic**, **fi-lō-stē'tīk**, u. Pertaining to phyllostetis. — **Phyllostetis**, **fi-lō-stē'tis**, n. [**Gr.** **stetis**, orient.] Bot. the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem. — **Phylloxera**, **fi-lō-khō-rā**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a leaf, and **zōō**, zōō, parched.] An insect which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c., one species of which has caused immense damage in some wine-producing countries.

Phylogenesis, **Phylogeny**, **fi-lō-jen'ō-sis**, **fi-lō-jē-nī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylō**, a tribe, and **genesis**, root pen, to produce.] Biol. the origin and history of races or types of animal forms. — **Phylogenetic**, **fi-lō-jē-net'īk**, a. Pertaining to phylogenesis or phylogeny, or the race history of an animal.

Phyma, **fi'mā**, n. [**Gr.** **phyma**, from **phainō**, to produce.] An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess. — **Physalia**, **fi-sā'li-ā**, n. [**Gr.** **physis**, a bladder, from **phyeō**, to puff.] A genus of Hydrozoa that float on the surface of the ocean and are remarkable for the brilliancy of their hues.

Physalite, **fi-sā-lit**, n. [**Gr.** **phyeō**, to inflate, and **lithos**, a stone, from intumescing when heated.] A mineral of a greenish-white colour; a kind of topaz.

Physic, **fi-sī'k**, n. [**Gr.** **physis**, pertaining to nature, natural, from **physis**, nature, from **phainō**, to bring forth, to spring up; cog. with **Skr.** **śāś**, to be; **E.** to be. **Bz.**] The science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing; a medicine, popularly a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. — **Physic garden**, an old name for a botanic garden. — **s. i.** — **physicked**, **physicking**. To treat with physic; to purge with a cathartic; to remedy. — **Physical**, **fi-sī'kal**, a. Pertaining to nature; relating to what is material and percipient by the senses; pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental or moral (physical force); material (the physical world); pertaining to physics or natural philosophy. — **Physical geography**. Under **Geography**. — **Physical science**. **Physica**. — **Physically**, **fi-sī'kal-lī**, adv. In a physical manner; as regards the material world; as regards the bodily constitution. — **Physician**, **fi-sī'ān**, n. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases. — **Physician**, **fi-sī'ān**, n. The ascription of everything to merely physical or material causes. — **Physicist**, **fi-sī'st**, n. One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher. — **Physico-mathematics**, **fi-sī'kō-mā'thē-mā'tīk**, n. Mixed mathematics. — **Physico-philosophy**, n. The philosophy of nature. — **Physico-theory**, n. Theology illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy. — **Physic**, **fi-sī'k**, n. That branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter; the department of science that deals with mechanics, dynamics, light, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism; natural philosophy.

Physiognomy, **fi-sī-ō-gnō-mī**, n. [**Properly** **physiognomon**, from **Gr.** **physiognomon** — **physis**, nature, and **gnōmōn**, one who knows, from stem of **gnōskō**, to know.] The art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the face or countenance as an index of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. — **Physiognomic**, **Physiognomic**, **Physiognomic**, **fi-sī-ō-gnō-mī'k**, **fi-sī-ō-gnō-mōn'īk**, a. Pertaining to physiognomy. — **Physiognomist**, **fi-sī-ō-gnō-mīst**, n. One skilled in physiognomy.

Physiogeny, **fi-sī-ō-gē-nī**, n. [**Gr.** **physis**, nature, and **gēnē**, generation.] The production or generation of nature.

Physiography, **fi-sī-ō-grā-fī**, n. [**Gr.** **physis**, nature, and **grapō**, to describe.] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, and the causes by which they have been modified, as well as of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography. — **Physiographical**, **fi-sī-ō-grā-fī'kal**, a. Pertaining to physiography.

Physiolatry, **fi-sī-ō-lā-trī**, n. [**Gr.** **physis**, nature, and **latreia**, worship.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; nature worship.

Physiology, **fi-sī-ō-lō-jī**, n. [**Fr.** **physiologie**, **Gr.** **physiologia** — **physis**, nature, and **logos**, discourse.] That science which has for its aim the study and elucidation of the phenomena of life in animals and plants. — **Physiological**, **fi-sī-ō-lō-jī'k**, **fi-sī-ō-lō-jī'kal**, a. Pertaining to physiology. — **Physiologically**, **fi-sī-ō-lō-jī'kal-lī**, adv. According to the principles of physiology. — **Physiologist**, **fi-sī-ō-lō-jī'st**, n. One who is versed in or who treats of physiology.

Physique, **fi-sē'tīk**, n. [**Fr.**] A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution.

Phytelephas, **fi-tel'ē-fās**, n. [**From** **Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **elephas**, ivory.] The plant that yields the ivory-nut.

Phytochemistry, **fi-tō-kem'is-trī**, n. [**Gr.** **phyton**, a plant.] Vegetable chemistry. — **Phytochemical**, **fi-tō-kem'ī-kal**, a. Pertaining to phytochemistry.

Phytocleric, **fi-tō-kler-īk**, n. [**Gr.** **phyton**, a plant, and **cleros**, green.] **ONCOSPHERIA**. **Phytogenesis**, **Phytogeny**, **fi-tō-jen'ō-sis**, **fi-tō-jē-nī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, plant, and **genesis**.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phytogeography, **fi-tō-jē-ō-grā-fī**, n. [**Gr.** **phyton**, a plant, and **E.** **geography**.] The geography or geographical distribution of plants.

Phytoglyphy, **fi-tō-gī'fī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **glyphō**, to engrave.] The art of taking impressions from plants on soft metal, from which copies can be taken by printing; nature-printing. — **Phytoglyphic**, **fi-tō-gī'fī'kal**, a. Relating to phytoglyphy. **Phytography**, **fi-tō-grā-fī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **grapō**, description.] That branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants. — **Phytographical**, **fi-tō-grā-fī'kal**, a. Pertaining to the description of plants.

Phytoid, **fi-tō'id**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **eidōs**, likeness.] Plant-like. **Phytolithology**, **fi-tō-lī-thō-lō-jī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, plant, **lithos**, stone, **logos**, discourse.] That part of science which treats of fossil plants. — **Phytolithologist**, **fi-tō-lī-thō-lō-jī'st**, n. One who is skilled in fossil plants.

Phytology, **fi-tō-lō-jī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, **logos**, discourse.] The science of plants, a name sometimes used as equivalent to botany. — **Phytological**, **fi-tō-lō-jī'kal**, a. Relating to phytology. — **Phytologist**, **fi-tō-lō-jī'st**, n. One versed in plants or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

Phyton, **fi-tō-n**, n. [**Gr.** a plant.] Bot. a rudimentary or embryo plant.

Phytotomy, **fi-tō-nō-mī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **tomos**, a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phytopathology, **fi-tō-pā-thō-lō-jī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, **pathos**, disease, **logos**, treatise.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants.

Phytophagous, **fi-tō-fā-gus**, a. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, **phagō**, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants. — **Phytophagy**, **fi-tō-fā-gī**, n. The eating of or subsisting upon plants. — **Phytotomy**, **fi-tō-fō-mī**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **tomē**, a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy. — **Phytotomist**, **fi-tō-fō-mīst**, n. One versed in phytotomy.

Phytoson, **fi-tō-sō-n**, n. [**Gr.** **phylon**, a plant, and **sonos**, an animal.] Same as **Zoophyte**. — **Phytosoon**, **fi-tō-sō-n**, n. One of the phytoson; a zoophyte.

Piaba, **pi-ā-bā**, n. A small fresh-water fish of Brazil much esteemed for food.

Piacular, **pi-ak'ū-lēr**, a. [**L.** **piacularis**, from **piaculum**, expiation, from **pio**, to expiate, from **pius**, pious.] Expiatory; pertaining to expiation.

Pia-mater, **pi-ā-mā'tēr**, n. [**L.** lit. pious mother.] Anat. a vascular membrane investing the whole surface of the brain. **DURA-MATER**.

Piano, **pi-ā'nō**, a. [**It.** soft, smooth, from **L.** **plavus**, plain.] Mus. soft; a direction to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone. — **pi-ā'nō**, a. A pianoforte. — **Pianoforte**, **pi-ā'nō-fōrtē**, n. [**It.** **piano**, soft, smooth, and **forte** (**L.** **fortis**), strong.] A musical metal-stringed instrument with a key-board, through which the metal strings are struck by hammers.

Pianetto, **pi-ā-nē'tō**, **pi-ā-nē'tō**, n. [**Fr.** and **It.** dim. of **piano**.] A small pianoforte. — **Pianissimo**, **pi-ā-nis-sī-mō**, [**It.** superl. of **piano**, soft.] Mus. very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner. — **Pianist**, **pi-ā-nīst**, **pi-ā-nīst**, n. A performer on the pianoforte.

Piarist, **pi-ār-ist**, n. [**L.** **pius**, pious.] One of a religious order who devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of youth.

Piassava, **pi-ā-sā-vā**, n. [**Fr.** **piassava**.] The fibre of a Brazilian palm-tree, extensively used in making brooms and brushes for street-sweeping.

Piaster, **pi-ā-stēr**, n. [**Fr.** **piastre**, **It.** and **Sp.** **piastre**, a thin plate of metal,

a dollar, from L. L. *piatra*, L. *empiastrum*, Gr. *empiaston*, a plaster. **PLASTER.** A denomination of money of various values; the Italian piastre being about 2s. 7d. sterling; Spanish, about 4s.; Turkish, a little over 3d.

Piazza, pi-az'za, n. [It. *piazza*, open place, square, market-place. **PLACE.**] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades.

Pibroch, pi-bro'ch, n. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe.] A wild irregular species of music performed on the bagpipe, and peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

Pica, pi'ka, n. [L. *piz*, *picis*, pitch: probably named from *litera picata* (pitch-black letter), a great black letter at the beginning of some new section in the history.] A large printing type of two different sizes, *small pica* and *large pica*.

Picador, pi-ka-dor', n. [Sp. from *pica*, a pike or lance.] One of the horsemen armed with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull-fight.

Picantiny, pik-a-nin-i, n. **PICANTINNY.**

Picaron, pik-a-ron', n. [Sp. *picarón*, augmentative of *picaro*, a rogue.] A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits; an adventurer.—**Picarsaque**, pik-a-resk', a. [Fr.] Pertaining to rogues or picarons; describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers.

Picayune, pik-a-yun', n. [Of Carib origin.] A coin in Florida, Louisiana, &c., equal to 1/10th of a dollar.

Picalilli, pik-a-lil-li, n. An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

Piccolo, pik'ko-l'is, n. [It. *piccolo*, small.] A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary orchestral flute; an octave flute.

Pice, pi, n. *sing.* and *pl.* Small East Indian coin, value about 1/4d. each.

Piceous, pi-s'us, a. [L. *picus*, a woodpecker, *picis*, pitch.] Of or belonging to pitch; black as pitch.

Pick, pik, v. t. [Allied to W. *pic*, a point, a pike; Gael. *pic*, *piccad*, a pick, a pickaxe; *pika*, *peak*, *peck*, *beak*; same root also in *spike*.] To strike at with anything pointed; to peck at, as a bird with its bill; to pierce; to clean by removing with the teeth, fingers, claws, or a small instrument, something that adheres (to pick a bone, the teeth); to separate from other things; to select; to choose (to pick the best men); to pluck; to gather, as fruit or things growing; to gather up here and there; to collect (often with *up*); to snatch thievishly (a purse); to steal the contents of (to pick a pocket).—**To pick off**, to separate by the fingers or a small instrument; to separate by a sharp sudden movement (to pick of a leaf); to aim at and kill.—**To pick out**, to draw out by anything pointed; to select from a number or quantity; to relieve with figures or lines of a different colour.—**To pick up**, to take up with the fingers, or otherwise to snatch; to obtain by repeated effort or casually (to pick up a livelihood).—**To pick a hole**, to make a hole; to find fault with one.—**To pick a lock**, to open it with some instrument other than the key.—**To pick oakum**, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes.—**To pick a quarrel**, to quarrel intentionally with a person.—**v. i.** To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble; to pifer.—**To pick up**, to acquire fresh strength, vigour, or the like. [Colloq.]—**v. i.** A heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used for loosening hard earth, stones, &c., in digging, ditching, &c.; a sharp hammer, used in dressing stones.—**Pickaxe**, pik-aks, n. [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O. Fr. *picquois*, a pickaxe, from *picquer*, to pierce.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; also, simply a pick.—**Picker**, pik'er, n. One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers (a rag-picker, a hop-picker); a name of tool or apparatus of many various shapes.—**Picking**, pik'ing, n. The act expressed by the verb to pick; perquisites not over honestly obtained; that which is left to be picked or gleaned; *p.* the pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks.—**Pick-**

lock, pik'lok, n. An instrument for picking or opening locks without the key.—**Pick-pocket**, pik'pok-et, n. One who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from people's pockets.—**Pickthank**, pik'thank, n. One who is officious for the sake of gaining favour; a parasite; a toady.

Pickback, pik'a-bak, a. or adv. [From the older form *pick-back*, a reduplication of *pick*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

Pickaniny, pik-a-nin-i, n. [Sp. *pequeño niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant. [Amer.]

Pickarel, pik'er-el, n. [From *pika*.] A name applied to several small fresh-water fishes of the pike family.

Picket, pik'et, n. [Fr. *pique*, a dim. of *piquer*, a pierce.] A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments; a narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale; *mitit*, a detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped to protect the camp from surprise; a small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave; a game at cards.—**v. t.**—**picketed**, **picketing**. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes; to fence with narrow pointed boards or pales; to fasten to a picket or stake; to place or post as a guard of observation.—**Picket-fence**, n. A fence made of pickets or pales.—**Picket-guard**, n. *Milit.* A guard always in readiness in case of alarm.

Pickle, pik'l, n. [D. and L. G. *pickel*, G. *pickel*, bökel, brine.] A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine; vinegar, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved a thing preserved in pickle; a state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a plight (colloq.); a troublesome child (colloq.).—**To Awk a rod in pickle for any one**, is to have a beating, scolding, or scolding in reserve for him. [Colloq.]—**v. t.**—**pickled**, **pickling**. To preserve in brine or pickle; to treat with; *pickles*.—**Pickled**, pik'ld, p. and a. Preserved in brine or pickle.

Picnic, pik'nik, n. [Origin unknown.] A pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country; used also adjectively (a picnic party).—**v. i.**—**picnicked**, **picnicking**. To attend or take part in a picnic party.

Picoche, pik-o'ch', n. [Fr. *picoche*, from *Picote* de la Perouse, a French botanist.] A variety of carmine or clove-pink, having the dark colour only on the edge of the petals.

Piquet, pik'et, n. **PIQUET.**

Piera, pik'ra, n. [L. from Gr. *piros*, sharp, bitter.] Powder of aloes with canella, a cathartic medicine.

Picrotozine, pik-rö-tok'z'u, n. [Gr. *piros*, hitter, and *tozikon*, poison.] The bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*.

Pick, pik't, n. [From *Picti*, the name given them by Latin writers; of uncertain origin.] One of a race of people (probably Celts) who anciently inhabited the northeast of Scotland.—**Pictish**, pik'tish, a. Pertaining to the Picts.

Picture, pik'tür, n. [L. *picturem*, from *pingo*, *pingere*, to paint. **PAINT.**] A painting, drawing, or engraving exhibiting the resemblance of anything; any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the mind; a likeness; an image; a representation or description in words.—**v. t.**—**pictured**, **picture**. To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent pictorially; to bring before the mind's eye; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a vivid manner.—**Picture-book**, n. A book for children, illustrated with pictures.—**Picture-cleaner**, **Picture-restorer**, n. One who restores the brightness of colour in old paintings.—**Picture-frame**, n. A case or border, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture and sets it off to advantage.—**Picture-gallery**, n. A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited.—**Pictorial**, pik-tö'ri-al, a. [L. *pictor*, a painter.] Pertaining to pictures;

illustrated by pictures; constituting a picture.—**Pictorially**, pik-tö'ri-äl-i, adv. In a pictorial manner; with pictures or engravings.—**Picturesque**, pik-tü-resk', a. Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture; abounding with vivid and striking imagery; graphic in style of writing.—**The picturesque**, the quality that renders a scene suitable for making into a good picture.—**Picturesquely**, pik-tü-resk'li, adv. In a picturesque manner.—**Picturesqueness**, pik-tü-resk'nes, n.

Picul, pik'ul, n. In China, a weight of 133 lbs.

Piddle, pid'el, v. t. [A form of *peddle*.] To deal in trifles; to attend to trivial concerns.

Piddleck, pid'ok, n. The pholax.

Pie, pi, n. [From the Celtic; comp. Ir. *pieke*, a pie.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it; *prime*, a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

Pie, pi, n. [Fr. *pie*, from L. *pica*, a magpie.] The magpie.

Piebald, pi'bald, a. [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white. **BALD.**] Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour; having patches of various colours; pied; diversified; mongrel.

Piece, pi's, n. [Fr. *pièce*, Fr. *passa*, It. *passa*, from L. L. *partium*, a piece, probably from the Celtic; W. *part*, Armor. *pas*, a piece.] A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner (to tear in pieces); a part of anything, though not separated or separated only in idea; a portion; a definite quantity or portion of certain things (a piece of music, a piece of work; an artistic or literary composition (a piece of poetry or sculpture); a coin (a fourpenny piece); a gun or single firearm (a forty-two piece); *To work by the piece*, to work by the measure of quantity, and not by the measure of time.—*Of a piece*, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; alike.—*A piece of one's mind*, a colloquial phrase for blunt and uncomplimentary statements.—**v. t.**—**pieced**, **piecing**. To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to unite; to join; to cement.—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces.—**Piece-goods**, n. pl. Goods generally sold by the piece, as cotton shirtings, &c.—**Piecemeal**, pi's-me'al, adv. [Piece, and suffix *-meal*, A. Sax. *maelum*, by parts.] In pieces; by pieces; by little and little in succession.—**Piecer**, pi's'er, n. One that pieces; a boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads.—**Piecerwork**, pi's'er-werk, n. Work done and paid for by the measure of quantity.

Pied, pi'd, a. [From *pie*, magpie.] Party-coloured; variegated with spots of different colours; spotted with larger spots than if speckled.—**Piedness**, pi'd-nes, n. The state of being pied.

Piend, piend, n. [Dan. *piend*, a pin or peg; G. *pinne*, the piend of a hammer.] The sharp point or edge of a hammer.

Pier, pi'er, n. [O. Fr. *piere*, *piere*, a stone (Fr. *pierre*) from L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] A rock, the solid parts between openings in a wall, as between doors or windows; the square or other mass or post to which a gate is hung; the solid pillar or shaft; one of the supports of the arches of a bridge; a mole or jetty carried out into the sea, serving to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbour, &c.; a projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place.—**Pierage**, pi'er-aj, n. Toll paid for using a pier.—**Pier-glass**, n. A mirror or glass hanging between windows.—**Pier-table**, n. A table placed between windows.

Pierce, pi'er, v. t.—**pierced**, **piercing**. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce; *percer*, uncertain.] To stab or transfix with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to force a way into; to affect keenly; to move deeply; to penetrate into, as into a secret or purpose.—**v. i.** To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate.—**Pierced**, pi'er't, p. and a. Penetrated; perforated with holes.—**Piercer**,

per'er, *n.* An instrument that pierces; a person that pierces or perforates; that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor. — **Piercingly**, *per'sing-ly*, *adv.* In a piercing manner. — **Piercingness**, *per'sing-ness*, *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating.

Pierides, *pi-er'i-dés*, *pl.* [L.] A name of the Muses, from *Pieris*, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians. — **Pierian**, *pi-er'i-an*, *a.* Belonging to the Pierides.

Pietra-dura, *pi-é'tra-dù'ra*, *n.* [It., hard stone.] A kind of fine Florentine mosaic work executed in coloured stones.

Piety, *pi-é-ti*, *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious. *Pius* is the same word.] Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character; the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service; filial reverence; reverence towards parents or friends, with affection and devotion to them. — **Pietism**, *pi-é-tism*, *a.* The principles or practice of the Pietists. — **Pietists**, *pi-é-tists*, *n. pl.*

A religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; hence applied to one who makes a display of strong religious feelings.

Pietistic, *pi-é-tis-tic*, *ad-j.* Pertaining to Pietists.

Piezometer, *pi-é-zom-é'ter*, *n.* [Gr. *piezo*, to press, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring compressibility.

Piffle, *pi-f'l*, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Silly spoken or written matter; trash.

Pig, *pig*, *n.* [A. Sax. *peopa*, akin to D. *bigg*, *biggs*, L. G. *biggo*, a pig.] A young swine, male or female; a swine in general; an oblong mass of forged iron, lead, or other metal. In the process of smelting, the principal channel along which the metal in a state of fusion runs, when let out of the furnace, is called the *sow*, and the lateral channels or moulds are denominated *pigs*, whence the iron in this state is called *pig-iron*. — *v. t.* or *i.* — **Pigg**, *pig-ging*.

To bring forth pigs; to act as pigs; to live or huddle as pigs. — **Piggery**, *pig-er-i*, *n.* A place with sties and other accompaniments allotted to pigs.

Pig-headed, *ad-j.* Relating to or like pigs; swinish. — **Pig-headed**, *ad-j.* Having a head like a pig; stubbornly obstinate. — **Pig-headedness**, *n.* The quality of being pig-headed or obstinately stupid. — **Pig-iron**, *n.* Iron in pigs. — **Pig-lead**, *n.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore. — **Pig-ment**, *n.* The root of a plant. Eaarn-rur. — **Pig-skin**, *n.* The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery or other purposes.

Pigsty, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs. — **Pig-tail**, *pig-tail*, *n.* The tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied behind in a tail; tobacco twisted into a long rope.

Pigeon, *pi-jon*, *n.* [Fr. *pigeon*, from L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a chirping bird, from *pipio*, to peep, to chirp, an imitative verb; comp. E. *pip*, *pip's*.] A well-known bird of many varieties; a dove, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove; a simoleon; a gull; a person swindled by gamblers; hence, to *pluck a pigeon*, to strip a greenhorn of his money. — **Pigeon-express**, *n.* Intelligence conveyed by means of a carrier-pigeon. — **Pigeon-hearted**, *ad-j.* Timid; easily frightened. — **Pigeon-hole**, *n.* One of the holes in a dove-cot where the pigeons go in and out; a little compartment or division in a case for papers. — **Pigeon-house**, *n.* A dove-cot. — **Pigeon-divided**, *ad-j.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle. — **Pigeonry**, *pi-jon-ri*, *n.* A place for keeping pigeons; a dove-cot.

Piggin, *pig-in*, *n.* [Gael. *piagan*, Ir. *piáin*, an earthen pithcer.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle.

Pigmean, *pig-mé'an*, *a.* PYGMEAN.

Pigment, *pig-mént*, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, from the stem of *piyo*, to paint. PAINT.] Paint; any substance used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colours to bodies; the colouring matter found in animal and plant bodies.

Pigmental, *pig-mén'tal*, *a.* Pertaining to pigments. — **Pigment-cell**, *n.* A small cell of animals or plants containing colouring matter.

Pigmy, *pi-g'mi*, *n.* and *a.* PYGMY.

Pignon, *pen-yon*, *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, from L. *pinus*, the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees.

Pigotta, *pig-ot-it*, *n.* [After the Rev. Mr. Pigot.] A brownish-yellow mineral containing alumina and organic matter, found incrusting certain caves.

Pika, *pi-ka*, *n.* The calling-hare, an animal allied to the hare that has a voice like that of a quail.

Pike, *pi-k*, *n.* [Fr. *pique*, a pike; closely allied to *pick*, *peck*. Pica.] A military weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat pointed steel head; a pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit (Langdale Pikes); a fresh-water fish, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout; is a contraction of *Twa-pike* a toll-bar. — **Sea-pike**, the garfish. — **Piked**, *pi-k't*, *ad-j.* Furnished with a pike. — **Pikeman**, *pi-k'mán*, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. — **Pike-staff**, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike; a long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it.

Pilaster, *pi-las'tér*, *n.* [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *piastro*, from L. *pila*, a pile.] A square pillar projecting from a pier or from a wall to a small distance. — **Pilastered**, *pi-las'tér't*, *ad-j.* Furnished with pilasters.

Pilaw, *pi-law*, *n.* PILLAU.

Pilch, *pi-lch*, *n.* [A. Sax. *pylca*, a furred garment, from L. L. *pellicca*. PELLISSA.] A fur coat; a flannel cloth for an infant.

Pilchard, *pi-lshárd*, *n.* [Probably a Cornish word; comp. Ir. *piáicir*, a pilchard; W. *piéod*, a minnow.] A fish resembling the herring, but smaller.

Pile, *pi-l*, *n.* [Partly A. Sax. *pil*, a heap, a stake, partly from Fr. *pila*, a heap, a pier, a voltaic pile; both from L. *pila*, a pier or mole.] A heap; a mass or collection of things in an elevated form; a collection of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; a large building or mass of buildings; an edifice; *elect.* a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity; a galvanic or voltaic battery; a beam pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffee-dam or quay; a heraldic figure resembling a wedge. — *v. t.* or *i.* — **Piled**, *pi-ling*.

To lay or throw into a heap; to heap up; to accumulate; to drive piles into; to furnish or support with piles. — **To pile arms**, to place three muskets so that the butts remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles close together. — **Pile-driver**, *n.* A workman whose occupation is to drive piles; a machine or contrivance worked by steam for driving in piles. — **Pile-dwelling**, *n.* A dwelling built on piles; a lake or lacustrine dwelling. LACUSTRINE. — **Pile-work**, *n.* A lacustrine dwelling.

Pile, *pi-l*, *n.* [O. Fr. *peil*, from L. *pilus*, hair.] A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.; the nap or fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth; also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals. — **Pileous**, *pi-lé-us*, *a.* Pertaining to the hair; covered by or consisting of hair; pilose.

Pileate, *pi-lé-át*, *pi-lé-át*, *pi-lé-át*, *ad-j.* [From L. *pilatus*, a cap.] Having the form of a cap or cover for the head; *bot.* having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom. — **Pileiform**, *pi-lé-í-form*, *a.* Resembling a cap; pileated.

Pileorhiza, *pi-lé-ó-rí-zá*, *n.* [L. *pilus*, a cap, and Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* a cap or hood found at the end of some roots.

Pileous, *pi-lé-us*, *a.* Under Pile (nap).

Pile, *pi-l*, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum near the anus, the veins often forming bleeding enlargements and tumours; hemorrhoids.

Pileus, *pi-lé-us*, *n.* [L., a cap.] *Bot.* the cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

Pilfer, *pi-lf'er*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *peil'fer*, to plunder, from *peil'ra*, goods, spoil, booty. FUR.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft. — *v. i.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to slich. — **Pilferer**, *pi-lf'er-ér*, *n.* One

who pilfers. — **Pilferingly**, *pi-lf'er-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a pilfering manner.

Pilgrim, *pi-lgrim*, *n.* [Same as D. *pilgrim*, Dan. *pilgrim*, Icel. *pilgrimur*, Fr. *pèlerin*, from L. *peregrinus*, a traveller, a foreigner — *per*, through, and *ager*, land (as in agriculture).] A wanderer; a traveller; one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a shrine or holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints; *Scrip.* one who lives in the world, but is not of the world. — **Pilgrimage**, *pi-lgrim-áj*, *n.* A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a journey to some place deemed sacred for a devotional purpose; the journey of human life.

Pill, *pi-l*, *n.* [L. *pilus*, a hair.] *Bot.* fine slender bodies, like hair, covering some plants. — **Pilliferous**, *pi-lif-er-us*, *a.* Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf. — **Pilliform**, *pi-lí-form*, *a.* Formed like or resembling down or hairs.

Pill, *pi-l*, *n.* [Abbrev. of L. *pulea*, a dim. of *pila*, a ball (whence *pila*, a heap).] A little ball or small round mass of medicinal substance to be swallowed whole; something unpleasant that has to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted. — *v. t.* To dose with pills; to form into pills. — **Pill-box**, *n.* A box for holding pills. — **Pillworm**, *pi-l'wér-m*, *n.* The millipede, which can roll itself into a ball.

Pill; *pi-l*, *v. t.* [Fr. *pillier*, to pillage, from L. *pilare*, to plunder.] To rob; to plunder; to peel; to strip bare. — **Pillage**, *pi-láj*, *n.* [Fr. *pillage*, from *pillier*, to rob.] Plunder; spoil; that which is taken by open force, particularly from enemies in war; the act of plundering. — *v. t.* — **Pillaged**, *pi-láj-éd*, *ad-j.* To strip of money or goods by open violence, and usually by a number of persons; to plunder; to spoil. — **Pillager**, *pi-láj-ér*, *n.* One that pillages.

Pillar, *pi-lér*, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*, a pillar, from L. *pila*, from L. *pila*, a column. PILE.] A column; a columnar mass or upright body; *Ag.* a supporter; one who or that which sustains or upholds. — **Pillared**, *pi-lér't*, *ad-j.* Having pillars; supported by pillars; having the form of a pillar. — **Pillar-box**, *n.* A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar, for letters that are to be sent by post.

Pillau, *pi-law*, *pi-lá'*, *n.* [Per. and Turk.] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat. Spelled also *Pilaw*, *Pilaw*.

Pillion, *pi-lí-on*, *n.* [From the Celtic; W. *piella*, Ir. *piella*, Gael. *pillán*, a pillion, a pack-saddle, from root of L. *pila*, hair (whence *pila*, of cloth).] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback; a pad; a low saddle; the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

Pillery, *pi-lí-ri*, *n.* [Fr. *pillori*, a pillory, Fr. *epiliorum*, L. L. *pillorium*, *epiliorum*, a pillory; origin uncertain.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, who had to stand there by way of public punishment. — *v. t.* — **Pilloried**, *pi-lí-ri-éd*, *ad-j.* To punish with the pillory; *Ag.* to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like.

Pillow, *pi-ló*, *n.* [O. E. *pillow*, *pillow*, from L. *pulviscus*, a cushion.] A long cushion to support the head of a person when reclining, filled with feathers, down, or other soft material; a supporting piece for an axle or shaft; a bearing. — *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. — **Pillow-case**, *pi-ló-w'case*, *n.* The movable neck or case which is drawn over a pillow. — **Pillow-ed**, *pi-ló-w'éd*, *ad-j.* Provided with a pillow or pillow. — **Pillow-lace**, *n.* Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion. — **Pillowry**, *pi-ló-w'ri*, *n.* Like a pillow; soft.

Pilose, *pi-ló-s*, *ad-j.* [L. *piloseus*, from *pilus*, hair (whence *pila*, of cloth).] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs; hairy. — **Pilosity**, *pi-ló-sí-ti*, *n.* Hairiness.

Pilot, *pi-lót*, *n.* [From O. D. *piólót*, a pilot, from *piól*, to sound the depth, and *lót*, the sounding-lead.] A steersman (Sax.) a person qualified to conduct ships into and out of particular harbours, or along certain coasts, channels, &c.; a guide or

director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of an affair.—v.t. To act as pilot of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.—*Pilotage*, pil'ot-aj, n. The remuneration of a pilot; the guidance of a pilot.—*Pilot-balloon*, n. A small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind.—*Pilot-boat*, n. A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore.—*Pilot-cloth*, n. A coarse stout blue cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots.—*Pilot-engine*, n. A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way.—*Pilot-fish*, n. A fish resembling the mackerel which attends ships at sea, and is in the habit of accompanying sharks.—*Pilot-jacket*, n. A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen.—*Pilot-star*, n. A guiding-star (*Tens*).
Pilosa, pil'us, a. *Pilous*.
Pillular, pil'l-er, a. [*L. pilula*, a pill.] Pertaining to pills.—**Pillule**, pil'ul, n. A little pill.
Pimalite, pim'el-it, n. [*Gr. pimeli*, fat, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch; a variety of steatite.
Pimenta, pim'en-to, pi-men'to, n. [*Sp. pimenta*, it, *pimento*, from *L. pimento*, paint, juice of plants. *Plowery*.] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies; Jamaica pepper. Under *ALL*.
Pimp, pimp, n. [A nasalized form of *pipe* (*Fr. pipa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call-horn.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.—v.t. To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.
Pimpernel, pim'per-nel, n. [*Fr. pimprenelle*, it, *pimpinella*.] A little red-flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields.
Pimple, pim'pl, n. [A nasalized form of *L. papula*, a pimple; or from *W. ramp*, *puemp*, a knob.] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.—**Pimpled**, pim'pld, a. Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.—**Pimpily**, pim'pil, a. Full of pimples.
Pin, pin, n. [Same as *D. pin*, *Dan. pind*, *G. pinna*, *W. pin*, a pin, a peg, &c., from *L. pinna* or *pinna*, a feather, a pen. *Pax*.] A piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt; a small piece of wire pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, &c.; a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings; the centre of a target; a central part.—v.t.—**pin**ed, **pinning**. To fasten with a pin or pins of any kind; to clutch; to hold fast.—v.t. To inclose; to confine; to pen or pound.—**Pin-case**, pin'keis, n. A case for holding pins.—**Pin-cushion**, n. A small cushion or pad in which pins are stuck for preservation.—**Pin-feather**, pin'fer-er, n. A small or short feather; a feather not fully grown.—**Pin-feathered**, pin'fer-erd, a. Having the feathers only beginning to shoot.—**Pin-hole**, pin'hul, n. A small hole made by the puncture of a pin; a very small aperture.—**Pin-money**, n. An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, originally to buy pins.—**Pin-tail**, n. A variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail.—**Pin-wheel**, n. A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outward.
Pin-cloth, pin'kloth, n. [*Sp. pina*, the pine-apple.] A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf.
Pinacotheca, pin'a-ko-the'ka, n. [*Gr. pinax*, *pinakos*, a picture, and *theka*, a repository.] A picture-gallery.
Pin afore, pin'a-for, n. [Because it is or was pinned on before.] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron.
Pinang, pi-nang, n. The betel-nut.
Pinaster, pi-nas'ter, n. [*L. pinus*, pine.] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe.

Pincers, pin'sers, a. pl. [From *Fr. pincer*, to pinch (whence *pinces*, *pincers*, *PINCE*).] An instrument by which anything is gripped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation; the nippers of certain animals; prehensile claws. Sometimes called *Pincers*.
Pinch, pinch, v.t. [*Fr. pincer*, *It. pincere*, *Sp. pinciar*, *pinciar*; to pinch; of doubtful origin.] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to nip; to distress; to afflict; to nip with frost.—v.t. To act with pressing force; to press painfully; to be sparing or niggardly.—To *know* or *feel* where the shoe pinches, to have practical and personal experience as to where the cause of trouble in any matter lies.—a. A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers; a nip; a gripe; a pang; distress inflicted or suffered; straits; difficulty; strong iron-lever; a crowbar; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff.—**Pincher**, pinsh'er, n. One who or that which pinches.—**Pinchers**, pinsh'ers, a. pl. *Pinceras*.—**Pinchingly**, pinch'ing-ly, adv. In a pinching way.
Pinchbeck, pinch'bek, n. [From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker of the last century.] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat like gold in colour, and formerly much used for cheap jewelry. Hence, when used adjectively, sham; not genuine.
Pindaric, pin-dar'ik, a. After the style and manner of *Pindar*.—a. An ode in imitation of the odes of *Pindar* the Grecian lyric poet; an irregular ode.
Pine, pin, n. [From *L. pinus*, a pine-tree; same root as *pin*, *pinet*, *pinet*.] The name of a valuable genus of evergreen coniferous trees, of which about seventy species are known, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin; the pine-apple; also the plant that produces it.—**Pinnal**, pin'al, a. [*Fr. pinnale*, from *L. pinna*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape.—**Pinnal gland**, an internal part of the brain, about the size of a pea, considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.—**Pine-apple**, a. A tropical fruit so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree; the plant itself.—**Pine-apple ram**, a. A vine covered with sliced pine-apples.—**Pine-barren**, a. A tract of arid land producing pines. [*Amer.*]—**Pine-clad**, a. Clad with pines.—**Pine-cone**, n. The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.—**Pine-crowned**, a. Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees.—**Pine-finch**, n. A bird nearly allied to the blue-finch.—**Pine-house**, n. A pinery.
Pine-oil, n. An oil resembling turpentine, used in making colours and varnishes.—**Pinery**, pin'er-ri, n. A hothouse in which pine-apples are raised; a place where pine-trees grow.—**Pinetum**, pin'e-tum, n. [*L.*] A pine plantation. A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes.—**Pine-wood**, n. A wood of pine-trees; **Pine-wood**, n. A fibrous substance obtained from the buds and leaves of pine-trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, for wadding, blankets, &c.—**Piney**, pin'y, pin'i, a. Pertaining to pines; adjoining with pines.—**Pinic**, pin'ik, a. Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree (*pinic acid*).
Pine, pin, v.t.—**pin**ed, **pin**ing. [*A. Sax. pinian*, to pain, to pine; same word as *pin*.] To languish; to lose flesh or grow weakly under any distress or anxiety of mind; to languish with desire (to *pine* for a thing).—v.t. To pain or torment; to grieve for.—a. Pain; anguish; misery.
Pinfold, pin'fold, n. [*A. Sax. pyndan*, to pound, to shut in, and *fold*. *POUND*.] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined; a pound.
Pin, ping, n. [Imitative.] The sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air.—**Pin-ping**, n. A kind of tennis played on a table.
Pinion, pin'yon, n. [*Fr. pinon*, a pinion or small wheel; *Sp. pinon*, a joint of a bird's wing; from *L. pinna*, *pinna*, a feath-

er. *Pax*.] The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a wing; a small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger.—v.t. To confine by binding the wings; to disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arms off; to shackle; to fetter.
Pin, pingk, n. [Comp. *D. pinaken*, to twinkle with the eye, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots.] A name of various garden flowers, as the clove-pink or carnation and garden pink; a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink; anything extremely excellent (the pink of perfection); a fish, the minnow; so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer.—a. Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink.—**Pin-eyes**, n. A sort of contagious fever affecting horses.
Pin, pingk, v.t. [*D. pinaken*, to wink. See above.] To wink or blink.
Pin, pingk, v.t. [A nasalized form of *pick*.] To work in eyelet-holes to ornament with holes, scollops, &c.; to stain; to wound with a sword or rapier.—**Pin**, pingkt, p. and g. Pierced or worked with small holes.—**Pin-root**, n. The root of the Indian pink used as a vermifuge.
Pin, pingk, n. [*D. and Dan.*] A ship with a very narrow stern, a build now obsolete.—**Pin-sterned**, a. *Naut.* having a very narrow stern.
Pinna, pin'na, a. pl. *Pinnae*, pin'nae. [*L. pinna*, a feather, a wing, a fin.] *Zool.* the wing or feather of a bird; the fin of a fish; *anat.* the pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head; bot. a leaflet of a pinnate leaf.
Pinnae, pin'nae, n. [*Fr. pinnae*, *Sp. pinnae*, *It. pinnae*, *It. pinnae*, *pinnae*, a pinnate, from *L. pinna*, a pine-tree.] A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; a boat usually rowed with eight oars.
Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, n. [*Fr. pinnacle*, *L. L. pinnaculum*, from *L. pinna*, a feather. *PINION*.] A rocky peak; a sharp pointed summit; arch, any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings.—v.t. **pinna**ced, **pinna**cing. To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; to furnish with pinnacles.
Pinnate, **Pinnated**, pin'at, pin'at-ed, a. [*L. pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin. *Pax*.] Bot. shaped or branching like a feather; formed like a feather.—**Pinnate leaf**, bot. a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it; *zool.* having fins or processes resembling fins.—**Pinnately**, pin'at-ly, adv. In a pinnate manner.—**Pinnately**, pin'at-ly, a. [*L. pinna*, and *modo*, to cleave.] Bot. said of a simple leaf divided transversely into irregular lobes.—**Pinnatifid**, pin-na'tif'id, a. [*L. pinna*, and *partitus*, divided.] Bot. having the lobes of the leaf separated beyond the middle.—**Pinnately**, pin-na'tif'id, a. [*L. pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.—a. A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.—**Pinnately**, pin-na'tif'id, a. [*L. pinna*, and *sectum*, to cut.] Bot. having the lobes divided down to the midrib.
Pinners, pin'ers, a. pl. A female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century.
Pinniform, pin'i-form, a. [*L. pinna*, *pinna*, a feather, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fin or feather.—**Pinnigrade**, pin'i-grad, a. [*L. pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, to go.] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles.—**Pinniped**, pin'i-ped, n. [*L. pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; a pinnigrade.
Pinnula, pin'u-la, n. [*L. pinnulla*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.] *Zool.* one of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids; the barb of a feather; bot. a leaflet.—**Pinnulate**, pin'u-lat, a. Bot. applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.—**Pinnula**, pin'ul, n. A pinnula.

Pint, pint, n. [D. *piest*, Fr. and G. *pinde*, a pint, Sp. *pinca*, a mark, also a pint (a quantity marked), from L. *pingo*, *pingere*, to paint. Pictura.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon.—**Pint-pot**, n. A pot for holding just a pint.

Pinto, pin'to, n. [Dim. of *pio*.] A pin or bolt; *artillery*, a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon; *naval*, an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post; a pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel.

Piny. Under **PINS**.
Pioneer, pi-on'er, n. [Fr. *pionnier*, O. Fr. *piohier*, from *peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier. Prov.] One whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, &c.; any one that goes before to prepare the way for another (*pioneers of civilization*).—*v.t.* To go before and prepare a way for.—*v.t.* To act as pioneer; to clear the way.—**Pioneering**, pi-on'er'ing, p. and a. Pertaining to pioneers.

Plony, pl'o-ni, a. **Plony**.
Plous, pl'us, a. [L. *plius*, *plius*, devout, kind, whence also *piety*, *plivy*.] Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; more commonly, duly reverencing the Supreme Being; godly; devout; dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety.—*plous* under the pretence of religion.—**Plous chief**, a Catholic opinion not of the importance of a dogma.—**Plously**, pl'us, *adv.* In a plous manner.—**Plous-minded**, a. Of a plous disposition.

Pip, pip, n. [D. *pip*, L. G. *pipp*, Fr. *pipite*, from L. L. *pipita*, for L. *pipita*, plegm, the pip.] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth by which the nostrils are stopped.

Pip, pip, n. Fr. *pipis*, a kernel; derivation uncertain.] The kernel or seed of fruit; a spot on cards.

Pip, pip, *v.t.* [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep*—Dan. *pippe*, Sw. *pippe*, G. *pippen*, to pip. Psar, Pirz.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

Pipa, pi'pa, n. The toad of Surinam.

Pipe, pip, n. [A. Sax. *pipa*, a pipe; D. *pip*, Ital. *pipa*, Dan. *pipe*, G. *pippe*; of imitative origin; comp. L. *pipio*, *pipio*, to cheep, chirp.] A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal; a long tube or hollow body made of various materials, such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, &c.; a tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, &c.; the wind-pipe; the sound of the voice; a whistle or call of a bird; a roll in the exchequer, so named from resembling a pipe; a wine measure, usually containing about 106 imperial or 126 wine gallons; *naval*, the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties.—*v.t.* *piped*, *piping*. To sound or play on a pipe; to have a shrill sound; to whistle.—*v.t.* To play on a pipe or other wind-instrument; to utter in a sharp or high tone; *naval*, to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle.—**Pipe-clay**, n. The purest kind of potter's clay, manufactured into tobacco-pipes, and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, jackets, trousers, &c.—*v.t.* To whiten with pipe-clay.—**Pipe-dab**, pip'dab, n. A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a swan's quill.—**Pipe-layer**, n. A workman who lays gas, water, or draining pipes.—**Piper**, pi'per, n. One who plays on a pipe; a bagpiper; a sea-urchin common in the northern seas.—*To pay the piper*, to be at the expense; to suffer or make good the loss.—**Pipette**, pi'pet', n. [Fr. a small pipe.] A small tube terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids.—**Piping**, pi'ping, p. and a. Playing on a pipe; having or giving out a shrill whistling sound; accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe (this piping time of peace); boiling; blowing with heat (*piping hot*).—**Pipes**, as for gas, water, &c., collectively; *naval*, a jointed stem used for propa-

gating plants.—**Piping-crow**, n. A bird of New South Wales remarkable for its musical powers.—**Pippy**, pi'pi, a. Rescuing a pipe; tubular.

Piperaceae, pi-per'asus, a. [L. *piper*, pepper.] Belonging to the pepper tribe of plants.—**Piperia**, pi-per'i, a. Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperin.—**Piperina**, pi-per'in, n. A crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

Piperidge, pi'per-ij, n. [Corruption of botanical name *berberis*.] The Barberrry.

Piper. Under **PIRS**.

Pipa, pi'pa, n. The astringent pods of a leguminous plant used for tanning.

Pipistrelle, pi-pis'trel, n. [Fr. *pipistrelle*, from L. *pipertilio*, a bat.] The common bat of Britain.

Pipit, pi'pit, n. [Probably imitative of its cry.] A name of birds allied to the lark.

Pipkin, pi'pkin, n. [Dim. of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler.

Pippia, pi'p'ia, n. [Perhaps because grown from the pipe or seeds.] The name given to several kinds of apples.

Piquant, pi'kant, a. [Fr. of Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp, to pique; of same origin as *pick*, *pick*, *peck*, &c.] Making a lively, half-pleasing, half-painful impression on the organs of sense; sharp; racy; lively; sparkling; interesting; sharp or cutting to the feelings; pungent; severe.—**Piquantly**, pi'kant-ly, *adv.* In a piquant manner; tartly.—**Piquancy**, pi'kan-ty, n. The state or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

Pique, pi'ke, n. [Fr. **PIQUANT**.] An offence taken; slight anger at persons; feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.—*v.t.* *piqued*, *piquing*. [Fr. *piquer*.] To nettle; to irritate; to sting (less strong than *exasperate*); to stimulate; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion; *ref.* to pride or value one's self.—*v.t.* To cause irritation.—**Piquet**, pi'ket, n. [From Fr. *piquer*, a pike, a lance, a spade at cards.] A trick; a picket; a game at cards played between two persons with thirty-two cards, the ace of spades being highest card.—**Piquet-work**, pi'ket, n. A minute kind of bnl-work, employed to ornament snuff-boxes, card-cases, and the like.

Piracy. Under **PIRARS**.

Piragua, pi-ri'gwa, n. A rude canoe.

Pirouette. Under **PIRARS**.

Pirouette, pi-ram'et'er, n. [Gr. *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Pirate, pi'rat, n. [Fr. *pirate*, L. *pirata*, from Gr. *peiratēs*, from *peiraō*, to attempt, *peira*, a trial.] A robber on the high-seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high-seas; an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy; a publisher or compiler who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission.—*v.t.* *pirated*, *pirating*. To play the pirate; to rob on the high-seas.—*v.t.* To publish without right or permission.—**Piratical**, pi-rat'ikal, a. [Fr. *piratique*.] Having the character of a pirate; robbing or plundering by one's violence on the high-seas; pertaining to or consisting in piracy.—**Piratically**, pi-rat'ikal-ly, *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.—**Piracy**, pi-rat-ty, n. The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high-seas; the profession of piracy; literary theft; any infringement on the law of copyright.

Piragua, pi'rig, n. [Fr. *pirouque*, Sp. *piragua*; originally a W. Indian word.] A kind of canoe made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out.

Pirouette, pi-r'et, n. [Fr.; origin unknown.] A rapid whirling on the point of one foot; the short turn of a horse so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.—*v.t.* *pirouetted*, *pirouetting*. To perform a pirouette, as in dancing.

Piscator, pi-ska'tor, n. [L., from *piscis*, a fish.] A fisherman; an angler.—**Piscatorial**, pi-ska'to-ri-ty, pi-ska-to-ri-ty, a. [L. *piscatorius*.] Relating to fishermen or to fishing; pertaining to angling.—

Piscis, pi-sis, n. pl. [L. *piscis*, a fish.] *Astron.* the Fishes, the twelfth sign, or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries the vertebrate animals of the class fishes.

Pisciculture, pi-si-ku'l'tur, n. The tending of fish; angling, netting, &c.—**Piscicultural**, pi-si-ku'l'tur-al, a. Connected with pisciculture.—**Pisciculture**, pi-si-ku'l'tur, n. [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish culture.—**Pisciculturist**, pi-si-ku'l'tur-ist, n. One who practices pisciculture.—**Pisciform**, pi-si-form, a. Having the shape of a fish.—**Piscina**, pi-si-sua, n. [L., a cistern, a fish-pond.] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, with a small basin and water-drain connected, into which the priest empties any water used.—**Piscine**, pi-si-sua, n. Pertaining to fish or fishes.—**Piscivorous**, pi-si-vo-ru-s, a. [L. *piscis*, and *vor*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

Pist, pi-st, n. [Fr. from L. *piscis*, *piscis*, to bray, as in a mortar.] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up.

Pist, *plsh*, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt.—*v.t.* To express contempt by *pist*!

Pistiform, pi-si-form, a. [L. *piscis*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea; having a structure resembling peas.

Pistill, pi-si'til, n. [E. *piss*, and *water*—D. *water*, Sw. *water*, Ital. *acqua*, an anti; it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine.] The ant or emmet.

Pistillite, pi-si'til-ite, n. [Gr. *piston*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone.] A carbonate of lime slightly coloured by the oxide of iron, occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus.

Pistillite, pi-si'til-ite, n. Composed of, containing, or resembling pistillite.

Piss, pi-sis, n. Fr. *pissier*, D. and G. *pissen*, Sw. *piss*, Dan. *pisse*, W. *piss*, to make water.) To discharge the fluid contained in the urinary bladder; to urinate.—*v.t.* To eject, as urine.—**Urine**.

Pisphaltum, pi-sas-fal'tum, pi-sas-fal'tum, n. [Gr. *pisaspthalon*—*pissas*, turpentine, and *asphaltos*, asphalt.] A soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell.

Pistachio, pi-si-tach'io, pi-si-tach'io, n. [Sp. *pistachio*, L. *pistacium*, the fruit; *pistacia*, Gr. *pistachia*, the tree, from Fr. *pistachia*, the pistachio-tree.) The nut of the pistachio-tree.—**Pistachio-tree**, n. A small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit.

Pistil, pi-si'til, n. [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim. from *piscis*, *piscium*, to pound, to beat in a mortar; akin *pestle*, *piscium*.] *Bot.* the seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style.—**Pistillary**, pi-si'til-er-ty, a. *Bot.* of or belonging to the pistil.—**Pistillate**, pi-si'til-lat, a. Having a pistil.—**Pistillid**, pi-si'til-id'la, n. pl. [L. *pistillum*, and Gr. *cidios*, resemblance.] *Bot.* organs in cryptogamic plants having the apparent functions of pistils.—**Pistilliferous**, pi-si'til-ifer-us, a. *Bot.* having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

Pistol, pi-si'tol, n. [Fr. *pistolet*, from It. *pistola*, a pistol; originally a dagger made at Pistonia or Pistonia, near Florence. From diminutive *poniards* the name came to be given to miniature firearms.] A small firearm, the smallest need, designed to be fired with one hand only.—*v.t.* *pistolled*, *pistolting*. To shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, pi-si'tol, n. [Fr. *pistole*, same as *pistol*, so named as being originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown.] An old gold coin in Spain, France, &c., valued at about 15s. sterling.

Piston, pi'si-ton, n. [From L. *piscis*, *piscium*, to beat, to pound. [Fr. *piston*.] *Mech.* a movable piece of a cylindrical form, which exactly fits a hollow cylinder, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions.—**Piston-rod**, n. A rod which connects a piston to a point outside the cylinder, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

plaid. — *Plaidly*, *plaid'ly*, *adv.* In a plaid manner; *adv.* quietly.

Plack, *plak'*, *n.* [*Fr. plaque*, from *Fl. plaque*, an ancient Flemish coin. *PLACAN.*] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland equal to the third part of an English penny.

Placket, *plak'et*, *n.* [From the *Fr. placket*, to lay or slap on. *PLACAAD.*] A petticoat; the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a fent; a woman's pocket.

Placoid, *plak'oid*, *a.* [*Gr. plak*, *plakos*, something flat.] Applied to a certain class of fishes' scales, consisting of detached bony grains, tubercles, or plates. — *n.* A fish with such scales.

Plafond, *plaf'ond*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *plat*, flat, and *fond*, bottom, back.] Arch. the ceiling of a room; the under side of a soffit.

Plagal, *plag'al*, *a.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique.] *Music*, applied to a cadence in which the chord of the subdominant is followed by that of the tonic.

Plagiary, *plag'i-ri*, *n.* [*L. plagiarius*, a plagiary, a kidnapper, from *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping, from *plago*, a mare.] One that steals or purloins the words or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief; *plagiarism*. — *Plagiarism*, *plag'i-ri-zm*, *n.* The act of plagiarizing; the crime of literary theft; that which is plagiarized. — *Plagiarist*, *plag'i-ri-st*, *n.* One who plagiarizes. — *Plagiarize*, *plag'i-ri-ze*, *v. t. and t.* — *plagiarized*, *plag'i-ri-zed*. To steal or purloin the thoughts or words of another in literary composition.

Plagioclase, *plag'i-ocl-ase*, *n.* [*Gr. plagios*, oblique, and *klasis*, fracture.] A name of trichile felspar, the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another. — *Plagioclastic*, *plag'i-ocl-ast-ic*, *a.* Of the nature of or containing plagioclase.

Plagiostome, *plag'i-ost-om*, *n.* [*Gr. plagios*, transverse, and *stoma*, mouth.] One of a sub-order of cartilaginous fishes, including the shark and rays, which have their mouth placed transversely, beneath the snout. — *Plagiostomous*, *plag'i-ost-om-us*, *a.* Of or belonging to the Plagiostomes.

Plague, *plag*, *n.* [Same as *D. plague*, *Dan.* and *G. plage*, *leaf. plage*, *Pr. plage*, *O. Sp. plaga*, the plague; all from *L. plaga*, a blow, stroke, calamity. *PLAINT.*] A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; a pestilential disease; a malignant fever of the East eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility, as also with caruncles or buboes. — *v. t.* To vex or weary; to denigrate; to express in words of weariness or petty annoyances. — *v. d.* — *plagued*, *plag'ued*. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; to occur with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind. — *Plaguer*, *plag'er*, *n.* One who plagues or vexes. — *Plague-sore*, *n.* A sore resulting from the plague. — *Plague-mark*, *Plague-spot*, *n.* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease; a deadly mark or sign. — *Plaguily*, *plag'i-ly*, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass. [*Colloq.*] — *Plaguy*, *plag'i*, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; annoying; wearisome. [*Colloq.*] — *adv.* Vexatiously; deucedly. [*Colloq.*]

Plaice, *plais*, *plais*, *n.* [From *L. platicus*, a flat-fish, from *Gr. platicus*, flat.] A well-known species of the flat-fish family, more flat and square than the halibut.

Plaid, *plaid* or *plaid*, *n.* [*Gael. plaidie*, from *scailid*, a sheepskin, from *scail*, a skin or hide. *FRS.*] A large rectangular outer garment or wrap frequently of tartan, worn by the Highlanders and others in Scotland. — *Plaided*, *plaid'ed*, *a.* Of the cloth of which plaids are made; tartan wearing a plaid. — *Plaiden*, *plaid'ing*, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. [*Scotch.*]

Plain, *plan*, *a.* [*Fr. plain*, *Pr. plain*, *It. piano*, from *L. planus*, plain (same root as *plango*, to beat). *PLANS* and *plano* are the same word.] Without elevations and depressions; level; flat; even; smooth; void of ornament; without embellishment; simple; unadorned; without beauty; homely; sometimes used as a euphemism for *ugly*; artless; simple;

unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; unsophisticated; honestly undisguised; open; unreserved; mere; absolute; unmistakable; without difficulties or intricacies; evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; not highly seasoned; not rich or luxurious (a *plain diet*). — *Plain clothes*, the ordinary dress of society; non-official dress; opposed to uniform. — *adv.* In a plain manner; plainly; frankly; bluntly. — *n.* A piece of level land; a piece of ground with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; *geog.* the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called hilly or mountainous. — *Plain-dealer*, *n.* One who is frank, sincere, honest, and open in speaking and acting. — *Plain-dealing*, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity. — *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity. — *Plainly*, *plan'ly*, *adv.* In a plain manner. — *Plainness*, *plan'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being plain; evenness of surface; openness; candour; intelligibility. — *Plain-song*, *a.* *Music*, the simple, grave, and unadorned chant in which the services of the Roman Catholic Church have been rendered from a very early age; the simple notes of an air without ornament or variation; hence, a plain unexaggerated statement. — *Plain-speaking*, *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candour; frankness. — *Plain-spoken*, *a.* Speaking with plain unreserved sincerity.

Plain, *plān*, *a.* [*Fr. plaints*, a complaint, from *plainsdre*, to complain, from *L. plango*, *plangere*, to beat the breast, to lament, akin to *plago*, a blow, *Gr. plasso*, to strike. *PLAURA.*] lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done. — *Plaintiff*, *plān'tif*, *n.* *Law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant*. — *Plaintive*, *plān'tiv*, *a.* Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad. — *Plaintively*, *plān'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a plaintive manner. — *Plaintiveness*, *plān'tiv-ness*, *n.* The quality or state of being plaintive. — *Plaintless*, *plān'tless*, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

Plait, *plait*, *n.* [*Fr. plait*, *plait*, from *L. plicatus*, folded, from *plere*, to twist, whence *plis*.] A fattened gather or fold; a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric; a braid, as of hair, straw, &c. — *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow stripe; to braid; to interweave the locks or strands of (to *plait the hair*). — *Platted*, *plait'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Braided; interwoven; bot. said of a leaf folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan. — *Plaiter*, *plait'er*, *n.* One who or that which plaits.

Plan, *plan*, *n.* [*Fr. plan*, from *L. planus*, plain, flat, level. *PLAIN.*] The representation of anything drawn on a plane, and forming a map or chart (the *plan* of a town); the representation of a horizontal section of a building, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, passages, &c.; a scheme devised; a project; disposition of parts according to a certain design; a method or process; a way; a mode. — *v. t.* — *planned*, *planning*. To invent or contrive for construction; to scheme; to devise; to form in design. — *Planless*, *plan'less*, *a.* Having no plan. — *Planner*, *plan'er*, *n.* One who plans.

Planchet, *plan'shet*, *n.* [*Fr. planchette*, *PLANE.*] A flat piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth surface for receiving the die impression.

Plane, *plan*, *a.* [From *L. planus*, *PLAIN.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat. — *Planes angle*, an angle contained between two straight lines meeting in a plane. — *Plane geometry*, the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry*, or the geometry of solids. — *Plane sailing*, the art of determining a ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical. — *Plane trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which treats of triangles

described on a plane. — *n.* A smooth or perfectly level surface; a part of something having a level surface; a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface; an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies or in various directions; frequently the *plane* of a smooth-sided spherium, a part of a planet's orbit; a joiner's tool, consisting of a smooth-sided stock, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind. — *v. t.* — *planned*, *planning*. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane. — *Planary*, *plā'n-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to a plane. — *Planar*, *plā'n-er*, *a.* The cutting iron of a plane. — *Plaster*, *plā'ster*, *n.* One who planes; a wooden block used to smooth the face of a form of type before printing; a planing-machine. — *Plane-stock*, *n.* The body of a plane in which the cutting-iron is fitted. — *Planing-machine*, a machine for planing wood; a machine-tool for planing metals.

Plane, *plān*, *n.* [*Fr. plane*, *plān*, *plān*, from *L. planus*, a plane, the plane-tree.] A tree with a straight smooth branching stem and palmate leaves, used as a shade tree for lining avenues, roads, &c.; in Scotland, a name commonly given to the sycamore.

Planet, *plān'et*, *n.* [*L. planeta*, a planet, from *Gr. planetēs*, a wanderer, from *planō*, to wander.] A celestial body (such as the earth) which revolves about the sun or other centre, whence it receives light. — *Primary planets*, those which revolve about the sun as their centre. — *Secondary planets*, those which revolve about other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun; satellites or moons. — *Planetarium*, *plān-et-ā-ri-um*, *n.* An astronomical machine which by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets. — *Planetary*, *plān-et-ā-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; having the nature of a planet. — *Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several planets make their revolutions round the sun. — *Planetoid*, *plān-et-oid*, *n.* One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid. — *Planetoidal*, *plān-et-oid-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid. — *Planet-strikes*, *plān-et-strīk*, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. — *Planet-wheel*, *n.* The exterior revolving wheel of the sun-and-planet motion.

Plangent, *plān'jent*, *a.* [*L. plangens*, *plangens*, *ppr. of plango*, to beat.] Beating; dashing, as a wave. — *Plangency*, *plān'jen-si*, *n.* The state or quality of being plangent.

Planifolious, *plān-if-ō-li-ous*, *a.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *folium*, petal, a leaf.] Applied to a flower made up of plane leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre.

Planimeter, *plā-nim'et-er*, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure. — *Planimetric*, *Planimetric*, *plā-nim'et-ri-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to planimetry. — *Planimetry*, *plā-nim'et-ri*, *n.* The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planish, *plān'ish*, *v. t.* [From *plane*.] To make smooth or plain, as wood; to condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer; to polish. — *Planisher*, *plān'ish-er*, *n.* A tool used by tinners and brasers for smoothing tin-plate end brass-work; a workman who smooths or planes.

Planesphere, *plān'es-fer*, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *E. sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere. — *Planespheric*, *plān'es-fer-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to a planesphere.

Plank, *plangk*, *n.* [*Fr. dial. planche*, *Pr. planca*, *plancha*, *Fr. planche*, from *L. planus* (for *planus*), a board, slab; from *L. planus*, plain.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in

ch, chain; ea, sea, leak; e, ee; i, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

Plato—Platonism, plá'ton-iz, v.t.—platonized, platonizing. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

Platoon, plá'ton, n. [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, from L.L. *pelota*, *pelote*, from L. *pilá*, a ball.] Formerly a small square body of soldiers; in present usage, two files forming a subdivision of a company.—*Platoon firing*, firing by subdivisions.

Platter, plát'er, n. [From O.Fr. *platiel*, dim. of *plat*, a plate. PLATE.] A plate; a large shallow dish for holding eatables.

Platter, plát'ing, n. Under PLAV.

Platycephalus, plát'i-sef'á-lus, n. [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalé*, head.] Broad-headed; flat-headed.

Platymericia, plát-ik-nem'ik, n. [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *eméide*, a leg.] Broad-legged; having a flattened surface: said of some ancient human leg-bones.

Platyrrhinus, plát'i-rin, n. [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *rhinos*, *rhinós*, a nose.] Having a broad nose: applied to a section of monkeys in which the nostrils are far apart.

Platyrrhina, plát'i-rin-a, n. [Gr. *platys*, broad.] A broad thin muscle on the side of the neck.

Plaudit, plá'dit, n. [L. *plaudis*, do you applaud, imper. of *plaudo*, *plausum*, to applaud, seen in *plausibile*, *applausus*, *explaudis*.] Applause; praise bestowed; usually in plural.—*Plauditory*, plá'di-to-ri, a. Applauding; commending.

Plausibilis, plá'si-bil-is, n. [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*. PLAUDIV.] Praiseworthy; apparently worthy of praise; apparently right; specious; using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken. . Syn. under *COTIVOUS*.

Plausibility, plá'si-bil-i-ty, n. The state or quality of being plausible; speciousness; superficial appearance of right.—*Plausibly*, plá'si-bil-ly, adv. In a plausible manner; speciously.—*Plausively*, plá'si-v-ly, a. Applauding; manifesting praise.

Play, plá, s.t. [A. Sax. *plegan*, to play, from *plega*, play, pastime; connections doubtful.] To do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; to act wantonly or thoughtlessly; to dally, trifle, toy; to move irregularly; to flutter; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to act with freedom; to work freely (the *stage play*); to act; to behave; to act a part on the stage; to personate a character.—To play on or upon, to make sport of; to trifle with; to delude; to give a humorous or fanciful turn to (to play upon words).—v.t. To perform in sport or for sport or for a prize; to take one in a game (to play a trump card); to enter into a game with; to perform music on; to perform on a musical instrument (a tune); to act on the stage; to act or represent in general; to act like; to behave in the manner of (to play the fool); to perform; to execute (to play a trick).—a. Any exercise intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, quoits, &c.; a game; amusement; sport; frolic; jest; not earnest; gaming; practice in any contest (sword-play); action; use; employment; practice; manner of acting or dealing (fair play); a dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance; motion; movement, regular or irregular (the play of a wheel); hence, power or space for motion; liberty of action; scope; swing.—To hold in play, to keep occupied.—*Play of colours*, an appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.—*A play on words*, the giving of words a double signification; a pun.—*Play-actor*, an actor; a player; an actor.—*Playbill*, plá'bil, n. A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.—*Playbook*, plá'buk, n. A book of dramatic compositions.—*Playday*, plá'dá, n. A day given to play; a holiday.—*Play-er*, plá'er, n. One who plays; an actor; a musician.—*Playfellow*, plá'fel-s, n. A

companion in amusements or sports.—*Playful*, plá'ful, a. Sportive; frolicsome; frisky; indulging in gambols; full of sprightly humour; pleasantly leucular or amusing.—*Playfully*, plá'ful-ly, adv. In a playful manner; sportively.—*Playfulness*, plá'ful-ness, n. The state of being playful; sportiveness.—*Playgoer*, plá'gö-er, n. One who frequents plays.—*Playgoing*, plá'gö-ing, a. Frequenter of the exhibitions of the stage.—*Playground*, plá'gö-und, n. A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation, especially connected with a school, &c., for the pupils.—*Playhouse*, plá'höus, n. A theatre.—*Playmate*, plá'mát, n. A playfellow; a companion in diversions.—*Plaything*, plá'thing, n. A toy; anything that serves to amuse.—*Playwright*, plá'rit, n. A maker of plays; in contempt.

Plea, plá, n. [O.Fr. *plai*, *plaid*, *plait*, a suit, a plea; from L. *placatus*, an opinion, a determination, from *placere* to please. PLEASE.] That which is alleged by a party to a legal action in support of his demand; the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration; a suit or action; a cause in court; that which is alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; a pleading.

Pleach, pléach, v.t. [Akin to *pleach*, to interweave, to plash; to interweave. PLEAD, pléd, s.t.—pret. and pp. *pleaded*, sometimes *pled*.—Fr. *plaidier*, to plead, from L.L. *placiatarius*, from L. *placatus*. PLAC.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; law; to present a plea; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand.—To plead *guilty* or *not guilty*, to admit or deny guilt.—v.t. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons (to plead one's cause); to urge or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse (to plead poverty); to allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.—*Pleader*, plé-der, n. One who pleads; a lawyer who argues in a court of justice; one that forms pleas or pleadings (a special pleader).—*Pleading*, plé'ding, n. The act of advocating any cause; the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law; one of the written statements containing the subject-matter of a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer.—*Pleadingly*, plé'ding-ly, adv. By pleading.

Pleasant, plé-ant, a. Under PLEASE.

Pleasant, plé-ant, a. Under PLEASE.

Pleasure, plé-cher, n. [O.Fr. *plaisir*, *plaisir*, &c., Mod. Fr. *plaisir*, from L. *placere*, to please; of similar origin as *placid*, *placable*, *plac*, *plead*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; to satisfy; to content; to seem good to; in this sense used imperatively.—To be pleased to do a thing, to take pleasure in doing it; to think fit or condescend to do it.—v.t. To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to choose; to prefer; to condescend; to be pleased; to be kind enough (do it, if you please).—*Pleaser*, plé-cher, n. One that pleases; one that courts favour by pleasing.—*Pleasing*, plé'ching, a. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable; gratifying; delightful.—*Pleasingly*, plé'ching-ly, adv. In a pleasing manner; in such a way as to give pleasure.—*Pleasingness*, plé'ching-ness, n.—*Pleasant*, plé-ant, a. [Fr. *plaisant*, ppr. of *plaisir*.] Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; cheerful; gay; lively; leucular.—*Pleasantly*, plé-ant-ly, adv. In a pleasant manner; gaily; merrily; cheerfully.—*Pleasantness*, plé-ant-ness, n. State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable; cheerfulness; gaiety.—*Pleasantry*, plé-ant-ri, n. [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] Gaiety; merriment; a sprightly or humorous saying; a jest; raillery; lively talk; a laughable trick; a frolic.—*Pleasantness*, plé-ant-ness, n. [Fr. *plaisance*.] Pleasure; delight; pastime of a garden or pleasure-grounds secluded by trees or hedges. [Archaic.]—*Pleasure*,

pleas'ur, n. [O.Fr. *plaisir*, *plaisir*, Mod. Fr. *plaisir*, from L. *placere*, to please; properly an infinitive but as in *leisure* the final syllable has been assimilated to that of nouns in -ura, L. -ura. PLEASE.] The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the feeling produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; delight; opposed to pain; sensual or sexual gratification; vicious indulgence of the appetite; what the will dictates or prefers; choice; wish; desire; a favour; arbitrary will or choice (to go or stay at pleasure).—To take pleasure in, to have pleasure or enjoyment in.—v.t. To please; to gratify. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify.—*Pleasurably*, plésh'ür-a-bl-ly, adv. Pleasing; giving pleasure.—*Pleasurableness*, plésh'ür-a-bl-ness, n. The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure.—*Pleasurably*, plésh'ür-a-bl-ly, adv. In a pleasurable manner.—*Pleasureless*, plésh'ür-les, a. Devoid of pleasure; having no pleasure.—*Pleasureward*, n. A piece of ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.

Pleat, plé-ay, n. [L. *plectus*, from *plebs*, *plebs*, the common people; same root as in *PLURER*.] Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; belonging to the lower ranks.—a. One of the common people or lower ranks of men; originally applied to the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians.—*Plebeianism*, plé-bé-an-izm, n. The state or quality of being plebeian; vulgarity.—*Plebeianism*, plé-bé-an-izm, n.—*Plebeianized*, plé-bé-an-ized, a. To render plebeian or common.

Plebeianite, plé-bé-ait or plé-bé-ait, n. [Fr. from L. *plebeianus*—*plebs*, the people, and *aitum*, a decree.] A vote of a whole people or community; a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage.

Plectogonathic, *Plectogonathos*, plék-to-gö-nath-ik, plék-to-gö-ná-thus, a. [Gr. *plethos*, to connect, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Pertaining to an order of fishes which have the maxillary bones slyed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.

Plectrum, plék'trum, n. [L. *plectrum*, from Gr. *plektron*, from *plekein*, to strike.] The small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for striking the strings of the lyre, or other stringed instrument.

Pled, pléd, a. Under PLEASE.

Pledge, pléj, n. [Fr. *pléger*, L.L. *placere*, *placium*, *placivum*, pledge; origin uncertain.] Law, the transfer of a chattel by a debtor to a creditor in security of a debt; the thing pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn; anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; a promise; a surety; a hostage; the drinking of another's health; a health.—To put in pledge, to pawn.—To hold in pledge, to keep in security.—To take the pledge, a popular method of binding one's self to observe principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drink.—v.t.—*Pledged*, *pledging*. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in possession of a person as a security; to give as a guarantee or security; to give (to pledge one's word or honour); to engage solemnly (to pledge one's self); to drink a health to; to drink to one's welfare.—*Pledge*, pléj-é, n. The person to whom anything is pledged.—*Pledger*, pléj-er, n. One who pledges or offers a pledge; one who drinks a health.—*Pledging*, pléj-ing, n. A compress or small flat mass of lint, laid over a wound to imbibes the matter discharged and keep it clean.

Pleiad, plé-ád, n. pl. *Pleíadas*, *Pleíadas*, plé-ád-és, plé-ád-és. [Gr. *Pleíadas*, the Pleiades, from *pleo*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] The Pleiades are a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleocene, plé'ō-sen. **PLEIOGENE**.
Pleocœna, plé'ō-sœ'na, n. [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *œna*, a lizard.] An extinct marine saurian of gigantic dimensions, which seems to have been intermediate between the plesiosaurus and the ichthyosaurus. Written also *Pleiosœna*.
Pleistocene, plé'ō-sēn, n. [Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *œnos*, recent.] Geol. the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation, of which the fossil remains belong almost wholly to existing species. **PLEIOGENE**.—a. Pertaining to this division.
Pleinary, plé'na-ri, a. [L. *plenarius*, from *L. plenus*, full. **PLERNIV**.] Full; entire; complete.—**Pleinary inspiration**, in *theol.* that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.—**Pleinary**, plé'na-ri-ly, adv. In a pleinary manner.—**Pleinariness**, plé'na-ri-ness, n. The state of being pleinary.—**Pleinary**, plé'na-ri, n. The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to *enaceny*.
Pleipotency, **Pleipotency**, plé-nip'ō-tens, plé-nip'ō-ten-si, a. [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power. **PLERNIV**, **POTERV**.] Fullness or completeness of power.—**Pleipotency**, plé-nip'ō-tent, a. [L. *plenipotens*.] Possessing full power.—**Pleipotency**, plé-nip'ō-tēn-si, n. A person invested with full power to transact any business; particularly, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.—a. Invested with or containing full power.
Pleinish, plén'ish, v.t. [L. *plenus*, full. **REPLENISH**.] To replenish.
Pleintudo, plén'tūd, n. [L. *plentudo*, from *plenus*, full.] The state of being full or complete; plenty; abundance; repletion.
Plenty, plén'ti, n. [O. Fr. *plenti*, from L. *plentia*, fullness, abundance, from *L. plenus*, full, from root of *plero*, to fill, which is seen also in Gr. *plērōs*, *plero*, full, and also in E. *full*, *fill*.] Abundance; copiousness; a full or adequate supply; sufficiency; abundance of things necessary for man (a time of plenty).—a. **Plentiful**; being in abundance. (Colloq.)—**Plenteous**, plén'tē-us, a. Abundant; copious; sufficient for every purpose; yielding abundance; having an abundance.—**Plenteously**, plén'tē-us-ly, adv. In a plenteous manner; plentifully.—**Plenteousness**, plén'tē-us-ness, n. The state of being plenteous.—**Plentiful**, plén'ti-fūl, a. Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; ample; yielding abundant crops; fruitful.—**Plentifully**, plén'ti-fūl-ly, adv. In a plentiful manner.—**Plentifulness**, plén'ti-fūl-ness, n.
Plenum, plé'num, n. [L. *plenus*, full.] That state of things in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter: in opposition to a vacuum.
Pleonasm, plé'ō-nazm, n. [Gr. *pleonasmus*, from *pleon*, *pleion*, more. **PLERNIV**.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.—**Pleonast**, plé'ō-nast, n. One guilty of pleonasm.—**Pleonastic**, **Pleonastical**, plé'ō-nas'tik, plé'ō-nas'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to pleonasm; redundant.—**Pleonastically**, plé'ō-nas'ti-kal-ly, adv. In a pleonastic manner.
Pleomorphic, plé'si-ō-mor'fizm, n. [Gr. *pleios*, near, and *morphe*, form.] A term applied to crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.—**Pleomorphic**, plé'si-ō-mor'fuz, a. Nearly alike in form.
Plesiosaur, **Plesiosaurus**, plé'si-ō-sar, plé'si-ō-sœ'rus, n. [Gr. *pleiosos*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct marine saurian, chiefly remarkable for its length of neck, nearly allied to the ichthyosaurus.
Plethora, pléth'ō-ra, n. [Gr. *plethōra*, from *plēthō*, to be full, from *pleo*, full. **PLERNIV**.] Med. overfulness of blood; a redundant fullness of the blood-vessels; hence, overfulness in any respect; a superabundance.—**Plethoric**, **Plethorical**, plé-thor'ik, plé-thor'i-kal, a. Characterized by plethora; having a full habit of body.—**Plethorically**, plé-thor'i-kal-ly, adv. In a plethoric manner.

Pleura, plé'ra, n. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, pl. *pleura*, the side.] Anat. a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.—**Pleural**, plé'ral, a. Pertaining to the pleura.—**Pleurisy**, **Pleuritis**, plé'ri-tis, plé-rit'is, n. An inflammation of the pleura.—**Pleuritic**, **Pleuritical**, plé-rit'ik, plé-rit'i-kal, a. Pertaining to pleurisy; diseased with pleurisy.—**Pleurisy**, plé-rō-k'ar'puz, n. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses.—**Pleurodynia**, plé-rō-din'i-a, n. [Gr. *pleura*, and *odynē*, pain.] A spasmodic or rheumatic affection of the chest; pleuralgia.—**Pleuro-pneumonia**, plé-rō-nū-mō'nī-a, n. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumōnē*, the lungs.] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia.—**Pleurothorax**, plé-rō-thor'ak-s, n. [Gr. *pleurothorax*, from one side, and *thōra*, to stretch.] Med. tetanus of the lateral muscles.—**Pleuralgia**, plé-ral'jī-a, n. [Gr. *pleura*, and *algos*, pain.] Pain of the side; pleurodynia.—**Pleurapophysis**, plé-ra-pōf'i-sis, n. pl. **Pleurapophyses**, plé-ra-pōf'i-sēz, n. [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process.] One of the processes of a typical vertebra projecting from the side.
Pleiform, plék'si-form, a. [L. *plenus*, a fold, and *forma*, form.] In the form of network; complicated.
Pleximeter, **Plexometer**, plék-sim'ē-ter, plék-som'ē-ter, n. [Gr. *plexis*, percussion, and *metron*, a measure.] Med. a small circular or oval plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, placed in contact with the body in diagnosis of disease by percussion.
Plexure, plék'sar, n. [L. *plexus*, an interweaving; from *plecto*, *plectus*, to interweave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.—**Plexus**, plék'sus, n. [L.] Anat. a network of vessels, nerves, or fibres.
Pliable, plī'a-bl, a. [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from *L. plico*, to fold, to bend.] Easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded.—**Pliability**, **Pliableness**, plī-a-bl'i-ti, plī-a-bl-ness, n. The quality of being pliable; flexibility; a yielding to force or to moral influence.—**Pliably**, plī-a-bl-ly, adv. In a pliable manner.—**Pliant**, plī'ant, a. [Fr. *ppr. of plier*, to bend. **PLV**.] Capable of being easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; lithe; limber; plastic; easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded.—**Pliantly**, plī'ant-ly, adv. In a pliant manner.—**Pliancy**, plī'an-si, n. The state or quality of being pliant; easiness to be bent; readiness to be influenced.
Plica, plī'ka, n. [L., a fold. **PLV**.] Med. a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries, in which the hair is vascularly thickened, matted, or clotted; bot. a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, the whole forming an entangled mass.—**Plicated**, plī'kat, plī'kat-ed, a. [L. *plicatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plico*, a fold.] Bot. plicated; folded like a fan.—**Plicately**, plī'kat-ly, adv. In a plicate or folded manner.—**Plication**, plī'kat-shon, n. A folding or fold; poet. a bending back of strata on themselves.—**Plicature**, plī'kat'ūr, n. [L. *plicatura*.] A plication; a folding.
Pliers, plī'ers, n. pl. [Fr. *plier*, to bend. **PLV**.] A small pair of pincers adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.
Pledge, plit, v.t. [A. Sax. *plētan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *plāht*, a pledge, danger; D. *verpanden*; Dan. *forpāge*, G. *verpfichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage. See the noun.] To pledge, as one's word, hand, faith, honour; to give as a security for the performance of some act; never applied to property or goods, and therefore differing from *pledge*, which is applied to property as well as to word, honour, &c.—a. [A. Sax. *plāht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D. and Dan. *pligt*, Sw. *pligt*, *plikt*, G. *pflicht*, duty.] A pledge or security;

condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition (to be in a wretched *plight*).—**Plihter**, plī'ter, n. One who plights.
Plim, plim, v.t.—**plimmed**, **plimming**. [Al-lied to *plump*.] To swell; to grow plumper.—a. To make to swell out.
Plinth, plinth, n. [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick or tile; L. *plinthia*.] A brick a flat square member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order.
Pliocene, plī'ō-sen, a. and n. [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *œnos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch, the others being the eocene and miocene. The newer or more recent portion of the pliocene is sometimes called *pleistocene*.
Plithippus, plī-thip'us, n. [From *plio*, for *plio*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] A fossil animal of the horse family.
Pliocœna, plī-ō-sœ'na, n. **PLIOGENE**.
Pliod, plī-od, v.t.—**plioded**, **plioding**. [Akin to *Prov. E. pioded*, to wade, *pliodge*, to walk through mud or water; Ir. and Gael. *pliodach*, a puddle; the primary sense being to walk laboriously, as through mire.] To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence; to study dutily but with steady diligence; to toil; to trudge; to moil.—a. To go or walk over in a heavy labouring manner; to accomplish by toilsome exertion.—**Plioder**, plī-od'er, n. A dull, heavy, laborious person.—**Plioding**, plī-od'ing, p. and a. Given to pliod or work with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious.—**Pliodding**, plī-od'ing-ly, adv. In a plioding manner.
Pliot, plī-ot, n. [A. Sax. *pliot*, a spot of ground, a spot; Goth. *pliot*, a patch. *Pliot* is another form of *plio*, in sense of scheme is related to *plio*, *plio*, of ground, as *plio*, a scheme, to plan, a design, on a flat surface, only *plio* has generally the sense of III design.] A plot or small extent of ground of a well-defined shape; *surv.* a plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c. on paper; a scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one; an intrigue; a conspiracy; the story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents; the intrigue.—a. **plioded**, **plioding**. To make a plan of; to plan; to devise; to contrive.—a. To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it; to conspire; to contrive a plan.—**Plioter**, plī-ot'er, n. One who plots; a conspirator.—**Plioting-scale**, n. A scale used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying.
Pliough, plī-oh, n. [Same as *locl. plōgr*. Dan. *ploug*, *plow*, O. Fris. *plōck*, D. *ploug*, G. *ploug*, a plough. An implement drawn by animal or steam power, by which the surface of the ground is broken up to render the soil fit for receiving seed, or for other operations of agriculture; also, a name of various tools, as a joiner's instrument for grooving, an instrument for cutting and smoothing the edges of books.—*locl. plough*. Under *locl.*—**The Plough**, CHARLES WAIN.—**To put one's hand to the plough**, (*fig.*) to begin a task; to commence an undertaking.—a. To till and turn up with a plough; to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing.—**To plough in**, to cover by ploughing.—a. To turn up the soil with a plough.—**Ploughable**, plī-oh-a-bl, a. Capable of being ploughed; arable.—**Ploughboy**, plī-oh'boy, n. A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy.—**Plougher**, plī-oh'er, n. One who ploughs land; a cultivator.—**Plough-gang**, **Plough-gate**, n. In Scotland, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, which, according to some, is 13 acres Scotch, but it is variously estimated.—**Plough-iron**, n. The coulter of a plough.—**Plough-law**, n. A land that is suitable for tillage; is much land as a team of horses can plough in a year; a hide of land.—**Ploughman**, plī-oh'man, n. One that ploughs or holds a plough; a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing.—**Plough-Monday**, n. The Monday after Twelfth-day. On this Monday

generally distressed (a plough) - slight. [Al- row plum- a brick or unro mem- res as the hat square a base and order. -ir. plowin, geological ern of the others The newer plowcase is From plow, a. [A y. -ogarius. ng. [Akin to, walk Gael, plod, sense be-ugh mire.] dully steady but to trudge; ina heavy sh by toll- ter, a. A -Flogging, ed or work patiently -ng-ii, adv. of ground, Flat is an- scheme is as plain, a at surface, e of ill de- of ground a plain or, &c., on plan, usu-; a coun-; a novel, lication of -fined, plow- to devise; me of mil- ta govern- it; to con- r, plot'er, -Flotting- ng off the -logr. Dan. g, G. plow, on by an- -ious, reuder the other oper- of valment for -tting and -les. Wain. es. (Ag.) to -dertaking a plough; -sage in; to -rough in, arn up the plow-a-bl, -arable. -arible. - rustic One who -ugh-gang, -nch land -s plough. - 13 acres -imated. - a plough. - a suitable a team of a hide of One that farm la- gged in The Mon- s Monday

ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink. -Ploughshare, plou'shar, n. The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow. -Plough-tail, n. That part of a plough which the ploughman holds. -Plough-wright, n. A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs. Plower, pluv'er, n. (O. Fr. *pluvier*, Fr. *pluvier*, lit. the rain bird, from L. *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain.) The common name of several species of gallinular birds generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore, including the golden plover, the dotterel, and the ring-plover. Plow, plou, n. A plough. Pluck, pluk, v. t. [A. Sax. *pluocian*, to pluck. D. and L. G. *plücken*, Dan. *plukke*, ice. *plukka*, *plukka*, G. *plücken*.] To rather to pick; to cull; as, *to heart*, a lily-bearing rascal, a man of another kidney, *boxes of compassion*, &c. The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butcher's market; courage or spirit (colloq.). -*To pluck up* someone or spirit, to assume or resume courage. - *Plucker*, pluk'er, n. One who plucks. Pluck, pluk, n. (Comp. Gael. and Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch; as to the figurative sense compare *by heart*, a lily-bearing rascal, a man of another kidney, *boxes of compassion*, &c.) The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butcher's market; courage or spirit (colloq.). -*Pluckily*, pluk'i-ly, adv. In a plucky manner; spiritedly. [Colloq.] -*Pluckless*, pluk'les, a. Without pluck; faint-hearted. [Colloq.] -*Pucky*, pluk'i, a. Spirited; courageous. [Colloq.] Flag, flag, n. [Same as D. *flag*, L. G. *plack*, *plagge*, *plagge*, c. bung, a peg; G. *pflock*, *plug*, peg; comp. W. *plac*, Gael. *plug*, plug, a block.] Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple; a quid of tobacco. -v. t. -*plugged*, *plugging*. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole. -*Plugger*, plug'er, n. One who plugs; a dentist's instrument for filling a tooth. Plumb, plum, n. [A. Sax. *plumba*, L. G. *plumba*, G. *plumba*, from L. L. *plumb* (Fr. *plume*), from L. *plumbum*, a plum, from *plumbum* - G. *plumbos*, the plum-tree.] A well-known fleshy fruit containing a stone or kernel, and when dried being called a prune; also, the tree producing it; a grape dried in the sun; a raisin; colloquially the sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally. -*Plum-cake*, n. A cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruits. -*Plum-pudding*, n. A pudding containing raisins or currants. -*Plum-pudding-stones*, n. Punning-stones. Plumage, Under Plum. Plumb, plum, n. [Fr. *plomb*, from L. *plumbum*, lead.] A plummet. -a. Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular. -adv. In a perpendicular direction. -v. t. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; to sound with a plummet; hence, to ascertain the capacity of; to test. -*Plumbago*, plumb'ago, n. [L. from *plumbum*, lead.] Another name for *Graphite*. -*Plumbaginous*, plum-baj'i-nus, a. Resembling or consisting of plumbago. -*Plumb-bean*, *Plumbecus*, plum-be'an, plum-be'us, a. [L. *plumbum*, lead.] Consisting of lead; leaden. -*Plumber*, plum'er, n. One who plumbs; one who works in lead. -*Plumber-block*, n. A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal. -*Plumbery*, *Plumbery*, plum'er-i, n. Works or manufactures of lead; the place where plumbing is carried on; the business of a plumber. -*Plumbic*, plum'bik, a. Pertaining to lead; derived from lead. -*Plumbiferous*, plum-bifer-us, a. Producing lead. -*Plumbing*, plum'ing, n. The art of casting and working in lead. -*Plumbism*, plum'bism, a. Poisoning by lead taken into the system. -*Plumb-line*, n. A line having a metal weight attached to one end, used to determine a perpendicular; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

-*Plumb-rule*, n. A narrow board with a plumb-line attached, used by masons, bricklayers, &c., for determining a perpendicular. Plume, plum, n. [Fr. from L. *pluma*, the downy part of a feather, a small soft feather; cog. W. *pluf*, plumage; Skr. *plu*, to swim, to fly.] The feather of a bird, particularly a large or conspicuous feather; a feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; token of honour; prize of conquest. -v. t. -*plumed*, *pluming*. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to prize; to boast; in this sense used reflexively. -*Plumage*, plum'aj, n. [Fr. from *pluma*, a feather.] The feathers that cover a bird. -*Plumaceous*, plum'as'es, n. One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers. -*Plumeless*, plum'les, a. Without feathers or plumes. -*Plumlet*, plum'let, n. A small plume. -*Plum-maker*, n. A feather-dresser; a manufacturer of funery plumes. -*Plumery*, plum'er-i, n. Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes. -*Plumiped*, plum'ip-ed, n. [L. *pluma*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A bird that has its feet covered with feathers. -*Plumose*, *Plumous*, plum'os, plum'us, a. [L. *plumosus*.] Feathery; resembling feathers; bot. consisting of long hairs which are themselves hairy (*plumose bristle*). -*Plumosity*, plum'os-i-ti, n. The state of being plumose. -*Plumy*, plum'i, a. Feathered; feathery; adorned with plumes. Plummet, plum'et, n. [For *plumbet*, from plumb; O. Fr. *plummet*, Fr. *plomet*, Plumb.] A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; a plumb-rule or plumb-line. -*Plumming*, plum'ing, n. *Mining*, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air-shaft. Plump, plump, n. [Allied to D. *plomp*, un- wisely, bulky; G. Dan. and Sw. *plump*, clumsy, massive, coarse; from a verbal root seen in E. *plim*, to swell.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat or stout in person; fleshy; having a full skin; distended. -a. A knot or cluster of individuals. -v. t. To make plump; to distend; to fetten; to cause to fall suddenly and heavily. -v. i. [Perhaps an imitative word in first sense; as also in last sense above.] To plump or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once; to grow plump; to give only one vote when more than one candidate are to be elected. -adv. At once or with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily. -*Plumper*, plum'per, n. One who or that which plumps; in parliamentary and other elections, a vote given to one candidate when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected; a person who gives such a vote. -*Plumpy*, plum'pi, adv. Fully; roandy; without reserve. -*Plumpness*, plum'nes, n. The state or quality of being plump; fullness of skin. -*Plumpy*, plum'pi, a. Plump; fat; jolly. Plumule, plum'ul, n. [L. *plumula*, dim of *pluma*, a feather. Plumb.] Bot. The growing part of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle, and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young; the rudiment of the future stem of a plant. Plunder, plum'der, v. t. [G. *plundera* (from *plunder*, baggage) - D. *plunderen*, Sw. *plundra*, Dan. *plundra*, to plunder.] The word entered the English and other tongues about the time of the Thirty Years' war.] To take goods or valuables forcibly from; to pillage; to spoil; to rob in a hostile way; to take a pillage or open force. -a. The act of plundering; robbery; that which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; spoil; that which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud. -*Plunderer*, plum'der-er, n. One who plunders. Plunge, plunj, v. t. -*plunged*, *plunging*. [From Fr. *plonger*, from hypothetical Latin *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead; lit. to fall like lead or to fall plumb.] To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance easily penetrable; to immerse;

to thrust; to thrust or drive into any state or condition (to plunge a nation into war); to baptize by immersion. -v. i. To thrust or drive one's self into water or other fluid; to dive or to rush in; to fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstance in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed (to plunge into war); to throw the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse. -a. A dive, rush, or leap into something; the act of pitching or throwing the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse. -*Plunge-bath*, n. A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water. -*Plunger*, plun'jer, n. One that plunges; a cylinder sometimes used in force-pumps instead of the ordinary pistons or buckets. -*Plunger-pump*, a force-pump. *Pluperfect*, plo'per-fekt, a. and n. [L. *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect.] Gram. applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers (the *had done* it). Plural, plo'ral, n. [L. *plurilis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; gram. the plural number (a that number or form of a word which designates more than one. -a. A form of a word expressing more than one; the plural number. -*Pluralism*, plo'ral-izm, n. The quality of being plural; the system or act of holding more than one living or beneficial; plurality. -*Pluralist*, plo'ral-ist, n. A clerk or organist who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one. -*Plurality*, plo'ral-i-ti, n. The state of being plural; an aggregate of two or more of the same kind; the greater number; the majority; eccl. the holding of two or more benefices together; one of two or more benefices held by the same clergyman. -*Pluralization*, plo'ral-iz-a'shon, n. The act of pluralizing; the attributing of plurality to a person by the use of a plural pronoun. -*Pluralize*, plo'ral-iz, v. t. -*Pluralized*, *pluralizing*. To make plural by using the termination of the plural number. -*Plurally*, plo'ral-i-ly, adv. In a plural manner; in a sense implying more than one. *Plurilateral*, plo'ri-lit'er-al, n. [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *littera*, a letter.] Containing more letters than three. *Plurilocular*, plo'ri-loc'u-lar, n. [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *loculus*, a cell.] Bot. multilocular. *Pluriparus*, plo'ri-pa-rus, n. [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing several young ones at a birth. *Pluripartite*, plo'ri-par'tit, n. [L. *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *partitus*, divided.] Bot. applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions. Plus, plus, [L., more.] *Alig*, or *Alia*, the name of a character marked thus +, which being placed between two numbers or quantities, signifies that they are to be added together; frequently used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to (ability plus impudence). Plush, plush, n. [Fr. *ruche*, *peluche*, It. *plusho*, from L. *plius*, herb. Flus.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side resembling short hairs. *Pitons*, pit'ons, n. [L.] *balustrade*; a parapet; among the Romans a sort of wheeled shed covered with raw hides in which a besieging party made their approaches. *Plutocracy*, plut'ocry, plo'tok-ri, n. [Gr. *Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, r. arch. power.] The power or rule of wealth. -*Plutocrat*, plo'to-krat, n. A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches. -*Plutocratic*, plo'to-krat'ik, a. Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat. *Plutonian*, plo'ton-ian, plo'to-ni-an, n. [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks.] Of or relating to Pluto or to the regions of fire; subterranean; dark. -*Plutonic action*, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure. -*Plutonic rocks*, unstratified crystalline

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. tom; ng, sing; un, them; th, thim; w, wd; wh, whd; sh, shure.

rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion, or rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat. — *Plutonic theory*, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire. **PLUVIAL**. — *Pluvialist*, *Pluvialis*, plu-ton-ist, plū-vi'ni-an, a. One who adopts the plutonic theory.

Pluvial, plū'vi-al, a. [*L. pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain; same root as in *flow*.] Rainy; humid; relating to rain; *pluv*, applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain. — *Pluviosus*, plū'vi-us, a. [*L. pluviosus*.] Rainy; pluvial.

Pluviometer, *Pluviometer*, plū-vi-om'et-er, plū-vi-om'et-er, a. [*L. pluvia*, rain, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge. — *Pluviometrical*, *Pluviometrical*, plū-vi-a-met'ri-cal, plū'vi-o-met'ri-cal, a. Pertaining to a pluviometer.

Ply, pli, s.t. — *plied*, *plying*. [*From Fr. plier* (also *plier*), to fold, to bend, from *L. plicare*, to fold, coil, plait; same root as *Gr. pleō*, to plait. More or less closely akin are *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, *display*, *employ*, *display*, *complicate*, *imply*, *imply*, *imply*, *imply*.] To employ with diligence (to *ply* a needle or an oar); to keep busy; to practise or perform with diligence; to busy one's self in; to press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset; to urge; to solicit, as for a favour. — *To ply with*, to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly; to press upon, especially with some ulterior object (to *ply* one with flattery). — *v.t.* — To be steadily employed; to work steadily; to offer service; to run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle; *neut.* to endeavour or make way against the wind. — *a.* A fold; a plait; a twist; often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c. (a three-ply carpet; bent; turn; direction) bias. — *Plyer*, *plyer*, a. One who or that which plies; *pl.* same as *Pliers*.

Plymouth Brethren, *Plymouthites*, plim'uth, plim'uth-it-iz, a. pl. A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1830, who recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit, and acknowledge no form of church government nor any office of the ministry. — *Plymouthism*, *plim'uth-ism*, a. The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren.

Pneumatic, *Pneumatical*, nū-mat'ik, nū-mat'ik-al, a. [*Gr. pneumaticos*, from *pneuma*, pneumatos, breath, spirit, from *pnēo*, to breathe or blow.] Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; moved or played by means of air; filled with or fitted to contain air; applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c. for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air (a *pneumatic* car; a *pneumatic* despatch-tube). — *Pneumatic philosophy*, a name formerly applied to the science of metaphysics or psychology; pneumatology. — *Pneumatics*, nū-mat'ik-iz, a. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air. — *Pneumatology*, nū-mat'ol-ō-jī, a. The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit; psychology. — *Pneumatological*, nū-mat'ol-ō-jī-kal, a. Pertaining to pneumatology. — *Pneumatologist*, nū-mat'ol-ō-jī-st, a. One versed in pneumatology. — *Pneumatometer*, *Pneumatometer*, nū-ma-tom'et-er, nū-mom'et-er, a. An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at each inspiration and given out at each respiration; a spirometer.

Pneumogastric, nū-mō-gas'trik, a. [*Gr. pneumōn*, a lung, and *gaster*, the belly.] Anat. pertaining to the lungs and stomach. — *Pneumogastric nerves*, a pair of nerves extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen.

Pneumometer, *PNEUMOMETER*, *Pneumonia*, nū-mō-ni-a, a. [*Gr. pneumōn*, a lung, from *pnēo*, to breathe.] Med. an inflammation of the lungs. — *Pneumonic*,

nū-mō-n'ik, a. Pertaining to the lungs; pneumonic. — *Pneumonitis*, nū-mō-nit'ik, a. Pertaining to pneumonitis. — *Pneumonitis*, nū-mō-nit'is, a. Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis.

Pneumohæmatous, nū-mō-nē-hē-mat-ous, a. [*Gr. pneumōn*, a lung, and *hæmatōn*.] A hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals, as the shell of a mollusk.

Pouch, pōch, v.t. [*From Fr. poche*, to pouch eggs, from *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk. *Poche* (to cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water; to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel).

Pouch, pōch, v.t. [*Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of poke, to push, to imbue.*] To intrude or encroach on the property of another; to steal or plunder; to steal game or carry it away privately; to kill or elude game contrary to law. — *Poucher*, pōch-er, a. One who pouches or steals game, one who kills game unlawfully.

Pouch, pōch, v.t. [*A later and softened form of poke, to thrust, to send.*] To shove; to pierce; to spear (to *pouch* fish; to force or drive into so as to penetrate; to travel, as snow or soft ground, so as to render it broken and slushy). — *v.t.* To become soft and slushy or miry; to be swampy. — *Pouchiness*, pōch-i-ness, a. The state of being pouchy. — *Pouchy*, pōch-i, a. Wet and soft; easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle; applied to land.

Poachard, *Poachard*, pōch'ard, a. [*lit.* the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name of a genus of oceanic ducks natives of the Arctic Seas.

Pock, pok, a. [*A. Sax. poc or pœc*, D. *pok*, G. *poche*, a vesicle or pustule; perhaps akin to *poche*, a bag. *Poc* — *poche*.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox. — *Pockiness*, pok'i-ness, a. The state of being pocked. — *Pockmark*, pok'mark, a. Mark or scar made by the small-pox. — *Pock-pitted*, *Pock-pitted*, a. Pitted or marked with small-pox. — *Pocky*, pok'i, a. Having pocks or pustules.

Pocket, pok'et, a. [*A dim. of poke, a pouch or bag.*] A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards; a certain quantity, from 16 to 2 cwt. (a *pocket* of hops); mineral, a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore. — *To be in pocket*, to have gain or profit from some transaction. — *To be out of pocket*, to expend or lose money. — *v.t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely. — *To pocket an insult*, *affront*, *wrong*, or the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress. — *Pocket-book*, a. A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket. — *Pocket-borough*, a. A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or few persons. — *Pocketful*, pok'et-ful, a. Enough to fill pocket; as much as a pocket will hold. — *Pocket-handkerchief*, a. A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use. — *Pocket-knife*, a. A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle. — *Pocket-money*, a. Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses. — *Pocket-picking*, a. Act or practice of picking pockets; the trade of a pickpocket. — *Pocket-pistol*, a. A pistol to be carried in the pocket; a small flask of liquor for the pocket. (*colloq.*) — *Pocket-volume*, a. A volume which can be carried in the pocket.

Pockmark, *Pocky*, &c. Under *Poca*. **Poco**, pō'ko. [*It.*] *Musc.* a little; a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification (*poco lasso*, a little slow). — *Pocoarante*, pō'ko-kar-ant, a. s. [*It.* *poco*, little, and *curo*, to care.] One who cares little; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person. — *Pocoarantism*, pō'ko-kar-ant-izm, a. The character, disposition, or habits of a *pocoarante*; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness.

Poculiform, pok'ul-ō-form, a. [*L. poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped.

Pod, pod, a. [*Probably connected with Dan. *pude**, Sw. *pudde*, a pillow or cushion, as also with *E. pod*, a cushion.] A term applied to a number of different pericarpes or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the samara, the silicle, the silicle, the follicle, &c. — *v.t.* — *podded*, *podding*. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod; to produce pods.

Podagra, pod-a-gra, a. [*Gr.* from *pnos*, *podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure.] Gout in the foot. — *Podagral*, *Podagral*, pod-a-gral, pō-dag'rik, a. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; afflicted with the gout.

Podesta, pō-dē-sta, a. [*It.* *podestà*, a governor, from *L. potestas*, power.] A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages.

Podgy, pōjī, a. Fudgy; fat and short. **Podium**, pō-dī-um, a. [*L.*] Arch. a continuous pedestal or wall on which columns rest.

Podocarp, pod-ō-karp, a. [*Gr. *pous**, a foot, and *karpōs*, fruit.] Bot. a stalk supporting the fruit. **Podoccephalous**, pō-d-ō-sē-fa-lus, a. [*Gr. *pous**, a foot, *kephalē*, the head.] Bot. having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

Podophthalmic, pod-of-thal'mik, a. [*Gr. *pous**, a foot, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] Having the eyes borne at the end of long foot-stalks, as in certain crustaceans.

Podophyllin, pod-ō-fil'in, a. [*Gr. *pous**, a foot, and *phyllo*, a leaf.] A resin obtained from the root-stock of the may-apple, used in medicine as a purgative. — *Podophyllous*, pod-ō-fil'us, a. *Androm.* having the feet or locomotive organs somewhat in the form of leaves.

Podosperm, *Podospermum*, pod-ō-sper-m, pod-ō-sper-mum, a. [*Gr. *pous**, a foot, and *sperma*, a seed.] Bot. the umbilical cord of an ovule.

Poe-bird, pō-berd, a. A New Zealand bird of the honey-eater family, greatly valued for the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking; the *parrot-bird*.

Poem, pō-ēm, a. [*Fr. *poème**, from *L. poema*, from *Gr. *poieō**, lit. the thing made, from *poieō*, to make. *Poet*.] A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme, a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination. — *Poematic*, pō-e-mat'ik, a. Relating to a poem; poetical. — *Poesy*, pō-ē-si, a. [*Fr. *poésie**, *L. poesis*, from *Gr. *poieō**, lit. the art of writing poems.] The art or skill in composing poems; poetry; metrical composition; a short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing (*Sansk.* *Poav*. — *Poet*, pō-ēt, a. [*Fr. *poète**, from *L. poeta*, *Gr. *poietēs**, lit. a maker, from *poieō*, to make. In England poets were formerly often called 'makers'.] The author of a poem; the composer of a metrical composition; one skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents. — *Poetaster*, pō-ē-as'ter, a. [*From poet*, and the pejorative *-aster*; comp. *criticaster*, &c.] A petty poet; a pitiful rhymor writer of verses. — *Poetic*, pō-ēt-ic, a. A female poet. — *Poetic*, *Poetical*, pō-ēt-ik, pō-ēt'ik-al, a. [*L. poeticus*, *Gr. *poietikos**.] Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry; having a metrical form; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry. — *Poetic justice*, a distribution of rewards and punishments, such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life. — *Poetic license*, a liberty or license taken by a poet with regard to matters of fact or language in order to produce a desired effect. — *Poeticism*, pō-ēt-ic-izm, a. In a poetical manner. — *Poetics*, pō-ēt'ik-iz, a. That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry. — *Poeticus*, pō-ēt'ik-al, a. A name of *poet*. — *Poetaster*, pō-ēt-ast-er, a. [*From poet*.] To write as a poet; to be a poet. — *Poet-laureate*, a. Under *poet*. — *Poetry*, pō-ēt-ri, [*It.* *Fr. *poésie**]

is concentrated.—*Polar angle*, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—*Polar axis*, that axis of an equatorial which is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar bear*. Under *BEAR*.—*Polar circles*, the arctic and antarctic circles.—*Polar clock*, an apparatus whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of the scattered sunlight from the polar regions.—*Polar distance*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens.—*Polar forces*, physical forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—*Polar lights*, the aurora borealis or australis.—*Polar star*, the pole-star.—*Polarimeter*, *Polariscope*, *pō-lar-i-mē'tēr*, *pō-lar'is-kōp*, *n*. An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light.—*Polarimetry*, *pō-lar'im-ē'trī*, *n*. The art of measuring or analyzing the polarization of light.—*Polaristic*, *pō-lar'is'tik*, *a*. Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics; having a polar arrangement or disposition.—*Polarity*, *pō-lar'itē*, *n*. That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles.—*Polarizable*, *pō-lar'iz-ā-bl*, *a*. Capable of being polarized.—*Polarization*, *pō-lar'iz-ā-shōn*, *n*. The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body; the state of being polarized or of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties.—*Polarize*, *pō-lar'iz*, *v*.—*Polarized*, *polarizing*, *pō-lar'iz-d*, *p* and *a*. Having polarity; affected by polarization.—*Polarizer*, *pō-lar'iz-ēr*, *n*. That part of a polariscope by which light is polarized.
Pole, *pōl*, *n*. A native of Poland.
Pole-axe, *n*. [Pole may here be the long stick; but perhaps it is for *poll*, the head.] A kind of axe or hatchet.
Polecat, *pōl'kat*, *n*. [Supposed to be for *point-cat*, that is, chick-en or poultry cat, or abbrev. from *Poleish-cat*.] An animal of the weasel family, about 17 inches in length excluding the tail, very destructive to poultry, rabbits, pheasants, &c.
Polemarch, *pōl'm-ārk*, *n*. [Gr. *polemarchos*—*polemos*, war, and *archē*, rule.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states.
Polemik, *pō-lēm'ik*, *pō-lēm'ik-āl*, *n*. [Gr. *polemikos*, from *polemos*, war.] Pertaining to polemics; given to controversy; engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.—*Polemist*, *n*. A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.—*Polemistic*, *pō-lēm'ik-ā*, *n*. The art or practice of disputation; controversy; controversial writings.
Polemoscope, *pō-lēm'ōskōp*, *n*. [Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skōpōs*, to view—it was intended to be used in war.] A perspective glass fitted with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.
Polema, *pō-lēm'ā*, *n*. [It. Sp. Fr. and Fr. *polenta*, from L. *polenta*, boiled barley.] A kind of pudding made in Italy from semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal, a thick porridge of chestnut-meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.
Polio, *pō-lē*, *n*. [Fr. *police*, from L. *politia*, from Gr. *politia*, government, administration, from *polis*, a city.] The means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security; the body of men by whom the municipal laws and regulations are enforced and public order maintained.—*Polio commissioner*, in Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—*Polio constable*, *polio officer*. A member of a police force; a policeman.—*Polio court*, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—*Polio magistrate*, a judge who presides at a police court.—*Polio office*, *police station*, the headquarters of the

police, or of a section of them; the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance.—*Polioeman*, *pō-lē'mān*, *n*. One of the ordinary police, whose duty it is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept.
Polity, *pō-litē*, *n*. [L. *politia*, Gr. *politia*, polity. *Polites*.] The art or manner of governing a nation; the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries; the principles on which any measure or course of action is based; prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; deontology of management; in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a gentleman's country residence.—*Polity* is the course of conduct pursued, or the management of an affair, in certain circumstances; *polity*, the general principles on which such course of conduct is based.
Polity, *pō-lit-ē*, *n*. [Fr. *police*, from L.L. *politicum*, a register, from L. *polyptichum*, Gr. *polyptichon*, an account-book—*poly*, many, and *ptichē*, a fold.] A written contract by which a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck in the event of death, &c., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments.—*Insurance policy*. Under *INSURANCE*.—*Policy-holder*, *n*. One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.
Polish, *pō-lish*, *a*. Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.—*n*. The language of the Poles.
Polish, *pō-lish*, *v*.t. [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*, from L. *polio*; to smooth, whence also *polio*, to make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to deprive of rudeness, rusticity, or coarseness; to make elegant and polite (to *polish* life or manners).—*v*.t. To become smooth; to take a smooth and glossy surface; to become refined.—*n*. A substance used to impart a gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction; artificial gloss; refinement; elegance of manners.—*Polishable*, *pō-lish-ā-bl*, *a*. Capable of being polished.—*Polished*, *pō-lish-d*, *a* and *a*. Made smooth and glossy; refined.—*Polisher*, *pō-lish-ēr*, *n*. One who or that which polishes.—*Polishing-paste*, *n*. A kind of paste for polishing; blacking for harness and leather; a compound of oil, bees'-wax, and spirit varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture.—*Polishing-powder*, *n*. A preparation of plumbago for polishing iron articles.—*Polishing-slate*, *n*. A kind of gray or yellow slate, composed of microscopic inclusions and used for polishing glass, marble, &c.
Polite, *pō-lit'*, *a*. [L. *politus*, from *polio*, to polish. *Politus*.] Polished or elegant in manners; refined in behaviour; well-bred; courteous; complaisant.—*Politely*, *pō-lit-ē*, *adv*. In a polite manner.—*Politeness*, *pō-lit-nēs*, *n*. The state or quality of being polite; courtesy.
Politic, *pō-lit'ik*, *a*. [L. *politicus*, Gr. *politikos*, from *polis*, a city. *Polites*.] Consisting of citizens consulting the state (the body politic); prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandisement; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end; well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.—*Political*, *pō-lit'ik-āl*, *a*. Having a fixed or regular system or administration of government; relating to civil government and its administration; concerned in state affairs or national measures; pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from civil or municipal; treating of politics or government.—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it re-

quires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve.—*Political geography*. Under *GEOGRAPHY*.—*Politically*, *pō-lit'ik-āl*, *adv*. In a political manner.—*Politician*, *pō-lit'ish'ān*, *n*. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one who occupies himself with politics.—*Politically*, *pō-lit'ik-āl*, *adv*. In a politico manner.—*Politicks*, *pō-lit'iks*, *n*. [Fr. *politique*, Gr. *politika*.] The science of government; that part of ethics which relates to the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties.—*Polity*, *pō-lit-ē*, *n*. [Gr. *politia*.] *Polity*. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens; the recognized principles on which a constitution is based.—*Polity*, *pō-lit-ē*, *n*. Under *POLITY*.
Polka, *pōl'ka*, *n*. A species of dance of Bohemian origin, the music to which is in 2-4 time, with the third quarter accented; an air appropriate to the dance.—*Polka*, *pōl'k-ā*, *n*. To dance a polka.—*Polka-jacket*, *n*. A knitted jacket worn by women.
Poll, *pōl*, *n*. [O.D. *poll*, *bol*, a ball, the head; L.G. *poll*, the head, the top of a tree; allied to *ball*, *bow*; *pollard* is a derivative.] The head of a person, or the back part of the head; a cat's ear or ridge of heads, that is, of persons; the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections (the close of the poll; the fish called a chub; the blunt end of a hammer, or the butt of an axe.—*v*.t. To remove the top or head of; to lop, clip, shear; to cut closely; to mow; to register or give a vote; to bring to the poll; to receive or elicit, as a number of votes or voters.—*v*.t. To vote at a poll; to record a vote, as an elector.—*Poll-axe*, *n*. A pole-axe; an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.—*Poll-book*, *n*. A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.—*Poll-clerk*, *n*. A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.—*Poll-cut*, *pōl'kūt*, *p* and *a*. Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut; having the hair cut; cropped; bald; having cast the horns, as a stag; hence, wanting horns (*poll'd* cattle).—*Poll-evil*, *n*. A swelling or apostome on a horse's head, or the name of the neck between the ears.—*Polling-booth*, *n*. A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election.—*Polling-place*, *Polling-station*, *n*. A place for recording votes in at an election.—*Polling-sheriff*, *n*. In Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-station.—*Poll-tax*, *n*. A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation tax.
Poll, *pōl*, *n*. [Gr. *pollōtōs*, the many, the rabble.] At (Cambridge University, one who receives no honour, but merely takes a degree.
Poll, *pōl*, *n*. [A contr. of *Polity* for *Mary*.] A familiar name often applied to a parrot.
Pollack, *pōl'ak*, *n*. [D. and G. *pollack*.] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family.
Pollan, *pō-lān*, *n*. [Ir. *pollóg*, Gael. *pollóg*. Akin to *pollack*.] An Irish species of freshwater herring.
Pollany, *pō-l'ān-ē*, *n*. [Gr. *pollōs*, many, and *archē*, rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob or masses.
Pollard, *pō-l'ārd*, *n*. [From *poll*, the head, and *affix* -ard.] A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place; a stag that has cast his horns; also, a hornless or, a coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.—*v*.t. To make a pollard of; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head.
Pollen, *pō-lēn*, *n*. [L. *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust.] The male element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds.—*Polleniferous*, *pō-lēn'if-ēr-ūs*, *a*. Consisting of meal or pollen.—*Polleniferous*, *Polleniferous*, *pō-lēn'if-ēr-ūs*, *n*. Producing

pollen.—Pollenise, pol'en-is, v.t. To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.—
Pollen-tube, n. One of the tubular processes emitted by the pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which are supposed to conduct the impregnating matter down the style into the ovules through the foramen.—
Pollinate, pol'i-nat, v.t. Bot. To convey pollen from the anther to the stigma of.—
Pollination, pol-i-nat'shon, n. Bot. The conveyance of the pollen from the anther to the stigma.

Pollex, pol'leks, n. [L.] The thumb in man; a corresponding digit of other animals.

Pollitiation, pol-li'ti-tat'shon, n. [L. *pollitatio*, from *pollitari*, to promise.] A promise; a voluntary engagement.

Pollute, pol-i-ut', v.t.—*pollutus*, *pollutus*, [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*, from *pro*, *poll*, used in composition, and *lud*, to wash.]

To make foul or unclean; to render impure; to defile; to soil; to taint; to corrupt; or d. "in a moral sense; to impair; to profane.—*Pollutedly*, pol-i-ut-ed-ly, adv. With pollution.—*Pollutedness*, pol-i-ut-ed-ness, n. The state of being polluted.—*Polluter*, pol-i-ut'er, n. One that pollutes or profanes.—*Pollution*, pol-i-ut'shon, n. [L. *pollutio*.] The act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

Polo, pol'o, n. A game at ball resembling hockey, only that it is played on horseback.

Polease, pol-o-nas', n. [Fr.] A robe or dress worn by ladies and adopted from the fashion of the Poles; a melody written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

Poleyn, pol-o'ni, n. [Probably corrupt, and from *Polonia* (sausage).] A kind of highly dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork.—
Politron, pol-tro'n, n. [Fr. and Sp. *politron*, from It. *politron*, from *politro*, lazy, dastardly, from O.H.G. *politro*, a pillow.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.—
Basis; vice; contemptible.—
Poltroonery, pol-troon'er-y, n. Cowardice; want of spirit.—
Poltroonish, pol-troon'ish, n. Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

Polverin, Polverine, pol've-rin, pol've-rin, n. [It. *polverino*, from L. *polvis*, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass.

Polyacoustic, pol-i-a-kous'tik, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *akouo*, to hear.] Capable of multiplying or magnifying sound.

Polyadelphic, pol-i-adel'fik', n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *adelphos*, brother.] A bot. a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.—
Polyadelphous, Polyadelphous, pol-i-adel'fik'-an, pol-i-adel'fus, n. Bot. having stamens united in three or more bundles.

Polyandrian, Polyandrous, pol-i-an-dri-an, pol-i-an-drus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *andros*, a male.] Bot. having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

Polyandry, pol-i-an-dri, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *andros*, a man.] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

Polyanthus, pol-i-an-thus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *anthos*, a flower.] A garden variety of the exilip primrose which has long been a favourite.

Polyarchy, pol-i-ark-i, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *arkh*, rule.] The government of many, whether a privileged class (aristocracy) or the people at large (democracy).

Polyatomic, pol-i-a-tom'ik, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *E. atomik*.] Chem. a term applied to elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than one; polybasic.

Polybasic, pol-i-bas'ik, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *E. basic*.] Chem. having or combined with several bases.

Polycarpic, Polycarpous, pol-i-kar'pik, pol-i-kar'pus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruits; also applied to a plant which bears fruit many times without perishing.

Polycephalous, pol-i-kef-a-lus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *kephal*, head.] Bot. having a common support, capped by many like parts.

Polychromy, pol-i-kro-mi, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chromos*, colour.] The practice of colouring statues and the exteriors and interiors of buildings; architectural ornamentation in colours.—
Polychromatic, Polychromatic, pol-i-kro-mat'ik, pol-i-kro-mik, n. Exhibiting a play of colours.—
Polychrome, pol-i-kro-m, n. Having several or many colours; executed in the manner of polychromy.—
Polychrome printing, the art of printing in one or more colours at the same time.

Polycotyledon, pol-i-kot-i-le'don, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *kotyledon*.] Bot. a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.—
Polycotyledonous, pol-i-kot-i-le'do-nus, n. Having more than two cotyledons.

Polycracy, pol-i-krasi, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kratos*, power.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Polydactylism, pol-i-dak'til-izm, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *daktylos*, a finger.] The condition of having several or many fingers or digits.—
Polydactylosa, pol-i-dak'til-us, n. Having many fingers or toes.

Polyembryony, pol-i-emb'ri-on-i, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *embryon*, an embryo.] Bot. a phenomenon consisting in the existence of two or more embryos in the same seed of flowering plants.—
Polyembryonate, Polyembryonate, pol-i-emb'ri-on-at, pol-i-emb'ri-on'ik, n. Bot. consisting of or having several embryos.

Polyfil, pol-i-fil, n. [Gr. *polys*, and L. *filum*, a leaf.] Arab. a leaf ornament of more than five divisions.

Polygamy, pol-i-ga-mi, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, or the having of such plurality.—
Polygamous, pol-i-ga-mus, n. Relating to or characterized by polygamy (polygamous marriages); having a plurality of wives; bot. same as *Polygamian*.—
Polygamist, pol-i-ga-mist, n. A person who practices polygamy or who maintains its lawfulness.—
Polygam, pol-i-gam, n. A polygamian plant.—
Polygamian, pol-i-ga'mi-an, n. Bot. pertaining to a class of plants producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

Polygastric, pol-i-gas'trik, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *gaster*, a stomach.] Having or supposed to have many stomachs.—
An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs.

Polygenesis, pol-i-je-ne-sis, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genesis*.] The doctrine that beings have their origin in many cells or embryos of different kinds; opposed to *monogenesis*.—
Polygenetic, pol-i-je-net'ik, n. Relating to polygenesis. *Monogenetic*.—
Polygenist, pol-i-je-nist, n. One who believes in polygenesis.

Polygenous, pol-i-je-nus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genos*, kind.] Consisting of many kinds or genera.

Polyglot, pol-i-glot, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *glotta*, a language.] A book containing many languages, particularly a Bible that presents the Scriptures in several languages. Also used as an adjective.

Polygon, pol-i-gon, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *gonia*, an angle.] Geom. a plane figure of many angles and sides, or at least of more than four sides. *Similar polygons* have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about their equal angles proportional.—
Polygonal, pol-i-gon'al, n. Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.—
Polygonal numbers, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression.—
Polygonometry, pol-i-gon-om'e't-ri, n. The doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles.

Polygram, pol-i-gram, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *gramma*, a line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

Polygraph, pol-i-graf, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *graphein*, to write.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.—
Polygraphic, Polygraphical, pol-i-graf'ik, pol-i-graf'ik-al, n. Pertaining to polygraphy;

done with a polygraph.—
Polygraphy, pol-i-gra'fi, n. The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same; the multiplication of copies of a writing.

Polygyn, pol-i-jin, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gyn*, a female.] Bot. a plant having flowers with many pistils, more than twaive.—
Polygynian, Polygynous, pol-i-jin'i-an, pol-i-jin'us, n. Having many pistils or styles; polygynic.—
Polygynic, pol-i-jin'ik, n. Practising polygyny; polygynous.—
Polygynist, pol-i-jin'ist, n. One who practices polygyny.—
Polygyny, pol-i-jin'i, n. The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

Polyhalite, pol-i-hal'it, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *hala*, salt.] A mineral occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red colour.

Polyhedron, pol-i-he'dron, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *hedra*, a side.] Geom. a solid bounded by many faces or planes, and when all the faces are regular polygons the solid becomes a regular body; a multiplying glass with several plane surfaces; a polycope.—
Polyhedrous, Polyhedral, pol-i-he'drus, pol-i-he'dral, n. Forming a polyhedron; having many sides.

Polymath, pol-i-math, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mathia*, to learn.] A man of various learnings.

Polymeric, pol-i-mer'ik, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *meros*, a part.] Pertaining to or characterized by polymerism.—
Polymeric, pol-i-mer'ic, n. A compound that exhibits polymerism.—
Polymericism, pol-i-mer'ic-izm, n. Chem. the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions but with different molecular weights.

Isomeric, METAMERIC.—
Polymericous, pol-i-mer'ic-us, n. Composed of many parts, pertaining to polymerism.

Polyminite, pol-i-mig'nit, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mixis*, to mix.] A mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a metallic lustre, named from the variety of its constituent parts.

Polymorphous, pol-i-mor'fus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *morph*, form.] The property of existing in different forms; the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms.—
Polymorphous, Polymorphic, pol-i-mor'fus, pol-i-mor'fik, n. Having many forms; assuming many forms.

Polyneesian, pol-i-ne'shi-an, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *neos*, an island.] Pertaining to Polynesia, the region of many islands in the Pacific.—
A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polynomial, pol-i-no'mi-al, n. and a. *MUTUONOMIAL*.

Polyonymous, pol-i-on'i-mus, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *onoma*, a name.] Having many names or titles.

Polyoptum, Polyopteron, pol-i-op'trum, pol-i-op'tron, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *root opt*, to see.] A glass through which, from the formation of its lens, objects appear multiplied but diminished.

Polyorama, pol-i-or'a-ma, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *orama*, a view.] A view of many objects; an optical apparatus presenting many views.

Polyp, Polypa, pol'ip, n. [L. *polypus*, a polyp, a growth or tumour, from Gr. *polypus*—*polys*, many, *pous*, a foot.] A name loosely applied to what were once known as radiata animals, having the mouth surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, now commonly applied to the hydras or the sea-anemones; a scophyte.—
Polypary, pol-i-pa-ri, n. The horny envelope or case of polyps (Hydrosca, Polysca, &c.)—
Polypous, pol-i-pous, n. Pertaining to a polyp or a polypus.—
Polypoid, pol-i-poi-d, n. [L. *polypus*, and *domus*, a house.] A stem or permanent fabric in which are the cells constituting the abodes of the polyps which fabricate it.—
Polypiferous, pol-i-pif'er-us, n. Producing polyps.—
Polypifer, pol-i-pif'er, n. [L. *polypus*, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing many; bringing forth a great number.

Polypetalous, pol-i-pet'a-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *petalon*, a petal.] Bot. Having or consisting of many petals (a *polypetalous* corolla).

Polyphegous, pol-i-fa-gus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *phagein*, to eat.] Eating or embarking on many things or kinds of food.

Polypheic, pol-i-foi'ik, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *phōnē*, sound.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds; music, consisting of several parts progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint: contrapuntal. — **Polyphonism**, p'li-fō-ni-z'm, n. The art of combining many sounds or voices. — **Folyist**, fō-ni-st, a. One who can utter various voices; a ventriloquist; an apologist.

Polyporus, pol-i-pō-rus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *poros*, carrying.] Bot. A fleshy fungus with numerous ovaries.

Polypyllous, pol-i-phi-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *phylon*, a leaf.] Bot. Many-leaved.

Polypyr, pol-i-pi-rus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *pyr*, to burn.] Under Polvrr.

Polyplastic, pol-i-plas'tik, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plastikos*, plastic.] Having or assuming many forms.

Polypode, pol-i-pō-d, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *pous*, a foot.] An animal having many feet; the millipede or wood-louse.

Polyporous, pol-i-pō-rus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore.] Having many pores.

Polyprism, pol-i-pris-mat'ik, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *E. prismatik*.] Mineral. Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Polyptus, pol-i-pi-tus, a. pl. **Polypti**, pol-i-pi-ti. [Polyrr.] A polyp; pedicel, a pedunculated tumour in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus.

Polyptus, pol-i-pi-tus, a. Pertaining to a polypus.

Polyrhizous, pol-i-ri-zus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *rhiza*, a root.] Bot. Possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

Polysepalous, pol-i-sep'a-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *E. sepal*.] Bot. A term applied to a calyx which has its sepals separate from each other.

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Polythalamous, pol-i-thal'a-mus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *thalamos*, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers (*polythalamous* shells).

Polytheism, pol-i-the'izm, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *theos*, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **Polytheist**, pol-i-the'ist, a. A person who believes in a plurality of gods. — **Polytheistic**, **Polytheistical**, pol-i-the'is'tik, pol-i-the'is'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to polytheism; holding a plurality of gods.

Polytomous, pol-i-to-mus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *tomē*, a cutting.] Bot. A term applied to leaves subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, are not jointed to the petiole.

Polyzoa, pol-i-zō'a, a. pl. [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals, chiefly marine, forming compound groups or colonies, being the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea-mosses' and 'sea-mats'. — **Polyzoarian**, **Polyzoary**, pol-i-zō'a-ri-an, pol-i-zō'a-ri-an, n. The dermal system of the colony of a polyzoan; a polyzoid. — **Polyzoous**, pol-i-zō'ous, a. One of the polyzoa.

Polyzonal, pol-i-zō-nal, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōnē*, a zone.] Composed of many zones or belts; a term applied to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings.

Pomace, pom'as, a. [From *L. pomum*, an apple.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. — **Pomaceous**, pom'a-shus, a. Like pomace; pertaining to the apple family of trees.

Pomada, pom'ad, a. [Fr. *pomade*, it. *pomada*, *pomata*, from *L. pomum*, an apple.] Originally it was prepared from apples. Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair; pomatum.

Pomander, pom'an-der, a. [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle.

Pomatum, pom'a-tum, a. [From *L. pomum*, an apple. *Pom'ant*.] A perfumed ointment used in dressing the hair; pomade.

Pome, pōm, a. [L. *pomum*, an apple.] Bot. A fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c.

Pomegranate, pom'gra-nat, a. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained, having many grains or seeds. *GRAIN*, *GRAIN*.] A fruit as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous grains or seeds; the tree that produces pomegranates, supposed to be a native of Persia; an ornament on the robe and sphen of the Jewish high-priest.

Pomelo, pom'e-lō, a. The pomelo-citrus.

Pomeroyal, pom'roi, pom'roi-al, a. [Fr. *pomme*, an apple, *roi*, king, *royal*, royal.] A particular sort of apple.

Pomiferous, pom'i-fer-us, a. [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.] Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits (as melons, gourds, cucumbers, &c.).

Pomme, pom'ā, a. Same as *Pomace*.

Pommel, pom'mel, a. [O. Fr. *pommel*, from *L. pomum*, an apple or similar fruit.] A knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberance part of a saddle-bow; a round knob on the frame of a chair. — *—i. pomelled, pomelling*. To beat; to bruise. Spelled also *Pummel*.

Pomology, pom'o-lō-jī, a. [L. *pomum*, an apple, *Gr. logos*, discourse.] The branch of knowledge that deals with fruits; the cultivation of fruit-trees. — **Pomological**, pom'o-lō-jī-kal, a. Pertaining to pomology. — **Pomologist**, pom'o-lō-jī-st, a. One who is versed in pomology.

Pomp, pomp, a. [Fr. *pompe*, *L. pompa*, from *Gr. pompe*, a procession, from *pompō*, to send.] A procession distinguished by splendour or magnificence; a pageant; magnificence; parade; splendour; display. — **Pompous**, pom-pus, a. [Fr. *pompoux*.] Displaying pomp; splendid; showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatious. — **Pompously**, pom-pus-ly, adv. In a pompous manner; ostentatiously. — **Pompousness**,

Pompousness, pom-pus-ness, n. The quality of being pompous; ostentatiousness; a display of self-importance; an exaggerated sense of dignity.

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Pomposity, pom-pus-nes, pom-pus'i-ti, n. Pompous display; show; ostentation.

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Pony, pŏ'ni, n. [Gael. *ponnith*, Ir. *ponn*, a pony.] A small variety of horse; a betting term for the sum of £25, probably from that being about the price of a pony.

Food, pŏd, n. A Russian weight, equal to 35 English lbs.

Foodie, pŏ'di, n. [Same as G and Dan. *puddel*, D. *puddel*, L. G. *puddel*, a poodle; akin to L. G. *puddin*, to waddle.] A small variety of dog covered with long curling hair.

Food, pŏ, (interj.). Pahaw! pish! an expression of dislike, scorn, or contempt. — **Food-pool**, n. To turn aside with a pool; to express scorn or contempt for; to sneer at.

Foot, pŏl, n. [A. Sax. *fuþ* = L. G. *fuþ*, foot, Icel. *fuþir*, D. *fuþ*, G. *fuþ*, foot, feet; the word is also Celtic; W. *fuþ*, a foot, a pit; perhaps akin to L. *palus*, a marsh.] A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small piece of stagnant water; a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

Foot, pŏl, n. [Fr. *pois*, a hen.] The receptacle for stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c.; the stakes themselves; a variety of play at billiards; the stake each of the players stakes an equal sum, the winner carrying off the whole; *risé pratique*, firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and the whole is divided among the successful competitors.

Foot, pŏp, n. [Fr. *poispe*, from L. *puppis*, the poop.] The highest and foremost part of a ship's deck above the complete deck of the vessel. — *s.t.* *Naval*, to speak heavily over the stern or quarter of; to drive in the stern of.

Foot, pŏr, a. [O. E. *poore*, O. Fr. *poore*, *poore*, Mod. Fr. *poivre*, from L. *pauper*, poor, from *paucus*, few, and *pario*, to produce.] Destitute of riches; not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; wanting good or desirable qualities; having little value or importance; trifling; insignificant; paltry; mean; destitute of fertility; barren; destitute of intellectual or artistic merit (a *poor* discourse); wanting in spirit or vigour; weak; impotent; worthy of pity; ill-fated; a word of tenderness or endearment (*poor* thing); a word of slight contempt; wretched. — **The poor**, collectively, the indigent; the needy; opposed to the rich; those unable to support themselves, and who have to depend for support on the contributions of others. — **Poor in spirit**, humble; contrite. [N. T.] — **Poor-box**, n. A box to receive money for the poor. — **Poorhouse**, pŏr'hous, n. A residence for persons receiving public charity. — **Poor-john**, n. A fish of the cod family, formerly a cheap kind of food. [Sax.] — **Poor-law**, n. A law or the laws collectively established for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor. — **Poorly**, pŏr'l, adv. In a poor manner or condition; in indigence; with little or no success; in an inferior manner; inferiorly; defectively. — **Somewhat ill**, indisposed; not in health. [Colloq.] — **Poorness**, pŏr'nes, n. The state or quality of being poor; poverty. — **Poor-rate**, n. An assessment or tax imposed for the relief or support of the poor. — **Poor-spirited**, a. Of a mean spirit; cowardly. — **Poor-spiritedness**, n. — **Poor's Roll**, n. A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or who have received parochial relief.

Pop, pŏp, n. [From *pop* and *pop*] A small smart sound or cry. — **Pop**, v. To pop, popping. To appear suddenly; to enter or issue suddenly with a quick, sudden motion; to start from a place suddenly. — **s.t.** To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion. — **To pop corn**, to parch or roast Indian corn until it expands and 'pops' open. [Amer.] — **To pop the question**, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to. — **s.t.** — **Pop**, n. Sudden; unexpectedly. — **s.t.** — **Pop**, n. Corn or maize for parching; parched maize; popped-corn. [Amer.] — **Pop-gun**, n. A small gun or tube used by children for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' when the pellet is expelled.

Pope, pŏp, n. [A. Sax. *popa*, from L. L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as *papa*, the childish name for father. PAPA.] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church; in the *Great Church*, a priest or chaplain; the ruffe, a small fish closely allied to the perch. — **Pope's eye**, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep, much prized for its delicacy. — **Popeadam**, pŏp'ad-əm, n. The place, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope. — **Pope-John**, n. A game of cards. — **Popey**, pŏp'ey, n. The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrine and practice; a term offensive to Catholics. — **Popeish**, pŏp'ish, a. Pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church; used with a shade of contempt. — **Popeishly**, pŏp'ish-ly, adv. In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

Poplar, pŏp'l-ər, n. [O. E. *populinar*, Fr. *populus*, Sp. and Pr. *populus*, L. Gr. *populus*, from Ar. *babagh*, *babad*, a parakeet.] A parrot; a gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

Poplar, pŏp'l-ər, n. [O. Fr. *poplier*, Mod. Fr. *populier*, from L. *populus*, a poplar.] A common name of sundry well-known trees, of which there are numerous species, as the white poplar, gray poplar, trembling poplar or aspen, black poplar, &c. — **Poplared**, pŏp'l-əd, a. Covered with or containing poplars.

Poplin, pŏp'l-in, n. [Fr. *popeline*; origin doubtful.] A stuff made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, watered, figured, brocaded, &c.

Poppet, pŏp'et, n. [In first sense same as puppet; comp. Fr. *poupée*, a head of a statue.] A term of endearment; a shore to support a ship in lanching; one of the heads of a bath.

Poppie, pŏp'l, n. [Dim. and freq. of pop.] To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water.

Poppy, pŏp'i, n. [A. Sax. *poppe*, *poppe*, from L. *papaver*, a poppy.] A gay flowering plant of many species, from one of which the white poppy is collected opium. — **Poppied**, pŏp'id, a. Grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies; made drowsy as with opium. — **Poppy-head**, n. A carved ornament on the end of a pew, desk, &c. — **Poppy-leaf**, n. A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy, used in painting.

Populace, pŏp'u-las, n. [Fr. *populace*, It. *popolaceo*, from L. *populus*, the people (whence *popular*, *people*); the root is doubtful.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession; usually with the definite article. — **Popular**, pŏp'u-l-ər, a. [L. *popularis*.] Pertaining to the common people; constituted by or depending on the people; suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; plain; familiar; beloved by the people; pleasing to people in general. — **Popularity**, pŏp'u-lar'i-ti, n. The state or quality of being popular, or esteemed by the people at large; good-will or favour proceeding from the people. — **Popularization**, pŏp'u-l-ər-i-zā'shon, n. The act of making popular. — **Popularize**, pŏp'u-l-ər-i-z-ē, v. — **Popularized**, pŏp'u-l-ər-i-z-ē, a. — **Popularize**, pŏp'u-l-ər-i-z-ē, v. To make popular; to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible; to read among the people. — **Popularly**, pŏp'u-l-ər-i-ly, adv. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace; among the people at large; currently; commonly. — **Populosity**, pŏp'u-l-ər-i-tes, n. — **Populate**, pŏp'u-l-āt, v. — **Populated**, pŏp'u-l-āt, a. — **Populating**, pŏp'u-l-āt-ing, v. To furnish with inhabitants; to people. — **Population**, pŏp'u-l-ā'shon, n. To people. — **Populating**, pŏp'u-l-āt-ing, v. The process of populating or peopling; the whole number of people in a country, town, &c.; populosity. — **Populator**, pŏp'u-l-āt-ər, n. One who populates or peoples. — **Populous**, pŏp'u-l-us, a. [L. *populosus*.] Full of inhabitants; thickly peopled. — **Populously**, pŏp'u-l-us-ly, adv. With many inhabitants in proportion to extent. — **Populosity**, pŏp'u-l-us-i-tes, n. The state of being populous.

Porbeagle, pŏr'b-ē-g-ē, n. [Lit. hog-beagle — Fr. *porc*, a hog, and E. *beagle*, the latter

term, like *dog* and *hound*, being applied to several sharks; comp. *porpoise*.] A species of shark.

Porcine, pŏr'sin, n. [L. *porcus*, a pig, a hog, a boar.] A species of swine.

Porcelain, pŏr's-ē-l-ən, n. [Fr. *porcelaine*, from It. *porcellana*, first a certain shell, then the name of the shell, and last porcelain, from L. *porcus*, a hog, from some fancied resemblance in the shell to a hog. [Poax.] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, formed from the finest silicas united with siliceous earths, which communicate a certain degree of transparency by means of their vitrification. — **s.** Belonging to or consisting of porcelain. — **Porcelain-clay**, n. KAOLIN. — **Porcelainized**, pŏr's-ē-l-ən-īz-əd, a. Baked like pottery; clay, geol. hardened and altered to resemble in texture porcelain. — **Porcellaneous**, pŏr-s-ē-l-ā-n-ē-us, a. Pertaining to or resembling porcelain. — **Porcellaneous shells** are those which have a compact texture, an enamelled surface, and are generally beautifully variegated. — **Porcellanite**, pŏr's-ē-l-ā-n-ī-t, n. A siliceous mineral, a species of jasper, of various colours.

Porch, pŏrč, n. [Fr. *porche*, It. *portico*, from L. *porticus*, a porch, from *porta*, a gate, entrance. Poar.] An exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway; a covered walk or portico. — **The Porch**, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, the Porch is equivalent to the school of the Stoics.

Porcine, pŏr'sin, a. [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a hog. Poax.] Pertaining to swine; like a swine; hog-like.

Porcupine, pŏr'k-u-p-īn, n. [O. Fr. *porcuspina*, lit. spine-hog; from L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine or thorn. Poax, Spine.] A rodent quadruped covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs, which the animal can erect at pleasure, and which serve for his defence. — **Porcupine-fish**, n. A fish covered with spines or prickles, and found in the tropical sea. — **Porcupine-wood**, n. The wood of the coccoloba palm, which when cut horizontally has markings like those of porcupine spines.

Pore, pŏr, n. [Fr. *por*, from L. *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage, a pore. Poar (agate).] A small opening in a solid body, especially one of the minute openings on the surface of organized bodies through which fluids and minute substances are excreted or exhaled or by which they are absorbed; one of the small interstices between the molecules of matter which compose bodies. — **Porous**, pŏr'us, pŏr'us, a. Having many pores or minute openings or interstices; having the molecules separated by intervals or pores. — **Porously**, pŏr'us-ly, adv. In a porous manner. — **Porousness**, pŏr'us-ness, pŏr'us-i-tes, n. The state or quality of being porous or of having pores.

Pore, pŏr, e.t. — **por'd**, por'ing. [O. E. *poore*; origin uncertain; possibly same as *poor*.] To look with steady continued attention or application; to read or examine anything with steady perseverance; generally followed by *on* (upon) or *over*. — **Por'd**, pŏr'ed, a. One who pores.

Porge, pŏr'j-ə, n. A coarse kind of India silk.

Porifera, pŏr-i-f-ər-ə, n. pl. [L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, to bear.] An order of the Protozoa, including the marine and fresh-water sponges.

Poriform, pŏr-i-f-orm, a. [L. *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, a shape.] Resembling a pore.

Porism, pŏr'iz-əm, n. [Gr. *porisma*, a corollary, from *poris*, to gain.] A corollary; a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. — **Poristic**, pŏr-i-st-ik, pŏr-i-st-ik, a. Pertaining to a porism.

Porite, pŏr'it, n. [L. *porus*, a pore.] A coral of certain species having the surface covered with minute shallow pores or cells.

Porok, pŏr'k, n. [Fr. *porc*, from L. *porcus*,

ch, chain; sh, Se. loch; g, got; j, job; k, Fr. tow; ng, sing; vs, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

a swine, a pig (seen also in porcupine, porpoise, porbeagle). PAANOW. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.—**Porke**, por'ker, n. A hog; a pig; especially one fed for pork.—**Porke-hatcher**, n. One who kills pigs or who deals in pork.—**Porke-shap**, n. A slice from the rib of a pig.—**Porke-sa**, n. A pie made of pastry and minced pork.—**Porke-sausage**, n. A sausage made of minced pork with various flavouring ingredients.

Porosity, por'us, &c. Under **PORE**.
Porphyrogenitus, porfi-ro-jen'i-tus, n. (L. *porphyra*, purple, and *genitus*, begot, born.) A title given, especially by the Romans of the Eastern Empire, to such of the sovereign's sons as were born after his accession to the throne.

Porphyry, porfi-ri, n. [Fr. *porphyre*, Fr. *porfir*, from Gr. *porphyra*, lit. a purple-coloured rock, from *porphra*, purple, Puarra.] Originally, the name given to a very hard Egyptian stone containing crystals of rose-coloured felspar, partaking of the nature of granite, susceptible of a fine polish, and consequently much used for sculpture, also applied generally to any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a compact base.—**Porphyritic**, *Porphyritical*, *Porphyraeous*, por-fi-rit'ik, por-fi-rit'i-kal, por-fi-ris'us, &c. Composed of, resembling, or containing porphyry.—**Porphyritization**, por-fi-ris-a'tion, n. The act of porphyritizing.—**Porphyritic**, por-fi-rit, v.t.—**porphyritic**, *porphyritizing*. To cause to resemble porphyry.

Porpoise, por-pus, n. [O.E. *porpice*, *porpice*, &c. lit. swine-fish, from L. *porcus*, a swine, and *piscis*, a fish. Pona.] A cetaceous mammal, rarely exceeding 5 feet in length, frequenting the Northern Seas, and frequently seen off the shores pursuing shoals of herring, mackerel, &c. Sometimes written *Porpus*.

Porraceous, por-ras'us, n. [L. *porrum*, a leek.] Of a leek-green colour.

Porridge, por'ridj, n. [Perhaps from L. *porrum*, *porrus*, a leek, and meaning originally leek soup or broth; or a corruption of *porage*.] A kind of food made by slowly stirring oatmeal, or other similar substance, amongst water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed.—**Porringer**, por'in-ri-er, n. [From *porridge*.] The tin intruded as in *messenger*.—A porridge-dish; a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their food.

Porridge, por'ri-go, n. [L.] Scald-head; scurf or scall in the head.

Port, port, n. [A. Sax. *port*, a port, haven, harbour, from L. *portus*, a haven; akin to *porta*, a gate; same root as *fare*.] It enters into many place-names, as *Portland*, *Portsmouth*, *Bridport*.] A natural or artificial harbour; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms.—**Port-bar**, n. A boom moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance of egress; an accumulated bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.—**Port-charges**, *Port-dues*, n. pl. Charges or dues to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a port or harbour.—**Portreeve**, *Portgrave*, port'rev, port'gräv, n. The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.—**Port-town**, n. A town having or situated near a port.

Port, port, n. [Fr. *porte*, L. *porta*, a gate, from same root as Gr. *poros*, a passage, and E. to *fare*. See above.] A gate; an entrance; a passage-way in the side of a ship; an opening in the side of a ship of war through which cannon are discharged; called also a port-hole; an aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid.—**Portal**, port'al, n. [O.Fr. *portal*, L.L. *portalis*, from L. *porta*, a gate.] A door or gate; a poetical or dignified term; arch. the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building; a kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate.—a. *Arch.* belonging to a vein forming a sort of entrance (port) to

the liver.—**Portal circulation**, a special circulation of venous blood from the intestines, &c., through the liver.—**Porter**, port'er, n. [Fr. *portier*.] One who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; a waiter in a hall.—**Porteress**, *Portress*, port'er-ess, port'ress, n. A female porter.—**Port-hole**, n. The port of a ship.

Port, port, v.t. [Fr. *porter*, from L. *porto*, to carry (seen in *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, *sport*, &c.); same root as *portus*, a harbour; a port.] To carry in military fashion; to carry a weapon, such as a rifle, in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, and across the body in front, as in the military command 'to port arms'.—a. [Fr. *port*, carriage; demeanour, from *porter*, L. *porto*, to carry.] Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance (the *port* of a gentleman).—**Portability**, *Portableness*, port-a-bil'i-ty, port'a-bl-ness, n. The state of being portable.—**Portable**, port'a-ble, n. [L. *portabilis*.] Capable of being carried by the hand or about the person, capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried; not bulky or heavy.—**Portage**, port'aj, n. The act of carrying; the price of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, &c.—**Porter**, port'er, n. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, or messages for hire; a dark-coloured malt liquor made wholly or partially with high-dried malt; so called from its having been originally the favourite beverage of porters.—**Porterage**, port'er-aj, n. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.

Port, port, n. [Etym. uncertain.] *Naut.* the larboard or left side of a ship.—v.t. and t. *Naut.* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship; said of the helm.—**Port**, *Port-wine*, port, n. [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped; *Oporto* means the port.] A kind of wine made in Portugal.—**Portage**. Under **POVE** (to carry).

Port. Under **POVE** (gate).
Portamento, port-a-men'to, n. [It.] *Mus.* the gliding from one note to another without a break.

Portcrayon, n. [From *port*, to carry.] A holder for chalks or crayons; a pencil-case.

Portcullis, port-kul'is, n. [Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *culisse*, groove, from *couler*, to slip or slide.] *Fort.* a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault.

Porte, port, n. [The chief office of the Ottoman Empire is styled *Babi Akh*, lit. the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was administered; and the French translation of this term being *Sublime Porte*, hence the use of this word.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

Porte-feuille, port-fu-ye, n. [Port-folio.] A portfolio; a pocket-book.—**Porte-monnaie**, port-mon-na-é, n. [Fr. from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money.] A small pocket-book for carrying money; a kind of purse.

Portend, port-tend, v.t. [L. *portendo*, to stretch forth, point out, portend—*por*, pro, forth or forward, and *tendo*, to stretch. TEND.] To foreshow ominously; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.—**Portent**, portent or portent', n. [L. *portentum*.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, an omen of ill.—**Portentous**, port-ten'tus, n. Of the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.—**Portentously**, port-ten-tus-ly, adv. In a portentous manner.—**Portentiousness**, port-ten-tus-ness, n.

Porter. Under **POVE**, a gate, and **POVE**, to carry.

Port-ars, n. [Port, to carry.] A strong paper or cloth case, firmly packed with a composition of nitre, sulphur, and meal

powder, used as a match for firing mines, &c.

Portfolio, port-fol'i-o, n. [In imitation of Fr. *portefeuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister—*porter*, to carry (L. *portare*), and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium*.] A portable case of the form of a large book, for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

Portico, port'i-ko, n. pl. *Porticoes*, port'i-koz, [It. and Sp. *portico*, from L. *porticus*, Forcna.] Arch. a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns.—**Porticed**, port'i-ko-d, a. Having a portico or porticoes.

Portion, port'ion, n. [L. *portio*, *portio*, a portion; akin to *para*, *partis*, a part. PAR.] A part of anything separated from it; that which is divided off, as a part from a whole; a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself; a part assigned; an allotment; fate; final state (N.T.).—v.t. To divide or distribute into portions or shares; to parcel out; to allot in shares; to endow with a portion or an inheritance.—**Portioner**, port'ion-er, n. One who divides or assigns in shares; *Scots law*, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land; the sub-tenant of a feu; an under-feuar.—**Portionless**, port'ion-less, a. Having no portion.

Portland, port'land, n. Belonging to the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.—**Portland beds**, *geol.* a division of the upperoolite, consisting of beds of hard oolitic limestone and freestone interstratified with clays and resting on light-coloured sands which contain fossils.—**Portland cement**, a cement made from common limestone, mixed with great care, in definite proportions, with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk.—**Portland stone**, a compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.

Portly, port'li, a. [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour.] Grand or dignified in mien; stately; of a noble appearance and carriage; rather tall, and inclining to stoutness.—**Portliness**, port'li-ness, n. The state or quality of being portly.

Portmanteau, port-man'to, n. [Fr. *portemanteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak or mantle.] A case or trunk, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

Portrait, port'rät, n. [Fr. *portrait*, pp. of *portraire*, to portray. POAAR.] A painted picture or representation of a person, and especially a face, drawn from the life; also used generally for engravings, photographs, crayon drawings, &c., of this character; a vivid description or delineation in words.—**Portrait painter**, n. One whose occupation is to paint portraits.—**Portraiture**, port'rät-ür, n. [Fr.] A portrait; the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words.

Portray, port-trä, v.t. [Fr. *portraire*, to portray, to depict, from L. *portraho*, to draw forth—L. *por*, pro, forward, and *traho*, to draw, whence *traction*, abstract, &c.] To paint; to draw the likeness of; to depict; to describe in words.—**Portrayal**, port-trä'al, n. The act of portraying; delineation; representation.—**Portrayer**, port-trä'er, n. One who portrays.

Portreeve, port'rev, n. [Port and reeve.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Portuguese, port'u-ges, n. Of or pertaining to Portugal.—**Portuguese man-of-war**, a species of *Phyllia*.—The language of Portugal; the people of Portugal.

Pose, pöz, v.t.—*posed*, *posting*. [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put a question, from L. *pono*, to halt, to stop, from *pono*, a pause; but the meaning, as well as that of the compounds, has been influenced by *pono*, *pono*, to put, place, set, which gives *positum*, &c. This word is seen in *composition*, *depose*, *repose*, &c. PAUSE.] To embarrass by a difficult question; to cause to be at a loss; to puzzle.—**Posee**, pöz-er, n. One that poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

Pose, pōz, n. [Fr. *pose*, an attitude, from L. *posui*. See above.] Attitude or position taken naturally, or assumed for effect; an artistic posture or attitude. — *a. i.* — **posed, posing.** [Fr. *poser*.] To attitudinize; to assume characteristic airs. — *a. i.* To cause to assume a certain posture; to place so as to have a striking effect.

Posit, pōz'it, a. [L. *pono, positum*, to place. *Positior*.] To lay down as a position or principle; to present to the consciousness as an absolute fact.

Position, pō-zish'ōn, n. [Fr. *position*, L. *positio*, from *pono, positum*, to place, set, which appears as *pono* in compound, &c., as *pono* in *postpone*, and is seen also in *deposi*, *opposit*, *positus*, *post*, *posture*, &c.] State of being placed; situation; generally with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object; relation with regard to other persons, or to some subject; manner of standing or being placed; attitude; that on which one takes one's stand; hence, principle laid down; predication; affirmation; place or standing in society; social rank; state; condition of affairs; *arith.* a mode of solving a question by one or two suppositions.

Positive, pōz'it-iv, a. [Fr. *positif*; L. L. *positivus*, from L. *pono, positum*. *Positior*.] Definitely laid down or expressed; direct; explicit; opposed to *implied*; not admitting any condition or discretion; expressed; absolute; real; existing in fact; not negative; active; direct (*positive proof*); confident; fully assured; dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion; demonstrable; distinctly ascertained or ascertainable; *photog.* having the lights and shades rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*. — *Positivus gradus, gram.* is the form of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution, as *wise, noble*. — *Positivus electricus*, electricity produced by rubbing glass; vitreous electricity; as distinguished from *negative* or resinous electricity; also the electricity which a body contains above its natural quantity. — *Positivus philosophus*, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), which limits itself strictly to human experience, denials all metaphysics and all search for first or final causes. — *Positivus pile* of a *voltaic pile* or *battery*. Under *POL.* — *Positivus quantity*, in *alg.* an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positivus sign*. — *n. Gram.* the positive degree; *photog.* a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*. — *Positivus, pos'it-iv-ly, adv.* In a positive manner; absolutely; really; not negatively; expressly; with full conviction. — *Positivus-ism, pos'it-iv-izm, n.* The state of being positive. — *Positivum, pos'it-iv-izm, n.* The positive philosophy. — *Positivist, pos'it-iv-ist, n.* One who maintains the doctrines of positive philosophy.

Poseology, pō-sōl'ō-jī, n. [Gr. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of proportions; the science of quantity. — **Poseologic, Poseological, pō-sō-lōj'ik, pō-sō-lōj'i-kal, a.** Pertaining to poseology.

Posse, pōs'sē, [L. to be able.] A number of men; a small body of men. — *Posse comitatus*, *lit.* the power of a county, *law*, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, &c.

Possess, pos-sēs', a. [L. *possideo, possessum*, to occupy, to possess. — *pos* for *por*, before, near, and *sedeo*, to sit (as in *reside, preside*, &c.).] To occupy in person; to have and hold; to have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; to affect strongly (fear possessed them); to persuade; to fill or take up entirely; to have full power or mastery over; as, an evil spirit, evil influence, a violent passion, &c. (*possessed with a fury*); to put in possession; to make master or owner; with *of* before the thing, and now generally in the passive or with reflexive pronouns (to be possessed of an large fortune; to possess one's self of another's property); to furnish or fill; to

imbue or instill into; with *with* before the thing. — **Possession, pos-sesh'ōn, n.** The having or holding of property; the state of owning or having in one's hands or power; the thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; the state of being mastered by some evil spirit or influence. — *To take possession*, to enter on the possession of property; to assume ownership. — *To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy. — *Possessionary, pos-sesh'ōn-ary, a.* Relating to or implying possession. — **Possessive, pos-sēs'iv, a.** [L. *possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession. — **Possessive case**, the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which expresses possession, ownership (*John's book*), or some relation of one thing to another (*Homer's admirers*). — **Possessive pronoun**, a pronoun denoting possession or property, as *my, thy, &c.* — *A pronoun or other word denoting possession*. — **Possessively, pos-sēs'iv-ly, adv.** In a manner denoting possession. — **Possessor, pos-sēs'ēr, n.** One who possesses. — **Possessory, pos-sēs'ō-ri, a.** Pertaining to possession.

Poquet, pō-ēt, n. [Comp. W. *poet*, curdled milk, a *poquet*, from *poisus*, to gather.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor. — *a. i.* To curdle; to coagulate. (*Shak.*)

Possible, pos-si-bl, a. [L. *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, from *posui, abire*, and *esse*, to be; *akin posse*.] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; capable of coming to pass, but improbable. — **Possibly, pos-si-bl-ly, adv.** In a possible manner; perhaps; perchance. — **Possibility, pos-i-bl'i-ti, n.** The state or condition of being possible; a chance of happening; a thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

Post, pōst, n. [A. Sax. *post*, from L. *positus, post*, a door-post, from *pono, positum*, to place, set. *Positior*.] A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright, and often intended to support something else.

Post, pōst, n. [From Fr. *poste* (masc.), a military post or station, an office, and *poste* (fem.), a letter-carrier, a post-house, a post-office, &c., both from L. L. *posita, for postia*, from L. *positum, placed*. *Posv*, above.] The place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied, especially a military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed; an office or employment; an appointment; a berth; a messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches; a postman; an established system for the public conveyance of letters; the mail; a post-office; a size of writing and printing paper, measuring about 16½ inches by 11½. — *To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers; and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. *Post* is thus used adverbially for *swiftly, expeditiously*, or expressly to travel *post*. — *a. i.* [Fr. *postier*, to post.] To travel with post-horses; to travel with speed; to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting. — *a. i.* To fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement; to expose to public reproach; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; to place, to station (to post troops on a hill); book-keeping, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger; to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs; to place in the post-office; to transmit by post (to post letters). — *To post up*, in book-keeping, to make the requisite entries in up to date; hence, to make one master of all the details of a subject. — **Postage, pōst'aj, n.** The charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post. — **Postage-stamp, n.** An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office department for affixing to letters, packets, &c., as payment of cost of transmission. — **Postal, pōst'al, a.** Relating to a post-office or the carrying of mails. — **Postboy, pōst'boi, n.** A boy that carries let-

ters; a boy or man that drives a post-chaise. — **Post-captain, n.** Formerly the captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing. — **Post-card, n.** A card imprinted with a halfpenny (or other) stamp issued by the postal authorities as a means of correspondence. — **Post-chaise, n.** A chaise for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire. — **Poster, pōst'ēr, n.** One who posts; a courier; a post-horse; a large printed bill or placard posted for advertising. — **Poste-restante, post-restant, n.** [Fr.] A department in a post-office where letters so addressed are kept till the owners call for them. — **Post-free, a.** Franked; paying no postage. — **Post-haste, n.** Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier. — *adv.* With speed or expedition. — **Post-horn, n.** A horn blown by drivers or guards of mail-coaches, &c. — **Post-horse, n.** A horse for conveying travellers rapidly from one station to another, and let for hire. — **Post-house, post-house, n.** A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers. — **Postman, pōst'man, n.** A post or courier; a letter-carrier. — **Post-mark, pōst'mark, n.** The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter. — **Postmaster, pōst'mas'tēr, n.** One who provides post-horses; the officer who has the superintendance and direction of a post-office. — **Postmaster general**, the chief executive head of a postal system. — **Post-office, n.** An office or house where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad; a department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, &c., by post. — **General post-office**. Under *GENERAL*. — **Post-office order**. *Money order*, under *MONEY*. — **Post-paid, a.** Having the postage prepaid. — **Post-road, Post-route, n.** A road along which the mail is carried. — **Post-town, n.** A town in which a post-office is established.

Postdate, pōst'dat, a. i. — **postdated, post-dating**. [Prefix *post*, after, and *date*.] To affix a date to later than or in advance of the real time; to date so as to make appear earlier than the fact.

Postdiluvial, Postdiluvian, pōst-dil'ū-vi-al, pōst-dil'ū-vi-an, a. [L. *post*, after, and *diluvium*, the deluge.] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days. — **Postdiluvian, n.** A person who lived or has lived since the flood.

Posterior, pos-tē'ri-ēr, a. [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, from *post*, after.] Later or subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*; later in order; coming after situated behind; hinder (the posterior portion of the skull); opposed to *anterior*. — **A posteriori, A priori**. — **Posteriority, pos-tē'ri-ō-ri-ti, n.** The state of being later or subsequent. — **Posteriorly, pos-tē'ri-ēr-ly, adv.** Subsequently in time; behind. — **Posterior, pos-tē'ri-ēr, n. pl.** The hinder parts of an animal's body. — **Posteriorly, pos-tē'ri-ēr-ly, adv.** From *posterus*, later.] Descendants; the race that proceeds from a progenitor; succeeding generations.

Postern, pōst'ēr-n, n. [O. Fr. *postrera*, from L. L. *posterna, posterula*, a secret means of exit, from L. *posterus*, behind, posterior, from *post*, behind.] Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate; *fort.* a covered passage leading under a rampart to the ditch in front.

Post-existence, pōst-eg-sist'ēns, n. Subsequent or future existence. — **Post-existent, pōst-eg-sist'ēnt, a.** Existent or living after.

Post-ix, pōst'ix, n. [Prefix *post*, after, and *ix*.] *Gram.* an affix or suffix. — *a. i.* To add or annex to the end of a word.

Post-glacial, pōst-glā'ci-al, a. *Geol.* belonging to a section of the post-tertiary deposits. *GLACIAL*.

Posthumous, pōst'hū-mus, a. [L. *postumus*, last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, behind.] Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author (*posthumous works*); being or continuing after one's decease (*posthumous*

famei.—**Posthumously**, *post-hu-mu-si*, *adv.* After one's decease.

Postilion, *Postilion*, *post-il-yon*, *a.* [Fr. *postillon*, from *poste*, a *post*.] The rider on the rear leader of a travelling or other carriage; one who rides the rear horse when one pair only is used.

Postilimum, *Postilimay*, *post-il-min'i-um*, *post-il-mi-ni*, *a.* [L. from *post*, after, and *limen*, end, limit.] That right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.—**Postiliminary**, *post-il-min'i-a-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to the right of postilimum.

Postmeridian, *post-me-rid'i-an*, *a.* [L. *post-meridianus*. *MERIDIAN*.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; betwixt or belonging to the afternoon.—*a.* The afternoon.

Post-mortem, *post-mor-tem*, *a.* [L. *post*, after, *mors*, death.] After death.—**Post-mortem examination**, an examination of a body made after death.

Post-natal, *post-na'tal*, *a.* Subsequent to birth.

Post-nuptial, *post-nup'tial*, *a.* Being or happening after marriage.

Post-obit, *post-ob'it*, *a.* [L. *post obitum*, after death.] A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expected.

Post-pliocene, *Post-pliocene*, *post-pli'o-sen*, *a.* and *a.* *Geol.* *PLIOCENE*.

Postpone, *post-pu'n*, *v.t.*—**postponed**, *post-poning*. [L. *postpono*—*post*, after, and *pono*, to put. *POSTPON*.] To put off; to defer to a future or later time.—**Post-ponement**, *post-pu'n-ment*, *a.* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time.—**Postponer**, *post-pu'ner*, *a.* One who postpones.

Post-position, *post-po-si-tion*, *a.* The act of placing after; the state of being put behind; *gram.* a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word.—**Post-positional**, *post-po-si-tion-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a post-position.—**Post-positive**, *post-post'i-tiv*, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

Post-prandial, *post-pran'di-al*, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a dinner.] Happening after dinner.

Postscenium, *post-scen'i-um*, *a.* [L. from *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene.] Arch. the back part of a theatre behind the scenes.

Postscript, *post-skript*, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished; something appended.

Post-tertiary, *post-ter'ti-ari*, *a.* *Geol.* coming after the tertiary; a term applied to the various superficial deposits in which all the mollusca are of still living species.

Postulate, *post'u-lat*, *a.* [L. *postulatum*, a demand, from *postulo*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask.] A position or supposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption; *geom.* something of the nature of a problem assumed or taken for granted; the enunciation of a self-evident problem.—*v.t.*—**postulated**, *postulating*. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident, or as too obvious to require further proof.—**Postulant**, *post'u-lant*, *a.* One who demands or requests; a candidate.—**Postulation**, *post'u-la-tion*, *a.* The act of postulating or supposing without proof; supplication; intercession.—**Postulatory**, *post'u-la-to-ri*, *a.* Postulating; assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, *post'ur*, *a.* [Fr. *posture*, from L. *postura*, a placing, from *pono*, *positum*, to place. *POSTUR*.] The disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; attitude; situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else (the *posture* of affairs).—*v.t.*—

postured, *posturing*. To place in a particular posture.—*v.t.* To dispose the body in particular postures; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats.—**Posture-maker**, *a.* One who makes postures or contortions.—**Posture-making**, *a.* The art or practice of posturing, or of making contortions of the body, as an acrobat.—**Posture-master**, *a.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.—**Posturer**, *Posturist*, *post'ur-er*, *post'ur-ist*, *a.* One who postures; an acrobat.—**Postural**, *post'u-ral*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to posture.

Poey, *po'ei*, *a.* [Corrupted from *poesy*, being originally a piece of poetry.] A poetical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring; a motto or verse sent with a nosegay; hence, a bunch of flowers; sometimes a single flower, as for a button-hole.

Pot, *pot*, *a.* [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear.—Fr. *pot*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Icel. *pottr*, W. *pot*, I. *potá*, a pot.] A hollow vessel more deep than broad, used for various domestic and other purposes (as iron pot for boiling meat or vegetables; an earthen pot for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.); a mug; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor; the quantity contained in a pot; definitely, a quart (a pot of porter); a size of paper, 24 inches by 18 inches the sheet; said to have had originally a pot as water-mark; the metal or earthenware top of a chimney.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed or ruined; to come to an ill end; the pot being here probably that in which old metal is melted down. [Colloq.]—*v.t.*—**potting**, *pot-ting*. To put into pots; to preserve seasoned in pots (potted fowl and fish); to plant or cover in pots of earth.—**Pot-ale**, *a.* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.—**Pot-bellied**, *a.* Having a prominent belly.—**Pot-belly**, *a.* A protruding belly.—**Potboy**, *pot'boy*, *a.* A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale; a menial in a public-house.—**Pot-herb**, *a.* A herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant.—**Pot-hole**, *a.* A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by stones being whirled round by the action of the current.—**Pot-hook**, *a.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook, written by children in learning to write.—**Pot-house**, *a.* An ale-house; a tavern.—**Pot-hunter**, *a.* A sportsman who has more regard to filling his bag than to mere sport.—**Pot-lid**, *a.* The lid or cover of a pot.—**Pot-luck**, *a.* What may chance to be in the pot or provided for a meal.—*To take pot-luck*, is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family meal, whatever it may chance to be. [Colloq.]—**Pot-metal**, *a.* An inferior kind of brass; a species of stained glass; the colours of which are incorporated within the glass when in the melting-pot in a state of fusion; a kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow-ware.—**Pot-pourri**, *pot-pu-ri*, *a.* [Fr. *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to putrefy, to boll very much; from L. *putres*, to rot.] A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together; hence, a miscellaneous collection; a medley.—**Pot-sherd**, *pot'sherd*, *a.* [Pot and *sherd*—*sherd*, a sherd, a fragment.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.—**Pot-stone**, *pot'ston*, *a.* A coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, sometimes manufactured into kitchen vessels (hence the name).—**Potter**, *pot'er*, *a.* [From *pot*.] One whose occupation is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind; one who pots viands.—**Potters' clay**, a variety of clay of a reddish or gray colour which becomes red when baked.—**Potters' wheel**, an apparatus consisting of a vertical iron axis, on which is a horizontal disc made to revolve by treadle, the clay being placed on the disc.—**Pottery**, *pot'eri*, *a.* The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked; the place where earthen vessels are manufactured; the business of a potter.—**Pot-vallant**, *a.* Courageous over drink; heated to valour by strong drink.—**Pot-walloper**, *Pot-wal-ler*, *pot-wol'op-er*, *pot-wol'ler*, *a.* [Pot

and *wallop*, to boll; akin to *pallop*.] A parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before 1832, who was admitted to vote on proof that he had balled a pot within the borough bounds during the six months preceding the election.

Potable, *pot'a-bl*, *a.* [L. *L. potabilis*, from L. *poto*, to drink, whence *potion*, *potens*.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking; capable of being drunk.—*a.* Something that may be drunk.—**Potableness**, *pot'a-bi-ness*, *a.* The quality of being drinkable.—**Potation**, *pot'a-tion*, *a.* The act of drinking; a drinking bout; a draught; a drink.—**Potatory**, *pot'a-to-ri*, *a.* Relating to drinking.

Potamo-raphy, *pot-a-mo'gra-fi*, *a.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of rivers.—**Potamology**, *pot-a-mo'lo-ji*, *a.* The science of rivers.

Potash, *pot'ash*, *a.* [Pot, and *ash*, from being prepared by evaporating the lixivium of wood-ashes in iron pots.] A salt in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation, largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, bleaching, making alum, &c.—**Potash water**, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

Potassa, *pot'assa*, *a.* The older name for Potash.

Potassium, *pot'as-si-um*, *a.* [A latinized term from potash. The metallic basis of potash, a soft white metal resembling polished silver which rapidly oxidizes when exposed to the air.—*Potassic*, *pot'as-si*, *a.* Relating to potassium; containing potassium.

Potation. Under **POTABLE**.

Potato, *pot'a-to*, *a.* pl. *Potatoes*, *pot'a-to'es*. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*; said to be a Haytian word.] Originally the plant called sweet-potato, but now transferred to the well-known *conium tuberosum*, a tuberous substitute such cheap and filling food; a tuber of this plant.—*Potato beetle*, *potato bug*, *Colorado beetle*.—**Potato disease**, *potato blight*, *potato murrain*, a disease caused by a microscopic fungus which affects potatoes.

Potteen, *Potteen*, *Potheen*, *pot'ten*, *a.* [From Ir. *potaim*, to drink.] Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasant; whisky generally. [Irish.]

Potent, *pot'ent*, *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful, pres. part. of *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able (same root as *E. father*, *L. pater*), and *esse*, to be. *Potens* is seen in *impotent*, *omnipotent*, *Fowks*.] Powerful, in a physical or moral sense; efficacious; having great authority, interest, or the like.—**Potency**, *Potencies*, *pot'ent-ee*, *pot'ent-nee*, *a.* The state or quality of being potent.—**Potestate**, *pot'ten-tat*, *a.* [Fr. *potestat*.] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.—**Potential**, *pot'ten-shal*, *a.* [L. *potentia*, power.] Being in possibility, not in actuality; latent; that may be manifested.—**Potential wood**, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being (I may go; he can write).—*a.* Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—**Potentiality**, *pot'ten-shal-i-ty*, *a.* State of being potent; possibility, but not actuality; inherent power or quality not actually exhibited.—**Potentially**, *pot'ten-shal-i-ty*, *adv.* In a potential manner; in possibility, not in act.—**Potentiary**, *pot'ten-shi-a-ri*, *a.* One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.—**Potentiate**, *pot'ten-shi-at*, *v.t.* To give power to.—**Potently**, *pot'tent-ly*, *adv.* In a potent manner; powerfully.

Potentilla, *pot'ten-shi-la*, *a.* [From L. *potens*, powerful, from the supposed medical qualities of some of the species.] An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, of which one species is used in Lappand and the Orkney Islands to tan and dye leather.

Pother, *pot'ur*, *a.* [A different form of *bother* or of *potter*.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.—*v.t.* To make a pother or bustle; to make a stir.—*v.t.* To bother; to puzzle; to tease.

Potion, *pot'shon*, *a.* [L. *potio*, a drinking, a draught, from *poto*, to drink. *Potios* is

the same word.) A draught; a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk.
Potoroo, pot-o-roo, a. The native name of the betton or kangaroo-rat.
Pot-pourri, Potshard. Under Por.
Pot, pot, a. A size of paper. Under Por.
Pottage, pot'ij, a. [Fr. *potage*, lit. what one puts in the pot.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables; also, oatmeal or other porridge.
Pottoson, a. *POTRUS*.
Potter, Pottery, &c. Under Por.
Potter, pot'er, a. [Comp. Sw. *potka*, D. *poteren*, *potseren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; W. *potio*, to poke or thrust. Pur.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to work with little energy or effect; to tittle.
Pottle, pot'tl, a. [Fr. *potel*, a dim. of pot.] Originally a liquid measure of two quarts; hence, any large tankard; a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.
Potto, pot'to, a. The kinkajou.
Pouch, pouch, a. [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, a pouch.] A small bag; a pocket; a bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of a marsupial animal.—*s.t.* To put into a pouch or pocket.—*Fouced*, *poucht*, a. Having a pouch; furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.
Pouip, Pouipe, p'ip, a. [Fr. *poispe*, from L. *polypus*, *Polytrus*.] An eight-footed cuttle-fish; an octopus.
Poult, poult, a. [Fr. *poulet*, a dim. of *poude*, a hen. *Poulayr*.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.
Poultice, poult'is, a. [From L. *pula*, *pultio*, pottage, gruel, pap.] A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like mollifying substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.; a cataplasm.—*s.t.* —*poulticed*, *poulticing*. To cover with a poultice; to apply a poultice to.
Poultry, pol'tri, a. [A collective from *poult*, pullet, from Fr. *poulet*, a chicken, from *poule*, a hen, L. *pulvis*, a young animal, a chicken; akin to Gr. *ptoloe*, E. *foal*.] Domestic fowls which are reared for their flesh as an article of food, for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.—*Foultry yard*, a. A yard or place where fowls are reared.—*Foulters*, pol'ter-er, a. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.
Pounce, pounz, a. [Fr. *ponce*, lit. *poncer*; from L. *ponax*, *punicia*, a pumice-stone.] A fine powder, such as pulverized cuttle-fish bone, used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, but now almost entirely superseded by blotting-paper.—*s.t.* —*pounced*, *pouncing*. To sprinkle or rub with pounce.—*Pounce-box*, *Pounce-box*, a. A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or to hold perfume for smelling.
Pounce, pounz, a. [Ultimately from L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick or pierce; comp. Fr. *pointon*, a bodkin; Sp. *punzar*, to prick, to pierce. *Puncruaz*, *Puenc*, *Pouiv*.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.—*s.t.* —*pounced*, *pouncing*. To seize or strike suddenly with the claws or talons; said of birds of prey.—*s.t.* To fall on and seize with the claws or talons; to dart or dash on; with *on* or *upon*.—*Pounced*, *pounced*, a. Furnished with claws or talons.
Pound, pound, a. [A. Sax. *Dan*, Sw. *lind*, and Goth. *lund*; G. *pfund*; from L. *pondo*, a pound, akin to L. *pondus*, a weight. *Poanrous*, *Pindawit*.] A standard weight consisting of 16 ounces troy, or 16 ounces avoirdupois; a money of account consisting of 20 shillings, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver. The *pound Scots* was only equal to a twelfth of the pound sterling, that is 1s. 8d.—*Poundage*, *pound'age*, a. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum or rate per pound; payment rated by the weight of a commodity.—*Founder*, *pound'er*, a. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; often applied to pieces of ordnance along with a number to express the weight of the shot they fire (a 64-pounder, a cannon firing balls weighing 64 lbs.).
Found, pound, a. [A. Sax. *fund*, an inclo-

sure; a different form of *pond*.] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a penfold or pinfold.—*s.t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold; to impound.—*Poundage*, *pound'age*, a. Confinement of cattle in a pound; a mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded.
Pound, pound, *s.t.* [A. Sax. *penden*, to beat, bray; the *d* has become attached, as in *sonnet*, composed. Hence *pusa*.] To beat; to strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument.—*Founder*, *pound'er*, a. One who or that which pounds.
Pour, pou'r, *s.t.* [Perhaps from W. *berro*, to cast, to shed, as in *berro degraw*, to shed tears; *berro guleid*, to rain.] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; to send forth in a stream or continuous succession; to emit; to give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling; to throw in profusion.—*s.t.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream; to gush; to issue in continued procession.—*Pourer*, *pou'r'er*, a. One who or that which pours.
Pourparler, pou-par-la, a. [Fr. from *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation.
Poursuivant, Poursuiv'ant.
Pourray, pou-tray, a. [Fr. *pourray*.]
Poussette, pou-set, a. [Comp. Fr. *poussette*, a child's game with pins, from *pousser*, to push.] A figure executed by a couple who swing together in a country-dance.—*s.t.* —*poussetted*, *poussetting*. To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.
Pout, pout, *s.t.* [From W. *puties*, to push, or from dial. Fr. *post*, *putte*, Pr. *put*, the lip.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to lookullen; to swell out, as the lips; to be prominent.—*s.t.* A protrusion of the lips in sullenness; a fit of sullenness.—*Pouter*, *pout'er*, a. One who pouts; a variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.—*Poutingly*, *pout'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.
Powerty, pow'er-ti, a. [Fr. *pauperté*, L. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor. *Poon*.] The state of being poor or indigent; indigence; a deficiency of necessary or desirable elements; barrenness (poverty of soil); poverty; want of ideas or information; want or defect of words (poverty of language).—*Powerty-struck*, a. Reduced to a state of poverty; indigent.
Powwa, pou'na, a. [A form of *pollux*.] The fresh-water herring of Loch Lomond.
Powder, pou'der, a. [Fr. *poudre*, O. Fr. *powdre*, lit. *poisere*, from L. *pulvis*, *pulvis*, dust, powder.) Any dry substance composed of minute particles; a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles; gunpowder; hair-powder.—*s.t.* To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize; to sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; to sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.—*s.t.* To fall to dust; to become like powder; to wear powder on the hair.—*Powder-box*, a. A box in which hair-powder is kept.—*Powdered*, *pow'derd*, *p.* and *a.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled or mixed with salt; salted (powdered butter).—*Powder-sack*, a. A flask in which gunpowder is carried.—*Powder-horn*, a. A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen before the introduction of cartridges.—*Powder-magazine*, a. A place where powder is stored; a bomb-proof building in fortified places.—*Powder-mill*, a. A mill in which gunpowder is made.—*Powder-monkey*, a. A boy in former times employed on ships for bringing powder to the guns.—*Powder-room*, a. The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.—*Powder*, *pow'der*, *a.* Sprinkle or covered with powder; resemble powder; bot. having a surface coated with fine powder.
Pow'er, pou'er, a. [O. Fr. *poer* (Mod. Fr. *poivre*), from old infinitive *poivir*, from L. *poivre*, to be able, used for L. *posse*, to be able, from *posse*, able, and *esse*, to be;

akin *posse*, *potens*, &c. *Pow'er*.] Ability to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; that in virtue of which one can; capability of producing an effect; strength, force, or energy manifested in action; capacity; susceptibility (great power of resistance); natural strength; animal strength; influence; predominance (as of the mind, imagination); faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation (the power of thinking); ability; capability; the employment of strength or influence among men; command; the right of governing or administration; domain; rule; authority (the power that which exercises a control (the power that be); a state (the great power of Europe); a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway (celestial powers); legal authority; warrant; week that which produces motion or force, or that which may be applied to produce it; a mechanical agent; the moving force applied to produce the required effect; mechanical advantage or effect; force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine; *arbitr*, and *alg*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument magnifies the apparent dimensions of an object.—*Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another. *Arroaaz*.—*Great powers of Europe*, a term in modern diplomacy by which is usually meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.—*Pow'ertul*, *pow'er'tul*, a. Having great power; able to produce great effects; strong; potent; energetic; efficacious.—*Pow'ertully*, *pow'er'tul-ly*, *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great effect; forcibly.—*Pow'ertulness*, *pow'er'tul-ness*, a. The quality of being powerful.—*Pow'erness*, *pow'er-ness*, a. Destitute of power; weak; impotent.—*Pow'ernessly*, *pow'er-ness-ly*, *adv.* In a powerless manner.—*Pow'ernessness*, *pow'er-ness-ness*, a.—*Pow'er-loom*, a. A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.
Pow'er, pou't'er, a. *POTRUS*.
Pow-wou, pou'wou, a. A priest or conjurer among the North American Indians; also, a public feast or fest'val.
Pox, poks, a. [A peculiar spelling of *pock*, pl. of *pock*—used as a sing.] Eruptive pustules on the body; a disease characterized by pustules, the term being restricted to three or four diseases, as the small-pox, chicken-pox, &c.
Pozzolana, Pozzolana, pot-to-la'na, pot'-sjo-la'na, a. A volcanic product occurring near Pozzuoli, on the Gulf of Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.
Praam, pr'am, a. [D.] *PRAM*.
Practicable, prak'ti-ka-bl, a. [From L. *practicus*, to transact, from L. *practicus*, active; Gr. *praktikos*, active, practical, from *praxis*, to do, to work.] Capable of being effected or performed by human means; or by powers that can be applied; feasible; capable of being passed or travelled over; passable; available.—*Practicability*, *Practicableness*, *prak'ti-ka-bl'i-ti*, *prak'ti-ka-bl-ness*, a. The quality of being practicable; feasibility.—*Practicably*, *prak'ti-ka-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a practicable manner.—*Practical*, *prak'ti-ka-l*, a. [L. *practicus*.] Relating to practice, use, or employment; opposed to *speculative*, *ideal*, or *theoretical*; that may be turned to use; reducible to use in the conduct of life; given to or concerned with action or practice; capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use; educated by practice or experience; skilled in actual work (a *practical gardener*); derived from practice or experience.—*Practical jobs*. Under *Job*.—*Practically*, *prak'ti-ka-l-ly*, *adv.* In a practical manner; not merely theoretically; so far as actual results or effects are concerned; in effect.—*Practicability*, *Practicableness*, *prak'ti-ka-bl'i-ti*, *prak'ti-ka-bl-ness*, a. The quality of being practical.—*Practically*, *prak'ti-ka-l-ly*, *adv.* [Formerly *practicus*, *practica*, from O. Fr. *practicus*, from Gr. *prak-*

like, practical knowledge.] A piece of conduct; a proceeding; a customary action; custom or habit; use or usage; state of being used; customary use; method or art of doing anything; actual performance (as opposed to theory); exercise of any profession (the practice of law); application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases; drill; exercise for instruction or discipline; skillful or artful management; stratagem; artifice; usually in a bad sense; a rule in arithmetic for expeditiously multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations. — **Practise**, prak'tis, v.t. — **practised**, practising. [From the noun.] To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to use for instruction or discipline, or as a profession or art (to practise law or medicine); to put into practice; to perform; to do; to teach by practice; to accustom; to train. — **v.i.** — **practised**, practising. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, for instruction, profit, or amusement; to form a habit of acting in any manner; to use artifices or stratagems; to exercise some profession, as that of medicine or of law. — **Practised**, prak'tit, p. and a. Skilled through practice. — **Practiser**, prak'tis-er, a. One that practises. — **Practising**, prak'tis-ing, a. Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession. — **Practitioner**, prak'tish'on-er, a. One who is engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. — **A general practitioner**, one who practises both medicine and surgery. **Præcipe**, præ-sip-e, a. [L., imper. of præcipio, to give precepts. **Præcipere**, *Law*, a writ commanding something to be done requiring a reason for neglecting it. — **Præcordia**, præ-kord-i-a, a. pl. [L., from præ, before, and cor, cordis, the heart.] *anat.* the forepart of the region of the chest; the thoracic viscera. — **Præcordial**, præ-kord-i-al, a. Pertaining to the præcordia. **Prædial**, præ-di-al, a. **PRÆDIAL**. **Præmolar**, præ-molar. **Præmolar**, præ-mo-lar. **Præmolar**, præ-mo-lar. [A corruption of the *L. præmolaris*, from the words of the writ.] *Law*, a name given to a species of writ, to the offence for which it is granted, and also to the penalty it incurs, this penalty being forfeiture of goods and imprisonment, and being attached in former times to the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, denying the sovereign's supremacy, &c. **Prætexta**, præ-tak'ta, a. [L., from præ, before, on the edge, and texta, woven.] Among the ancient Romans, a white robe with a narrow scarlet border worn by a youth; the white outer garment bordered with purple of the higher magistrates. **Prætor**, præ-tor, a. [L., from præ, before, and eo, to go.] In ancient Rome, a title originally of the consuls, in later times of two important magistrates of the city, and lastly of a number of magistrates who administered justice in the state. — **Prætorial**, præ-tor-i-al, præ-tor-i-an, a. Belonging to a prætor. — **Prætorian bands or guards**, bodies of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained by successive Roman emperors; the household troops or body-guards of the emperors. — **a.** A soldier of the Prætorian guard. — **Prætorium**, præ-tor-i-um, a. [L.] The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans; a hall of justice. — **Prætorship**, præ-tor-ship, a. The dignity of a prætor. **Pragmatic**, pragmatical, prag-mat'ik, prag-mat'i-cal, a. [L. *pragmaticus*, Gr. *pragmaticos*, from *pragma*, business, from *præto*, to do. **Præctice**.] Skilled in business; active or diligent; forward to intermeddle; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others. — **The pragmatic sanction**, the instrument by which the German emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavoured to secure the succession to his female descendant, settling his dominions on his daughter, Maria Theresa. — **Pragmatically**, prag-mat'i-kal-li, adv. In a pragmatic manner; impertinently. — **Pragmaticalness**, prag-mat-

i-ka-l-ness, a. — **Pragmatist**, prag-mat'is-ter, a. One who takes a low, gross, or material view of things. **Præra**, præ-ra, a. **Paça**. **Præra**, præ-ra, a. [Fr., from *L. præra*, from *L. præra*, a meadow.] The name in North America for extensive tracts of land mostly level or nearly so, generally destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass and flowering plants. — **Præra-dog**, a. A small burrowing rodent allied to the marmot and squirrel, found on the American præra. — **Præra-hen**, a. A species of grouse of the United States, much prized for the table. — **Præra-squirrel**, a. A squirrel inhabiting the præras of America, and living on the ground; also called *Coon*. — **Præra-wolf**, a. The small wolf of the præras; the coyote. **Præra**, præ-ra, a. [Formerly *præra*, *præra*, price, value, from *O. Fr. præra*, *præra*, price, honour (Mod. Fr. *prize*), from *L. præra*, price, value, reward; the same as *præra* and *præra*.] Commendation bestowed on a person; approbation; eulogy; laud; a joyful tribute of gratitude or homage paid to the Divine Being, often expressed in song; the ground or reason of praise; what makes a person worthy of praise. — **v.t.** — **præra**, *præra*, to commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to extol in words or song; to laud or magnify, especially applied to the Divine Being. — **Præraless**, præ-ra-less, a. Without praise or commendation. — **Præraer**, præ-ra-er, a. One who praises; a commender. — **Præra-worthy**, præ-ra-wer-thy, a. Worthy or deserving of praise; commendable. — **Præra-worthily**, præ-ra-wer-thy-li, adv. In a manner deserving of commendation. — **Præra-worthiness**, præ-ra-wer-thy-ness, a. The quality of being praiseworthy. **Prækrit**, præ-krit, a. [Sk. *prækrit*, nature, hence that which is natural or vulgar.] A Hindu language or dialect based on the Sanskrit, and which has been the mother of various modern dialects. **Præm**, præ-m, a. [D. *præm*, Dan. *præm*, Icel. *præm*.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels. Written also *Præm*. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. — **præra**, *præra*, [A slightly different form of *præra*.] To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettise; to ride ostentatiously; to strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade. — **Præraer**, præ-ra-er, a. A prancing horse. — **Præraing**, præ-ra-ing, p. and a. Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show. **Præradial**, præ-ra-di-al, a. [L. *præradium*, dinner.] Relating to a dinner, or meal in general. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. [Allied to *D. præra*, *præra*, to strut; Dan. *præra*, *præra*, to make a show; comp. also *O. præra*, *D. and Dan. præra*, *pomp*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress up. — **v.i.** To have a showy or gaudy appearance. — **a.** A gambol or caper; a playful or sportive action; a merry trick; a mischievous act, generally rather for sport than injury. — **Præraish**, præ-ra-ish, a. Full of pranks. **Præra**, præ-ra, a. [Fr., from *Gr. præra*, a leaf.] A species of quart of a leaf-green colour. — **Præraous**, præ-ra-us, a. [L. *præraus*.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. — **præra**, *præra*, [Same as *L. G. præra*, Dan. *præra*, D. *præra*, Icel. *præra*, to prate; probably of imitative origin.] To talk much and without weight; to chatter; to babble. — **v.i.** To utter foolishly. — **a.** Continued talk to little purpose; unmeaning loquacity. — **Præraer**, præ-ra-er, a. One that prates. — **Præraing**, præ-ra-ing, p. and a. Given to prate; loquacious. — **Præraingly**, præ-ra-ing-li, adv. In a prating manner. **Præraicole**, præ-ra-i-kol, a. [From *L. præra*, a meadow, and *iccola*, an inhabitant.] A graceful bird of a genus akin to the plovers, inhabiting the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. **Præraque**, præ-ra-que, a. [Fr. *præraque*, practice, intercourse.] A license to a ship to hold intercourse and trade with

the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine; a term used particularly in the European ports of the Mediterranean. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. — **præra**, *præra*, [Freq. and dim. of *præra*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects; to talk like a child. — **a.** Pueril or trifling talk. — **Prærales**, præ-ra-les, a. One who prattles. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. [L. *præra*, from *præra*, crooked, evil.] Deviation from right; moral perversity; depravity. **Præra**, præ-ra, a. [Ety. unknown.] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, highly prized for food. **Præra**, præ-ra, a. [Gr., from *præra*, to do. **Præra**.] Use; practice; especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as to acquire a specific art; an example or form to teach practice. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. [O. Fr. *præra* (Fr. *prayer*), It. *præra*, to pray, from *L. præra*, to pray (as in *depræca*, *imprecat*), from *præra*, a prayer (whence also *præra*; same root as *Sk. præra*, to demand, A. *præra*, to ask something with earnestness or zeal; to supplicate; to beg (to pray for mercy); to make petition to the Supreme Being; to address the Supreme Being with confession of sins and supplication for benefits. — *Præra*, elliptical for *I pray you tell me*. In a common mode of introducing a question. — To make earnest request to; to entreat; to address with a prayer for something such as God may grant; to ask earnestly for; to beseech; to petition. — **Præraer**, præ-ra-er, a. One who prays. **Præra**, præ-ra or præ-ra, a. [Not directly from *præra*, but from *O. Fr. præra*, Fr. *præra*, a prayer, from *L. L. præra*, a prayer, from *præra*, *præra*, obtained by begging. **Præra**, *Præra*.] The act of asking for a benefit with earnestness; a petition, supplication, entreaty; a solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being; the words of a supplication; a formula of church service or of worship, public or private; that part of a petition to a public body which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted. — **Præra-book**, a. A book containing prayers. — **The prayer-book**, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches. — **Præra-ful**, præ-ra-ful or præ-ra-ful, a. Devotional; given to prayer. **Præra-fully**, præ-ra-ful-li or præ-ra-ful-li, adv. In a prayerful manner. — **Præra-fulness**, præ-ra-ful-ness or præ-ra-ful-ness, a. — **Præra-ness**, præ-ra-ness or præ-ra-ness, a. Habitually neglecting the duty of prayer. — **Præra-ness**, præ-ra-ness or præ-ra-ness, a. In a prayerless manner. — **Præra-ness**, præ-ra-ness or præ-ra-ness, a. — **Præra-meeting**, a. A meeting for prayer. — **Præra-machine**, *Præra-machine*, *Præra-machine*, a. An apparatus used in Asia; one of the commoner forms consisting of a wheel to which a written prayer is attached, and each revolution of the wheel made by a devotee counting as an utterance of the prayer. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. [O. Fr. *præra* (Fr. *præra*), from *L. præra*, to declare in public. — *præra*, before, and *dicere*, *dicere*, to proclaim; closely akin to *dicere*, *dicere*, to say. **Præra**.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice; to discourse in the manner of a preacher. — **v.t.** To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses; to inculcate in public discourses; to deliver (a sermon). — **Præraer**, præ-ra-er, a. One who preaches. — **Præra-ship**, præ-ra-ship, a. The office of a preacher. — **Præra-ship**, præ-ra-ship, v.t. To give a long-winded moral advice. — **Præra-ship**, a. A structure formerly erected in a public place at which the monks and others were wont to preach. — **Præra-ment**, a. A discourse affectively solemn; in contempt. **Præra**, præ-ra, v.t. [Fr., before, and *Adem*.] One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some to have lived before the time of Adam. — **a.** Prior to Adam; pertaining to the Pre-

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pine; note, net, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, &c. above—the Fr. a.

admitte.—**Preadamite**, *Preadamia*, *pre-dam-i'tik*, *pre-dam'ing* *ik*, *a.* Existing before Adam; pertaining to the world before Adam.

Preamble, *pre'am-bl*, *a.* [Fr. *preambule*, from *L. pra*, before, and *ambula*, to go about. *ANAL.*] An introduction, as to a discourse, piece of music, and the like; the introductory part of a statute or act of parliament which states the reasons and intent of the law.—*s.f.*—*pre-ambled*, *pre-amb'ing*. To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

Precedence, *pre'di-ens*, *a.* Right of previous audience or of being heard before another; precedence or rank at the bar among advocates and barristers.

Prebend, *pre'ben-d*, *a.* [Fr. *prebende*, from *L.L. prebenda*, things to be supplied, from *L. praebere*, to give, grant, furnish—*pra*, and *habere*, to have. *HABV.*] The stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate.—**Prebendal**, *pre'ben-dal*, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.—**Prebendary**, *pre'ben-dar-i*, *a.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; a canon.—**Prebendaryship**, *pre'ben-dar-i-ship*, *a.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

Precautions, *pre-ka'ri-us*, *a.* [L. *precautio*, primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another, from *precor*, to pray. *PAV.*, *Peavaa.*] Depending on or held of the will or pleasure of another; hence, held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events.—**Precautionally**, *pre-ka'ri-us-ly*, *adv.* In a precautionary manner.—**Precautionless**, *pre-ka'ri-us-ness*, *a.* The state of being precautionary.

Precautious, *pre-ka'ri-us*, *a.* [L. *precautio*, from *precor*, to pray, *PAV.*] Suppliant; beseeching.

Precaution, *pre-ka'shon*, *a.* [L. *precautio*, from *precautus*—*pra*, before, and *cauto*, *cautum*, to take care. *CAUVION.*] Previous caution or care; a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good.—*s.f.* To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief.—**Precautionary**, *pre-ka'shon-ar-i*, *a.* Containing previous caution; proceeding from precaution.

Precede, *pre-sed'*, *s.f.*—*preceded*, *preced'ing*. [L. *praecedo*—*pra*, before, and *cedo*, to move. *CANA.*] To go before in the order of time; to be previous to; to go before in place, rank, or importance.—**Precedence**, *pre-sed-ens*, *a.* The act or state of preceding or going before; priority in time; the state of being before in rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place; order or adjustment of place according to rank; the foremost place in a ceremony; superior importance or influence.—**Precedent**, *pre-sed-ent*, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent.—**Precedent**, *pre'sed-ent*, *a.* Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example or rule to be followed in a subsequent act of the like kind; law, a judicial decision, which serves as a rule for future decisions in similar or analogous cases.—**Precedent**, *pre'sed-ent*, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.—**Antecedently**, *pre-sed-ent-ly*, *adv.* Beforehand, antecedently.

Preceptor, *pre-sent'er*, *a.* [L. *praecceptor*—*L. pra*, before, and *ceptor*, a singer, from *cano*, *cantare*, to sing. *CHANT.*] The leader of the choir in a cathedral, usually a minor canon; a person whose duty it is to lead the psalms of a Presbyterial or other congregation.—**Preceptorship**, *pre-sent'er-ship*, *a.* The office of a preceptor.

Precept, *pre'sept*, *a.* [Fr. *precepte*, *L. praecceptum*, from *praecipio*, to teach, instruct—*pra*, before, and *capio*, to take. *CANA.*] A commandment intended as an authoritative rule of action; a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; law; a mandate in writing sent by a justice of the peace, &c., for bringing a person, record, &c., before him.—**Preceptive**, *pre-sep'tiv*, *a.* [L. *praecipitans*.] Giving or containing precepts for the regulation of conduct; admonitive; instructive.—**Preceptor**, *pre-sep'tar*, *a.* [L. *praecceptor*.

A teacher; an instructor; the head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.—**Preceptorial**, *pre-sep'tor-i-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.—**Preceptor**, *pre-sep'tor-i*, *a.* [Fr. *precepteur*.] A subordinate religious house where instruction was given; an establishment of the Knights Templars, the superior of which was called knight preceptor.—**Preceptress**, *pre-sep'tress*, *a.* A female teacher or preceptor.

Precession, *pre-see-shon*, *a.* [Fr. *precession*, from *L. praecedo*, *praecedere*, to precede. *PECEDE.*] The act of going before or forward.—**Precession of the equinoxes**, an astronomical phenomenon consisting in a slow movement of the equinoctial points (which see) from east to west, or contrary to the order of the zodiacal signs, thus causing the equinoxes to succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do.

Preclinet, *pre'sing't*, *a.* [From *L. praecingo*, *praecinctum*, to encompass—*pra*, before, and *cingo*, to gird. *CINCUS.*] The boundary line encompassing a place; a limit; a part near a border; a district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial division.

Precious, *pre-shus*, *a.* [Fr. *precieux*, from *L. pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. *PAV.*] Of great price; costly; of great value or worth; very valuable; much esteemed; highly cherished; ironically, very great; rascally (a precious villain).—**Precious metals**, gold and silver.—**Precious stones**, jewels, gems.—**Preciously**, *pre-shus-ly*, *adv.* In a precious manner; at a great cost.—**Preciousness**, *pre-shus-ness*, *a.*

Precipice, *pre-sip'is*, *a.* [Fr. *precipice*, from *L. praecipitans*, a falling down, long a precipice, from *praecipio*, to precipitate, forward, and *caput*, head. *CAPV.*] A headlong declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep, or quite perpendicular or overhanging.—**Precipitate**, *pre-sip'i-tat*, *s.f.*—*precipitated*, *precipit'ating*. [L. *praecipitans*, from *praecipio*, headlong.] To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height; to urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten (to precipitate one's flight); to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw or cause to sink to the bottom of a vessel as a substance in solution.—*s.f.* To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or any substance in solution.—*a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong; overhasty; rashly hasty; adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; hurried; headlong.—*a.* *Chem.* any matter, which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound.—*s.* Substances which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being mechanical and not chemical.—**Precipitately**, *pre-sip'i-tat-ly*, *adv.* In a headlong or precipitate manner; too hastily.—**Pre-precipitable**, *pre-sip'i-ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being precipitated.—**Precipitability**, *pre-sip'i-ta-bil'i-ty*, *a.* The state of being precipitable.—**Precipitance**, *Preprecipitancy*, *pre-sip'i-tans*, *pre-sip'i-tan-si*, *a.* The quality of being precipitate; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose.—**Precipitant**, *pre-sip'i-tant*, *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, *praecipitans*, *ppr.* of *praecipio*.] Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate.—*a.* *Chem.* a substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it fall to the bottom in a concrete state.—**Precipitantly**, *pre-sip'i-tant-ly*, *adv.* In a precipitant manner.—**Precipitation**, *pre-sip'i-ta'shon*, *a.* The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; a falling or rushing down with violence and rapidity; rash, tumultuous haste; *chem.* the process by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom.—**Precipitous**, *pre-sip'i-tus*, *a.* [L. *praecipitans*, *praecipitans*, headlong.] Very steep; like or forming a precipice; headlong in descent.—**Precipitously**, *pre-sip'i-tus-ly*, *adv.* In a precipitous manner.—**Precipitance**, *pre-sip'i-tus-ness*, *a.* Steepness of descent.

Præcis, *pre'si*, *a.* [Fr. *précis*, *précis*, also an abstract. *PANCIA.*] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

Præcis, *pre'si*, *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcisio*, to cut off—*pra*, before, and *cedo*, to cut (as in *convales*, *cessio*),] Sharply or exactly limited or defined as to meaning; exact; definite, not loose, vague, or equivocal; exact in conduct; strict; formal; nice; punctilious.—**Præcisely**, *pre'si-ly*, *adv.* In a precise manner; exactly; accurately; with excess of formality.—**Præciseness**, *pre'si-ness*, *a.* Exactness; rigid nicety; excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.—**Præcise**, *pre'si-an*, *a.* An over-precise person; one ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.—**Præcise**, *pre'si-an-ism*, *a.* The conduct of a precise; excessive exactness.—**Præcise**, *pre'si-an*, *a.* The state of being precise as to meaning; preciseness; exactness; accuracy.

Preclude, *pre-klud'*, *s.f.*—*precluded*, *preclud'ing*. [L. *praeccludo*—*pra*, before, and *cludo*, *cludere*, to shut. *CLOS.*, *e.f.*] To shut up; to stop; to impede; to hinder; to hinder or render inoperative by anticipative action.—**Preclusion**, *pre-klud'shon*, *a.*

Preclusive, *pre-klud'siv*, *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.—**Preclusively**, *pre-klud'siv-ly*, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

Precoois, *pre-ko'shus*, *a.* [Fr. *précocis*, from *L. praecox*, *praecoxis*, ripe early, *præcoois*—*pra*, before, and *coois*, to cook, to ripen. *COO.*] Ripe before the proper or natural time; ripe in understanding at an early period; developed or matured early in life.—**Precooisly**, *pre-ko'shus-ly*, *adv.* In a precoois manner.—**Precooisness**, *pre-ko'shus-ness*, *a.* The state or quality of being precoois; early development of the mental powers.

Preconception, *pre-kon-sip'shon*, *a.* [L. *pra*, before, and *concepitio*, knowledge. *P.*] Previous knowledge or cognition; *Scots law*, a preliminary examination of a witness or witnesses to a criminal act, in order to know whether there is ground of trial.—**Preconception**, *pre-kon-sip'shon*, *s.f.* *Scots law*, to take the preconception of.

Preconceive, *pre-kon-sip'siv*, *s.f.*—*preconceived*, *preconcep'tion*. To form a conception or opinion of beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.—**Preconception**, *pre-kon-sip'shon*, *a.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Preconcert, *pre-kon-sert'*, *s.f.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.—*a.* (*pre-kon'sert'*) A previous agreement.—**Preconcertedly**, *pre-kon-sert-ed-ly*, *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by previous agreement or arrangement.

Preconcois, *pre-kon'shus*, *a.* Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to concoisness.

Preconcois, *pre-kon'sent'*, *a.* A previous consent.

Precontract, *pre-kon'trakt*, *a.* A contract or agreement previous to another.—*s.f.* and *i.* (*pre-kon'trakt'*) To contract or stipulate previously.

Precuria, *pre-ker'di-a*, *a.* *PANORRIA.*

Precurator, *pre-ker'sor*, *a.* [L. *praecursor*—*pra*, before, and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro*, *currere*, to run. *CURV.*] A forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.—**Precuratory**, *pre-ker'sor-i*, *a.* Proceeding as the harbinger; forerunning.—**Precurative**, *pre-ker'siv*, *a.* *PRECURATOR.*

Predecessor, *pre-di-ess*, *a.* [From *L. praeda*, prey, spoil, plunder, *PEAR.*] Living by prey; given to prey on other animals.—**Predecessor**, *pre-di-ess-an*, *a.* A carnivorous animal.—**Predecessory**, *pre-di-ess-ar-i*, *a.* [L. *praedatorius*.] Plundering; pillaging; practicing rapine.

Predate, *pre-dat'*, *s.f.*—*predated*, *predate'ing*. To date by anticipation; to antedate.

Predecease, *pre-de-ess'*, *s.f.*—*predeceased*, *predeceas'ing*. To die before.—*a.* The decease of one before another.

Predecessor, *pre-de-ess'er*, *a.* [L. *praedecessor*—*pra*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires, from *cedo*, *decessum*, to depart—*de*, from, and *cedo*, to go. *CANA.*] One who

ch, chain; ch, Sa. loch; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. tow; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

Press, *pres*, *s.f.* [*Fr. presser*, from *L. pressio*, a *freq.* of *premo*, *pressum*, to press; seen also in *compresso*, *depresso*, *appresso*, *impresso*, *represso*, &c.] To act on with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to extract the juice of by squeezing; to squeeze for the purpose of making smooth (to press cloth or paper); to combine closely; to constrain or compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to impose importunately (to press a gift on one); to straiten or distress (to be pressed with want); to urge or solicit with earnestness; to importune; to incite with earnestness; to enforce; to bear hard upon; to ply hard.—*s.t.* To exert pressure; to act with compulsive force; to bear heavily; to strain or strive eagerly; to go forward with impulsive eagerness or energetic efforts; to crowd; to throng; to force one's way; to urge.—*To press upon*, to urge with force; to attack closely.—*n.* [*Fr. presser*, a *press*, a crowd, a throng.] An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; a printing-press; (with the) printed literature in general, often restricted to the literature of newspapers; a crowd; a throng; multitude of individuals crowded together; a wine-vat or cistern (O.T.); an upright cupboard in which cloths or other articles are kept; urgency; urgent demand of affairs.—*Press of the mind*, &c., as much call as the state of the mind, &c., will permit.—*Liberty of the press*. Under *Liberty*.—*Presser*, *pres'er*, *n.* One who presses.—*Pressing*, *pres'ing*, *p.* and *s.* Urgent; importunate; distressing.—*Pressingly*, *pres'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a pressing manner.—*Pressman*, *pres'man*, *n.* One who works or attends to a printing-press; also a journalist or writer for the press.—*Press-room*, *pres's-rom*, *n.* The room where the printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, &c.—*Pressure*, *presh'ur*, *n.* [*O.Fr. pressura*, *L. pressura*.] The act of pressing; the state of being squeezed or crushed; the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power; a constraining force or impulse acting on the mind; severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances; distress, strait, difficulty; urgency; demand on one's time or energies (the pressure of business).—*Press-work*, *n.* The operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press.

Press, *pres*, *s.f.* (Originally to impress or imprint. See *Impress* (in this sense).) To force into service, especially into naval service; to impress.—*Press-gang*, *n.* A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Pressural, *pres'ch'ur-əl*, *a.* [*L. pressus*, pressed, flattened, and *resursum*, back.] Having a compressed or flattened back; applied to certain birds, as the plover, &c.

Prestdigitator, *pres'ti-dij-it'at-shən*, *n.* [*L. presto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger.] Skill in legerdom; sleight of hand; juggling.—**Prestdigitator**, *pres'ti-dij-it'at-er*, *n.* One who practices prestdigitation; a juggler.

Prestdig, *pres'tig*, or *pres'tish*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. prestidigitatio*, a juggler's trick, from *prestigio*, to obscure—*pres*, before, and *stigio*, to extinguish. *Stigma*.] Weight or influence derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, especially weight or influence derived from past success, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs.

Presto, *pres'to*, *adv.* [*It. presto*, quick, quickly, from *L. pressus*, at hand, ready—*pres*, before, and *stus*, to stand.] *Music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance; also used interjectionally for quickly, immediately, in haste.

Presume, *pres'um*, *s.t.*—*presumed*, *presum'ing*. [*Fr. presumer*, from *L. presumere*, to presume—*pres*, before, and *sume*, to take, as in *assumere*, *consumere*, *resumere*, &c. *SURREVOC.*] To take for granted; to suppose on reasonable grounds.—*s.t.* To suppose or believe without examination; to infer, to venture without permission or beyond what is justifiable; to take the liberty; to

make bold; to act on over-confident conclusions; to make unwarranted advances (to presume even one's good nature); to act in a forward way; to go beyond the boundaries laid down; by reverence, respect, or politeness.—*Presumable*, *pres'um-ə-bl*, *a.* Capable of being presumed.—*Presumably*, *pres'um-ə-bl-ly*, *adv.* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed.—**Presumer**, *pres'um-er*, *n.* One that presumes.—**Presumingly**, *pres'um-ing-ly*, *adv.* With presumption.—**Presumption**, *pres'um-shən*, *n.* [*L. presumptio*.] A supposition; a ground for presuming; a strong probability; that which is supposed to be true without direct proof; blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonableness; unscrupulousness; presumptuousness; arrogance; assurance; less, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree.—**Presumptive**, *pres'um-tiv*, *a.* Based on presumption or probability; proving circumstantially, not directly (*presumptive evidence*).—**Presumptive heir**, one whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.—**Presumptively**, *pres'um-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a presumptive manner.—**Presumptuous**, *pres'um-tu-əs*, *a.* Inhabited with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; given to presume or act in a forward manner; arrogant; over-confident.—**Presumptuously**, *pres'um-tu-əs-ly*, *adv.* In a presumptuous manner.—**Presumptuousness**, *pres'um-tu-əs-ness*, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous.

Presuppose, *pres'sup-poz*, *s.t.* To suppose or imagine as previous; to cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously.—**Presupposition**, *pres'sup-po-zh-shən*, *n.* The act of presupposing; that which is presupposed.

Presumably, *pres'um-ə-bl-ly*, *adv.* As surmise presumesly formed.

Pretext, *pres'tekst*, *s.t.* [*It. pretesto*, to hold out, pretend, *pres*, before, and *tendo*, to reach or stretch.—*textus*.] To hold out falsely; to allege falsely; to use as a pretext; to make the appearance or representation of; to sign or affect (to pretend small); to claim or put forward for.—*s.t.* To feign, make bold to claim, to put in a claim, truly or falsely, usually with *an*.—**Pretexter**, *pres'tekst-er*, *n.* One who pretends; one who signs or affects anything; *Eng. Hist.* name applied to the son and grandson of James II., the uncle to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of parliament.—**Pretexter**, *pres'tekst-er*, *n.* [*From L. pretestum*, later *pretextum*, pp. of *pretextus*.] The act of pretending; the presenting to others, either in words or actions, of a false or hypocritical appearance; false claim, true or false.—**Pretexter's** *pre-ten-shən*, *n.* [*Fr. pretexter*, to pretend true or false;] a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character, or alleged or assumed right.—**Pretexter's** *pre-ten-shən*, *n.* Full of pretension; attempting to pass for more than one is worth; pretending to a superiority not real.—**Pretextuously**, *pres'tekst-iv-ly*, *adv.* In a pretentious manner.—**Pretextuousness**, *pres'tekst-iv-ness*, *n.* The quality of being pretentious.

Preter-imperfect, *pre'ter-im-per'fekt*, *a.* and *n.* [*Fr. preter*, beyond, and *Im-perfect*.] *Gram.* a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past (he was going); generally called simply *Imperfect*.

Preterit, *Preterite*, *pre'ter-it*, *a.* [*L. preteritus*, gone by, pp. of *pretere*—*preter*, beyond, and *eo*, thus, to go. *ITERANT.*] *Gram.* expressing past time; applied to the tense expressing action or existence perfectly past or finished; past (he struck); also used as equivalent to *perfect*.—*n.* *Gram.* the preterit tense.—**Preterition**, *pre'ter-it-shən*, *n.* [*L. preteritio*, from *pretereo*.] *Rhet.* a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it.—**Preteritive**, *pre-*

ter-it-iv, *n.* *Gram.* an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tense.

Pretermitt, *pre'ter-mit'*, *s.t.*—**pretermitted**, *pre'ter-mit'id*. [*L. pretermittio*—*preter*, beyond, and *mitti*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.—**Pretermittion**, *pre'ter-mit-shən*, *n.* A passing by; omission.

Preternatural, *pre'ter-nat'ur-əl*, *a.* [*L. preter*, beyond, and *naturalis*.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature; and *unnatural*, contrary to nature.—**Preternaturally**, *pre'ter-nat'ur-əl-ly*, *adv.* In a preternatural manner.—**Preternaturalness**, *pre'ter-nat'ur-əl-ness*, *n.* A state of being preternatural.

Preterperfect, *pre'ter-per'fekt*, *a.* and *n.* [*L. preter*, beyond, and *perfectus*.] *Gram.* a term equivalent to *perfect*.—**Preterperfectly**, *pre'ter-per'fekt-ly*, *adv.* and *n.* Same as *Imperfect*.

Pretext, *pre'tekst* or *pre'tekst'*, *n.* [*Fr. pretexte*, from *L. pretestum*, from *pretere*—*pres*, before, and *tendo*, to weave. *TEX-TUS.*] An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; a pretence. **Preter**; *pre'ter*. **Preter**; *pre'ter*. **Prety**; *pre'ti*. [*O.E. preote*, *preoty*, comely, clever; *A.Sax. preotig*, crafty; from *preot*, a trick; *foel. preotig*, crafty; *preot*, a trick.] Having diminutive beauty, or pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; pleasing; neatly arranged; affectedly nice; foppish; ironically, nice; &c.; excellent; meaning the opposite.—*adv.* In some degree; moderately; expressing a degree less than very (*prety well*, large, sure, &c.).—**Pretyly**, *pre'ti-ly*, *adv.* In a prety manner; with pretensions; pleasingly.—**Pretyness**, *pre'ti-ness*, *n.* State or quality of being prety; diminutive beauty; beauty without stability or dignity; neatness and taste exhibited on small objects; affected elegance; foppishness.—**Pretyish**, *pre'ti-ish*, *a.* Somewhat prety.

Pretyly, *pre'ti-ly*, *adv.* To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

Prevail, *pre'veil*, *s.t.* [*Fr. prevaloir*, from *L. prevalere*—*pre*, before, and *valere*, to be strong. *VALIS.*] To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; often with *over* or *against*; to be in force; to have extensive power or influence (a disease, a custom, or a prejudice in a place); to have the right of influence; to succeed; to obtain a result or influence by persuasion; to be supported, by prevailing on him.—*Prevailance*, *pre'veil-əns*, *n.* Having superior influence; prevailing; most common or general.—**Prevailingly**, *pre'veil-ing-ly*, *adv.* So as to prevail.—**Prevailance**, *pre'veil-əns*, *n.* The state or quality of being prevailing; superiority; general reception or practice; general existence; or extension (the prevalence of vice or of a fashion).—**Prevailant**, *pre'veil-ənt*, *a.* Prevailing; predominant; most generally received or current; extensively existing.—**Prevailantly**, *pre'veil-ənt-ly*, *adv.* In a prevalent manner.

Prevaricate, *pre-var'i-kat*, *s.t.*—**prevaricated**, *pre-var'i-kat'id*. [*L. prevaricatio*, prevarication, to straddle, to shuffle—*pre*, before, and *varus*, straddling.] To act or speak evasively; to evade or swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble in giving answers.—**Prevarication**, *pre-var'i-kat-shən*, *n.* The act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; less, a collusion between an informer and a defendant, in order to a feigned confession; the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence.—**Prevaricator**, *pre-var'i-kat-er*, *n.* One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

Prevent, *pre'vent*, *s.t.* [*L. prevenire*, to prevent, to anticipate, to prevent—*pre*, before, and *venire*, to come (see also in *advent*, *convent*, *circumvent*, *interventum*,

Fr. u. ch, chain; ch, Sa, look; s, see; i, job; h, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vi, shon; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

Ac.) To anticipate; to forestall; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart.—*Preventable*, *pre-ven'ta-bl*, a. Capable of being prevented or hindered.—*Preventer*, *pre-ven'ter*, a. One who or that which prevents.—*Prevention*, *pre-ven'tion*, n. The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before.—*Preventive*, *pre-ven'tiv*, a. Tending to prevent or hinder.—*Preventive service*. *Coast-guard*, n. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of something; an antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.—*Preventively*, *pre-ven'tiv-ly*, adv. By way of prevention.

Previous, *pre-vious*, a. [L. *prævius*—*præ*, before, and *via*, a way. *Voyage*, *Wav*.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior.—*Previous question*. Under *Question*.—*Previously*, *pre-vious-ly*, adv. In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently. . Syn. *Under* *Formerly*.—*Previousness*, *pre-vious-ness*, n. Priority in time.

Previse, *pre-vis*, v. t. *previse*, *prevising*. [L. *prævisus*, pp. of *prævidere*—*præ*, before, and *videre*, to see. *Vision*.] To foresee; to forewarn.—*Previseion*, *pre-vis-ion*, n. Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prey, *pré*, a. [O.E. *preis*, *prais*, O.Fr. *preis*, *prais* (Fr. *proie*), from L. *præda*, plunder, whence *predatory*, *degradation*.] Spoil; booty; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken by violence and injustice; a victim; that which is seized by carnivorous animals to be devoured.—*Beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal, or one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.—*Prey*. To take prey or booty; to feed by violence; with on or upon before the object of rapine; to rest heavily, as on the mind; to waste gradually (grief *preyed* on him).

Præpean, *præ-pe-an*, a. Pertaining to the Roman deity *Præpea*, a god of procreation; grossly sensual; obscene.

Price, *pris*, v. [O.Fr. *pris*, *preis*, Fr. *pris*, from L. *pretium*, a price; the same word as *pretium*, and *price*.] The sum of money or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent for which something is bought or sold; cost; value; worth (a pearl of great *price*); estimation.—*Price of money*, in com. the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—*Price-current*, n. A periodical account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c. Called also *Price-list*.—v. t. *price*, *pricing*. To set a price on; to value; to ask the price of.—*Prised*, *prised*, a. Set at a value; having a price; mostly in composition (high-*priced*, low-*priced*).—*Priceless*, *pric-less*, . Invaluable; inestimable; too valuable to admit of a price being fixed.

Prick, *prick*, a. [A.Sax. *prica*, *pricu*, a point, a dot—D. *pric*, Dan. *prick*, Sw. *prick*, dot, prick; comp. *W. pric*, a skewer; *lv. pricad*, a goad.] A slender pointed thing hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a puncture or wound by a prick or prickle; a sting; *Ac*. a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse; a dot or small mark (*Shak*).—v. t. To pierce with something sharp pointed; to puncture; to erect (said of the ears, hence, to *prick up* the ears, to listen with eager attention); to fix by a sharp point; to designate or set apart by a puncture or mark (*pricked off* for duty); to spur; to goad; to incite; often with *on*; to sting; to trace by puncturing; to render acid or pungent to the taste (the wine *pricked*).—v. i. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured; to become acid; to spur on; to ride rapidly.—*Prick-saw*, a. Having pointed ears; having ears standing up prominently.—*Pricker*, *prick'er*, a. That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; one who pricks; a light horseman; one who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them.—*Pricking*, *prick'ing*, a. The act of piercing with a sharp point; the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness; a feeling as from something sharp penetrating the flesh.—*Prickle*, *prick'l*, a. (Dim. of *prick*.) A little

prick; a small sharp point; bot. a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the bark, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the wood of a plant; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine; a kind of basket.—v. t.—*prickled*, *prickling*. To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.—*Prickle-back*, n. The stickleback.—*Prickly*, *prick'ly*, a. Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; stinging in feeling.—*Prickliness*, *prick'li-ness*, a. The state of being prickly.—*Prickly-heat*, n. The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *itchen*.—*Prickly-pear*, a. A variety of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit.—*Prickmadam*, *prick'mad-am*, n. A species of stonewort.—*Prick-post*, a. Same as *Que-post*.—*Prick-punch*, *prick'punch*, a. A pointed piece of steel used to prick marks on cold iron or other metal.

Pride, *prid*, a. [A.Sax. *priga*, *pride*, from *prut*, proud. *Paovis*.] The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority over others; generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth; proud behaviour; insolence; that which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud; one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification; highest pitch; splendid show; ostentation.—v. t.—*prided*, *priding*. To indulge in pride; to value one's self; used reflexively.—*Prideful*, *prid'ful*, a. Full of pride; insolent; scornful.—*Pridefully*, *prid'ful-ly*, adv. In a prideful manner.—*Pridefulness*, *prid'ful-ness*, n. The state or quality of being prideful.—*Prideless*, *prid'less*, u. Destitute of pride.

Pried-dye, *pré-dyé*, n. [Fr. *pray* God.] A kneading desk for Roman.

Prier. Under *Pav*.

Priest, *prést*, a. [A.Sax. *preot*, contr. from L. *presbyter*. *Pæzavter*.] A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship; especially a minister of sacrifice or other mediatorial office; a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; an Episcopalian minister; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop.—*Priestess*, *prést'es*, a. A woman who officiates in sacred rites.—*Priestly*, *prést'ly*, a. Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; becoming a priest.—*Priestliness*, *prést'li-ness*, a. The quality of being priest.—*Priestlike*, *prést'lik*, a. Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests.—*Priestcraft*, *prést'kraft*, n. Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; policy of clergy to advance their own order.—*Priesthood*, *prést'hud*, n. The office or character of a priest; the order composed of priests; priests collectively.—*Priest-ridden*, a. Governed or entirely swayed by priests.

Prig, *prig*, a. [From *prick*, in old sense of to trim or dress up.] A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.—*Priggery*, *Priggism*, *prig'gery*, *prig'gism*, n. The qualities of a prig; pertness; conceit.—*Priggish*, *prig'ish*, a. Conceited; affected.—*Priggishly*, *prig'ish-ly*, adv. In a priggish manner; pertly.—*Priggishness*, *prig'ish-ness*, a. The state or quality of being priggish.

Prig, *prig*, a. [O.Fr. *briguer*, to steal, to act the highwayman; akin *brigand*.] A thief; a low or mean thief.—v. t.—*prigged*, *prigging*. To fish; to steal. [A low word.]

Prima, *prim*, a. [O.Fr. *prim*, *prima*, first, also thin, slender, neat; from L. *primus*, first. *Paris*.] Neat; formal; precise; affectedly nice; demure.—*Primally*, *prim'ly*, adv. In a prim or precise manner; with primness.—*Primness*, *prim'ness*, n. Affected formality; stiffness; preciseness.

Primacy. Under *Palgrave*.

Prima Donna, *pré'ma don'na*. [It. first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.—*Prima Facie*, *prí'ma fásh-é*. [L. *primus*, first, and *facies*, face.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie evidence*, *law*, evidence having such a degree of

probability that it must prevail unless the contrary be proved.

Primeage, *prim'aj*, n. [From verb to *prime*.] A charge paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same.

Primal, *prim'al*, n. [From L. *primus*, first. *Paris*.] Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.—*Primary*, *prim'ari*, a. [L. *primarius*.] First in order of time; original; primitive; first; first in dignity or importance; chief; principal; elementary; preparatory; or lowest in order (*primary schools*); first in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary sense* of a word.—*Primary colors*. *Colours*.—*Primary plume*. *Plum*.—*Primary quills*, the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries.—*Primary rocks*, *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency, and in which no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered; the term is not now much used.—a. That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*; any of the large feathers (quills) on the outermost joint of a bird's wing.—*Primaries*, *prim'ari-ty*, adv. In a primary manner; originally; in the first intention.—*Primariness*, *prim'ari-ness*, n. The state of being primary.

Primate, *prim'at*, a. [Fr. *primat*; L.L. *primas*, *primatus*, from L. *primus*, first. *Paris*.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate of England*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate of all England*.—*Primate-ship*, *prim'at-ship*, *prim'at-shi*, adv. The office or dignity of primate or archbishop.—*Primate's seat*, *prim'at's seat*, a. Belonging to a primate; primatial.—*Primate's seat*, *prim'at's seat*, a. Belonging to a primate; primatial.—*Primate's seat*, *prim'at's seat*, a. Belonging to a primate.

Prime, *prim*, a. [L. *primus*, first; superl. of *prior*, former; same root as *skr. pra*, Gr. and L. *pro*, before; E. *fore*, *first*, &c. *Palace*, *Paris*, *Parmitive*, &c.] First in order of time; primitive; original (*prime cost*); first in rank, degree, or dignity (*prime minister*); first in excellence, value, or importance, *first-rate*; capital; early; in the first stage.—*Prime conductor*, *elect.* the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate or cylinder of an electrical machine.—*Prime cost*, *first or original cost*; the sum or expenditure for which an article can be made or produced.—*Prime minister*, in Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.—*Prime mover*, the initial force which puts a machine in motion; a machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam engine, &c.—*Prime number*, *arith.* a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity.—*Prime vertical*, in astron. a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—a. The earliest stage or beginning of anything; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year; the spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; the highest or most perfect or most flourishing condition; the best part; that which is best in quality; in E. *Coast*. On the first canonical hour, according to lauda.—v. t.—*prime*, *priming*. [Lit. to perform a prim or first operation with, to prepare.] To put into a condition for being fired; said of a gun, mine, &c.; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; *priming*, to cover with a ground or first colour; to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up (to *prime* a witness).—*Primely*, *prim'ly*, adv. In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.—*Primeness*, *prim'ness*, n. The quality of being prime; prime excellence.—*Primer*, *prim'er* or *prim'ér*, n. [Fr. *primaire*, elementary] from L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read; *priming*, a name given to two sizes of type, *great-primer* being the largest size used in printing books.—*Priming*, *prim'ing*, n. *Gun*, and *blasting*, the powder used to ignite the charge; *priming*, the first layer

of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted; *steam engine*, the carrying over of water spray with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder—a troublesome defect.—*Priming-valve*, *v.* A valve for the discharge of water carried into the cylinder of a steam-engine with the steam.
Primero, pri-mé-ro, *n.* [*Sp. primero*, first.] An old game at cards.
Primeval, pri-mé-val, *a.* [*L. primævus—primus*, first, and *ævum*, age. *PAIS.* *Acc.*] Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages.—*Primevally*, pri-mé-val-li, *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.
Primalgen, pri-mi-jé-nal, *a.* [*L. primi-genus—primus*, first, and *root* *gen*, to beget.] First-born; original; primary. Also *Primaligena*, *Primaligenous*, pri-mi-jé-ni-us, pri-mi-jé-nus, *a.*
Primine, pri-min, *a.* [*L. primus*, first. *Bot.* the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *ovulinum*.]
Primpereus, pri-mip'a-rus, *a.* [*It. primus*, first, and *peris*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.
Primitia, pri-mi-sh'è, *a. pl.* [*L.*] First-fruits.
Primitivo, pri-mi-tiv, *a.* [*L. primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first. *PAIS.*] Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; old-fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; *gram.* applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; *bot.* original, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization.—*Primitive colours*, *COLOUR*.—*Primitive rocks*, *PAIS.*—An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; opposed to *derivative*.—*Primitively*, pri-mi-tiv-li, *adv.* In a primitive manner; originally; primarily; in the ancient or antique style.—*Primitiveness*, pri-mi-tiv-ness, *n.* State of being primitive.
Primly, *Primitives*. Under *PAIS.*
Primgenial, pri-mó-jé-nial, *a.* *PAIS.*
PRIMEVAL
Primgeniture, pri-mó-jen'i-túr, *n.* [*Fr. primogeniture*, from *L. primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting, from *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget. *GEN.*—*GENUS*.] The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children; the right or principle under which the eldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate, in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.—*Primgenitary*, pri-mó-jen'i-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to primogeniture.—*Primgenitive*, pri-mó-jen'i-tiv, *a.* Relating to primogeniture.—*Primgenerator*, pri-mó-jen'i-tér, *a.* [*L. primus*, and *genitor*, father.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.
Primordial, pri-mór-di-al, *a.* [*L. primordi-um*, from *primordium*, beginning or origin—*primus*, first, and *ordior*, to commence. *PAIS.* *GEN.*] First in order; original; existing from the beginning; *bot.* and *ool.* earliest formed.—*a.* A first principle or element.—*Prime*, dí-ally, pri-mór-di-ally, *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.
Primp, primp, *vt.* [*From prim*, or perhaps a form of *prink*.] To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.
Primrose, prim'róz, *n.* *O.E. primrosela*.
Fr. primrose, the *L. L. primula*, the primrose, from *primus*, first (as the first flower of spring), the last syllable was changed to rose to give the word an English appearance and a sort of meaning; *comp. barberray*, &c.] The common name for certain beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, some species of which grow wild in Britain.—*a.* Resembling a primrose in colour; abounding with primroses; fewery.
Primus, pri-mus, *a.* [*L.*, first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church.
Prinse, prin-s, [*Fr.* from *L. principis*, *princeps*, a prince, a chief—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take. *PRINCE*, *CAPABLE*.] A man holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; a sovereign who has the government of a particular territory, but owes certain services to a superior; the son of a sovereign; a male member of a royal family,

the chief of any body of men; a man at the head of any class, profession, &c. (a merchant prince).—*Prinsees*, prin'ses, *a.* A female of the same rank as a prince; a female sovereign; the consort of a prince.—*Prinse-ness*, prin'si-ness, *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or state of a prince.—*Prinseless*, prin'si-less, *a.* Becoming a prince; like a prince.—*Prinselessly*, prin'si-less-ly, *adv.* Pertaining to a prince; resembling a prince; noble; grand; august; magnificent.—*adv.* In a princelike manner.—*Prinselessness*, prin'si-less-ness, *n.* The quality of being princelike.—*Prince-royal*, *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.—*Prinse-royal*, *n.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.—*Prinse's-leather*, *n.* An annual plant of the amaranth kind.—*Prinse's-metal*, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc imitating gold; said to have been invented by Prince Rupert.
Prinsep, prin'sep, *a.* [*L. prinsepis*, from *princeps*, first in time or order, a chief. *PAIS.*] Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable.—*a.* A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions; *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor; *com.* an capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction to interest; *carp.* a main timber in an assemblage of pieces.—*Prinsepality*, prin'sep-al-i-ty, *n.* [*Fr. prinsepauté*.] Sovereignty; supreme power; a prince, or one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince.—*Prinsepally*, prin'sep-al-li, *adv.* In the chief place; above all.—*Prinsepness*, prin'sep-ness, *n.*
Prinsepia, prin'sep-i-a, *a. pl.* [*L.*, *pl.* of *prinsepium*. *PAIS.*] First principles; elements.
Prinsepial, prin'sep-i-al, *a.* [*Fr. prinsepia*, from *L. prinsepium*, a beginning, origin, element, from *princeps*, *princeps*. *PAIS.* *Acc.* to the insertion of the *s* comp. participial, *aptiable*.] Beginning; commencement; a source of origin; the primary source from which anything proceeds; element; primordial substance; a general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; a tenet; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of conduct; a right rule of conduct; uprightness (a man of principle); ground of conduct; a motive; *chem.* a component part; an element; a substance on the presence of which certain qualities common to a number of bodies depend.—*Prinsepial*, prin'sep-i-al, *a.* Holding certain principles; fixed in certain principles.
Prink, prink, *vt.* [*A slightly modified form of prink*.] To prank; to dress for show; to strut; to put on stately airs.—*v.t.* To deck; to adorn fantastically.
Print, print, *vt.* [*Shortened from emprint*, *imprint*; *Fr. empreinte*, impression, stamp, from *emprimere*, to print, imprint, from *L. imprimere*, *impressum*, to impress. *PAIS.*] To impress; to imprint; to mark by pressing one thing on another; to take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp; to fix deeply, as in the mind or memory; to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; to stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth; *photog.* to take a positive picture of from a negative.—*v.t.* To use or practice the art of printing.—*a.* A mark made by impression; a stamp; printed letters; the impression of types in general; that which is produced by printing, especially an engraving; a newspaper or other periodical; printed cloth.—*In print*, in a printed form; issued from the press; published.—*Out of print*, said of a book of which there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.—*Printer*, print'er, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.; one who prints cloth, or one who takes impressions from engraved

plates, from stone, &c.—*Printer's devil*, the newest apprentice lad in a printing-office.—*Print-field*, *n.* An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.—*Printing*, print'ing, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. By the term *printing* what is called *letterpress printing* is commonly understood, that is, the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief, and whether directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates. In *photog.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative.—*Printing-frame*, *n.* A stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works.—*Printing-ink*, *n.* Ink used by letterpress printers.—*Printing-machine*, *n.* A machine for taking impressions, used by printers, and of a great variety of forms.—*Printing-office*, *Printing-house*, *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.—*Printing-paper*, *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c., as distinguished from *writing-paper*, &c.—*Printing-press*, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.—*Printing-type*, *n.* Letterpress type used by printers for books, newspapers, &c.—*Print-room*, *n.* An apartment containing a collection of engravings.—*Print-seller*, *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.—*Print-shop*, *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.—*Print-work*, *n.* A place for printing calicoes.
Prior, pri-or, *a.* [*L. prior*, a compar. to which *primus*, first, is the superl. *PAIS.*] Preceding, especially in the order of time; earlier; antecedent; anterior.—*adv.* Previously; antecedently (he had never been there prior to that time).—*a.* The superior of a priory or a monk next lower than an abbat; a monk next in dignity to an abbot.—*Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.—*Priorate*, *Priorship*, pri-or-at, pri-or-ship, *n.* The dignity or office of a prior.—*Priores*, pri-or-es, *n.* The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.—*Priority*, pri-or-i-ty, *n.* The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; precedence in place or rank.—*Priory*, pri-or-i, *adv.* Antecedently.—*Priory*, pri-or-i, *n.* A religious house of which a prior or priores is the superior, in dignity below an abbey.
Prise, pris, *n.* [*From Fr. prise*, a grasp, a taking, from *prendre*, *L. prehendere*. *PAIS.*] A lever.—*v.t.* To raise as by means of a lever; to force up.
Prism, prism, *a.* [*L.* and *Gr. prisma*, lit. a sawn piece, from *práo*, to saw.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; a bar of glass with a triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in spectrum analysis.—*Prismatic*, *Prismatical*, pris-mat'ik, pris-mat'ikal, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed or exhibited by a prism.—*Prismatic colours*, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism, red, yellow, blue, orange, green, indigo, violet.—*Prismatically*, pris-mat'ikal-li, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.—*Prismoidal*, pris-mó-i-dal, *a.* *Prism-like* form.—*Prismoid*, pris-mó-i-d, *n.* A body that approaches to the form of a prism.—*Prismoidal*, pris-mó-i-dal, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.
Prison, pris'on or pris'a, *n.* [*Fr. prison*, from *L. prehensio*, *prehensio*, a capture, from *prehendere*, to seize (whence *prehensile*, &c.). *APPREHEND*.] A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.—*v.t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to imprison.—*Prisoner*, pris'on-er, *n.* One who is confined in a prison; a person under arrest, whether in prison or not; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose

on, as in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; of time; lapse; a passing or elapsing (the process of time); law, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; a projecting portion of something; especially, in swab, any protuberance or projecting part of a bone or other body.—*Procession*, *prō-sesh'ōn*, *n.* [L. *processio*.] The act of proceeding or issuing forth; a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.—*Processional*, *prō-sesh'ōn-əl*, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.—*n. R. Cath. Ch.* a service-book containing prayers and hymns for religious processions.—*Processionalist*, *prō-sesh'ōn-əl-ist*, *n.* One who walks in a procession.—*Processive*, *prō-sesh'iv*, *a.* Going forward; advancing.—*Process-server*, *n.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

Process-verbal, *prō-sesh-ver-bäl*, *n.* In French law, a detailed authentic account of an official proceeding; a statement of facts.

Prochronism, *prō-kron-izm*, *n.* (Gr. *pro*, before, and *chronos*, time.) The dating of an event before the time when it happened, or representing something as existing before it really did.

Procidence, *prō-sid-ens*, *v.* [L. *procidens*, from *pro*, forward, and *cadere*, to fall.] *Med.* a falling down; a prolapsus.—*Prociduous*, *prō-sid'ūs*, *a.* Falling from its proper place.

Proclaim, *prō-klām'*, *v.t.* [L. *proclamo*—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, to cry out.] **CLAIM.** To make known by public announcement; to promulgate; to announce; to publish; to outlay by public denunciation.—**Proclaimant**, *prō-klām-er*, *n.* One who proclaims.—**Proclamation**, *prō-klām'ā-shon*, *n.* [L. *proclamatio*.] The act of proclaiming; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

Proclitic, *prō-klit'ik*, *n.* [From Gr. *pro*, forward, and *klitō*, to lean.] *Gram.* a monosyllabic word so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent existence and therefore no accent.

Proclivity, *prō-kliv'it-i*, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, from *pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope. *Acc.* *clivus*.] Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness.—**Proclivous**, *prō-kliv'ūs*, *a.* [L. *proclivus*.] Inclined; prone; tending by nature.

Proconius, *prō-kōn-ius*, *prō-sēs'ōn*, *prō-sēs'ōn*, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *kolos*, hollow.] A term applied to the vertebrae of certain animals, as the existing saurians, which have a cavity in front and a ball at the back part; having such vertebrae.

Proconsul, *prō-kōn'sul*, *n.* [L., from *pro*, for, and *consul*.] In ancient Rome an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; generally one who had been consul.—**Proconsular**, *prō-kōn'sul-er-i*, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.—**Proconsulate**, *prō-kōn'sul-āt*, *n.* The office of a proconsul.

Procrastinate, *prō-kras'ti-nāt*, *v.t.*—**procrastinated**, *prō-kras'ti-nāt*, *v.t.*—**procrastinating**, [L. *procrastino*, *procrastinatus*—*pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time—*v.t.* To delay; to be dilatory.—**Procrastination**, *prō-kras'ti-nā'shōn*, *n.* The act or habit of putting off to a future time; dilatoriness.—**Procrastinator**, *prō-kras'ti-nāt-er*, *n.* One who procrastinates.—**Procrastinatory**, *prō-kras'ti-nāt-er-i*, *a.* Pertaining to or implying procrastination.

Procreate, *prō-kre-āt*, *v.t.*—**procreated**, *prō-kre-āt*, *v.t.*—**procreating**, [L. *procreo*—*pro*, before, and *creo*, to create. *CREARE*.] To beget; to generate and produce; to engender.—**Procreation**, *prō-kre-ā'shōn*, *n.* The act of procreating or begetting.—**Procreative**, *prō-kre-ā'tiv*, *a.* Having the power or function of procreating.—**Procrevism**, *prō-kre-ā'tiv-izm*, *n.*—**Procreator**, *prō-kre-ā't-er*, *n.* One that begets; a father or sire.—**Procreant**, *prō-kre-ānt*, *a.* [L. *procreans*, *procreantis*, *pp. of procreo*.] Procreating; producing young; assisting in

producing young.—*n.* One who or that which procreates.

Procrustes, *prō-krus'tō-an*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling *Procrustes*, a robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on a bed, and stretching or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length; hence, acting inhumanly; producing uniformly by deforming or mutilating.

Proctor, *prōk'tēr*, *n.* [Contr. *i. o. m.* *procurator*; comp. *procy*.] A procurator; a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law; an official in a university whose function is to see that good order is kept (as at Oxford and Cambridge).—**Proctorage**, *prōk'tēr-ij*, *n.* Management by a proctor.—**Proctorial**, *prōk'tēr-ī-āl*, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor.—**Proctorship**, *prōk'tēr-ship*, *n.* The office of a proctor.

Procumbent, *prō-kum'bent*, *a.* [L. *procumbens*—*pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, to lie.] Lying down; prone; bot. trailing; prostrate; lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots (a *procumbent* stem).

Procurator, *prōk'r-āt-er*, *n.* [L., one who manages an agent, from *procurero*. *PROCURARE*.] The manager of another's affairs; one who undertakes the care of legal proceedings for another; a governor of a province under the Roman emperors.—**Procurator-fiscal**, *n.* The title of public officials in Scotland at whose instance criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts.—**Procuratorial**, *prōk'r-āt-er-ī-āl*, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor.—**Procuratorship**, *prōk'r-āt-er-ship*, *n.* The office of a procurator.—**Procuracy**, *prōk'r-āt-er-i*, *n.* The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another.—**Procuratorship**, *prōk'r-āt-er-ship*, *n.* Management of another's affairs; the document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.

Procure, *prō-kūr*, *v.t.*—**procured**, *prō-kūr*, *v.t.*—**procuring**, [Fr. *procurer*, from L. *procurro*, to take care of, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *curo*, care. *CURA*.] To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase; to get, gain, come into possession of; to bring on; to attract (modestly *procures* respect); to cause, bring about, effect, contrive.—*v.t.* To pimp.—**Procurable**, *prō-kūr-ā-bil*, *a.* Capable of being procured; obtainable.—**Procurement**, *prō-kūr-ā-mēt*, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining.—**Procurer**, *prō-kūr-er*, *n.* One that procures; a pimp; a pander.—**Procuresse**, *prō-kūr-es*, *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.

Procurvation, *prō-kēr-vā'shōn*, *n.* [L. *pro*, forward, and *curvatio*, a curving.] A bending forward.

Prod, *prōd*, *n.* [A form of *brod*, *brad*.] A pointed instrument, as a good or an awl; a stab.—*v.t.*—**prod**, *prōd*, *v.t.* To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad.

Prodigal, *prō-dij-gal*, *a.* [L. *prodigalis*, from L. *prodigium*, prodigium, from *pro*, forth, and *ago*, to drive. *ACT*.] Given to extravagant expensiveness; expending wastefully; profuse; lavish; wasteful; lavishly bountiful.—*n.* One that expends money extravagantly; one that is prodigal or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.—**Prodigality**, *prō-dij-gal'it-i*, *n.* Extravagance in expensiveness; profusion; waste; excessive or profuse liberality.—**Prodigally**, *prō-dij-gal'it-ē*, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; profusely.—**Prodigious**, *prō-dij-gi-ūs*, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiōsus*, strange, wonderful, from *prodigium*, a prodigy.] Of the nature of a prodigy; extraordinary; very great; huge; enormous; excessive; intense.—**Prodigiously**, *prō-dij-gi-ūs-ly*, *adv.* Enormously; astonishingly; excessively.—**Prodigiousness**, *prō-dij-gi-ūs-ness*, *n.*—**Prodigy**, *prō-dij-gi*, *n.* [L. *prodigium*.] Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent; anything very extraordinary; a wonder or miracle (he is a *prodigy* of learning); something out of the ordinary course of nature.

Produce, *prō-dūz*, *v.t.*—**produced**, *prō-dūz*, *v.t.*—**producing**, [L. *producere*—*pro*, before, forward, and *ducere*, to lead, bring. *DUCE*.] To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice

to exhibit; to bring forth; to give birth to; to bear, furnish, yield; to cause, effect, bring about; to make; to bring into being or form; to make accrue (money *produces* interest); seem, to draw out in length; to extend (to produce a line for a certain distance).—*v.t.* To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences.—*n.* (*prō'dūz*). A total produced, brought forth, or yielded; the outcome yielded by labour and natural growth; yield or production (the produce of a farm or of a country).—**Produce-breaker**, *prō-dūz-er*, *n.* A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, dyestuffs, &c.—**Producer**, *prō-dūz-er*, *n.* One who or that which produces.—**Product**, *prō-dūz'it-ē*, *n.* The capability of being produced.—**Produceable**, *prō-dūz-ē-bil*, *a.* Capable of being produced.—**Productiveness**, *prō-dūz'it-ē-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being productive.—**Productive**, *prō-dūz'it-ē*, *a.* [L. *productivus*.] A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain crops; what is yielded by the soil; that which is produced by labour or mental application; a production; something resulting as a consequence; result; matter, the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together.—**Productive**, *prō-dūz'it-ē*, *a.* [L. *productivus*.] Capable of being extended in length.—**Production**, *prō-dūz'it-ē-shōn*, *n.* [L. *productio*, *productivus*.] The act or process of producing; the producing of articles having an exchangeable value; that which is produced or made (the productions of the earth, of art or manufactures, of the human intellect).—**Productive**, *prō-dūz'it-ē*, *a.* Having the power of producing; fertile; producing good crops; bringing into being; causing to exist (an age *productive* of great men); *pol. econ.* producing commodities of value; adding to the wealth of the world.—**Productively**, *prō-dūz'it-ē-ly*, *adv.* In a productive manner.—**Productiveness**, *prō-dūz'it-ē-ness*, *n.* The quality of being productive.—**Productivity**, *prō-dūz'it-ē-ty*, *n.* Power of producing.

Proem, *prō-ēm*, *n.* [Fr. *proème*, from L. *proemium*, Gr. *proemion*—*pro*, before, and *emee*, way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.—**Proemial**, *prō-ēm'ī-āl*, *a.* Having the character of a proem.

Profane, *prō-fān*, *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from L. *profanus*, *profanus*, unholy—*pro*, forth from, and *fanus*, a temple. *FANUS*.] Not sacred or devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; secular; irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted in contempt of sacred things or implying it; blasphemous; polluted.—**Profane History**, all history other than biblical.—*v.t.*—**Profaned**, *prō-fān*, *v.t.*—**Profaning**, *prō-fān'ing*, *v.t.* To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; to treat with irreverence, impiety, or scorn; to desecrate (to *profane* the name of God, to *profane* the Sabbath, to *profane* a wrong act, to *profane* laws, to *profane* hospitality).—**Profanation**, *prō-fān'ā'shōn*, *n.* The act of *profaning*; the violating of sacred things, or the treating of them with contempt or irreverence; desecration; the act of treating with too little delicacy.—**Profanely**, *prō-fān'it-ē*, *adv.* In a profane manner; impiously; blasphemously.—**Profaneness**, *prō-fān'ē-ness*, *n.*—**Profaner**, *prō-fān'ēr*, *n.* One who *profanes*.—**Profanist**, *prō-fān'ist*, *n.* The quality of being profane; that which is profane; profane language or conduct.

Profess, *prō-fes*, *v.t.* [L. *professor*, *professus*, to declare, acknowledge, *profes*—*pro*, before, and *fateri*, to avow; same root as *fame*, *public*, &c.] To make open declaration of; to avow, acknowledge, own; to acknowledge or own publicly to be; to lay claim openly to the character of; used *opt.* (to *profess* one's self a Christian); to make a show of; to make professions or a pretence of; to pretend (to *profess* great friendship for a person); to declare one's self versed in (the *profess* surgery).—*v.t.* To declare openly; to make an assertion or assertion.—**Professedly**, *prō-fes'ed-*

Prolepsis, prō-lep'sis, a. [Gr. *prolepsis*, pro-conception—*pro*, before, and *lembino*, to take.] Something of the nature of an anticipation; *what a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action to which it is described (he washed himself clean); a figure by which objections are anticipated; an anachronism.*
Proleptic, proleptical, prō-lep'tik; prō-lep'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to prolepsis; anticipatory. — *Proleptically*, prō-lep'ti-kal-li, adv. In a proleptic manner.
Proletarian, prō-let'ri-an, a. [L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, one useful to the state only by producing children, from *proles*, offspring, from *pro*, before, and *ol*, root of *adolescere*. ADULS.] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community; hence, mean; vulgar. — *a*. A member of the poorest class; one of the rabble. — **Proletarianism**, prō-let'ri-an-izm, prō-let'ri-an-izm, n. The condition or political influence of the lower orders of the community. — **Proletariat**, prō-let'ri-at, a. Proletarians collectively; the lower classes. — **Proletary**, prō-let'ri, a. One of the lower orders.
Prolix, prō-lix, a. [L. *prolix*, *prolix*, offspring, and *pro*, to bear.] *Bot.* bearing or producing something abnormal or adventitious (as a flower within another flower). — **Prolixity**, prō-lix'it-ē-shun, a. The production of prolixous growths.
Prolifera, prō-lik'f-er-a, a. [Fr. *prolifère*, *prolifère*, offspring, and *facio*, to make. PEOLSTARIAS.] Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; productive; serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating; abundantly (as a topic *prolifera* of controversy). — **Proliferally**, prō-lik'f-er-al-li, adv. In a prolific manner. — **Proliferous**, prō-lik'f-er-us, a. [L. *prolixus*, offspring, and *pro*, to produce. PEOLSTARIAN.] Productive of offspring. — **Proliferous disc**, the germ in an egg.
Prolix, prō-lik'f-er, a. [L. *prolixus*, extended, *prolix*—*pro*, forth, and root of *liquere*, to flow. LIQUO.] Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse. Indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious. — **Prolixity**, prō-lik'f-er-ē-ty, prō-lik'f-er-ē-ty, n. The state or quality of being prolix. — **Prolixly**, prō-lik'f-er-ē-ty, adv. In a prolix manner.
Prolocutor, prō-lok'yū-ter, a. [L. from *proloquor*—*pro*, for, and *loquor*, *loquor*, to speak. LOQUACIOUS.] One who speaks for another; the speaker or chairman of a convocation. — **Prolocutorship**, prō-lok'yū-ter-ship, a. The office of a prolocutor.
Prologue, prō'log, a. [Fr., *prologue*, L. *prologus*, from Gr. *prologos*—*pro*, before, and *logos*, to speak.] A preface or introduction; the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins; the speaker of a prologue. — *s. i.* — **Prologued**, prō'log-ēd, a. Part prologued; an extension. — **Prologuer**, prō'log-ē-ter, a. One who or that which prologues. — **Prologuement**, prō'log-ē-ment, a. The act of prologuing.
Prologue, prō'log-ē-shun, a. [L. *prologus*, a prelude—*pro*, before, and *ludo*, *ludus*, to play. LUDICIOUS.] A prelude or preliminary; a preliminary trial.
Promenade, prō-mē-nād', a. [Fr., from *promener*, from L. *pro*, forward, and *menare*, to drive, from *menis*, a threat. MENACE.] A walk for pleasure and show or exercise; a place for walking in public. — *s. i.* — **Promenaded**, prō-mē-nād-ēd, a. — **Promenader**, prō-mē-nād-er, a. One who promenades.
Promethæan, prō-mē-thē-an, a. [From Prometheus of Greek mythology, lit. the fore-

thinker, who stole fire from heaven and imparted it to mortals.] Pertaining to Prometheus; pertaining to fire or heat; hence, possessing life-giving qualities.
Prominence, prō-mī-nēns, prō-mī-nēns, a. [L. *prominens*, from *prominere*—*pro*, forward, and *minere*, to project. MINERE.] A standing out from the surface of something; that which juts out; protuberance; state of being distinguished among men; conspicuousness; distinction. — **Prominently**, prō-mī-nēns-ly, adv. In a prominent manner.
Promiscuous, prō-mis'kū-us, a. [L. *promiscuus*, from *promiscere*—*pro*, and *miscere*, to mix. MIX.] Consisting of individuals mixed in a body or mass without order; mingled indiscriminately; forming part of a confused crowd or mass; random; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual. — **Promiscuously**, prō-mis'kū-us-ly, adv. In a promiscuous manner. — **Promiscuousness**, prō-mis'kū-us-ness, prō-mis'kū-ū-ty, n. The state of being promiscuous.
Promiss, prō-mis, a. [Fr. *promesse*, from L. *promissus*, put forward—*pro*, before, and *mitto*, to send. MISSIO.] A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another; ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge; that which affords a ground for expectation of future distinction (a youth of great promise). — *s. i.* — **Promised**, prō-mis-ēd, a. To make a promise of; to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one; to afford reason to expect (the year promises a good harvest). — *s. i.* — **To make a promise**; to assure one by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations. — *I promise you*, I declare to you; I assure you. — **Promises**, prō-mis-ē-ty, n. The person to whom a promise is made. — **Promiser**, prō-mis-er, a. One who promises. — **Promising**, prō-mis-ing, a. Giving promise; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well. — **Promisingly**, prō-mis-ing-ly, adv. In a promising manner. — **Promissive**, prō-mis-iv, a. Making or implying a promise. — **Promissively**, prō-mis-iv-ly, adv. By way of promise. — **Promissory**, prō-mis-ō-ri, a. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forbore. — **Promissory note**, a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money to a certain person at a specified date.
Promontory, prō-mōn'tō-ri, a. [L. *promontorium*—*pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain. MOURT.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.
Promote, prō-mōt', v. t. — **Promoted**, prō-mōt-ēd, a. — **Promoting**, prō-mōt-ing, a. — **Promotes**, prō-mōt-ing, pp. of *promoveo*, to move forward—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, to move. MOVE.] To contribute to the growth, enlargement, increase, or power of; to forward; to advance; to help onward; to excite; to stir up (as strife); to exalt or raise to a higher post or position; to elevate. — **Promoter**, prō-mō-ter, a. One who or that which promotes; an encourager; one that aids in promoting some financial undertaking; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company. — **Promotion**, prō-mō-shun, a. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; exaltation in rank or honour; preferment. — **Promotive**, prō-mō-iv, a. Tending to advance or promote.
Prompt, prō-mpt, a. [Fr. *prompt*, from L. *promptus*, brought out, ready, quick, from *promere*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *mere*, to take. EXMERE.] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing; performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed. — *s. i.* To move or excite

to action or exertion; to incite; to instigate; to assist a speaker when at a loss by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order (to *prompt* an actor); to dictate; to suggest to the mind. — *s. i.* **Com.** An agreement in which one party engages to sell certain goods at a given price, and the other party to take them up and pay at a specified date. — **Prompt-book**, a. The book used by a prompter of a theatre. — **Prompter**, prō-mpt-er, a. One that prompts; specifically, one placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten. — **Promptitude**, prō-mpt'itūd. a. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; readiness of will; cheerful alacrity. — **Promptly**, prō-mpt-ly, adv. In a prompt manner. — **Promulgation**, prō-mul-gā-shun, a. The state or quality of being prompt; promptitude. — **Promulgator**, prō-mul-gā-ter, a. [L. *promulgator*.] A storehouse; a magazine; a repository.
Promulgate, prō-mul-gāt, v. t. — **Promulgated**, prō-mul-gāt-ēd, a. — **Promulgating**, prō-mul-gāt-ing, a. — **Promulgation**, prō-mul-gā-shun, a. The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration. — **Promulgator**, prō-mul-gā-ter, a. One who promulgates or publishes abroad. — **Promulging**, prō-mul-gāt-ing, a. — **Promulged**, prō-mul-gāt-ēd, a. — **Promulgingly**, prō-mul-gāt-ing-ly, adv. To promulgate.
Pronae, prō-nā-ē, a. [Gr. *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple.] Arch. The space in front of the naos of a temple; a vestibule or portico.
Pronation, prō-nā-shun, a. [From L. *pronus*, pron, having the face downward. PAOS.] That motion of the arm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; position of the hand with the thumb toward the body and the palm downward. — **Pronator**, prō-nā-ter, a. A muscle of the forearm which turns the palm downward.
Prona, prō-nā, a. [L. *pronus*, hanging or leaning forwards, prone, from *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple. SKR. *pravana*, prone.] Bending forward; lying with the face downward; rushing or falling headlong or downward; sloping downward; inclined; inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed; usually in a bad sense; (men prone to evil, prone to strife). — **Pronely**, prō-nā-ly, adv. In a prone manner or position. — **Proneness**, prō-nā-ty, n. The state of being prone; inclination; propensity; readiness.
Prona, prō-nā, a. [A nasalized form of *pro*, E. *prog*, to prod; W. *procio*, to thrust, to poke.] A sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork or of a similar instrument; a pointed projection (the *prongs* of a deer's antlers). — *s. i.* To stab, as with a fork. — **Prona**, prō-nā, a. A species of hollow-horned antelope which inhabits the western parts of North America. — **Pronged**, prō-nā-ēd, a. Having prongs.
Pronominal, prō-nō-mī-nal, a. [L. *pronominal*, a pronoun. PRONOME.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. — **Pronominally**, prō-nō-mī-nal-li, adv. With the effect of a pronoun.
Pronounced, prō-nōn-sād', a. [Fr.] *Lit.* pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; decided, as in manner or character.
Pronoun, prō-nōn, a. [From *pro*, for, and *nomen*; L. *pronomen*, a pronoun—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun.] *Gram.* One of a certain class of words or generalized terms often used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it; classified under the heads of personal, relative, interrogative, possessive, demonstrative, distributive, and indefinite pronouns; the last four classes being commonly called *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*.
Pronounce, prō-nōn-s, v. t. — **Pronounced**, prō-nōn-sād', a. — **Pronouncing**, prō-nōn-s-ing, a. — **Pronouncer**, prō-nōn-s-er, a. One who pronounces; from L. *pronuntio*, *pronuntio*, to declare, *nuntio*, to declare, *nuntio*.] To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to

ch, chain; ch, So. look; g, go; j, job; k, Fr. long; ng, sing; sh, sham; th, thin; v, vd; wh, whig; sh, name.

business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; good fortune. — Prosperous, prosper-us, a. [L. *prosperus*.] Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; thriving; successful; favourable; favouring success. — Syn. under FORTUNATE. — Prosperously, prosper-us-ly, adv. In a prosperous manner; successfully. — Prosperousness, prosper-us-ness, n. Prosperity.

Prosperience, prosper-ish'ens, a. [L. *prosperio*. PROSPERO.] The act of looking forward.

Prostate, Prostatic, prostat, pro-sta'tik, a. [Gr. *prostatis*, standing before—*pro*, before, and *stasis*, to stand.] Applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males.

Prosthesis, prosthe-sis, a. [Gr. *pros*, to, and *thesis*, a placing, from *thēmi*, to place.] Surg. the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; *prosthesi*, the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word (balded). — Prothetic, prosthet'ik, a. Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prostitute, prosti-tūt, s. f. — *prostitudo*, *prostituting*. [L. *prostitutus*—*pro*, before, and *status*, to place. STARE.] To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms or to an unworthy person. — a. Openly devoted to lewdness. — a. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot; a base hireling. — Prostitution, prosti-tū'shon, a. The act or practice of yielding the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire; the act of offering to an infamous employment. — Prostitutor, prosti-tū-ter, a. One who prostitutes.

Prostrate, prostrat, a. [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prostrare*, *prostratum*, to lay flat—*pro*, before, and *strare*, to strew. SVARUM.] Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration; bot. lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root. — s. f. — *prostrated*, *prostrating*. To lay flat or prostrate; *pro*, to throw one's self down as in humility or adoration; *str*, to throw down; to overthrow; to ruin; to reduce to nothing (to prostrate one's strength). — Prostration, prostrā'shon, a. The act of prostrating or laying flat; the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; great depression or reduction (as of strength or spirits).

Frosty, frostil, a. [Gr. *pro*, in front, and *styxos*, a column.] Arch. having columns standing out quite free from the wall of the building; having pillars in front only.

Froxy. Under PROXY.

Protactic, protak'tik, a. [Gr. *protaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *taktos*, to arrange.] Being placed at the beginning.

Protagonist, prota-gō-nist, a. [Gr. *protagonistes*—*protos*, first, and *agonistes*, an actor.] The leading character or actor in a Greek play; hence, a leading character generally.

Proteandry, protan'dri, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *andros*, a man, a male.] Bot. the development of the stamens before the pistils.

Protasis, prota'sis, a. [Gr. *protasis*—*pro*, before, and *stasis*, to stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the apodosis depends, as, if we run (*protasis*), we shall be in time (*apodosis*). — Protasis, protat'ik, a. Pertaining to a protasis.

Protean. Under PROTEUS.

Protect, protēkt, s. f. [From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protegere*, to protect—*pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover, from root seen also in E. *catch*.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to serve as a cover or shelter to; to defend; to guard. — Protectingly, protēk'ting-ly, adv. In a protecting manner. — Protection, protēk'shon, a. The act of protecting, or state of being protected; defence; shelter from evil; that which protects or preserves from injury; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation:

exemption, as from arrest in civil suits; an artificial advantage conferred by a legislature on articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad. — Protectionism, protēk'shon-izm, a. The system of protection to commodities of home production. — Protectionist, protēk'shon-ist, a. One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade; a prohibitionist. — Protective, protēk'tiv, a. Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. — Protector, protēk'ter, a. One who or that which protects; a defender; a guardian. — Eng. Hist. one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653. — Protectorate, protēk'ter-āt, a. Government by a protector; the period in English history during which Cromwell was regent; the protection of a weaker country by a stronger. — Protectorial, protēk'tō-ri-al, a. Relating to a protector. — Protectorship, protēk'ter-ship, a. The office of a protector. — Protectress, protēk'tres, a. A female who protects.

Protege, protā-shā, fem. Protegee, protā-shā, a. [Fr. one protected.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protein, proteins, prō'tē-in, a. [From Gr. *protos*, first.] A supposed or hypothetical principle of animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein. — Proteinaceous, Proteinous, prō'tē-in-ā'shus, prō'tē-in-us, a. Containing or consisting of protein. — Proteic, prō'tē-ik, a. Pertaining to protein. — Proteid, prō'tē-id, a. An albuminoid.

Proterandrous, prot-er-an'drus, a. [Gr. *proteros*, before, and *andros*, a man, a male.] Bot. maturing the pollen before the female flowers in the plant are ready for fertilisation. — Proteranthus, prot-er-an'thus, a. [Gr. *proteros*, and *anthos*, a flower.] Bot. having flowers appearing before the leaves; having the anthers matured before the stigma. — Proterogynous, prot-er-ōj-nus, a. [Gr. *gynē*, a female.] Bot. having the stigmas matured before the pollen.

Protest, prō'test, s. f. [L. *protestor*—*pro*, before, and *testor*, to affirm, from *testis*, a witness. TEST.] To affirm with solemnity; to asseverate; to make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition to something. — s. f. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert. — To protest a bill of exchange, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. — a. (prō'test.) A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal statement (usually in writing), by which a person declares that he dissents from an act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded assent; *law*, a formal declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused. — Protestant, prot-est-ant, a. 1. a. one who protests; a name given to the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spire; now applied to all those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that spring from the Reformation. — a. Belonging to the religion of the Protestants. — Protestantism, prot-est-ant-ism, a. The principles or religion of Protestants. — Protestantize, prot-est-ant-iz, s. f. To render Protestant; to convert to Protestantism. — Protestant, prot-est-ā'shon, a. [L. *protestatio*.] A solemn declaration; an asseveration; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest. — Protester, prō'test-er, a. One who protests; one who protests a bill of exchange.

Proteus, prō'tē-us, a. A marine deity of the ancient Greeks who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles; *zoöl*, a small amphibious animal with both lungs and gills, living in certain subterranean lakes, and having rudimentary eyes. — Protean, prō'tē-an, a. Assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Prothallus, Prothallium, prō-thal'us, prō-thal'i-um, a. [Fr. *pro*, before, and *thallus*.] The first result of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

Prothesis, prō'the-sis, a. [Gr. *prothesis*—*pro*, forth, and *thesis*, a placing.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; a credence.

Prothotary, prō-thō'to-ri, a. [L. L. *prothotarius*—*pro*, first, and *L. notarius*, a scribe. NOTARY.] The insertion of a is a mistake. A chief notary or clerk; in the R. Cath. Ch. a sort of registrar; one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.; in the Eastern Church, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. — Prothotaryship, prō-thō'to-ri-ship, a. The office of a prothotary. — Prothotarian, prō-thō'to-ri-ān, a. The college constituted by the twelve prothotaries.

Prothorax, prō'thō-rāks, a. [Gr. *pro*, before, and *thōrax*.] Entom. the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Prothococcus, prō'thō-kōk-us, a. [Gr. *prothos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry.] A minute alga which produces the phenomenon of red snow.

Protoeol, prō'tō-ko-l, a. [Fr. *protoeol*, L. L. *protocollum*, the first leaf, the first sheet of a legal instrument glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled. — Gr. *protos*, first, *kollos*, gins.] The minutes or rough draft of some diplomatic document or instrument; a document serving as a preliminary to, or for the opening of, any diplomatic transaction; a record or registry. — s. f. — *protoeolled*, *protoeolling*. To make a protoeol of.

Protegan, prō'tē-jen, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *gen*, root, to produce.] A species of granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite, so called because it was supposed to have been the first formed granite. — Proteganic, prō'tē-jen'ik, a. Geol. applied to crystalline rocks.

Protegy, prō'tōj-ni, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, *gynē*, a female.] Bot. the development of the pistils before the stamens.

Proteomartyr, prō'tō-mar-ter, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *martyr*, martyr.] The first martyr; a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr, so called because he suffered or is sacrificed in any cause.

Proteomorph, prō'tō-mor'fik, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *morphe*, shape.] In the earliest form or shape.

Protonotary, prō-ton'ō-ta-ri, a. PROTONOTARY.

Protophyte, prō'tō-fit, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *phuton*, a plant.] A name given to the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom.

Protoplasm, prō'tō-plāzm, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, from *plasseo*, to mould.] A transparent substance, apparently structureless, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of living matter in animal and plant structures. — Protoplasmic, prō'tō-plāz'mik, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm. — Protoplast, prō'tō-plāst, a. An original thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. — Protoplastic, prō'tō-plāst'ik, a. First formed.

Protypy, prō'tō-tip, a. [Gr. *prototypos*—*protos*, first, and *typos*, type.] An original or model after which anything is formed; a pattern; archetype.

Provertebra, prō'tō-vertē-bra, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *L. vertebra*.] Biol. a structure in an embryo, afterwards developed into a vertebra.

Protexide, prō'tēk'sid, a. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *E. oxide*.] That member of a series of oxides which contains the least amount of metal, or non-metal other than oxygen.

Protocera, prō'tō-sē-ā, a. pl. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *ceros*, an animal.] A sub-kingdom including the most lowly organized members of the animal kingdom, and which may be defined to be animals composed of a nearly structureless jelly-like substance without a definite body or cavity or trace of a nervous system. — Protoceran, Protoceran,

pro-ti-ss'on, pro-ti-ss'an, n. A member of the Protosoa.—Protosoa, pro-ti-ss'ol, a. Belonging to the Protosoa; geol. applied to the rocks in which the earliest traces of organic life have been found.

Protract, pro-trakt', a. [From L. *protractus*, from *protracto*—*pro*, forward, and *tracto*, to draw (whence *tractus*, *tractate*, *tractate*, &c.): to draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to lengthen out in space; to delay, defer, put off; *surv.* to draw to a scale.—*Protracted*, pro-trakt'ed, p. and a. Prolonged; extending over a long time.—*Protractedly*, pro-trakt'ed-ly, adv. In a prolonged or protracted manner.—*Protracter*, pro-trakt'er, n. One who protracts.—*Protractile*, pro-trakt'il, a. Capable of being protracted, or thrust forward.—*Protraction*, pro-trakt'shon, n. The act of protracting; *surv.* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.—*Protractive*, pro-trakt'iv, a. Prolonging; continuing; delaying.—*Protractor*, pro-trakt'er, n. One who protracts; *surv.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper; *anat.* a muscle which draws forward a part.

Protrude, pro-trod', a. [*protrudere*, *protrudens*, (L. *protrudo*—*pro*, forth, forward, and *trudo*, to thrust (seen in *obtrude*, *intrude*.) To thrust forward; to shoot forth or project, or cause to project.—*et.* To shoot forward; to stand out prominently.—*Protrudable*, pro-trod'a-bl, a. Capable of being protruded.—*Protruded*, pro-trod'id, a. Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.—*Protrusion*, pro-trod'shon, n. The act of protruding.—*Protrusive*, pro-trod'siv, a. Thrusting or impelling forward.—*Protrusively*, pro-trod'siv-ly, adv.

Protruberant, pro-tuber'ant, a. [*protruberans*, *protruberans*—L. *pro*, before, and *tuber*, a hump, a swelling, akin to *tumescere*, to swell, *tumescere*.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface.—*Protruberant*, pro-tuber'ant, a. Swelling or prominent beyond the surrounding surface.—*Protruberantly*, pro-tuber'ant-ly, adv.

Proud, proud', a. Sax. *prōd*, proud, whence *pride*, *pride*, cog. Dan *præd*, stately, magnificent.) Possessing a high and often an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; filled with or showing: inordinate self-esteem; possessing a praiseworthy self-esteem that deters from anything mean or base; haughty; arrogant; ready to boast; elated; priding one's self (proud of one's country); arising from pride; presumptuous; of fearless or untamable character; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; magnificent.—*Proud flesh*, an excessive development of granulations in wounds and ulcers.—*Proudly*, proud'ly, adv. In a proud manner; haughtily; with lofty airs or mien.—*Proudest*, proud'ness, n. The state or quality of being proud.—*Proud-stomach'd*, a. Of a haughty spirit; haughty.

Prove, prov', a. [*probo*, *probo*, (O. Fr. *prover*, *prover*, Fr. *prover*, from L. *probo*, to try, *probo*, *probo*, lit. to test the good quality of, from *probo*, good (whence *probity*). *Proof* is a derivative.) To try or ascertain by an experiment; to test; to make trial of (to *prove* gunpowder); to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning, induction, or evidence; to demonstrate; to establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of (to *prove* a will); to gain personal experience of; *arch.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a farther calculation.—*The exception proves the rule*, lit. the exception *testis* or *testis* the rule.—*et.* To be found or ascertained by experience or trial; to turn out to be (the report proved to be false); to attain certainty.—*Provable*, prov'a-bl, a. Capable of being proved.—*Provable-ness*, prov'a-bl-ness, n. The state or quality of being provable.—*Provably*, prov'a-bl-ly, adv. In a manner capable of proof.—

Proven, prov'n, pp. [A strong form for proved, the proper pp. Its usage in English is rare.] Proved, *Not proven*, *Acquies*, a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt.—*Prover*, prov'er, n. One who or that which proves.

Proveditor, pro-ved'i-ter, n. [It. *providitor*, from *providere*, to provide. *Paov. n.*] A purveyor; one who procures supplies.

Provençal, pro-ven'sal, n. A native of Provence, or Southern France; the Romance language of Provence.—*Provençale*, proven'sal, a. A fine kind of olive-oil.—*Provençale*, proven'sal, n. The cabbage-rose.

Providence, prov'i-dens, n. [Fr.—L. *pro*, and *videre*, to come.] Source or place of origin; quarter whence something is got.

Proverber, prov'er-ber, n. [From Fr. *proverbe* (with *r* somewhat unaccountably added), from L. *proverbia*, things to be supplied. *Parasax.*] Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn; provisions; food.

Proverb, prov'erb, n. [Fr. *proverbe*, L. *proverbum*—*pro*, before, in public, and *verbum*, a word.] A short pithy sentence expressing a truth ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim; a short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot; a hy-word; a reproach or object of contempt; *Scrip.* a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation.—*Proverbial*, prov'er-bi-al, a. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; resembling a proverb.—*Proverbialism*, prov'er-bi-al-izm, n. A proverbial phrase or saying.—*Proverbialist*, prov'er-bi-al-ist, n. A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.—*Proverbialness*, prov'er-bi-al-ness, a.—*Proverbialness*, *proverbialness*. To make or turn into a proverb.—*Proverbially*, prov'er-bi-al-ly, adv. In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb.

Provide, prov'id', a. [*providere*, *providens*, (L. *providere*, lit. to see before—*pro*, before, and *videre*, *videre*, to see (whence *visible*, *revis*, &c.)) To procure beforehand; to prepare (to *provide* warm clothing); to furnish; to supply (well *provided* with corn); to lay down as a previous arrangement; to make a previous condition or understanding.—*et.* To make provision; to take measures beforehand (we must *provide* for our wants, *conspic.* in a conjunction only by ellipsis—it being provided that.) On condition; on these terms; this being conceded.—*Providence*, *providens*, a. (L. *providentia*.) Foresight; timely care or preparation; prudence; the care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence; hence (with a capital letter), God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power; something due to an act of providential intervention; a providential circumstance.—*Provident*, prov'i-dent, a. [L. *providens*, pp. of *providere*, to provide; the same word as *providens*, as *providences*—*providens*.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; frugal; economical.—*Providential*, prov'i-dent-shal, a. Effected by the providence of God; referrible to divine providence.—*Providentially*, prov'i-dent-shal-ly, adv. In a providential manner.—*Providentially*, prov'i-dent-ly, adv. In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.—*Provider*, prov'i-der, n. One who provides.

Province, prov'ins, n. [Fr. from L. *provincia*, a province—*pro*, before, and *vincere*, to conquer.] Originally, a region reduced under Roman dominion and subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome; hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis (the province being often thus used in contradistinction to the metropolis); a large territorial or political division of a state; in England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the juris-

isdiction of an archbishop, there being two provinces, that of Canterbury and that of York; *ag.* the proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; a division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.—*Provincial*, prov'in-shal, a. Pertaining to a province; forming a province; exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not polished; rude; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop.—*et.* A person belonging to a province as distinguished from the metropolis; in some religious orders, a monastic superior in a given district.—*Provincialism*, prov'in-shal-izm, n. A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.—*Provincialist*, prov'in-shal-ist, n. A provincial; one who uses provincialisms.—*Provincially*, prov'in-shal-ly, adv. The quality of being provincial.—*Provincially*, prov'in-shal-ly, adv. In a provincial manner.

Provision, prov'ish'on, n. [L. *provisio*, *provisio*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *providere*, *provisum*, to foresee. *Paov. n.*] The act of providing or making previous preparation; a measure taken beforehand; provision; care; accumulation of stores or materials before a store or stock; a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; usually in the plural; a stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.—*et.* To provide with things necessary, especially victuals or food.—*Provisional*, prov'ish'on-al, a. Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary.—*Provisionally*, prov'ish'on-al-ly, adv. In a provisional manner; for the present exigency; temporarily.—*Provisionary*, prov'ish'on-a-ri, a. Provisional; provisional.

Proviso, prov'is'o, n. [L. *provisio*, pp. of *providere*, *additive proviso*, it being provided. *Paov. n.*] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.—*Provisor*, prov'is'o-r, n. [F. *proviser*.] A person appointed by the testator to be executor before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.—*Provisory*, prov'is'o-ri, a. Temporary; provisional; conditional.—*Provisoryly*, prov'is'o-ri-ly, adv. In a provisory manner; conditionally.

Provoke, prov'ok', a. [*provochere*, *provochens*, (Fr. *provoquer*, from L. *provoce*, to call forth, challenge, excite—*pro*, forth, and *voce*, to call. *Voce*.) To challenge; to summon; to stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to excite or arouse (as hunger); to call forth; to instigate; to excite to anger or passion; to irritate; to enrage.—*et.* To produce anger.—*Provoker*, prov'ok'er, n. One who or that which provokes.—*Provoking*, prov'ok'ing, p. and a. Having the power of exciting resentment; annoying; contentious; exasperating.—*Provokingly*, prov'ok'ing-ly, adv. In a provoking manner; annoyingly.—*Provocation*, prov'ok'shon, n. The act of provoking; anything that excites anger; cause of resentment; incitement; stimulus.—*Provocative*, prov'ok'a-tiv, a. Serving to provoke; exciting; apt to incense or enrage.—*et.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provost, prov'ost, n. [O. Fr. *provoost* (Fr. *provost*, from L. *propositus*, one who is placed over others, from *proponere*—*pro*, before, and *ponere*, to place. *Positor*.) The chief or head of certain bodies, as of several of the colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; the chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh, corresponding to the English mayor.—*Provost-marshal*, n. *Milit.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed against military discipline; in navy, an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-martial.—*Provostship*, prov'ost-ship, n. The office of a provost.

Prow, *proa*, n. [*Fr. prows*, *Sp. and Pg. proa*, from *L. prowa*, from *Gr. próra*, a prow; akin to *pro*, before.] The forepart of a ship; the bow; the beak.

Prowess, *prows*, n. [*Fr. prowess*, *prows*, from *O. Fr. prois* (*Fr. prois*), brave; origin doubtful.] Bravery; valour; military bravery combined with skill; intrepidity and dexterity in war.

Prowl, *prowl*, v. t. [Origin doubtful; older forms were *proule*, *prolle*.] To rove or wander stealthily, as a beast in search of prey.—v. i. To wander stealthily over.

Prowler, *prooler*, n. One who prowls.

Prowling, *prooling*, n. *adv.* In a prowling manner.

Proximal, *prok'si-mal*, a. [*L. proximius*, nearest.] Nearest; applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ of animals and plants nearest the point of attachment or insertion; opposed to *distal*.

Proximate, *prok'si-mát*, a. [*L. proximus*, pp. of *proximo*, to come near, from *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near. *Proximitas*, n. Nearest; next.] *Proximate causes*, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing* cause.—*Proximate principles*, organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations, and which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatine, gum, starch, &c.—*Proximally*, *prok'si-mát-lí*, *adv.* In a proximate manner or position; immediately.—*Proximity*, *prok'sim'i-ti*, n. [*L. proximitas*.] The state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.—*Proxime*, *prok'si-mó*, a. [*L.*, on the next.] A Latin adjective used to mean in or of the next month [the 8th proximo]. Often contracted *Proxi*.

Proxy, *prok'si*, n. [*Contr. from procuracy*—*L. L. procurator*. *Procurator*.] The agency of a person who acts as a substitute for a principal; authority to act for another; the person deputed to act for another; a deputy; a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.—v. t. *Proxied*, *proxying*. To act by proxy.—*Proxyship*, *prok'si-ship*, n. The office or agency of a proxy.

Prude, *prud*, a. [*Fr. prude*; probably from *L. prudens*, prudent.] A woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue or delicacy of feeling, or who pretends to great prudence of conduct.—*Prudery*, *Prudishness*, *pru'der-i*, *pru'dish-ness*, n. The conduct of a prude; affected delicacy of feeling; coyness.—*Prudish*, *pru'dish*, a. Pertaining to a prude; affecting excessive modesty or virtue; coy or reserved.—*Prudishly*, *pru'dish-lí*, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

Prudent, *pru'dent*, a. [*Fr. prudent*, from *L. prudens*, *prudens*, prudent, from *prudens*, provident, pp. of *providere*, to foresee. *Providens*.] Cautious or circumspect in determining on any action or line of conduct; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions; dictated or directed by prudence [*prudens* behaviour]; frugal, economical; correct and decorous in manner.—*Prudence*, *pru'dens*, a. [*L. prudentia*—*providentia*.] The state or quality of being prudent.—*Prudential*, *pru'den-shi-ál*, a. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; exercising prudence.—*Prudentialist*, *pru'den-shi-ál-ist*, n. One who is governed by prudential motives.—*Prudentiality*, *pru'den-shi-ál-í-ti*, n. The quality of being prudential.—*Prudentially*, *pru'den-shi-ál-lí*, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.—*Prudently*, *pru'dent-lí*, *adv.* In a prudent manner; discreetly; cautiously; circumspectly.

Prudhomme, *pru'dom*, n. [*Fr.*, from *prude*, grave, sober, and *homme*, man.] In France, the name of members of tribunals composed of masters and workmen whose principal office was to arbitrate in trade disputes.

Prunella, *Prunase*, *Prunosa*, *pru'nát*, *pru'nós*, *pru'nus*, n. [*From L. prunus*, horn frost.] Hoary; appearing as if frosted, from a covering of minute dust.

Prune, *pron*, v. t. [*pruned*, *pruning*.] Formerly *pron*, *prona*, from *Fr. prouner*, dial. *Fr. prouner*, *prouner*, from *L. propago*, *propagatio*, a slip or sucker. *Prunosa*, n. To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to lop superfluous twigs or branches from; to trim with the knife; to clear from anything superfluous; to preen or trim, as the plumage of a bird.—*Pruner*, *pru'ner*, n. One who prunes.—*Pruning-hook*, n. An instrument for pruning trees, shrubs, &c., with a hooked blade.—*Pruning-knife*, n. A kind of knife with a curved blade for pruning.—*Pruning-shears*, n. pl. Shears for pruning shrubs, &c.

Prune, *pron*, n. [*Fr. prune*, from *L. prunum*, a plum. *Prun.*] A plum; specifically, a dried plum.—*Prunella*, n. A tree that bears prunes or plums.—*Prunifera*, *pru-nif-er-us*, a. Bearing plums.

Prunella, *pru-né-la*, n. [*From Fr. prunella*, *brunella*, from *ti. brunus*, a disorder of the throat, which the plant was supposed to cure.] A European plant formerly used in popular medicine; a preparation of purified nitre in cakes or balls used to cure sore throats, called also *Prunella Sulf* and *Sul Prunella*.

Prunella, *Prunelle*, *pru-né-la*, *pru-né-ló*, n. [*Fr. prunella*, *prunella*, from its colour resembling that of prunes. *Prun.*] A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made; still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

Prurient, *pru'ri-ent*, a. [*L. pruritus*, from *prurere*, to itch or long for a thing, to be lecherous.] Inclined or inclining to lascivious thoughts; having lecherous imaginations.—*Pruriently*, *pru'ri-ent-lí*, *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing desire.—*Prurience*, *Prurieney*, *pru'ri-ens*, *pru'ri-ens*, n. The state of being prurient; lascivious suggestiveness.

Prurigo, *pru'ri-gó*, n. [*L.*, an itching, the itch.] An eruption of the skin in which the papules are diffuse and intolerably itchy.—*Pruriginous*, *pru'ri-jí-nus*, a. Affected by prurigo; caused by prurigo.

Prussian, *prush'an*, a. Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a cyanide of iron possessed of a deep-blue colour, much used as a pigment.—*Prussiate*, *pru'si-át* or *pru'si-át*, n. A compound consisting of cyanogen united to iron and potassium.—*Prussic acid*, *pru'sik* or *pru'sik*, a. [Originally obtained from *Prussian blue*.] The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid*.—*Prussine*, *pru'sín*, n. *Chem.*

Fry, *prí*, v. i.—*príed*, *príing*. [*A modification of O.E. pira*, to peer. *Pira*.] To peep narrowly; to look closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity.—v. n. Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.—*Fryer*, *Prier*, *prier*, n. One who pries.—*Frying*, *príng*, *p*, and *a*. Inquisitive; curious.—*Fryingly*, *príng-lí*, *adv.* In a prying manner.

Frythes, *prí-vít*. Same as *Prithes*.

Psalm, *psalm*, n. [*L. psalmus*, psalm, from *Gr. psalmos*, a twitching or twanging, with the fingers, from *psallo*, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] A sacred song or hymn; especially, one of the hymns composed by King David and other Jewish writers, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a book of the Old Testament; also applied to versifications of the scriptural psalms for the use of churches.—*Psalmist*, *psalm-íst* or *psalm-íst-ík*, n. A writer or composer of psalms.—*Psalmic*, *Psalmical*, *psalm-ík*, *psalm-ík*, *psalm-ík*, a. Relating to psalmody.—*Psalmist*, *psalm-íst* or *psalm-íst*, n. One who writes psalms.—*Psalmody*, *psalm-ód-í* or *psalm-ód-í*, n. The singing or writing of psalms; psalms collectively.—*Psalmography*, *psalm-og'ra-fí* or *psalm-og'ra-fí*, n. The act or practice of writing psalms.—*Psalmographer*, *psalm-og'ra-fér*, *psalm-og'ra-fér*, *psalm-og'ra-fér*, *psalm-og'ra-fér*, n. A writer of psalms.

Psalter, *psal'tér*, n. [*L. psalterium*, *Gr. psalterion*, a kind of harp, from *psallo*. *PSALM.*] The Book of Psalms; a book containing the Psalms separately printed; the version of the Psalms in the Book

of Common Prayer.—*Psalterium*, *psal'tér-í-um*, n. A psalter; the third stomach of ruminants, called also the *Omasum* or *Maniplex*.—*Psaltéry*, *psal'tér-í*, n. An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known; a name given to a form of dulcimer.

Psammite, *psam'mít*, n. [*Gr. psammis*, sand.] Geol. a term used for fine-grained, fossil, siliceous sandstone in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty.—*Psammite*, *psam-mít-ik*, a. Pertaining to or containing psammite.

Psallimus, *psal'í-mus*, n. [*Gr. psallo*, to stamp, to hammer.] A defect in enunciation; a slipping, stammering, or similar defect.

Pseudostoma, *psu'do-stó-ma*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, false; and *stoma*, perception.] Imaginary feeling; imaginary sense of pain in parts that has been amputated.

Pseudo, *psu'dó*, a. [*Gr. pseudo*, false, hood.] A Greek prefix signifying false, counterfeit, feigned, or spurious, used in many compound words, often self-explanatory, and occasionally as an independent English word.—*Pseudo-branchia*, n. Zool. a supplementary gill found in certain fishes.—*Pseudo-bulb*, n. Bot. an enlarged above-ground stem resembling a tuber, as in many orchids.—*Pseudograph*, *psu'do-gra-fí*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, false; *graphein*, to write.] False writing.—*Pseudo-haemal*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, false; *haema*, blood.] A term applied to the vascular or circulatory system of annelids.—*Pseudo-membrane*, n. A false membrane resulting from inflammation.—*Pseudo-metallic*, a. Falsely or imperfectly metallic; applied to a kind of lustre in minerals.—*Pseudo-mesocotyledonous*, n. Bot. having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass.—*Pseudomorph*, *psu'do-morf*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, shape.] A deceptive or irregular form, the mineral having a form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared.—*Pseudomorphism*, *psu'do-morf-ism*, n. The state of being pseudomorph.—*Pseudomorphous*, *psu'do-morf-us*, a. Not having the true form; having the character of a pseudomorph.—*Pseudonym*, *psu'do-ním*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, a name; *onyma*, a name.] A false or feigned name; a name assumed by a writer.—*Pseudonymity*, *psu'do-nim'i-ti*, n. The state of being pseudonymous; writing under an assumed name.—*Pseudonymous*, *psu'do-ním-us*, a. [*Gr. pseudonymos*—*pselus*, and *onyma*, name. Bearing a false name or signature; applied to an author who publishes a book under a feigned name; also to the book itself.—*Pseudoped*, *psu'do-péd*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, foot.] An animal with pseudopodia.—*Pseudopodia*, *psu'do-pó-dí-a*, n. pl. Zool. the organs of locomotion characteristic of the lower Protozoa, consisting of threads or processes projected from any part of the body.—*Pseudopodial*, *psu'do-pó-dí-ál*, a. Pertaining to pseudopodia.—*Pseudoscope*, *psu'do-skóp*, n. [*Gr. pseudo*, and *skopeo*, to view.] An optical instrument somewhat on the principle of the stereoscope, namely, reversing the direct effects, namely, reversing the effects.—*Pseudo-volcanic*, *psu'do-ve-l-á-ník*, a. Pertaining to a pseudo-volcano.—*Pseudo-volcano*, *psu'do-ve-l-á-nó*, n. A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava.—*Pseudovum*, *psu'do-vum*, n. pl. *Pseudova*, *psu'do-va*, [*L. ovum*, an egg.] Zool. one of the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous aphids are produced.

Psaw, *psaw*, *psaw*, n. An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.—v. t. To utter the interjection psaw.

Psalanthropist, *psal'an'throp-íst*, n. [*Gr. psaltes*, bare, mere, and *anthropos*, man.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.—*Psalanthropic*, *psal'an'throp-ík*, a. Pertaining to psalanthropy.—*Psalanthropy*, *psal'an'throp-í*, n. The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ.

Psilomelane, *psí-lom'é-lán*, n. [*Gr. psilos*, smooth, and *melas*, melan, black.] A ore of manganese having a colour nearly steel-gray.

Psittaceous, si-ta'shu-a, a. [*L. psittacus*, from *Gr. psittakos*, a parrot.] Belonging to the parrot tribe.

Psosa, waa, a. [*From Gr. psosa*, a muscle of the loin.] The name of two inside muscles of the loin.—*Psoside*, si-dak'il, a. *Anat.* connected with the psosa.

Psora, s'ra, a. [*Gr.*] The itch.—*Psorians*, si-ri-sis, a. [*Gr.*] A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures; also, the itch.—*Psoric*, s'rik, a. Relating to or connected with psora or the itch.—*a.* A medicine for the itch.

Psyche, s'k'a, a. [*Gr. psyché*, the soul.] The soul; a sort of mythical or allegorical personification of the human soul, as a beautiful maiden, beloved by Cupid.—*Psychater*, s'k'i-t'er, a. [*Gr. psyché*, soul, *psaltes*, a physician.] One who treats diseases of the mind.—*Psychiatry*, s'k'i-as-ri, a. Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.—*Psychic*, s'k'i-k, a. [*Gr. psychikos*]. Belonging to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological; applied to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce "spiritual" phenomena.—*Psychics*, s'k'i-ka, a. Psychology.—*Psychism*, s'k'i-zm, a. The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic force.—*Psychist*, s'k'i-t, a. A believer in psychic forces; spiritualist.—*Psychomancy*, si-k'o-ju-e-sis, a. [*Gr. psyché*, and *manteia*, origin.] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.—*Psychologic*, *Psychological*, si-k'o-ju-'ik, si-k'o-ju-'kal, a. Pertaining to psychology.—*Psychologically*, si-k'o-ju-'kal-li, adv. In a psychological manner.—*Psychologist*, si-k'o-ju-'ist, a. One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.—*Psychology*, si-k'o-ju-'i, a. [*Gr. psyché* and *logos*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness; the natural history of the mind.—*Psychomancy*, si-k'o-m-an-ki, a. [*Gr. psyché*, and *manteia*]. A condition of the soul with the body.—*Psychomancy*, si-k'o-man-si, a. [*Gr. mantia*, prophecy.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.—*Psychoses*, s'k'o-so-'o-ji, a. [*Gr. psyché*, disease.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental diseases.—*Psychopathy*, si-k'o-p-a-thi, a. [*Gr. psyché*, suffering.] Mental disease.—*Psychophysical*, si-k'o-psi-'kal, a. Pertaining to psychophysics.—*Psychophysics*, si-k'o-psi-'ka, a. That branch of sciences which treats of the connection between nerve-action and consciousness; the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness.—*Psychosis*, si-k'o-'sis, a. Mental constitution or condition.

Psychrometer, si-krom-'et-er, a. [*Gr. psychros*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; a form of hygrometer.—*Psychrometric*, *Psychrometrical*, si-kro-met-'rik, si-kro-met-'ri-kal, a. Pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical.—*Psychrometry*, si-krom-'et-ri, a. The use of the psychrometer; hygrometry.

Psalm, tur-mik, a. [*Gr. psalmé*, to cease.] A stermatory, or medicine which excites sneezing.

Psarigan, tur-mi-gan, a. [*Gael. psarigian*, from *Ir. psarigian*, psarigian.] A bird of the grouse family, of a white colour in winter, frequenting the summits of European mountains.

Psarichthys, te-ri-'k'his, a. [*Gr. psaron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A fossil fish of the old red sandstone, preceding anteriorly by large bony plates and having wing-like pectoral fins.

Pteridologist, ter-i-dol-'o-ist, a. [*Gr. pteris*, pteris, a fern, *logos*, discourse.] One versed in the botany of the ferns.—*Pteridology*, ter-i-dol-'o-ji, a. The science of ferns.

Pterodactyl, Pterodactylis, ter-o-dak't'il, a. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, and *dactylus*, a digit.] An extinct species of flying reptile belong-

ing to the mesozoic period, and exhibiting affinities to mammals, reptiles, and birds.—*Pterodactylism*, ter-o-dak't'il-iz, a. Pertaining to or resembling the pterodactylis.

Pteropod, ter-i-'pod, a. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, and *podos*, *podus*, a foot.] One of a class of molluscs which have a swimming expansion on each side of the head.—*Pteropoda*, ter-o-'po-da, a. Belonging to the pteropoda; wing-footed.

Pteroncar, ter-o-'car, a. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, *carus*, a lizard.] An extinct flying reptile, such as the pterodactyl.

Pterygoid, ter-i-'goid, a. [*Gr. pteron*, pterygion, a wing.] Wing-shaped; meat applied to processes of the sphenoid bone which complete the osseous palate behind.

Pterylography, ter-i-'log-ra-'fi-a, [*Gr. pteron*, a feather, *logos*, a word, and *graphein*, a writing.] A description of the feathers of birds, more especially as regards the manner in which they are arranged in special tracts on their bodies.—*Pterylographic*, ter-i-'log-ra-'fik, a. Pertaining to pterylography.

Ptisan, t'isan, a. [*L. ptisana*, from *Gr. ptisano*, peeled barley, *barley-water*, from *ptisano*, to peel.] A decoction of barley with other ingredients; med. a drink containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, tol-'e-ma'ik, a. [*From Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy.—*Ptolemaic system*, that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it.—*Ptolemaist*, tol-'e-ma'ist, a. A believer in the Ptolemaic system.

Ptomain, t'o-man, a. [*Gr. ptomaine*, a fall, a corpse, from *ptéō*, to fall.] One of a class of alkaloids or organic bases which are generated in animal substances during putrefaction, or even it may be during life, some of them highly poisonous.

Psyllopsis, t'sal-'o-p-sis, a. [*Gr. psyllopsis*, morbid and copious excretion of saliva.—*Psyllopsis*, t'sal-'o-p-sis, a. [*Gr. psylon*, psylla, saliva, and *opsis*, leading, from *opsis*, to induce.] A medicine which causes salivation or a flow of saliva.

Psychode, t'sik-'od, a. [*Gr. psyché*, a fold.] *Psychol*, a coating of protoplasm lining the inside of the membrane of a cell.

Psyllopsis, Under Pterolopsos.

Puber, p'u-ber, a. [*L. puberulus*, from *puber*, of pubes, puberis, of ripe age, adult, same root as *puber*, a boy, *puber*, a chicken.] The period in both male and female marked by the functional development of the generative system; the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.—*Puberal*, p'u-ber-'al, a. Pertaining to puberty.—*Puberulent*, p'u-ber-'u-lent, a. Not covered with fine down.—*Pubes*, p'u-bes, a. [*L.*] the hair which appears on the body at puberty. *Anat.* the middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because covered with hair at puberty; bot. the down or downy substance on plants; pubescence.—*Pubescence*, *Pubescens*, p'u-bes-'ens, p'u-bes-'en-si, a. The state of one who has arrived at puberty; puberty; bot. the downy substance on plants.—*Pubescent*, p'u-ber-'ent, a. Arriving at puberty; bot. covered with pubescence; soil. covered with very fine short hairs.—*Pubic*, p'u-bik, a. Pertaining to the pubes.

Public, pub'lik, a. [*Fr. public* (masc.), *publique* (fem.), from *L. publicus*, for *populus*, *populus*, from *populus*, people, *PROPLA*.] Not private; pertaining to the whole people; relating to, regarding, or affecting a state, nation, or community (the public service); proceeding from many or the many; belonging to people in general (a public subscription); open to the knowledge of all; general; common; notorious (public reproof); regarding private interest, but the good of the community (public spirit); open to common use (a public road, a public house).—*Public prosecutor*, one who originates and conducts prosecutions in the interests of the public.—*a.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; with

the people who read a author's works a public-house [colloq.].—*a.* public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.—*Publican*, pub'li-'kan, a. [*L. publicanus*]. Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; any collector of public dues or revenues (black); the keeper of a public-house or other like place of entertainment.—*Publication*, pub-li-'sh-ment, a. [*L. publicatio*, from *publico*, to make public.] The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large; promulgation; the act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public by sale or gratuitous distribution; a work printed and published.—*Public-house*, a. A shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c.—*Publicist*, pub'li-'sist, a. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; a writer on the current politics of the time.—*Publicist*, pub'li-'sist, a. [*Fr. publiciste*]. The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.—*Publicly*, pub'li-'li, adv. In a public manner; openly; without concealment.—*Public-minded*, a. Disposed to promote the public interest.—*Publicness*, pub'li-'ness, a. The state of being public.—*Public-spirited*, a. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; dictated by regard to public good.—*Public-spiritedness*, a. The quality or character of being public-spirited.—*Public*, pub'lik, a. [*Fr. public*]. To make public; to make known to people in general; to promulgate; to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to make known by public means or matrimony.—*Publicable*, pub'li-'sh-able, a. Capable of being published; fit for publication.—*Publisher*, pub'li-'sh-er, a. One who publishes; especially, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, &c. for sale.

Psae, p'se, a. [*Fr. psae*, from *L. psae*, psae, a flea.] Dark-brown; reddish-brown; of a sea-color.—*Psaeon*, p'se-'on, a. [*Fr. from psae*, a sea.] The aphid, vine-fruit, or plant-lice.

Puck, p'uk, a. [*Hind. pukka*, ripe.] Solid; substantial; permanent; an Anglo-Indian term. *CURCUM*.

Pucker, p'uk-er, a. [*From puka*, a bag or pocket; comp. to puke the lips.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle.—*a.* To become wrinkled; to gather into folds.—*a.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.—*To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of anger or agitation [colloq.].—*Puckery*, p'uk-'er-i, a. Full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puckish, p'uk-'ish, a. [*The name Puck* is from *W. psoc*, *Ir. psoc*, a goblin.] Resembling the fairy Puck; elvish; freakish.

Pudding, pud-'ing, a. [*From the Celtic*; same as *W. poto*, *Ir. putag*, *Gael. putag*, a pudding; of same root as *pod*.] An intestine; a gut of an animal; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage; a compound of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins.—*Pudding-bag*, a. A bag in which a pudding is boiled.—*Pudding-faced*, a. Having a round meaningless face.—*Pudding-headed*, a. Dull; stupid.—*Pudding-pie*, a. A pudding with meat baked in it.—*Pudding-stone*, a. A term now considered synonymous with conglomeration, but originally applied to a mass of siliceous publicos cemented by a siliceous paste.—*Pudding*, pud-'ing, a. Resembling or suggestive of a pudding.

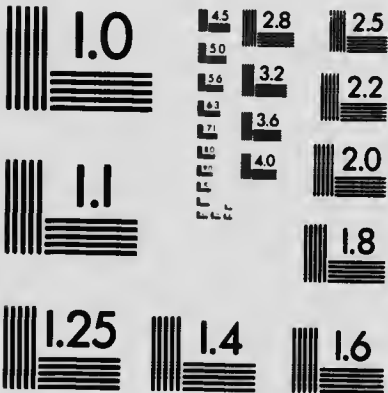
Puddle, pud', a. [*Akin to L. U. pudel*, pool; *D. poodelen*, to puddle; comp. *Ir.* and *Gael. plod*, a pool.] A small collection of dirty water; a small muddy pool; clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be impervious to water; puddling.—*a.* *puddled*, *puddling*. To make turbid or muddy; to stir up the mud or sediment in *sp.* to beset; to render water-tight by means of puddle; to convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling.—*a.* To make a dirty stir—

ch, chain; sh, sea, look; g, got, i, job; h, Fr. ton; ng, sting; vx, vxen; th, thin; w, wig; wh, white; sh, assure.



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ness of the pulse.—Pulsometer, pul-som-
-e-ter, n. A sort of pump which acts by
the condensation of steam sent into a re-
servoir, the water rushing up into the
vacuum formed by the condensation.

False, puls, a. (From L. *puls*, postage made
of meal, pulse, &c.) Leguminous plants
or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp
is a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

Fals, pul'iz, n. The silky fibres of tree-
fern from the Sandwich Islands, used for
stuffing mattresses, as a styptic, &c.

Falverise, pul'ver-iz, s.f.—pulverised, pul-
-ver-iz-ing, (Fr. *pulvériser*, from L. *pulvis*,
puberta, powder (whence *powder*.) To
reduce to fine powder, as by beating,
grinding, &c.—s.f. To become reduced to
fine powder; to fall to dust.—Falveris-
able, pul'ver-iz-a-bl, a. Capable of being
pulverised.—Falveriser, pul'ver-iz-er, n.
One who or that which pulverises.—Fal-
verisation, pul'ver-iz-a'shon, n. The act
of pulverising.—Falveraceous, pul'ver-
-iz-a'sh-us, a. Having a powdery surface.

Falverate, pul'ver-iz, s.f. To pul-
-verise.—Falverous, pul'ver-iz-us, a. Consisting
of dust or powder.—Falverulose, pul-
-ver-iz-ous, n. Dustiness; abundance of
dust or powder.—Falverulent, pul'ver-
-iz-ent, a. Dusty; consisting of fine powder;
powdery.

Falvill, pul-vil'l, a. pl. (L., little cushions,
from *pulsivus*, a cushion.) A name for
cushion-like piluses on the feet of certain
insects.—Falvinata, Falvinform, pul'vi-
-nát, pul'-vin'-i-form, a. Bot. Cushion-
shaped.—Falvinated, pul'vi-nát, -ed, a.
Arch. A term used to express a swelling
in any portion of an order.

Fama, pá'ma, n. (Cuv.) The cougar or
American lion. *Panthera*.

Famice, pá'mia, n. (L. *pumex*, *pumice*,
originally *spumax*, from *spuma*, foam, from
spuo, to spit. *Pumice* (powder) is the same
word.) A sort of porous stony substance
frequently ejected from volcanoes, lighter
than water, used for polishing ivory,
wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.—Famice-
ous, pá-mish-us, c. Pertaining to pumice;
consisting of or resembling it.—Famice-
stone, n. *Pumice*.—Famiceform, pá-mi-
-i-form, a. Resembling or having the char-
acter of pumice.

Famace, pum'ia, n. *POMACE*.

Famuel, pum'ia, n. *POUMEL*.

Famp, pump, n. (Fr. *pompe*, a pump, from
L. and L.G. *pomp*, G. *pump*, pump;
origin unknown.) An instrument or ma-
chine, consisting of a peculiar arrange-
ment of a piston, cylinder, and valves,
employed for raising water or other liquid
to a higher level, or for exhausting or
compressing air or other gases. Air-
ruxur.—s.f. To work a pump; to raise
water with a pump.—s.f. To raise with a
pump; to free from water or other fluid
by a pump to pump a ship; to put artful
questions to for the purpose of extracting
information (colloq.).—Famp-barrel, n.
The cylinder which forms the body of a
pump.—Famp-box, n. The piston of the
common pump.—Famp-chain, n. The
chain of the chain-pump.—Famp-pump-
-er, n. One who pumps.—Famp-handle,
n. The handle for moving the piston up
and down.—Famp-engine, n. A pump
worked by steam, water, or wind.—Famp-
-room, n. A room connected with a mineral
spring, in which the waters are drunk.—
Famp-stock, n. The solid body of a pump.
—Famp-well, n. A compartment round a
ship's pump.

Famp, pump, n. (Probably from being
worn for pomp or ornament by persons in
full dress.) A low shoe or slipper without
a heel, chiefly used in dancing.

Famperalcal, pum'pér-mi-ál, n. (G.)
A species of coarse bread made from un-
bolted rye, used in Germany.

Fampica, pum'pí-on, n. (L. *pumpkin*.) A
pumpkin.

Fampkin, pump'kin, n. (From Fr. *pompon*,
from L. *papo*, *peponis*, a pumpkin, from
Gr. *pepon*, a melon, lit. one thoroughly
ripened, from root of *pepo* (akin to L.
coquo), to cook. (See.) A climbing plant
and its fruit (which is large, and is eaten
when cooked), originally from India.

Fan, pan, n. (From A. Sax. *pannan*, to
pound, to beat, the meaning of to pan
being lit. to pound words, to beat them
into new senses. *Pann*, s.f.) A play of
words that agree or resemble in sound but
differ in meaning; an expression in which
two different applications of a word pre-
sent an odd or ludicrous idea.—s.f.—
panned, pan'ing, s.f. To play on words so as
to make puns.—Panning, pan'ing, s. and
a. Given to making puns.—Panningly,
pan'ing-ly, adv. In a punning manner.—
Panster, pan'ster, n. One skilled in or
given to punning.

Faneh, panah, n. (Shortened from old
panchon, a dagger, from O.Fr. *poison*, a
boikin, from L. *panctio*, a puncturing,
from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick (whence
point, *puncture*, *punctate*, &c.) A tool em-
ployed for making apertures, as in plates
of metal, in impressing dies, &c., usually
made of steel, and operated by hammer-
ing; a blow, as with the fist, elbow, or
knee.—s.f. To perforate with a punch; to
give a blow or stunning knock to.—Faneh-
-er, panah'er, n. One who or that which
punches.

Faneh, panah, n. (Connected with *pannah*
or with *banah*.) A short-legged, barrel-
bodied horse, an English draught-breed
of a Suffolk punch; a short fat fellow.—
Faneh, panah'i, n. Short and fat.

Faneh, panah, n. (Contr. from *punchetto*
(which see).) The chief character in a
popular comic exhibition of puppets, who
beats to death Judy his wife, belabours
a police-officer, &c.

Faneh, panah, n. (From Hind. *panch*, Skr.
pancha, five.) A beverage introduced
from India, and so called from its being
composed of the five ingredients, arrack,
tea, sugar, water, and lemon-juice; in this
country, a beverage made from spirits and
water, and sweetened and flavoured with
sugar and lemon-juice.—Faneh-bowl, n.
A bowl in which punch is made, or from
which it is served to be drunk.

Fanehon, Fanehon, panah'on, n. (Fr.
poison, a boikin, a punch (see *PUNCH*,
the tool); also O.Fr. *poison*, Fr. *poison*,
a wine-veasel—perhaps one stamped with
a punch as of certain capacity.) A per-
forating or stamping tool; a punch; carp.
a short upright piece of timber in fram-
ing; a measure of liquids, or a cask con-
taining from 84 to 120 gallons.

Fanehinello, panah-i-nel'lo, n. (Corrupted
from It. *pulecinello*, from L. *pulsus*, a
chicken—my chicken.) A punch; a buf-
-foon.

Fanehate, Fanehate, pang'at, pang'-
-at-ted, a. (From L. *punctus*, a point.
Poirr.) Ending in L. point, pointed; bot.
having dots scattered over the surface.

Fanehate, pang-ti'i-o, n. (From Sp. *pun-
tillo* or It. *puntiglio*, a small point, *puncti-
tillo*, from L. *punctum*, a point. *Poirr*.)
A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or
proceeding; particularly of exactness in
form.—Fanehateless, pang-ti'i-us, c.
Attentive to punctilio; very nice or exact
in the forms of behaviour; sometimes,
exact to excess.—Fanehatelessly, pang-
-ti'i-us-ly, adv. In a punctilious manner.

Fanehateless, pang-ti'i-us-ness, n.
Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (Fr. *punctuel*,
from L. *punctum*, a point, from *pungo*,
punctum, to prick. *Poirr*, *Punctus*, &c.)
Observant of nice points; exact; exact in
keeping an appointment; exact to the time
agreed on; made at the exact time (*punc-
tual* payment).—Fanehately, pang'tu-
-ál-ty, n. The state or quality of being
punctual; adherence to the exact time of
attendance or appointment.—Fanehately,
pang'tu-ál-ty, adv. In a punctual man-
ner; with scrupulous regard to time, ap-
pointments, promises, &c.—Fanehately,
pang'tu-ál-ty, n. A punctuality.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, s.f.—punctuated,
pang'tu-ál, s.f. (Fr. *punctuer*, from L. *punc-
tum*, a point. *Punctus*, *Punctus*.) To
mark with the point or stroke necessary to ex-
press in written or printed compositions, to ex-
pound into sentences, clauses, or other divi-
sions by points.—Fanehately, pang'tu-
-ál-ty, n. The act or art of punctuating or
pointing a writing or discourse.—Faneh-

ater, pang'tu-ál-ty, n. One who punctu-
-ates; a punctuator.—Fanehately, pang'-
-at-ty, n. One who understands the art of
punctuating.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (L. *punctura*, from
pungo, *punctum*, to prick (whence *punctate*,
point, and a *punct*.) The act of perforat-
ing with a pointed instrument, or a
small hole thus made; a small wound, as
by a needle, prickle, or sting.—s.f.—punc-
-tured, pang'tu-ál, s.f. To make a puncture in;
to prick.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (Skr. *panthia*, a learned
man.) A learned Brahmin; one versed in
the Sanskrit language, and in the science,
laws, and religion of India.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (L. *pungens*, ppr. of
pungo, *punctum*, to prick, whence also
point, *puncture*, *compunctio*, *exprobratio*, &c.)
Affecting the tongue like small sharp
points; biting; acrid; sharply affecting
the sense of smell; affecting the mind
similarly; caustic; racy; biting.—Faneh-
-ately, pang'tu-ál-ty, adv. In a pungent
manner; sharply.—Fanehately, Fanehately,
pang'tu-ál, n. The state or qual-
ity of being pungent; tartness; causticity.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (L. *punicus*, Carthagin-
ian, from *Punice*, *Punice*, the Carthaginians.)
Pertaining to the Carthaginians; false-
hood; deceitful.—a. The language of the Carthag-
inians; Phœnician.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, s.f. (Fr. *punir*, *punitionem*,
from L. *punire*, to punish, from *pæna*,
punishment, penalty. *Pain*.) To inflict
a penalty on; to visit judicially with a pen-
alty; to castigate; to chastise; to visit with
pain or suffering inflicted on the offender
to punish murder or theft; to inflict pain
on in a loose sense (colloq.).—Fanehately,
pang'tu-ál-ty, c. Deserving punishment;
liable to punishment; capable of being
punished.—Fanehately, pang'tu-ál-ty,
n.—Fanehately, pang'tu-ál-ty, n. One that
punishes.—Fanehately, pang'tu-ál-ty, n.
The act of punishing; pain or penalty in-
flicted on a person for a crime or offence; a
penalty imposed in the enforcement of law.—
Fanehately, pang'tu-ál-ty, c. Pertaining to or
involving punishment; awarding or in-
flicting punishment.—Fanehately, pang'-
-turi, c. Punishing or tending to punish-
ment.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (Contr. from *panak*.)
Tinder made from a fungus; touchwood;
spank.

Fanehate, Fanehate, pang'ka, n. A large fan
-ing from the ceilings of rooms in India
to produce an artificial current of air.

Fanehate, Under *Pur*.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (Fr. *punter*, It. *puntiera*,
from L. *punctus*, a point. *Punctor*.) To
play at *hauet* or *oumbre*, or as a professional
gambler.—Fanehately, pang'tu-ál, n. One that
punts; one that plays in games of chance
against the banker or dealer.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (A. Sax. *punt*, from L. *ponto*,
a punt, a pontoon, from *pōns*, *pōnis*, a
bridge. *Puntron*.) A square flat-bottomed
vessel without masts, used as a lighter for
covering goods, &c.; a small flat-
bottomed boat used in fishing and wild-fowl
shooting, &c.—s.f. To propel by pushing
with a pole against the bed of the water; to
convey in a punt.—Fanehately, pang'tu-
-ál, n. One who punts a boat; one who uses a
punt.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (From Fr. *voisin*, *Punice*.)
Punice; imperfectly developed in size
and vigour; small and weak; petty; indig-
-nificant.—Fanehately, pang'tu-ál-ty, n. The state
or quality of being puny.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (Abbrev. of *puppy*.) A puppy;
a young seal.—s.f.—pupped, pupping, To
bring forth whelps.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (L. *pupa*,
a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy.) The
chrysalis form of an insect.—Fanehately,
pang'tu-ál, n.—Fanehately, pang'tu-ál, n. Pertaining
to a pupa.

Fanehate, pang'tu-ál, n. (Fr. *pupille*, L. *pupilla*,
a little girl, the apple of the eye, dim. of
pupa, a girl; also *pupillus*, an orphan boy,
dim. of *pupus*, a boy. *Purpur*.) The apple
of the eye; the round aperture in the
middle of the iris through which the rays
of light pass to reach the retina; a young
person of either sex under the care of an

instructor or tutor; a disciple; a ward; a young person under the care of a guardian.
Pupilage, pū'pī-lāj, n. The state of being a pupil; the state or period of being a ward under the care of a guardian.—**Pupillary**, pū'pī-lāj, a. [*L. pupillaris*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward; pertaining to the pupil of the eye.—**Pupil-teacher**, n. One who is both a pupil and a teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster.
Pupiparous, pū'pī-pa-rūs, a. [*L. pupa*, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing pupae from the eggs before they are excluded; said of certain insects.
Puppet, pup'et, n. [*O.E. popet*, *O.Fr. popette*, dim. from *L. pupa*, a doll, a puppet. *PUPA*, *PUPIL*.] A small figure in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette; one actuated by the will of another; a person who is a mere tool.—**Puppet-show**, n. A mock drama performed by puppets.
Puppy, pup'ī, n. [*Fr. poupée*, a doll, a puppet, *L. pupa*. *PUPA*, *PUPIL*.] A whelp; a young dog not grown up; a conceited and insignificant fellow; a silly fop or coxcomb.—**Puppyism**, pup'ī-izm, n. Empty conceit or affectation; silly foppery or coxcombry.
Purana, pū-rā'nā, n. [*Lit. ancient*, from *Skr. purā*, before, past.] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in Sanskrit, which treat chiefly of the creation, the gods, heroes, &c.—**Purānic**, pū-rā'nīk, a. Pertaining to the Purānas.
Purbeck, pūr'bek, n. Belonging to the peninsula of Purbeck in Dorsetshire.—**Purbeck beds**, *geol.* the uppermost members of the coralliferous, typically displayed at Purbeck.—**Purbeck marble**, an impure fresh-water limestone obtained from the Purbeck beds.
Purblind, pūr'blind, a. [*From pur* in sense of altogether, quite, and *blind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.—**Purblindly**, pūr'blind-ī, *adv.* In a purblind manner.—**Purblindness**, pūr'blind-ness, n. The state of being purblind; dimness of vision.
Purchase, pūr'chās, v.t.—**purchased**, **purchase**, [*Fr. pourchasser*, *O.Fr. purchaser*, to pursue, to get—*pour*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, to chase, *CLASS.*] To gain or acquire; to obtain by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy; to obtain by labour, danger, or other means.—*n.* Acquisition in general; the acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying; that which is purchased; any mechanical advantage (as is gained by a lever) used in the raising or removing of heavy bodies.—*To be worth so many years' purchase*, said of property that would bring in, in the specified time, an amount equal to the sum paid.—**Purchasable**, pūr'chās-ā-ble, a. Capable of being purchased.—**Purchase-money**, n. The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought.—**Purchaser**, pūr'chās-er, n. One who purchases; a buyer.
Pure, pūr, a. [*Fr. pur*, from *L. purus*, pure (whence *purpo*, *E.* to *purge*); from root seen also in *Skr. pā*, to purify; and in *Gr.*] Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, especially from anything that impairs or pollutes; free from that which defiles or contaminates; innocent; spotless; chaste; stainless; genuine; ceremonially clean; unpolitic; mere; sheer; absolute (*pure shame*, hatred).—**Pure mathematics**, *MATHEMATICS*.—**Purely**, pūrī, *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; stainlessly; chaste; merely; absolutely.—**Pureness**, pūr-ness, n. The state or quality of being pure; purity.—**Purify**, pūrī-fī, v.t.—**purified**, **purifying**, [*Fr. purifier*, from *L. purifico*—*purus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred service; to free from guilt or the defilement of sin.—*v.i.* To grow or become pure or clear.—**Purification**, pūrī-fī-kā'shon, n. [*L. purificatio*.] The act of purifying or making pure; the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing any pollution or defilement; illustration; a cleansing from

guilt or the pollution of sin.—**Purificatory**, pūrī-fī-kā'tiv, pūrī-fī-kā'tō-ri, a. Having power to purify; tending to cleanse.—**Purifier**, pūrī-fī-er, n. One who or that which purifies.—**Purist**, pūrī-ist, n. [*Fr. puriste*, from *pur*, pure.] One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.—**Puristic**, **Puristical**, pūrīstīk, pūrīstī-kāl, a. Pertaining or relating to purism.—**Purism**, pūrīz-izm, n. Affectation of rigid purity; excessive nicety as to the choice of words.—**Purity**, pūrī-tī, n. [*L. puritas*.] The condition of being pure; freedom from foreign matter; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from anything sinister or underhand; freedom from improper words or phrases.—**Purée**, pūrī, n. [*Fr. purée*, from *L. porrum*, a leek. *West. Eng.*] or vegetables boiled into a pulp and passed through a sieve.
Purle, pūrī, v.t.—**purled**, **purling**, [*O.Fr. pourfiler*—*pour*, *L. pro*, for, before, and *fil*, *L. stem*, a thread. *PROFILER*.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border; to broider; to decorate richly.
Purge, pūrj, v.t.—**purged**, **purging**, [*L. purgo*, to cleanse, from *purus*, clean, and *ago*, to do. *PURAS*.] To cleanse or purify by carrying off whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; to clear from moral defilement; to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime; to evacuate the bowels; to operate on by means of a cathartic.—*v.i.* To produce evacuations by a cathartic.—*n.* The act of purging; anything that purges; a cathartic medicine.—**Purger**, pūrj-er, n. A person or thing that purges.—**Purging**, pūrj-ing, n. A diarrhoea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.—**Purgatory**, pūr-gā'tō-ri-ā, n. [*L. purgatio*.] The act of purging; the act of carrying away impurities; purification; the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt.—**Purgative**, pūr-gā'tiv, n. [*Fr. purgatif*.] Having the power of cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.—*n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.—**Purgatively**, pūr-gā'tiv-ī, *adv.* In a purgative manner.—**Purgatorial**, **Purgatorial**, pūr-gā'tō-ri-āl, pūr-gā'tō-ri-ān, a. Pertaining to purgatory.—**Purgatory**, pūr-gā'tō-ri, n. [*L. purgatorium*.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.—*n.* According to *B. Catholics* and others, a place in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, and suffer punishment for mortal sins not atoned for; colloquially, any place or state of irritating temporary suffering.
Purify. Under *PUR*.
Purim, pūr'im, n. [*Heb. purim*, lots.] An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman.
Purist. Under *PUR*.
Puritan, pūrī-tān, n. [*From L. puritas*, purity.] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts; given (probably in derision) on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which they claimed as their own.—*a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.—**Puritanical**, pūrī-tān'īk, pūrī-tān'ī-kāl, a. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrine; exact; rigid in religious matters; exact; rigid.—**Puritanically**, pūrī-tān'ī-kāl-ī, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.—**Puritanism**, pūrī-tān-izm, n. The doctrines or practices of Puritans.
Purse. Under *PUR*.
Purl, pūrī, n. [*Contracted form of purtle*.] An embroidered border; an inversion of the stitches in knitting, giving a distinctive appearance.
Purl, pūrī, n. [*Sk. in Sw. purl*, to purl; probably from the sound; *com. purl*.] To murmur, as a shallow stream, flowing among stones; to flow with a gentle murmur; to ripple.—*n.* A ripple; a murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream among stones; malt liquor flavoured with worm-wood or aromatic herbs; now a name for beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

Puritan, pūrī-tān, n. [*From Norm. puritan*, *peraille*, *O.Fr. paraisé*, perambulation, from *pur*, *L. per*, through, *aisé*, a going. (*ALLAN*.)] Both form and sense have been influenced by *Fr. lieu*, place.] A piece of land set apart from an ancient royal forest by perambulation of its boundaries; a part lying adjacent; the outer portion of any area or the environs.
Puritan, pūrī-tān, v.t. [*O.Fr. purtoigner*, *purtoigner*, from *L. prolongere*, to prolong. *PROLONG*.] To steal; to slich; to take by plagiarism.—*v.i.* To practise theft.—**Purloiner**, pūrī-tō-ner, n. One who purloins; a thief; a plagiarist.
Purple, pūr'pl, n. [*Old form purpra*, from *L. purpura*, purple, from *Gr. porphyra*, a kind of shell-fish that yielded a purple dye. *Akin porphyry*.] Of a colour composed of red and blue blended; imperial; regal—a sense derived from purple robes being formerly distinctive of great personages; bloody; dyed with blood.—*a.* A colour compounded by the union of blue and red; a purple robe or dress; hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c., used typically of imperial or regal power.—*The purple*, the imperial dignity; also the dignity of a cardinal.—**Purple of Cassius**, a pigment used in painting on glass and porcelain.—*v.t.*—**purpled**, **purpling**, *To dye or colour purple; to clothe with purple.*—**Purple-ash**, n. A kind of mollusc that yields a purple dye.—**Purple**, pūr'pl, n. *pl. Med.* spots of a livid red on the body, which appear in certain malignant diseases; a disease affecting the ears of wheat. *EAC-COCCLE*.—**Purple-heart**, **Purple-wood**, n. A handsome wood of a rich plum colour imported from Brazil.—**Purple**, pūr'pl, n. Somewhat purple.
Purpose, pūr'pōs, n. [*O.Fr. purpois*, from *pur*, *Fr. pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear. *POUR* (*demeanour*).] Meaning; tenor; import.—*v.t.* To convey, as a certain meaning; to import; to signify.—*v.i.* To have a certain purport or tenor.
Purpose, pūr'pōs, n. [*O.Fr. pourpos*, *Fr. propos*, from *L. propositum*, from *propono*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, positum, to place. *POSITION*.] That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim; that which a person intends to do; design; plan; intention.—*Of purpose*, *on purpose*, with previous design; designedly; intentionally.—*To the purpose*, to the matter in question (*to speak to the purpose*).—*v.t.*—**purposed**, **purposing**, *To intend; to resolve; to mean; to wish.*—*v.i.* To have intention or design; to intend.—**Purposeless**, pūr'pōs-les, a. Having no object or purpose.—**Purposeless**, pūr'pōs-les, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally.—**Purposeless**, pūr'pōs-les, n. One who purposes or intends. [*From Fr. purpois*, *pūr'pōs-tār*, to take, *L. pur*, for, and *proferre*, *pro*, to take, *L. proferens*.] Law, an encroachment on something that belongs to another man, or to the public. Written also *Purpois*.
Purpura, pūr'pū-rā, n. [*PURPLE*.] A disease characterized by purple spots on the skin; the purple.—**Purpural**, pūr'pū-rāl, a. **Purple**.—**Purpura**, pūr'pū-rin, n. A red colouring matter extracted from madder.
Purr, pūr, v.t. [*Imitative of sound*.] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.—*v.i.* To signify by purring.—*n.* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased.
Purr, pūr, pūr, n. *DUNLIN*.
Purse, pūr, n. [*From Fr. bourse*, *L.L. bursa*, *byras*, a purse, from *Gr. byras*, a skin, a hide.] A small bag or case in which money is contained or carried as a present; a specific sum of money, namely in Turkey, 500 piastres, or 24, 10s. sterling; *Ag.* a treasury; finances.—*To have a long or heavy purse*, to have plenty of money; to have a short or light one, to have little.—*v.t.*—**purse**, **purising**, *To put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles; to pack.*—**Purse-bearer**, n. One who carries the purse of another.—**Purseful**, pūr'pū-ful, n. As much as a purse will hold.—**Purse-net**, n. A net, the mouth of which may be

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Pyrotic, pi-ro'tik, a. [Gr. *pyroticos*, from *pyr*, fire.] Caustic.—a. A caustic.
Pyroxene, pi-rok-sen, n. (Gr. *pyr*, pyros, fire, and *xenos*, a stranger.) Another name for the mineral augite, from its occurring usually in igneous rocks.—**Pyroxene**, pi-rok-sen'ik, n. Pertaining to pyroxene.
Pyroxylic, pi-rok-sil'ik, a. [Gr. *pyr*, pyros, fire, and *xylos*, wood.] Applied to the crystals liquid obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels.—**Pyroxylic**, *Pyroxylic*, pi-rok'sil'ik, n. Gun-cotton and other explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid.
Pyrrhic, pi'r'ik, n. (Gr. *pyrrhiché*, a warlike dance.) An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.—a. Pertaining to the Greek martial dance; a poem, consisting of two short syllables, or of feet of two short syllables.
Pyrrhonism, pi'r'on-izm, n. [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.—**Pyrrhonian**, pi'r'on-ian, a. Pyrrhonic.—**Pyrrhonic**, pi'r'on'ik, a. Pertaining to pyrrhonism.—**Pyrrhonist**, *Pyrrhonian*, pi'r'on-ist, pi'r'on'ian, n. A sceptic, one who doubts of everything.

Pythagorean, Pythagoric, Pythagorical, pi-thag'o-re'an, pi-tha-gor'ik, pi-tha-gor'ikal, a. Pertaining to Pytha-goras or his system of philosophy, which taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and received all philosophy into the relations of numbers.—**Pythagorean system**, *astron*, the system taught by Pythagoras, afterwards revived by Copernicus.—**Pythagorean**, *Pythagoric*, n. A follower of Pythagoras.—**Pythagoreanism**, *Pythagorism*, pi-thag'o-re'an-izm, pi-thag-or-izm, n. The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras.
Pythian, pi-th'i-an, a. [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Pythios*, from *Pythá*, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to Delphi or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.—**Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo near Delphi.—**Pythiad**, pi-th'i-ad, n. The period between the celebrations of the Pythian games.
Pythogenic, pi-tho-je'n'ik, a. [Gr. *pythomai*, to rot, and *gên*, to produce.] Engendered from filth; applied to diseases, as typhus, produced by filth or by a vitiated atmosphere.—**Pythogenesis**, pi-tho-je'n'e-sis, n. Generation by means of filth.

Python, pi'thon, n. [Gr. *python*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A genus of large non-venomous serpents, natives of the East Indies and elsewhere.
Pythones, pi'thon-es, n. [Fr. *pythones*, from Gr. *Pythá*, old name of Delphi. *Pythian*.] The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination.—**Pythonic**, pi-thon'ik, a. Oracular; prophetic.—**Pythomism**, pi'thon-izm, n. The foretelling of future events.
Pyx, piks, n. (Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.) A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; a box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint.—**Trials of the pyx**, the trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint; the assay of gold and silver plate at an assay office. Written also *Pix*.
—a. To test by weight and assay.
Pyxidium, pik-sid'i-um, n. (Gr. *pyxis*, a box, and *eidem*, resemblance.) Bot. a capsule with a lid, as seen in the case of certain fruits; a term also applied to the theca of mosses.



Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as k or hard c.
Qua, kwá, adv. [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; as.
Quack, kwak, v.t. [Formed from the sound, like D. *kwacken*, *kwacken*, G. *quacken*, Dan. *quæke*, to croak, to quack; comp. Gr. *koax*, the croak of a frog.] To cry like the common domestic duck; to make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to play the quack.—a. The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan; especially, a pretender to medical skill.—a. Pertaining to or characterised by quackery (*quack* medicines, a *quack* doctor).
Quackery, kwak'er-i, n. The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; humbug; imposture.—**Quackish**, kwak'ish, a. Like a quack or charlatan.—**Quackishness**, kwak'ish-ness, n. [D. *kwakshier*, L.G. *kwackshier*, G. *quackshier*, lit. a quack that deals in sales.] A charlatan; a quack.
Quad, kwod, a. [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a jail; quod.
Quadra, kwod'ra, n. pl. **Quadra**, kwod're. [L., a square or plinth, a fillet.] Arch. a square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief; any frame or border.
Quadrangular, *Quadrangularis*, kwod'ra-je-ná'ri-an, kwod'ra-je-ná'ri-an, a. [L. *quadrangulus*, from *quadrangus*, forty each, from *quadrangus*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.—**Quadragesim**, kwod'ra-je-ná, n. A papal indulgence for forty days.
Quadragesima, kwod-ra-je-si'ma, n. [L. *quadragesima*, fortieth, from *quadragesima*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] Lent: so called because it consists of forty days.—**Quadragesimal Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.—**Quadragesimal**, kwod-ra-je-si-mal, a. Connected with the number forty; belonging to Lent.
Quadrangle, kwod-ran-g'l, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A quadrilateral figure; a plain figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings.—**Quad** angular, kwod-ran-g'ul-er, s. Of a square shape; having four sides and four angles.—**Quadrangularly**, kwod-ran-g'ul-er-li, adv. In the form of a quadrangle.
Quadrant, kwod-rant, n. [L. *quadrans*, a, quadrans, a fourth.] The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°;

the space included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity; an instrument for measuring angular altitudes, in principle and application the same as the sextant, by which it is superseded.—**Quadrantal**, kwod-ran'tal, a. Pertaining to a quadrant.
Quadrat, kwod-rat, n. [L. *quadratum*, a square, from *quadrus*, square.] Printing, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c., so as to leave a blank on the paper at the place.
Quadrato, kwod'rat, n. [L. *quadratus*, square, pp. of *quadrare*, *quadratum*, to make square, from *quadrus*, square.] Square in form; square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.—a. A square surface or figure.—**Quadratic**, kwod-rat'ik, a. [Fr. *quadratique*.] Pertaining to, denoting, or containing a square; alg. involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity (a *quadratic* equation).—a. A quadratic equation; pi. that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Quadratrix**, kwod-rat'riks, n. [L. *quadrato*, to square.] Geom. a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.—**Quadrature**, kwod-rat'ur, n. [L. *quadratura*.] Geom. the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; thus, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle; astron. the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.
Quadrat, kwod'rat, n. [L.L. *quadrillus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, a square.] A square stone, brick, or tile; sometimes restricted to a kind of arched stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form.
Quadrantial, kwod-ren'ti-al, a. [From L. *quadrantium*, a space of four years.—*quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Comprising four years; occurring once in four years.—**Quadrantially**, kwod-ren'ti-al-i, adv. Once in four years.
Quadricepsular, kwod-ri-kap'sul-er, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *capula*, a capsule.] Bot. having four capsules.
Quadricepsus, kwod-ri-kor'nus, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] Zool. having four horns or antennae.
Quadriceolate, kwod-ri-kos'it, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *costa*, a rib.] Having four ribs.
Quadridentate, kwod-ri-den'tat, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Bot. having four teeth on the edge.

Quadrifarius, kwod-ri-fá'ri-us, a. [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, from *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four.] Bot. arranged in four rows or ranks.
Quadrifid, kwod-ri-fid, a. [L. *quadrifidus* = *quatuor*, four, and *Ando*, *Andi*, to cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts.
Quadrifol, *Quadrifoliate*, kwod'ri-foll, kwod-ri-foll'at, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] Bot. having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.
Quadrifurcate, kwod-ri-fer'kat, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *furca*, a fork.] Having four forks or branches.
Quadriga, kwod-riga, n. pl. **Quadriga**, kwod-ri'ga, n. [L. contr. from *quadrigatus*, prefix *quadrus*, fourfold, and *jument*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast.
Quadrigenous, kwod-ri-je'm'nus, a. [L. *quadrigenus* = *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *geminus*, double.] Fourfold; having four similar parts.
Quadrigonal, kwod-ri-gón'al, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, a yoke.] Bot. pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.
Quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'er-al, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.—a. A figure having four sides and four angles; the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses, or the four fortresses collectively.—**Quadrilateralism**, kwod-ri-lat'er-al-izm, n.
Quadrille, kwod-dril, n. [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrillo*, a small square, from L. *quadrus*, *quadrus*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with forty cards; a dance consisting generally of five figures or movements executed by four couples each forming the side of a square; the music for such a dance.
Quadrillion, kwod-ri-lion, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *million*.] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.
Quadrilocular, kwod-ri-lok'ul-er, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] Bot. having four cells or compartments; four-celled.
Quadrismial, kwod-ri-nis'mi-al, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *semes*, a name.] Alg. consisting of four denominations or terms.—a. Alg. a quantity consisting of four terms.
Quadrupartite, kwod-ri-part'it, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; bot. divided to the

Quera. The consort of a king; a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign; a female pre-eminent among others; the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive; a playing-card on which a queen is depicted; the most powerful of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.—**Queen consort,** the wife of a king.—**Queen dowager,** the widow of a deceased king.—**Queen mother,** a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen's evidence.** EVIDENCE.—**Queen's messenger.** MESSENGER.—**Queen of the meadows,** meadow-sweet. Meadow-sweet.—**Queen-bee,** a. The only fully-developed and prolific female insect in a hive of bees.—**Queenhood,** kwēn'hood, n. The state or rank of a queen; the quality or character becoming a queen.—**Queenly,** kwēn'lik, kwēn'lik, a. Like a queen; becoming a queen.—**Queenliness,** kwēn'lik-ness, n. The state of being queenly; queenly quality.—**Queen-post,** a. Carp. one of the two upright posts which connect two opposite rafters of a roof with the horizontal beam between them. (When there is only one it is called a *king-post*.)—**Queen-regent,** **Queen-regnant,** a. A queen who holds the crown in her own right.—**Queen's-beach.** BAY.—**Queen's-counsel,** a. COUNSEL.—**Queenship,** kwēn'ship, n. The state of a queen.—**Queen's-metal,** n. An alloy largely composed of tin, used for making teapots, spoons, &c.—**Queen's-ware,** n. Glazed earthenware of a cream colour.—**Queen's-yellow,** n. A yellow pigment used by artists and consisting of a sub-sulphate of mercury.
Queer, kwēr, a. [From L. G. *quer*, *quer*, across = G. *quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querobis*, a queer fellow.] Behaving or appearing otherwise than is usual; odd; singular; quaint.—**Queerish,** kwēr'ish, a. Somewhat queer; rather odd.—**Queerly,** kwēr'ly, adv. In a queer manner.—**Queerness,** kwēr'ness, n. The state or quality of being queer; singularity.
Queer, kwēt, n. [From *quahat*] The rind of wood-pigeon; the quahat.
Quell, kwel, v.t. [A. Sax. *quellan*, to kill—Dan. *quela*, to stifle, torment; Icel. *kvella*, Sw. *quälla*, G. *quellen*, to torment; same root as to *quail*.] To subdue; to cause to cease by using force; to crush (an insurrection or the like); to quiet; to allay.—**Queller,** kwel'er, n. One that quells or crushes.
Quench, kwēnch, v.t. [A. Sax. *quencan*, to quench, to extinguish; akin to *quincan*, to windle; O. Fris. *kwincan*, to vanish.] To extinguish; to put out (fire); to allay; to slake (thirst); to suppress, stifle, check, repress.—v.t. To be extinguished; to be out; to lose zeal (*Shak.*).—**Quenched,** kwēnch'ed, a. Capable of being quenched.—**Quencher,** kwēnch'er, n. One who or that which quenches.—**Quenched,** kwēnch'ed, a. That cannot be quenched; extinguishable.—**Quenchless,** kwēnch'less, adv. In a quenchesless manner.—**Quencheslessness,** kwēnch'less-ness, n.
Quercitron, kwēr'sit-ron, n. [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The black or dyer's oak, a large forest-tree of N. America; the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye; the dye-stuff itself.—**Quercitria,** kwēr'sit-ri-ā, n. The colouring principle of quercitron bark.
Quercitronia, kwēr-i-mō'nī-us, a. [L. *quercitronia*, complain, from *queror*, to complain. QUERERE.] Complaining; apt to complain; querulous.—**Quercitronously,** kwēr-i-mō'nī-us-ly, adv. Querulously.—**Quercitronousness,** kwēr-i-mō'nī-us-ness, n. Queri. Under QUER.
Quern, kwēr'n, n. [A. Sax. *querra*, *querra* = D. *kwerra*, Icel. *kwerra*, Dan. *quærn*, Goth. *quairna*, a millstone, a quern; from root meanin to grind, same as in *corn*.] A stone hand-mill for grinding grain, still used to some extent by the Highlanders of Scotland.
Querulous, kwēr'ū-lus, a. [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. QUERERE.] Complaining or habitually complaining; apt to murmur; peevish; expressing complaint.—**Querulously,** kwēr'ū-lus-ly, adv.

In a querulous manner.—**Querulousness,** kwēr'ū-lus-ness, n. Disposition to complain; peevishness.
Query, kwēr'i, n. [A modified form of L. *quære*, imper. of *quæro*, to ask, to inquire, to seek. QUERERE.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; the mark or sign of interrogation (?).—v.t. **Queried,** kwēr'ed, v. To ask a question or question.—v.t. To seek by questioning; to examine by questions; to doubt of; to mark with a query.—**Querist,** kwēr'ist, n. One who puts a query; one who asks questions.
Quest, kwēt, n. [O. Fr. *queste*, Fr. *quête*, from L. *quæstus*, pp of *quæro*, to seek, seen also in *question*, *query*, *inquest*, *request*, *inquire*, *require*, *conquer*, &c.] The act of seeking; search; pursuit; searchers collectively (*Shak.*); inquiry; examination.—v.t. To make search or inquiry.—v.t. To search or seek for.
Question, kwēr'ish-ən, n. [Fr. *question*; L. *quæstio*, an inquiry, an investigation. QUERERE.] An interrogation; something asked; an inquiry; a query; discussion; discussion; the subject or matter of investigation or discussion; the theme of inquiry (foreign to the question); subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty; doubt; controversy (true beyond question); judicial trial (*Shak.*); the question, examination by torture.—**Question!** an exclamation used to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion; also used to express doubt as to the correctness of what a speaker is saying.—**Repose the question,** assuming something without proof taking for granted what has to be proved.—**In question,** in debate; being at present dealt with (the point in question).—**To call in question,** to doubt; to challenge the truth or reality of.—**Out of question,** doubtless; undoubtedly.—**Out of the question,** not worthy of consideration; not to be thought of.—**Leading question,** Under LEADING.—**Previous question,** in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put, and for the purpose of averring, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, 'that the question be now put,' and the mover and seconder vote against it.—v.t. To ask a question or questions; to debate; to doubt; to have the confidence; to call in question; to challenge.—**Questionable,** kwēs'tyun-a-bl, a. Capable of being questioned or inquired of; liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable.—**Questionably,** kwēs'tyun-a-bl-ly, adv. In a questionable manner; doubtfully.—**Questionary,** kwēs'tyun-ē-ri, a. Inquiring; asking questions.—**Questioner,** kwēs'tyun-er, n. One that questions; an inquirer.—**Questionist,** kwēs'tyun-ist, n. A questioner; a candidate for honours or degrees at the English universities.
Quæstor, kwēs'tor, n. [L. *quæstor*. QUERERE.] The name of certain magistrates of ancient Rome whose chief office was the management of the public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. Also written *Quæstor*.—**Quæstorship,** kwēs'tor-ship, n. The office of quæstor.
Quæze, kē, n. [Fr., tall, from L. *cauda*, a tail. CUX.] The tail of a wig; a tail formed with a person's hair behind; a pigtail.
Quey, kwē, n. [Same as Icel. *kviga*, Sw. *quiga*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf.
Quib, kwib, n. [W. *quib*, a quick turn; a form of *quip*.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a quip.
Quibble, kwib'l, n. [A freq. of *quib*, *quip*.] A turn of language to evade the point in question; an evasion; a prevarication; a pun; a low conceit.—v.t. **Quibbled,** kwib'ld, v. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; to prevaricate; to pun.—**Quibbler,** kwib'l-er, n. One who quibbles; a punster.—**Quibblingly,** kwib'ling-ly, adv. Evasively.
Quick, kwik, a. [A. Sax. *cuic*, living, lively

= D. *kwik*, Icel. *kvik*, Dan. *qvik*, Sw. *kvik*, L. G. *quic*, Goth. *quius*; same root as L. *vivus*, living, Gr. *bios*, life, *βίος*, *βίω*, to live.] Alive; living (the quick and the dead); characterized by liveliness or sprightliness; nimble; brisk; speedy; rapid; swift; perceptive in a high degree (*quick sight*); sensitive; hasty; precipitate; irritable (*quick of temper*; *prompt* (*Shak.*)).—adv. In a quick manner; quickly.—n. A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges; with *the*, the living flesh; sensible part; hence, *Ag.* that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling (stung to the quick).—**Quicken,** kwik'n, v.t. To make alive; to revive or reanimate; to cheer or refresh; to make vigorous; to accelerate; to sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate.—v.t. To become alive; to become quicker; to be in the state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to begin to give signs of life in the womb.—**Quickener,** kwik'n-er, a. One who or that which quickens.—**Quickens,** kwik'ens, a. Same as *Couch-grass*. Couch-grass.—**Quick-hedge,** n. A fence or hedge of growing plants.—**Quicklime,** kwik'līm, n. [So called because of its active, burning properties.] Lime burned and not yet slaked with water.—**Quickly,** kwik'ly, adv. Speedily; rapidly; nimble; soon; without delay.—**Quick-match,** n. MATR.—**Quickness,** kwik'ness, n. State of being quick or alive; speed; celerity; activity; briskness; acuteness of perception; keenness; sharpness.—**Quicksand,** kwik'sand, n. A moribund sandbank in the sea, a lake, or river, dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it; *Ag.* something deceptive or treacherous.—**Quick-scented,** kwik'sent'ed, a. Having an acute perception of smell.—**Quickset,** kwik'set, n. A living plant set to grow particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.—a. Made of quickset.—v.t. To plant with living shrubs for a hedge.—**Quick-sighted,** a. Of quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.—**Quick-sightedness,** n. Sharpness of sight.—**Quick-silver,** kwik'sil-ver, n. [Living silver, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal liquid at all ordinary temperatures. See MERCURY.—**Quicksilver,** kwik'sil-ver, n. Overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tinifer.—**Quickstep,** n. A lively, spirited style of dancing.—**Quick-witted,** a. Having ready wit.
Quid, kwid, n. [A form of *quid*.] A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.
Quiddity, kwid'ī-ti, n. [Fr. *quiddité*, from L. *quidditas*, from L. *quid*, what.] An old philosophical term equivalent to essence, and comprehending both the substance and qualities; a trifling nicety; a quirk or quibble.
Quidda, kwid'ā, v.t. **Quiddled,** kwid'ld, v. [From L. *quid*, what. QUINERR.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments.—**Quiddie,** kwid'ī-er, n. One who quiddles or bustles himself about trifles.
Quidness, kwid'nus-ness, n. [L. *quid*, what now?] One curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all that goes on.
Quiescent, kwī-es'ent, a. [L. *quiescens*, *quiescens*, ppr. of *quiesco*, to keep quiet. QUIERE.] Being in a state of repose; still; not moving; quiet; not excited; tranquil; gram. silent; not sounded (in *quiescent letter*).—**Quiescence,** kwī-es'ens, kwī-es'ens, n. The state or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose.—**Quiescently,** kwī-es'ent-ly, adv. In a quiescent manner.
Quiet, kwī'et, a. [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, from *quiesco*, to keep quiet, from *quies*, *quies*, a rest. *Cop*, *quit*, *quies*, have the same origin.] Not in action or motion; still; in a state of rest; free from alarm or disturbance; left at rest; tranquil; peaceable; not turbulent; free from emotion; calm; patient; retired; secluded; free from fuss or bustle; not glaring or showy (*quiet colours*).—n. Rest; stillness; tranquillity; repose; freedom from emotion of the mind; calmness.—v.t. To make or cause to be quiet; to calm; to pacify; to allay; to tranquillize; to

Fate, far, fat, fall; mā, mot, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a. Sc. abate—the Fr. a.

bring to a state of rest. — *v.t.* To become quiet or still; to abate. — *Quiescent*, kwí'ta, *v.t.* and *n.* To quiet; to pacify; to become quiet. — *Quiescenter*, kwí'te-er, *a.* One who or that which quiets. — *Quiescence*, kwí'te-nas, *n.* The absorption of the feelings or faculties in religious contemplation; the practice of a class of mystics who resigned themselves to mental inactivity in order to bring the soul into direct union with the Godhead. — *Quiescent*, kwí'te-nt, *a.* One who believes in or practices quietism; especially applied to one of a sect of mystics originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. — *Quiescentia*, kwí'te-nt-á, *n.* Pertaining to a quietist or to quietism. — *Quietly*, kwí'te-ly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; peacefully; calmly; patiently; in a manner to attract little or no observation. — *Quiescence*, kwí'te-nas, *n.* The state of being quiet; tranquillity; calmness. — *Quiescent*, kwí'te-nt, *a.* [*L. quiescens*] Rest; quiet; tranquillity. — *Quiescent*, kwí'te-nt, *a.* [*L. quiescens*] Quiet. — *Quiescent* or *quiescent* is a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged. A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quitance.

Quill, kwí'l, *n.* [*O.E. gewil*, a cane or reed; from Fr. *quille*, a pin, a skittle, from G. *kiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin, O.G. *kiel*, a stalk.] One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, cranes, &c., used for pens, &c.; one of these made into an instrument of writing; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind a piece of the wool; a piece of quill attached to the fold of a plated ruff or ruffle, about the size and shape of a goose-quill. — *v.t.* To plait with small ridges like quills. — *Quill-driver*, *a.* A contemptuous term for one who works with a quill or pen; a clerk. — *Quilled*, kwí'ld, *a.* Furnished with quills. — *Quilling*, kwí'ld-ing, *n.* A narrow bordering on a garment resembling a row of quills.

Quillet, kwí'let, *n.* [*L. quilletus*, what you please.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

Quilt, kwí't, *n.* [*O.Fr. cuilte, coultre, coultre*, from L. *culetria, culicita*, a mattress, a pillow, a quilt. This word by corruption or confusion gave the counter of counterpane.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between; any thick or warm coverlet. — *v.t.* To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with some soft substance between; to stuff in the manner of a quilt. — *Quilted*, kwí't-ed, *pp.* and *pt.* Stitched in the manner of a quilt. — *Quilter*, kwí't-er, *n.* One who quilts. — *Quilting*, kwí't-ing, *n.* The act or operation of forming a quilt; the material used for making quilts; quilted work.

Quinary, kwí'ná-ri, *n.* [*L. quinarivus*, from *quinis*, five each, from *quingus*, five.] Consisting of five or of a multiple of five; arranged by fives. — *Quinary*, kwí'ná-ri, *adv.* Applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets.

Quince, kwí-ne, *n.* [*From Fr. coingness*, a kind of quince, from L. *cydonium, cydonium*, Gr. *kydonion* (*melon*), a quince, lit. Cydonian fruit, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete.] A fruit and the tree that bears it, now widely cultivated, the fruit being golden yellow and much used in making preserves. — *Quince-wine*, *a.* A beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince.

Quincunx, kwín'kún-gs, *n.* [*L.* from *quingus*, five, and *uncia*, ounce. — A five-ounce weight being marked with five spots.] An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle; an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. — *Quincunx-ical*, kwín'kún-shál, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx. — *Quincunxially*, kwín'kún-shál-ly, *adv.* In a quincunxial manner.

Quincunxian, kwín'kún-shál-yan, *n.* [*L. quingus*, five, Gr. *dakta*, ten, and *gonia*, angle.] Geom. a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

Quindocimviri, kwín-dé-sém've-ri, *n. pl.* **Quindocimviri**, kwín-dé-sém've-ri, *n. pl.*

from *quingus*, five, decem, ten, and vir, man.) Rom. antiq. one of a body of fifteen magistrates who had charge of the Sibylline books. — **Quindocimviri**, kwín-dé-sém've-ri, *n. pl.* The body or office of the Quindocimviri.

Quinina, kwín'á, *n.* [*Peruvian-Indian quinina*, quina bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the cinchona genus, extensively used in medicine as a febrifuge and tonic. — **Quininium**, kwín'á-ním, *n.* Cincinonin. — **Quinins**, kwín'á-nín, *n.* Older names for *Quinina*. — **Quinins**, kwín'á-nín, *n.* Belonging to quinins; applied to a certain acid. — **Quinins**, kwín'á-nín, *n.* An alkaloid possessing febrifugal properties. — **Quinidine**, kwín'á-dín, *n.* A substance in some cinchona barks, with acids forming salts having febrifugal properties.

Quinua, kwí'ná, *n.* A South American cultivated plant the seeds of which are largely used as food.

Quinquagesima, kwín-kwá-jes'á-má, *n.* [*L.* Fiftieth. — *Quinquagesima Sunday*, called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.]

Quinquangular, kwín-kwáng-gú-lér, *a.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquangular, kwín-kwáng-gú-lér, *a.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of five articles, points, or statements.

Quinquangular, kwín-kwáng-gú-lér, *a.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *caputis*, a little chest.] Bot. having five capules. — **Quinquocostate**, kwín-kwé-kos'tá, *n.* [*L. costa*, a rib.] Bot. five-ribbed. — **Quinquodentate**, kwín-kwé-dén'tá, *n.* [*L. dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, dentis, a tooth.] Zool. or bot. having five teeth or indentations. — **Quinquodentate**, kwín-kwé-dén'tá, *n.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *dentis*, a tooth.] Bot. opening into five parts. — **Quinqued**, kwín-kwé-d, *pp.* and *pt.* [*L. Ando*, *And*, to split.] Bot. five-cleft; as a leaf. — **Quinquedentate**, kwín-kwé-dén'tá, *n.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves. — **Quinquelobate**, **Quinquelobed**, kwín-kwé-lób-át, kwín-kwé-lób-ed, *a.* [*L. lobus*, lobe.] Bot. five-lobed. — **Quinquelocular**, kwín-kwé-lók'ú-lér, *a.* [*L. loculus*, a cell.] Bot. five-celled.

Quinquennial, kwín-kwén'ál, *a.* [*L. quinquennium*, a period of five years. — *Quinquennial*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years. — **Quinquennial**, kwín-kwén'ál, *n.* [*L.* The space of five years. Also **Quinquennial**, kwín-kwén'ál, *n.* [*Tenn.*]

Quinquessartite, kwín-kwé-pár'tít, *n.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *partitus*, divided.] Consisting of five parts; bot. divided into five parts almost to the base.

Quinqueresma, kwín-kwé-res-má, *n.* [*L. quinqueresma*, from *quingus*, five, and *rema*, oar.] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

Quinquivalent, **Quinquivalent**, kwín-kwé-vá-lent, kwín-kwé-vá-lent, *a.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *valens*, valentis, ppr. of *valere*, to be worth.] Chem. capable of being combined with or exchanged for five atoms of hydrogen.

Quinquivalvar, kwín-kwé-val'vá-lér, *a.* [*L. quingus*, five, and *valva*, valve.] Bot. having five valves, as a pericarp.

Quinquina, kwín-kwí'ná, *n.* [*Sp. quina quina*, from Indian *quina*, bark.] Peruvian bark.

Quinzy, kwín'zí, *n.* [*From Fr. equinancie, equinancie*, from L. *equinancie*, Gr. *lyranche*, a kind of sore throat, from *lyra*, a dog, and *anchos*, to throttle. 'dog' having a pejorative effect. *Cynic.*] Med. an inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

Quint, kwínt, *n.* [*L. quintus*, fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quintain, kwín'táin, *n.* [*Fr. quintaine*, L.L. *quintana*, a quintain, from L. *quintana*, a street or broad way in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth), hence a public place, and the exercise practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at, often an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot, with

a sand-bag attached to one end, on the other a broad board, it being a trial of skill to tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter.

Quintal, kwíntál, *n.* [*Fr. quintal*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, Ar. *híntár*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs.

Quintan, kwín'tán, *a.* [*L. quinquagesima*, from *quingus*, fifth, from *quingus*, five.] Occurring or recurring every fifth day. — An intermittent fever; the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

Quintessence, kwín-tés-ens, *n.* [*L. quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] According to old notions the fifth or highest essence or most ethereal element of natural bodies; hence, an extract from natural bodies, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; the best and purest part of a thing. — **Quintessential**, kwín-tés-ens-shál, *a.* Consisting of the quintessence.

Quintette, kwíntet, kwín'tet, *n.* [*Fr. quintette*, from L. *quintus*, from *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] Music, a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts.

Quintillion, kwín-tílyon, *n.* [*L. quintus*, fifth, and *trium* of *trillion*.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power.

Quintuple, kwín'tú-pl, *a.* [*L. quinquiplex*, fivefold — *quingus*, fifth, and *trium*, three, or *plures*, Doublin.] Fivefold; arranged in five or in five; music, containing five notes of equal value in a bar. — *v.t.* — **Quintupled**, **Quintupling**, *pp.* and *pt.* To make fivefold.

Quinquagesima, kwín-kwá-jes'á-má, *n.* [*Fr.* from *quingus*, fifteen, from *L. quingodectim*, fifteen.] The fifteenth day after a feast-day if the day of the feast be included; a stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip, kwíp, *n.* [*From W. chwip*, a quick flirt or turn; *chwip*, to move briskly, to whip (to whip round a corner).] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a jibe. — *v.t.* — **Quipped**, **Quipping**, *pp.* and *pt.* To utter quips on; to sneer at. — *v.t.* To use quips; to jibe.

Quire, kwír, *n.* [*A different spelling of choir.* Chorus.] A body of singers; a chorus; the choir of a church. — *v.t.* To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously. (*Shak.*) — **Quirister**, kwír-í-ster, *n.* A chorister.

Quira, kwír, *n.* [*O.Fr. quayer*; *Fr. cahier*, from L.L. *quaternum*, a book of four leaves, from L. *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size, and generally folded once.

Quirk, kwérk, *n.* [*Prov. E. quirk*, to turn sharply; comp. W. *chwirid*, a sudden start, craft, deceit.] A shift; a quibble; an evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a quip; a jest; an acute channel or recess; also, the hollow under the abacus. — **Quirked**, kwérk-ed, *pp.* and *pt.* Having a quirk or quirks. — **Quirky**, kwérk-í, kwérk-í, *a.* Consisting of quirks; full of quirks; shifty; quibbling.

Quish, kwísh, *n.* A crush.

Quit, kwít, *a.* [*From O.Fr. quite*, Mod. Fr. *quitta*, discharged, freed, quit, from L. *quitta*, quiet. *Quit* is thus the same word, as is also *quitta*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; absolved; free; clear (with of before an object). It is often used in the form *quits*, as a kind of noun, to be *quits* with one, being to be on even terms, to have got even, with him, hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* equivalent to, *we are even*. — *v.t.* — **Quitted**, **quitting**, *pp.* and *pt.* [*Fr. quitter*, *Fr. quitter*, to leave, to abandon.] To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy; to repay; to set free, absolve, acquit; to relieve; to rid; to discharge from; to meet expectations entertained of; to acquit; used refl. (*to quit one's self* like a man); to depart from; to leave; to resign; to give up; to abandon. — *To quit scores*, to pay expenses. — *To quit scores*, to make even. — **Quit-rent**, *n.* A small rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge of other services. — **Quittable**, kwít-á-bl, *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated. — **Quittance**, kwít-áns, *n.* Dis-

ch. chain; ch. So. look; g. got; j. job; k. Fr. too; ng. sing; vs. then; th. thin; w. wit; wh. whig; sh. sure.

charge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance; recompense; repayment.—**Quitter**, kwit'er, n. One who quits; an ulcer between the hair and hoof of a horse's foot (for old quitters, a discharge of matter).—**Quitter-bone**, n. A hard round swelling on a horse's coronet.

Quitch, kwitch-grass, kwich. [A form of quitch-grass—named from its vitality and vigorous growth.] A species of worthless grass; couch-grass.

Quite, kwit, adv. [Old form of quit, that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance. *Quir*.] Completely; wholly; outright; totally; altogether; to a great extent or degree; very (quite warm).

Quitter-bone. Under *Quir*.

Quiver, kwiv'er, vt. [Name as *l.* quiverson, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver*, and with old *quiver*, active, nimble. A. Sax. *cuifer*, perhaps also with *quick*.] To shake or tremble; to quake; to shiver; to show a slight tremulous motion; to be agitated.—n. The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shiver.—**Quiveringly**, kwiv'er-ing-li, adv. In a quivering manner; with quivering.

Quiver, kwiv'er, n. [O. Fr. *quiver*, *cuivere*, from O. H. G. *kuohar*, *kuohar*, G. *kuohar*, a quiver; cog. Dan. *hoger*, D. *hoker*, A. Sax. *coor*—a case, a quiver.] A case or sheath for arrows.—**Quivered**, kwiv'er'd, a. Furnished with a quiver; sheathed in a quiver.

Qui vive, ké vé, n. [Fr. *lit.* who lives!] The challenge of the French courtesies; equivalent to the English, 'Who goes there?' Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, is to be on the alert.

Quixotic, kwik-sot'ik, a. [From Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance, who is painted as a half-crazy reformer and champion, and is a caricature of the ancient knights of chivalry.] Romantic to extravagance; aiming at visionary ends; ideal; high-flown.—**Quixotically**, kwik-sot'ik-li, adv. In a quixotic or absurdly romantic manner.—**Quixotism**, kwik-sot'izm, kwik-sot'ri, n. Romantic and absurd notions.

Quis, kwis, n. [Said to have been originated simply to puzzle people, by Daly, the

manager of a Dublin play-house, who had the letters q u i put on all the walls of Dublin.] Something designed to puzzle; a hoax; a jest; one who quizes; one liable to be quized; an odd fellow.—v. t. *quizee*, *quizing*. To puzzle; to bait; to make sport of by means of obscure questions; to look at through an eye-glass; to look at inquisitively.—**Quizzer**, kwiz'er, n. One who quizes.—**Quizee**, kwiz'e, a. Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizing.—**Quizing-glass**, n. A small eye-glass.

Quod, kwod, n. [A form of quod, a contr. of quadrangle.] A jail. [Blang.]

Quodlibet, kwod'li-bet, n. [L. *quod libet* please.] A nice point; a subtlety.—**Quodlibetic**, **Quodlibetical**, kwod'li-bet'ik, kwod'li-bet'ik-li, a. Pertaining to quodlibets; discussed or debated for curiosity or entertainment.—**Quodlibetically**, kwod'li-bet'ik-li, adv. In a quodlibetical manner.

Quoit, kwit, Coiv.

Quoit, kwit, n. [A slightly different spelling of *quoit*, Fr. coin, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin. *Coiv*.] An external solid angle; the external angle of a building; a wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material; printing, a wedge to wedge the types up within a chase; *quoit*, a wedge to raise a cannon to the desired elevation.

Quoit, kwit, n. [Origin doubtful; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *coit*, *quoit*, to throw; also O. D. *koet*, a die.] A flatish ring of iron, 8 or 9 inches in diameter and of some weight, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, to be thrown at a fixed mark on the under side and play; pl. the game played with such rings.—v. t. and i. To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

Quondam, kwon'dam, a. [L. formerly.] Having been formerly; former (one's quondam friend).

Quorum, kworum, n. [Lit. 'of whom,' being the genit. pl. of *l. quod*, who—from the phraseology of commissions, &c., written in Latin, certain persons being therein named generally, 'of whom' certain were specially designated as in all cases necessary and therefore constituted a quorum.]

A collective term for those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench; such a number of the members of any body (a board of directors for instance) as is competent to transact business.

Quote, kwot, n. [From *l. quotus*, which number in the series? *Quora*.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each or which each of a number has to contribute.

Quote, kwot, vt. *quoted*, *quoting*. [O. Fr. *quator*, Fr. *coier*, from *l. l. quaters*, to give chapter and verse for, from *l. quotus*, which number in the series? from *quot*, how many?] To adduce from some author or speaker; to adduce by way of authority or illustration; to cite or cite the words of (to quote a passage, an author &c; som. to quote a passage, an article.—**Quoted**, kwot'ed, a. One that quotes.—**Quotable**, kwot'ab-ol, a. Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.—**Quotability**, kwot'ab-ol'i-ti, n. Fitness for being quoted.—**Quotation**, kwot'ab-shon, n. The act of quoting; the passage quoted or cited; com. the current price of commodities or stocks published in price-current, &c.

Quoth, kwoth, vt. [A. Sax. *queth*, pret. of *quetan*, to speak; to say (whence, with prefix *be*, the verb *bespeak*).—*lecl. kwetha* (pret. *kweth*), O. H. G. *quethan*, Goth. *quithan*, to speak.] Said; spoke; used generally in the first and third persons preterit tense, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative.—**Quotha**, kwoth'a, interj. [For *quoth I or quoth he*.] Foreword! indeed.

Quotidian, kwot'id-i-an, a. [*l. quotidianus*, from *quodidie*, daily—*quod*, how many? every, and *die*, a day.] Daily; occurring or returning daily.—n. Anything that returns every day; a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quotient, kwot'ish-ent, n. [Fr. from *l. quoties*, how often? *Quora*.] With the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

Quotum, kwot'um, n. [Neut. of *l. quotus*, how much?] A quota; a share.

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet.—*The three Rs*, a humorous and familiar designation for *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic*.

Rabbit, rah't, vt. [From Fr. *raboter*, to plane—prefix *re*, again, and *abouter*—E. about.] To cut the edge of (as of a board) in a sloping manner, so that it may join by lapping with another piece cut in a similar manner; also, to cut a rectangular groove along the edge of to receive a corresponding projection.—n. The cut or groove so made. Sometimes written *Rabart*.—**Rabbit-joint**, n. A joint formed by rabbetting.—**Rabbit-plane**, n. A plane for ploughing a groove along the edge of a board.

Rabbi, rah'bi, n. pl. *Rabbis*, *Rabbies*, *rah'bis*. [Heb. *rabbi*, my master, from *rab*, master.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law.—**Rabbis**, rah'bin, n. [A French form.] Same as *Rabbi*.—**Rabbinate**, **Rabbinical**, rah-bin'ik, rah-bin'ik-la, a. Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language; pertaining to the later and non-canonical Hebrew writings.—**Rabbinic**, rah-bin'ik, n. The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.—**Rabbinism**, rah-bin'izm, n. A rabbinic expression or phraseology.—**Rabbinist**, **Rabbinite**, rah-bin'it, rah-bin'it, n. Amongst the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

Rabbit, rah't, n. [O. E. *robbet*, akin to O. D. *robb*, *robbeken*, a rabbit; confections doubtful.] A well-known rodent mammal which feeds on grass or other herbage, and

burrows in the earth.—*Watah rabbit*, cheese toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread which have been toasted and buttered; popularly but erroneously supposed to be a corruption of *Watah rabbit*.—**Rabbit-fish**, n. The fish also called *chimarra*. *Chimarra*.—**Rabbit-hutch**, n. A box for keeping tame rabbits in.—**Rabbit-warren**, n. A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

Rabbi, rah'bi, n. [Comp. D. *rabbelem*, to rabbie; G. *rabbin*, *robbis*, to chatter; perhaps imitative of noise.] A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob with the lower class of people; the drags of the people.—v. t. *rabbied*, *rabbiting*. To assault in a disorderly crowd; to mob.

Rabdoid, **Rabdomancy**, rah-doid'al, rah-doid-ma-si, n. Same as *Rabdoidal*, *Rabdomaney*.

Rabid, rah'id, a. [*l. rabidus*, from *rabies*, madness, from *rado*, to rave. *Raez*.] Furious; raging; mad; affected with the distemper called *rabies*; excessively or foolishly enthusiastic; rapturous; intolerant (a *rabid* Tory, a *rabid* teetotaler).—**Rabidity**, rah'id-i-ti, n. The state of being rabid.—**Rabidly**, rah'id-li, adv. In a rabid manner; furiously.—**Rabidness**, rah'id-ness, n. The state of being rabid.—**Rabies**, rah'it-ee, n. [*l.*] A disease affecting certain animals, especially those of the dog tribe, from which hydrophobia is communicated.

Race, ra'is, n. A SYRIAC word signifying worthless, dissolute, empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. [N. F.] **Racabout**, rak'iz-hot, n. [Fr. *racabout*, from Ar. *raqout*.] A starch or meal pre-

pared from the edible acorn of the *Bary oak*.

Racoon, ra-koon, n. [Corruption of the American Indian name, *arrakutane*, *arrakute*, formerly in use.] An American plantigrade carnivor mammal about the size of a small fox, whose skin is valuable as a fur.

Race, ra'is, n. [Fr. *raee*, It. *razee*, *raee*, lineage, family; from O. H. G. *raies*, a line; same root as *write* (comp. Fr. *ligne*, E. *line*, lineage as well as a line).] A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; a family, tribe, people, or nation believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a breed or stock; a perpetuated variety of animals or plants.—**Racial**, rah'shal, a. Pertaining to race or lineage; pertaining to the races of mankind.

Race, ra'is, n. [O. Fr. *raiz*, from *l. radix*, *radix*, a root.] A root, as a race of ginger (*Shak*); *race-ginger*, ginger in the root.

Race, ra'is, n. [A. Sax. *raes*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream; same as *lecl. ra*, a race.] A rapid course; career in life; a contest of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, &c., in competition; pl. horse-races (to go to the races, to see a race); a strong or rapid current; Doncaster races; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; a canal or water-course to and from a mill or water-wheel.—v. t. *raaced*, *raacing*. To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.—v. i. To cause to run; to cause to contend in running; to drive quickly in a trial of speed.—**Race-course**, n. The ground or path on which

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hār; pine, pin: nōte, not, mōve; tabe, tub, bull; oil, pound; t, s. abate—the Fr. u.

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raec, especially horse-raec, are run.—
raec-groen, a. Ground appropriated to
raec.—Raec-hors, a. A horse bred or
kept for racing; a horse that runs in com-
petition.—Raec, ra'ec, a. One who races;
a race-horse.

Raceme, ra'cem, n. [L. racemus, a cluster
of grapes.] Bot. a species of inflorescence
in which a number of flowers with short
and equal pedicels stand on a common
slender axis, as in the currant.—Raecmed,
ra'cmed, a. Having a raceme.—Raec-
midson, ra'c-mid-son, a. Bearing
racemes.—Raecmoss, Raecmoss, ra'c-moss,
ra'c-moss, a. L. racemosa. Raecmoss, ra'c-moss,
ra'c-moss, a. Bot. a small raceme;—Raec-
mosses, ra'c-mosses, a. Bot. bearing racemes.

Rachis, ra'kis, n. [Gr. rachis, the spine.]
The vertebral column of mammal and
birds; something similar to this, as the
shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond
in ferns, the common stalk bearing the
alternate spatules in some grasses.—Ra-
chidias, ra-ki'di-as, a. Pertaining to a
rachis; spinal; vertebral.—Ra-chidie, ra-
ki'di-e, a. Pertaining to rachitis; rickets.—
Ra-chidie, ra-ki'di-e, a. [Gr. rachis, and tery-
tis, signifying inflammation.] Properly
inflammation of the spine, but also ap-
plied to rickets; a disease of plants which
produces abortion of the fruit.

Racial, Under Race (family).
Racily, Raciness, Under Rac.

Rack, rak, v.t. [Closely allied to raec, Ra.
raz, to reach; D. raeken, Dan. raekis, to
stretch; G. raeken, raeken, to stretch, to
torture, rack-bank, a rack, see also noun.]
To stretch unduly; to strain vehemently
(as in 'to rack one's brains', to strain or
exercise his thoughts to the utmost); to
twist; to wrest; to distort; to put a false
meaning on; to punish on the rack; to
torment; to torture; to affect with ex-
treme pain or anguish; to harass by ex-
ercising excessive reats; to heighten; to ex-
aggerate (*She's*); to place on or in a rack
or frame (to rack horses);—a. [Comp. D.
rak, *schakelrak*, a cupboard for dishes;
G. rack, a rail, rack, a breast, a frame, a
rack for supporting things.] An appliance
for straining or stretching; an instrument
for the judicial torture of criminals and
suspected persons, consisting of a frame-
work on which the victim's limbs were
strained by cords and levers; hence, tortur-
ing; extreme pain; anguish; an open
wooden framework above a manger con-
taining hay, grass, straw, &c., as fodder
for horses and cattle, a framework on or
in which articles are arranged and de-
posited; much used in composition (a
bottle-rack, a hat-rack, a letter-rack, &c.);
mace, a straight or very slightly curved
bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted
to work into the teeth of a wheel or
pinion.—Raeker, rak'er, a. One who racks.
—Raek-bar, Raek-pia, Raek-stiek, a. A
wooden lever used in racking or tighten-
ing ropes.—Raek-reuk, a. A rent raised to
the uttermost, or greater than any ten-
ant can be reasonably expected to pay.—
s.t. To subject to the payment of rack-
rent.—Raek-reuter, a. One who rack-
rents his tenants.

Rack, rak, n. [A. Sax. *Aracca*, O.E. and Sc.
erap, the neck.] The neck of a carcass of
veal or mutton.

Rack, rak, n. [Icel. *rek*, *sky-rak*, drift, cloud
motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying bro-
ken clouds; any portion of floating va-
pour in the sky.—s.t. To fly, as vapour or
broken clouds.

Rack, rak, s.t. [From Fr. *raque*, mud,
dregs.] To draw off from the lees; to draw
off, as pure liquor from its sediments (to
rack cider or wine).

Rack, rak, n. [Form of wreck.] Wreck;
ruin; destruction; in the phrase to go
rack and ruin.

Rack, rak, n. Same as *Arack*.
Raek, rak'et, a. [Probably onomatopoe-
tic; comp. Gael. *raecid*, noise.] A con-
fused, clattering noise; noisy talk; clam-
our; din.—s.t. To make a racket; to frolic;
to move about in comes of tumultuous

pleasure.—Raeketer, rak'et-er, n. A person
given to racketing.—Raeking, rak'et-ing, a.
Making a racket or tumultuous noise.
Raeket, rak'et, a. [Fr. *raquette*, a racket;
O. Fr. *raquet*, *raquet*, the palm of the
hand, from L. L. *racha*, the wrist, from an
Arabic word.] The battlers with which
players of tennis or rackets strike the ball;
pr. a modern variety of the old game of
jeu-de-main.—s.t. To strike with a racket;
to toss.—Raeket-court, Raeket-ground, a.
An area or court in which the game of
rackets is played; a tennis-court.

Racoon, ra'coon, a. Raccoon.
Raquet, rak'et, a. Racket.

Racy, ra'ci, a. [Probably from raec, line-
age, lit. partaking strongly of its race;
but comp. O.H.G. *raer*, *raey*, *raer* wic,
wazy wine; Swiss *raes*, sharp, astringent.]
Strong and flavoured (raey wine); having
a strong distinctive character of thought
or language; spirited; piquant;
(a raey style, a raey anecdote).—Raecily,
ra'ci-li, adv. In a raey manner.—Raecious,
ra'ci-ous, a. The quality of being raey;
peculiar and piquant flavour.

Rad, rad, a. A contraction for Radical
(reformer). [Colloq.]
Radde, rad'i, v.t.—raddeled, raddeled. [Per-
haps a corruption from *Archie* or *radde*.]
To interweave; to twist or wind together.
—a. A hose formed by interweaving the
shoots and branches of trees or shrubs;
weaving, a wooden bar with a row of up-
right pegs, employed to keep the warp
threads in trim.

Raddle, rad'l, a. [Replet.] A red pigment,
chiefly used for marking sheep; reddie or
ruddie.—s.t.—raddeled, raddeled. To paint,
as with ruddle.

Raddean, ra'de, a. [Fr. from L. *radis*, a raft.]
A number of beams bound together so as
to form a float; a sort of raft for trans-
porting goods or men.

Radial, ra'di-al, a. [From L. *radius*, a ray,
a spoke. Radius, Ray.] Having the char-
acter of a radius; grouped or appearing
like radii or rays; shooting out as from a
centre; pertaining to the radius, one of
the bones of the human forearm (the
radial artery or nerve).—Radially, ra'di-
al-li, adv. In a radial manner; in the
manner of radii.—Radiance, Ra'laney,
ra'di-ans, ra'di-an-s, a. [From *radicans*.]
Brightness shooting in rays or beams;
hence in general, brilliant rays or beams;
lustre; vivid brightness; brilliance; splen-
dour.—Radiant, ra'di-ant, a. [L. *radians*,
radians, pp. of *radie*, to beam or shoot
rays, from *radius*, a ray.] Radiating;
giving out rays; darting, shooting, or
emitting rays of light or heat; shining;
beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid
light or splendour.—Radially, ra'di-al,
adv. In the form of light or radiant heat.

Radial heat, heat proceeding directly
from a heated body, after the manner of
light, and conveyed without the interven-
tion of any sensible medium.—a. Optical,
the luminous point or object from which
light radiates; astron. the point in the
heavens from which a star-shower seems
to proceed; geom. a straight line proceed-
ing from a given point, about which it is
conceived to revolve.—Radiantly, ra'di-
ant-li, adv. In a radiant manner.—Ra-
diate, ra'di-ate, v.t. [Lit. rayed animals,
from L. *radius*, a ray.] Cuvier's lowest
division of the animal kingdom, including
those animals whose parts are arranged
radially; now divided into the Protozoa,
Coelenterata, and Annuloida or Echinocoe-
la.—Radiate, ra'di-ate, s.t.—radiated, radiat-
ing. [L. *radio*, *radiatum*.] To issue and pro-
ceed in rays or straight lines from a point
or surface, as heat or light; to beam forth;
to emit rays; to be radiant; to proceed as
in direct lines from a point or surface (a
body radiates heat); to enlighten (to il-
luminat);—a. Having rays; having lines
proceeding as from a centre; like radii;
cool, belonging to the division. Radiate;
bot. having a ray distinct from the disc.—
Radially, ra'di-al-li, adv. In a radiate
manner.—Radiality, ra'di-al-ite, n. [L.
radialis, *radiationis*.] The act of radiating
or state of being radiated; the divergence

or shooting forth of anything from a point
or surface, like the diverging rays of light;
(the radiation of heat, of sound, &c.).—
Solar radiation, the heat which the earth
receives from the sun.—Terrestrial radi-
ation, the heat which escapes from the
earth into the regions of space.—Radi-
ative, ra'di-ativ, a. Having a tendency to
radiate.—Radialiter, ra'di-al-iter, a. That
which radiates; that part of a heating
apparatus the use of which is to radiate
heat.

Radical, ra'di-ka-l, a. [Fr. *radical*, L. *radic-
alis*, from *radix*, *radicia*, a root (whence
radice, *radicans*); from root *rad*, seen in
E. wort; also in L. *radice*, a ray, *rumex*, a
branch.] Pertaining to the root or origin;
original; reaching to the principles; fun-
damental; thorough-going; extreme (a
radical error, a radical cure or reform);
ir-deranted by nature; innate; native;
rad, belonging to or proceeding directly
from a root; primitively; original; unde-
rived (the radical signification of a word);
bot. proceeding immediately from the root
or from a stem and close to the root (a
radical leaf or peduncle).—Radical quan-
tities, &c. quantities whose roots may be
accurately expressed in numbers.—Radical
sign, the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ (a modified form of
the letter ρ) placed before any quantity,
denoting that its root is to be extracted,
the particular root being denoted by the
number (as $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ for the square root) written
over the sign.—a. *Philo.* a primitive word;
a root or simple undervived unaccompanied
word; a letter that belongs to the root;
politica, an advanced liberal, or one who
desires radical reforms; *chem.* a compound
of two or more elements, which has itself
an elementary nature, and performs ele-
mental functions in other reactions.—Rad-
icalism, in this sense also written *radicalis*.—Rad-
icalism, ra'di-ka-l-izm, n. The doctrine or
principle of the radical or advanced libe-
ral.—Radicality, ra'di-ka-l'i-ty, n. The state
or quality of being radical.—Radically,
ra'di-ka-l-i, adv. In a radical manner; in
root or origin; fundamentally.—Radical-
ness, ra'di-ka-l-ness, n. The state of being
radical or fundamental.—Radicalian, ra-
di-ka-li-an, a. *Philo.* pertaining to roots,
or to the theory that roots are the basis
of language.—Radicate, ra'di-ka-ted,
v.t.—radicated, radicated. [L. *radice*,
radice.] To cause to take root; to plant
deeply.—Radicate, radicated, ra'di-ka-ted,
p. and a. Deeply rooted; bot. rooted,
or having taken root.—Radication, ra-
di-ka-shun, n. The process of taking root
deeply; bot. the disposition or character
of the root of a plant.—Radiform, ra-
di-fo-rm, a. Bot. being of the nature
of a root.—Radicle, ra'di-kl, n. [L. *radic-
ulus*, dim. of *radix*, a root.] Bot. the part
of the embryo or seed of a plant which,
upon vegetating, becomes the root; the
fibrous parts of a root; *chem.* name of a
RADICAL.—Radiceous, ra'di-ke-us, a. Bot.
having a large root.—Radicular, ra-dik-
u-lar, a. Bot. pertaining to the radicle.

Radial, ra'di-al, a. [L. *radius*, a
ray, and *grapa*.] A picture produced by
the x-rays.—Radialian, ra'di-o-la-ri-an,
a. [L. *radialis*, dim. of *radius*, a ray.] A
protocoel animal with radiating pseudo-
podia.—Radiometer, ra-di-om-eter, a. An
instrument for measuring radiant energy.
Radish, rad-ish, a. [Fr. *radis*, from L.
radix, a root. RADICAL.] The name of
cruciferous plants with lyre-shaped leaves,
the young roots of which are eaten.—
Hors-radish. Under Horseradish.

Radish, ra'di-sh, a. [L. *radius*, a
ray, and *grapa*.] A picture produced by
the x-rays.—Radialian, ra'di-o-la-ri-an,
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podia.—Radiometer, ra-di-om-eter, a. An
instrument for measuring radiant energy.
Radish, rad-ish, a. [Fr. *radis*, from L.
radix, a root. RADICAL.] The name of
cruciferous plants with lyre-shaped leaves,
the young roots of which are eaten.—
Hors-radish. Under Horseradish.

Radish, ra'di-sh, a. [L. *radius*, a
ray, and *grapa*.] A picture produced by
the x-rays.—Radialian, ra'di-o-la-ri-an,
a. [L. *radialis*, dim. of *radius*, a ray.] A
protocoel animal with radiating pseudo-
podia.—Radiometer, ra-di-om-eter, a. An
instrument for measuring radiant energy.
Radish, rad-ish, a. [Fr. *radis*, from L.
radix, a root. RADICAL.] The name of
cruciferous plants with lyre-shaped leaves,
the young roots of which are eaten.—
Hors-radish. Under Horseradish.

or circumference of a compound flower, having a character distinct from the central disc.—*Radius sector*, pl. *radii sectores* (rek-tō'sēs). *Astron.* An imaginary straight line joining the centre of a planet or satellite to the sun or primary; *geom.* a straight line connecting any point with a fixed point round which it revolves.—*Radius bars*, *radius*, *ra*, the guide-bars of the parallel motion of a steam-engine.
Radix, rā'diks, n. (L., a root.) A root of a plant, of a word; *math.* any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system, as 10 in decimals.
Radialform, ra-dō'll-form, n. [L. *radula*, a scraper (from *rado*, to scrape), and *forma*, shape.] *Rasp-shaped*; specifically, said of the teeth of certain fishes.
Raff, raf, n. [O.E. *raf*, to sweep; Fr. *raffer*, from G. *rafin*, to sweep, to snatch; akin *rafle*.] Sweepings; refuse; a person of worthless character; the scum of society; the rabble; used chiefly in the reduplicated form *raf-raf*.—*Raffish*, raf'ish, a. Villainous; scampish; worthless.
Raffle, raf, n. [Fr. *raffé*, O.Fr. *raffé*, a kind of game at dice, from G. *raffen*, *raffeln*, to sweep or snatch. *Raff*.] A lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, on the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise.—*v.t.*—*raffed*, *raffing*. To try the chance of a raffle; to engage in a raffle.—*v.t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.
Rafflesia, raf-lé'si-a, n. [After Sir Stamford Raffles, the discoverer of the first known species.] A genus of parasitical plants, natives of Sumatra and Java, one of which is remarkable for its gigantic flower, about 3 feet in diameter.
Raft, raft, n. [Properly a float made of beams or rafters; Icel. *rafr* (pron. *rafr*).] Dan. *raft*, a rafter. *RAFTER*. A float of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened together, for the conveyance of transporting them by water; a floating structure used in shipwrecks, often formed of barrels, planks, spars, &c.—*v.t.* To transport on a raft. *RAFTSMAN*, raftsmān, n. A man who manages a raft.
Rafter, rāfter, n. [A. Sax. *rafter*—Icel. *rafr* (pron. *rafr*).] Dan. *raft*, a rafter, a beam.] One of the sloping timbers of a roof, which support the outer covering.—*v.t.* To furnish with rafters.
Rag, rag, v.t.—*ragged* (ragd), *ragging*. [Origin doubtful.] To torment, tease, or subject to annoyance, often petty or ludicrous.
Rag, rag, n. [Originally a tuft of rough hair; comp. Sw. and Dan. dial. *ragg*, rough hair; Icel. *ragg*, shaginess, a tuft allied to *rag*.] Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn; a fragment of dress; a shred; a tatter; pl. tattered garments or mean dress; a term for rock deposits consisting of hard irregular masses (coral-*rag*, Kentish-*rag*, &c.); *rag-stone*.—*Ragman*, rag-mān, n. [*Rag-mōn* was the name of a demon in some old mystery-plays, perhaps from *rag*, and old *mof*, *muf*, a long sleeve, or from *rag*, and *D. mof*, *musty*.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.—*Rag-bolt*, n. An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.—*Rag-carpet*, n. A carpet with a cotton or hempen warp and a web of strips of rags or cloth.—*Ragged*, rag'ed, a. Rent or worn in rags or tatters; tattered; having broken or rough edges; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points; wearing tattered clothes; shabby.—*Ragged school*, a school which provides free education, and in many cases food, lodging, and clothing, for destitute children.—*Raggedly*, rag'ed-ly, adv. In a ragged condition.—*Raggedness*, rag'ed-ness, n. The state of being ragged.—*Ragman*, rag'mān, n. A man who collects or deals in rags.—*Rag-picker*, n. A collector of rags, bones, &c., from streets, ash-pits, &c.—*Rag-shop*, n. A shop where rags, bones, and other refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.—*Rag-stone*, n. A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture.—*Rag-wheel*, n. A wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—*Ragwort*,

rag-wort, n. The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.
Rage, rāj, n. [Fr. *rage*, from L. *rabies*, *rage*, madness (by a change similar to that seen in *abridge*), from *rabō*, to rave, to be mad; cog. Skr. *rabb*, to desire eagerly. *RAMIN*.] Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury; vehemence or violent exaltation (the rage of a fever, of hunger or thirst); fury; extreme violence (the rage of a tempest); violent and eager desire; the fashion. [Colloq.]—*Syn.* under *Anger*.—*v.t.*—*ragged*, *ragging*. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be in a passion; to act or move furiously, or with mischievous impetuosity (the sea rages); to rave; to prevail with fatal effect (the plague rages).—*Rageful*, raf'ful, a. Full of rage; violent; furious.—*Ragingly*, raf'ing-ly, adv. In a raging manner; with fury.
Ragg, rag, n. Rag-stone (which see).
Ragman-roll, n. [Icel. *rag-menn*, a coward. From this comes *rigmarole*.] The collection of documents by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296.
Ragout, ra-gō', n. [Fr. *ragout*, from L. *rag*, adverb, and highly seasoned meat.
Raid, rād, n. [From stem of *raide*; same as Icel. *raida*, a riding, a raid; *raida*, especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a foray; an attack by violence.—*Raider*, rā'dēr, n. One who makes a raid.
Rail, rāil, n. [Same as L.G. and Sw. *raipil*, *raipet*, a bar, a rail; akin G. *raide*, *raipet*, a bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fence; a horizontal timber in any piece of framing or raftering; the upper pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised; a series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure; a railing; one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive and its associated carriages, wagons, &c., or for a tramway car; a railway (to travel or send goods by rail).—*v.t.* To inclose with rails; to send by rail, as roads, &c.—*v.t.* To ride or travel on a railway.—*Railer*, rā'ēr, n. One who makes or finishes with rails.—*Rail-fence*, n. A fence made of wooden rails.—*Railing*, rā'ing, n. A fence or barrier of wood or iron, constructed of posts and rails; rails in general.—*The materials for rails*.—*Railroad*, rāil'rōd, n. A railway.—*Railway*, rāil'wā, n. A road or way consisting of one or more series of pairs of iron or steel rails laid parallel to each other and reversed as to run in the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction. In an extended sense, all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.—*Atmospheric railway*. Under *ATMOSPHERE*.—*Electric railway*. Under *ELECTRIC*.—*Elevated railway*, a railway the track of which is supported aloft so as not to materially interfere with the street traffic wholly or in large part beneath the street surface of a city.—*Railway-carriage*, n. A passenger carriage on a railway.—*Railway-crossing*, n. The place where a road crosses a railway.—*Railway-whistle*, n. A whistle on a locomotive engine, which is made to sound by steam.
Rail, rāil, n. [O. Fr. *raile*, *raiale*, a rail; same origin as *raffle*, being so called from its noisy cry.] The popular name of several grallatorial birds, inhabiting sedgy places, moist herbage, &c., and comprising the land-rail or corn-crake and the water-rail.
Rail, rāil, v.t. [Fr. *railler*, to banter, from L.L. *radicularis*, from L. *radere*, to scrape. *RABE*, *RAEOR*.] To utter reproaches; to use insolent and reproachful language; to scold.—*Railer*, rā'ēr, n. One who rails.—*Railing*, rā'ing, a. Expressing reproach; insulting.—*Railingly*, rā'ing-ly, adv. In a railing manner.—*Railery*, rā'ēr-ē, n.

[Fr. *railleries*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.—*Railleur*, rā-yēr, a. [Fr.] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a banterer; a mocker.
Raiment, rā'mēnt, n. [Contracted from obsolete *arrangement*. *ANAR*.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments; now always in the *sing.*
Rain, rān, n. [A. Sax. *regn*, *raēn*—Icel. *Dan.* and Sw. *regn*, D. and G. *regen*, Goth. *regn*; same root as L. *rigere*, to wet, whence *irrigate*.] As to the disappearance of *g* compare *Rail* and *Mail*.] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; the water thus falling; the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops; a shower or pouring down of anything.—*v.t.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative (*it rains*, *it will rain*; to fall or drop like rain (tears raised from their eyes).—*v.t.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to pour or send down abundantly.—*Rain-band*, n. A dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum produced by aqueous vapour, and of some importance as a weather predictor.—*Rainbow*, rān'bō, n. A bow-shaped circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. A *lunar rainbow*, or one produced by the moon's rays, fainter than that formed by the sun, is sometimes seen.—*Rain-cloud*, n. A ragged and hanging cloud which receives itself into rain.—*Rain-drop*, n. A drop of rain.—*Rain-fall*, rān'fāl, n. A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls as rain.—*Rain-gauge*, n. An instrument for measuring or gauging the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.—*Raininess*, rān'i-ness, n. The state of being rainy.—*Rainless*, rān'les, a. Without rain (a *rainless* region).—*Rain-print*, n. *Geol.* the name given to marks found in aqueous rocks, and resulting from the action of rain-drops falling on the deposit when in a soft state.—*Rain-water*, n. Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.—*Rainy*, rā'nī, a. Abounding with rain; wet; showery.—*A rainy day* (*fig.*), evil or less fortunate times.
Raise, rāz, v.t.—*raised*, *raising*. [A caus. of rise, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source; Icel. *risa*, to raise, *ovisa*, to raise, to rise. *RISE*, *RÆAR*.] To cause to rise, to put, place, or remove higher; to lift upward; to raise the rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to exalt, enhance, promote, advance; to increase the energy, strength, power, or vigour of; to excite; to heighten (to raise the courage, to raise the temperature of a room); to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death (to raise the dead); to cause to assume an erect position or posture; to set upright; to awaken; to cause to action; to incite; to stir up (to raise the country, to raise a mutiny); to set into commotion (to raise the sea); to cause to arise or come into being; to build up; to erect; to construct; to bring or get together; to gather, collect, to levy (to raise money, to raise an army); to cause to be produced; to breed; to rear; to grow (to raise wheat, to raise cattle, sheep, &c.); to give rise to; to originate (to raise a false report); to give vent or utterance to (to raise a cry); to strike up (to raise the song of victory); to cause to appear; to call up (to raise a smile or a blush); to heighten or elevate in pitch (a sharp raise a note half a tone); to increase the loudness of (to raise the voice); low, to institute or originate (to raise an action); to cause to swell, as dough.—*To raise steam*, to produce steam enough to drive an engine.—*To raise a blockade*, to terminate or break it up.—*To raise a siege*, to relinquish the attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—*To raise the wind* (*fig.*), to obtain ready money by some shift or other.—*Raised beaches*. Under *BRACK*.—*Raisable*, rāz-ē-ble, a. Capable of being raised.—

randir, to run rapidly; from *G. rand*, edge, brim, the word originally having reference to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim. A roving motion or course without direction; want of rule or method; chance; used only in the phrase, of *random*, that is, in a haphazard or fortuitous manner; missing, the depth below a given plane.—*a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; fortuitous.—*Random courses, masonry and paving, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—Random shot, a shot not directed to a point.—Randomly, ran'dum-li, adv.* In a random manner; at hazard.

Rang, rang, pret. of ring.
Rang, rang, a. t.—*ranged, ranging.* [From *rang*, a rank; from the German. *RANG.*] To set in a row or in rows; to use in regular lines or ranks; to rank; to arrange systematically; to classify; to class; to rove through or over; to pass over.—*s. i.* To be placed in order; to be ranked; to rank; to rove at large; to wander without restraint; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate (the price ranges between 50s. and 60s.); *qua.* to have range or horizontal direction.—*a.* A series of things in a line; a row; a rank (a range of mountains); space or room for excursion; the extent of country over which a plant or animal is naturally spread; compass or extent; discretionary power; scope (a wide range of thought); the series of sounds belonging to a voice or a musical instrument; a kitchen grate and cooking apparatus; *qua.* the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; a place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.—*Ranger, ran'jer, n.* One who ranges; a government official connected with a royal forest or park; the keeper of an official superintending a public park.—*Rangership, ran'jer-ship, n.* The office of ranger.

Ranine, ran'in, a. [*L. ranca, a frog.*] Relating to a frog or to frogs.—*Ranine artery, an artery of the tongue.*

Rank, rangk, a. [*O. E. ranc, rank, from Fr. rang, O. Fr. reng, renc, a rank, row, range (whence also range), originally a circular row, from O. H. G. Aring, Arinc, a ring, a circle. Runc.*] A row; a line; a tier; a range; *with*, a line of soldiers; a line of men standing abreast or side by side; often used along with *file* (which see); hence in *pl.* the order of common soldiers (to reduce an officer to the ranks); an aggregate of individuals together; a social class; an order; a division; degree of dignity; eminence, or excellence; comparative station; relative place (a writer of the first rank); high social position; distinction; eminence (a man of rank).—*To fill the ranks, to complete the whole number.—To take rank of, to enjoy precedence over.—s. i.* To place abreast in a rank or line; to place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.—*s. t.* To be ranged, classed, or included, as in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain rank; to occupy a certain position as compared with others; to put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt.

Rank, rangk, a. [*A. Sax. ranc, fruitful, rank, proud.—Icel. ránk, straight, bold; Dan. ránk, erect; D. ránk, slender; Prov. G. ránk, slender, upright—all nasalized forms from same root as ræk, right, reach.*] Luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; fertile; strong-scented; rancid; strong to the taste; high-tasted; raised to a high degree; excessive; utter (*ránk nonsense*); gross; coarse; disgusting.—*Rank'y, rangk'i, adv.* With vigorous growth; rancidly; coarsely; grossly.—*Rankness, rangk'nes, n.* The state or quality of being rank; vigorous growth; luxuriance; strength and coarseness in smell or taste.—*Rank-scented, a.* Having a coarse powerful odour.

Rankle, rang'kl, v. t.—*rankled, rankling.* [*A freq. from ránk, luxuriant, but the meaning has been influenced by rancour.*] To fester; as a sore or wound; to produce a painful sensation; *fig.* to produce bitterness or rancour in the mind; to continue to irritate.—*s. t.* To irritate; to inflame.

Ranee, ran-né, n. [*Hind.*] The wife of a rajah; a queen or princess.

Ranny, ran'i, n. [*L. graneus (mus), the shrew-mouse, lit. spider-mouse, from granea, a spider.*] The shrew-mouse.

Ransack, ran'sak, s. t. [*A Scand. word: Icel. ransaka, Sw. ransaka, to search, as for stolen goods.—Icel. rana (Goth. rana), a house, and saika, to seek. SEE.*] To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part of; to ramage; to plunder; to strip by plundering.

Ransom, ran'sum, a. [*Fr. ranson, O. Fr. ranson, ranson, &c., from L. redemptio, redemptionis, redemption, from redimere, to buy, (RANEM.)*] The word is therefore redemption in another form. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; the price paid for such release, or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for the pardon of sins; redemption of sinners.—*s. t.* To pay a ransom for; to redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment; to deliver.—*Ransomer, ran'sum-er, n.* One who ransoms or redeems.—*Ransomable, ran'sum-a-bl, a.* Capable of being ransomed.—*Ransomless, ran'sum-less, a.* Free from ransom.

Rant, rant, a. [*Same as O. D. ranten, to be enraged, G. ranten, ransen, to move noisily, Prov. G. rant, noisy mirth.*] To rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation.—*a.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.—*Ranter, ran't-er, n.* One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; a name given by way of reproach to members of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1845; also vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists.

Rantpole, ran'ti-pol, a. [*From rant, and pole, poll, the head.*] Wild; boisterous; rakish.—*a.* A rude, romping boy or girl. [*Colloq.*]

Ranunculus, ra-nun'ku-lus, n. [*L. dim. of rana, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus because it floats in marshes, ditheca, &c.*] The crock-foot genus, a genus of flowering plants almost exclusively inhabiting the northern hemisphere, possessing acrid properties, and various of them growing wild in Britain.—*Ranunculaceous, ran'un'ku-la'shus, a.* Belonging to the ranunculus family.

Rans-de-vaches, ran'da-vah, n. [*Fr., lit. the ranks or rows of the cows, because in hearing they move onwards in a row to the name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the alpenhorn.*]

Rap, rap, a. [*Same as Sw. rapp, a blow, a stroke; Dan. rap, a rap; imitative of sound made by a blow; comp. pat, tap.*] A quick smart blow; a knock.—*s. t.* *rapped, rapping.* To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.—*s. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to give a knock (to rap one's knuckles).—*To rap out, to utter with sudden violence (to rap out an oath).*—*Rapper, rap-er, n.* One who raps or knocks; the knocker of a door.

Rap, rap, a. t.—*rapped, rapping.* [*A Scandinavian word: Sw. rappe, Dan. rappe, to snatch; comp. Dan. rap, Sw. rapp, quick, brisk. Raps is closely allied; see also Rarr.*] To affect with ecstasy or rapture; to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence.

Rap, rap, n. [*A contr. for rappers, an Irish plunderer.*] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I, which, from the scarcity of small coin in Ireland, passed current for a half-penny, although not worth more than half a farthing.—*Hence the phrase, not worth a rap, of no value, worthless; also, having no money.*

Rapacious, rap-a'shus, a. [*L. rapax, rapax, from rapio, to seize (whence also rapine, rapture); same root as rapid.*] Given to plunder; accustomed to seize or take possession of property by violence; violent; avaricious; grasping.—*Rapaciously, rap-a'shus-li, adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.—*Rapaciousness, rap-a'shus-nes, n.* Disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.—*Rapacity, rap-a-*

ti, n. [*L. rapacitas.*] The quality of being rapacious; ravenousness; the act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

Rape, rap, n. [*From rap, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. rapio, raptum, to seize, RAP, to seize, RARRUX.*] The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence (the rape of Proserpine); less, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will; something seized and carried away.

Rape, rap, n. [*Fr. rûpe.*] Refuse stalks and skins of raisins used by vinegarmakers after the fruit has been employed in making British wine.

Rape, rap, n. [*Icel. Aræpp, a district, from Aræpp, to obtain.*] A division of the county of Sussex, a division containing three or four hundred.

Rape, rap, n. [*From L. rapo, rapere, a turnip (whence also rapumol).*] A plant of the cabbage family, cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure.—*Rape-cake, n.* A cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed, used for feeding oxen and sheep, and also as a manure.—*Rape-oil, n.* A thick yellow oil expressed from rape-seeds.

Raphaelite, rap-a-el-it, n. An artist who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphe, ra'té, n. [*Gr. raphe, a seam or suture.*] Bot. and zool. a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; a suture or line of junction.—*Raphides, raf-i-des, n. pl.* [*Pl.*] Crystals of an acicular or needle-like form occurring in plants.—*col.*

Rapid, rap'id, a. [*Fr. rapide, from L. rapido, rapid, from rapio, to seize; same root as Gr. Aepas, to seize. (HARR.)*]

Rapine, rapture, &c. are from the same *L. stem.*] Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; advancing with speed; speedy in progression (*rapid growth*); quick or swift in performance.—*a.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending.—*Rapidity, Rapidness, rap-id'i-ti, rap-id'nes, n.* [*L. rapiditas.*] The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; haste in utterance; quickness.—*Rapidly, rap-id-li, adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed.

Rapier, râ'pi-er, n. [*Fr. rapière, lit. a rapier, from Sp. rapar, to rap. RARR.*] A sword used only in thrusting, and usually having a four-sided blade.—*Rapier-sh, n.* The sword-fish.

Rapil, rap'ile, rayi, rap-p'ile, n. [*It. rapillo.*] Pulverized volcanic substances.

Rapina, rap'in, a. [*Fr. from L. rapine, from rapio, to seize, RAPIA.*] The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.

Rapparee, rap-a-ré, n. [*Ir. rapaire, a noisy fellow, rapack, noisy, slovenly.*] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless fellow. [*Irish.*] Spelled also *Raparee*.

Rappee, rap-pé, n. [*Fr. rapé, pp. of rapier, to rap, lit. rapped or powdered tobacco.*] A strong kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco.

Rappel, rap-el, n. [*Fr., recall, from L. re, back, and appello, to call. APPELL.*] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rapper, Under RAP.

Rapport, rap-por't, n. [*Fr. from L. re, again, ad, to, and portare, to carry. PORTER.*] A resemblance; a correspondence; harmony; affinity.

Rapacious, rap-a'hus, n. A modified form of *rascallion*.

Rapt, rap't, p. and a. [*From rap, to snatch, but influenced by L. rapio, seized, from rapio, RARRUX.*] Snatched away; transported; enraptured; in an ecstasy entirely absorbed.

Raptor, rap-tor, n. pl. [*Pl. of L. raptor, a robber, from rapio, to seize.*] The order of birds of prey.—*Raptorial, rap-tor-i-al, a.* Pertaining to the Raptures or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey; adapted to the seizing of prey.

Rapture, rap'tūr, n. [From L. rapio, rapere, to seize and carry away; whence also rapine, &c. RAPID.] A seizing by violence; a transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme joy or pleasure; enthusiasm.—Raptured, rap'tūr'd, a. Inspired with rapture; transported.—Rapturous, rap'tūr-us, a. Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.—Rapturously, rap'tūr-us-ly, adv. With rapture; ecstatically.

Rare, rār, a. [Fr. rare, from L. rarus, thin, rare.] Thinly scattered; sparse; thin; porous; not dense or compact; uncommon; not frequent; possessing qualities seldom to be met with; excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found.—Rarely, rār-ly, adv. In a rare degree or manner; seldom.—Rareness, rār-ness, n. The state of being rare; uncommonness; thinness; rarity; value arising from scarcity.—Rarity, rār-ē-ty, n. [L. raritas.] The state or quality of being rare; a thing valued for its scarcity or existence.—Rabbit, rā-bit, n. [A word made to account for the expression 'Welsh rabbit.' RABBIT.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.—Rabbit-hole, rā-bit-hōl, n. A peep-show; a show carried about in a box. Such shows used to be chiefly exhibited by foreigners, and raves was the mode in which they pronounced the word rare.

Rarefy, rār-ē-fy, v. t. —rarefied, rarefy'ing. [Fr. rarifier; L. rarefacio, rarefy'ing, and facio, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand by separation of constituent atoms or particles; opposed to condense.—v. i. To become rare, thin, or less dense.—Rarefaction, rār-ē-fak'sh-on, n. The act of rarefying or state of being rarefied; expansion or distension by separation of constituent particles; chiefly used in speaking of the aërial fluids, distension and expansion being used in speaking of solids and liquids; opposed to condensation.

Rascal, ras'kal, n. [Lit. scrapings or refuse; O.E. rascall, rascelle, the rabble, also a w. thies deer; from a L.L. rascare, from L. rado, rasum, to shave or scrape. RASE.] A lean beast, especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill; a mean fellow; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue or scoundrel.—a. Worthless; mean; paltry; base.—Rascalism, ras'kal-izm, n. The state of being a rascal; rascals collectively.—Rascality, ras'kal-ē-ty, n. Such qualities as make a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty.—Rascalion, ras'kal-yon, n. [From rascal.] A low mean wretch.—Rascally, ras'kal-ē, a. Like a rascal; dishonest; vile; base; worthless.

Rase, rās, v. t. —rased, rasing. [Fr. raser, from L.L. rasare, frog. of L. rado, rasum, to scrape, seen also in erase, raser, rasel, abrader, rally, to rill.] To touch superficially in passing; to graze; to erase; to level with the ground; to overthrow; to raze (RAZE).—Rasure, rāsh'ar, n. The act of scraping or erasing; an erasure.

Rash, rash, n. [Same as L.G. Dan. and Sw. rash. Icel. raskr, D. and G. rasch, rash; perhaps from same root as G. rad, a wheel, Skr. ratna, a chariot.] Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project without due deliberation and caution; uttered, formed, or undertaken with too little reflection.—a. Rash man is one who undergoes risk from natural impulsiveness; a foolhardy man foolishly incurs danger in defiance of and not believing in evil consequences; a reckless man who sees his disregard consequences.—Rashly, rash-ly, adv. In a rash manner; precipitately; inconsiderately.—Rashness, rash-ness, n. Precipitation; inconsiderate readiness to decide or act; rash act.

Rash, rash, n. [O. Fr. rasch, rash, scurf, itch; same origin as rascal.] An eruption on the skin, usually in the form of red spots or patches.

Rasher, rash'er, n. [Probably a piece hastily cooked, from rash, a.] Cookery, a slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

Rascours, ras'kōrs, n. pl. [Lit. scrapers or scratchers, from L. rado, rasum, to scrape.

RASZ.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds of which the common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type.—Rascorial, ras'kō-ri-al, a. Pertaining to the Rascours.

Rasp, rasp, s. t. [O. Fr. rasper, Fr. râper, to scrape or rasp, from O.H.G. raspōn, to scrape together (D. raspēn, Dan. raspe, Sw. raspa); akin to G. rasfen, to sweep, E. rasf, rasfe, raspier.] To rub against with some rough implement; to file with a rasp; to grate; hence, fig. to grate harshly upon.—v. i. To rub or grate.—a. A coarse species of file with numerous separate projections or teeth; a raspberry.—Rasper, ras'per, n. One who or that which rasps; a scraper.—Rasping, ras'ping, a. Characterised by grating or scraping.—Raspy, ras'py, a. Grating; harsh; rough.

Raspberry, ras'ber-ē, n. [Rasp and berry; so named from the roughness of the fruit. Comp. G. Kratzebeere—Kratzen, to scratch, and berry, berry.] The well-known fruit of a plant native to Britain, extensively used both by the cook and the confectioner, and also in the preparation of cordials; also the plant itself.—Raspberry-vinegar, n. A pleasant acidulous drink made from the juice of raspberries.

Rasse, ras, n. A carnivorous animal closely allied to the civet, a native of Asia.

Rasure. Under RASE.

Rat, rat, n. [A. Sax. rot, a rat—D. rat, G. rüste (whence Fr. rat), L.G. and Dan. rotte, Gael. radgas, Armor. rus, rat; root probably in L. rado, to gnaw.] A rodent mammal familiar to every one; one who deserts his political party from some interested motive (as rat desert a sinking ship); in trade slang, a workman who takes employment where the regular workmen have struck work or who works under the regular wages.—To smell a rat, to be suspicious that all is not right.—v. t. —rat-ed, ratting. To catch or kill rats; to forsake one's associates; to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives; in trade slang, to set the rat in regard to one's work.—Rat-catcher, n. One who makes it his business to catch rats.—Rat-pit, n. An inclosure into which rats are thrown, to ascertain how many a dog can kill in a given time, or to see which of two or more dogs will kill the most.—Rat-bane, rats'ban, n. [Rat and bane.] Poison for rats; arsenious acid.—Rat-tail, Rat-tail, n. A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.—Ratter, rat'ter, n. One who rats; one whose business it is to catch rats; a terrier which kills rats.—Rat-trap, n. A trap for catching rats.

Ratada, rat-a'dā, n. [Sp. from Malay crak, arrack, and tada, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c.; a kind of liqueur.

Rattan, rat-tan, n. RATTAN.

Rattany, rat'tā-nē, n. [Peruv. ratama.] A shrubby plant found in Peru and Bolivia, having an excessively astringent root, sometimes used as an astringent medicine.

Ratchet, rach'et, n. [A softened form of rack.] A bar having angular teeth into which a paw drops, to prevent machines from being reversed in motion; a rack or rack-bar.—Ratchet, rach'et, n. [Dim. of rack.] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click, pawl, or detent.—Ratchet-wheel, n. A wheel with pointed and angular teeth against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion or for admitting of its motion in one direction only.

Rate, rat, n. [O. Fr. rate, from L. rata (part, underfoot), from ratus, reckoned, prp. of roro, to reckon, to calculate; akin ratio, reason, ratify.] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; price or amount fixed on anything with relation to a standard; a settled proportion; comparative value or estimate; degree as regards speed; a tax or sum assessed on property for public use according to its income or value; a local tax; any, the order or class of a ship according to its magnitude or force; the daily gain

or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece.—v. t. —rate-d, rating. To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to value or estimate; to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of (to rate a ship).—v. i. To be set or considered in a class.—Rateable, rat-ā-ble, a. Rateable.—Rateable, rat-ā-ble, a. Capable of being rated; reckoned according to a certain rate; liable by law to taxation.—Rateability, rat-ā-ble-ness, n. Quality of being rateable.—Rate-book, n. A book in which the account of the rates is kept.—Rate-payer, n. One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.—Rater, rat'ter, n. One who rates.—Rating, rat'ing, n. The act of estimating; a fixing in rank or place; rank, as the rating of men and the rating of ships in the navy.

Rate, rat, s. t. —rated, rating. [Same word as fr. rate, to blame; N. rata, to reject.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

Ratel, rat'el, n. [Name in S. Africa, origin unknown.] A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family, a native of India and the Cape of Good Hope.

Rath, rath, n. [Ir.] A kind of prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound in the centre.

Rath, Rath, rath, rath, a. [A. Sax. rath, Arad. quick, hasty, Aradā, quickly; Icel. hraut, O.H.G. Arad, quick.] Early; coming before others, or before usual time.—ade. Soon; betimes; early; speedily.—Rath ripe, early ripe.—Rath'er, rat'ter, adv. [Compar. of rath, quickly; A. Sax. Arathor. So we use sooner in an equivalent sense.] More readily or willingly; with preference or choice; with better reason; more properly; more correctly speaking; to the contrary of what has been just stated (no better but rather worse); somewhat (rather pretty).—The rather, especially; for this particular cause.

Ratification, rat-ē-fak'sh-on, n. The act of ratifying or confirming; confirmation; authorization.

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Ratio, rat-ē-ō, n. [L. ratio, rationis, reckoning, calculation, from roro, ratus, to think or suppose. (RAT.) Reason, ratios are from same word.] Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity; in a narrower sense, the numerical measure which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, expressed by the number found by dividing the one by the other; thus the ratio of 3 to 4 is the same as of 6 to 8, each being equivalent to 1; sometimes called geometrical ratio, in opposition to arithmetical ratio or the difference between two quantities.

Ratiocinate, rat-ē-ō-sin'at, v. i. —ratiocinated, ratiocinating. [L. ratiocinator, ratiocinatus, from ratio, reason. RATIO.] To reason; to argue.—Ratiocination, rat-ē-ō-sin'at-sh-on, n. [L. ratiocinatio.] The act or process of reasoning.—Ratiocinative, Ratiocinatory, rat-ē-ō-sin'at-iv, rat-ē-ō-sin'at-ō-ri, a. Characterized by ratiocination; argumentative.

Ration, rat'ion, n. [Fr. from L. ratio, ratiōis, proportion. RATIO.] A daily allowance of provisions given to soldiers and sailors; any fixed amount or quantity allotted out; allowance.—v. i. To supply with rations.

Rational, rat'ion-al, a. [Fr. ratiōnal, L. ratiōnalis, from ratio, ratiōis, proportion. RATIO, REASON.] Having reason or faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to irrational; agreeable to reason; not absurd, foolish, preposterous, or the like; acting in conformity to reason; judicious; arid, and stip. a term applied to an

ch, chain; ch, No. look; S, so; J, job; A, Fr. too; ag, along; va, than; th, thin; w, wig; wh, what; sh, sure.

expression in finite terms, the opposite of a *verbal* or *irrational* quantity.—*Rationale*, *rash-on-al-lee*, n. [From *L. ratiōnālis*, from *ratiō*, *ratiōnis*, in sense of reason, account, plan.] A statement of reasons; an account or exposition of the principles of some process, phenomenon, &c.—*Rationalism*, *rash-on-al-izm*, n. *Theol.* A system of opinions deduced from reason as distinct from inspiration or revelation, or opposed to it; the interpretation of Scripture statements upon the principles of human reason to the disregard of revelation or anything supernatural.—*Rationalist*, *rash-on-al-ist*, n. An adherent of rationalism; one who rejects the supernatural element in dealing with the Old and New Testaments, and disbelieves in revelation.—*Rationalistic*, *rash-on-al-ist-ik*, a. Relating to or accordant with rationalism.—*Rationalistically*, *rash-on-al-ist-ik-al-ly*, adv. In a rationalistic manner.—*Rationality*, *rash-on-al-iti*, n. The quality of being rational; power of reasoning; possession of reason; reasonableness.—*Rationalize*, *rash-on-al-iz*, v.t.—*rationalized*, *rationalizing*. To interpret as a rationalist; to bring to the test of pure reason; to perceive or understand the reason of.—*Rationally*, *rash-on-al-ly*, adv. In a rational manner; reasonably; sensibly.—*Rationalism*, *rash-on-al-izm*, n. A knickerbocker suit for women.

Ratitate, *rat-ite*, a. [From *L. rates*, a raft.] Having no ridge or keel on the sternum; said of birds such as the ostrich.

Ratline, *rat-lin*, n. [Probably from *rat* and *line*, perhaps because of the thickness of a rat's tail.] *Naut.* One of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally forming ladders for going aloft; also called *Ratling*.

Ratoon, *ra-toun*, n. [Sp. *retolón*, a sprout or shoot.] A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane which has been cut.

Rattane. Under *Rat*.

Rattann, *rat-tan*, n. [Imitative.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum.

Rattana, *rat-an* or *rat-tan*, n. [Malay *rotan*.] The commercial name of the long trailing stems of certain species of palm from India and the Eastern Archipelago; employed for walking-sticks, &c.; a cane or walking-stick made of rattan.

Rattany, *rat-a-ni*. *RAVAN*.

Rattenn, *ra-tén*, n. [Fr. *ratine*, ratteen.] A thick wollen stuff quilted or twilled.

Ratten, *rat-én*, v.t. [Lit. to play a rat's trick upon, from prov. *ratten*, a rat.] To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, a mischievous trick perpetrated upon those who work in defiance of trades-unions.

Rattier. Under *Rat*.

Rattle, *rat-lee*, v.t.—*rattled*, *rattling*. [From an A. Sax. verb seen in *Arcetele*, rattlewort.—*L. G. ratteln*, *D. rattlein*, *G. rasseln*, *Dan. raste*, to rattle; all from a root probably onomatopoeitic.] To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily; to chatter; to speak rapidly.—*v.t.* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds.—*a.* A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; loud rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made, formerly used by watchmen; also, a child's toy constructed to produce a rattling sound; one who talks rapidly and without constraint; a jabberer; the horny organ at the extremity of the tail of the rattlesnake; the peculiar sound heard in the throat which immediately precedes and prognosticates death; the death-rattle.—*Rattler*, *rat-lee*, n. One who rattles or talks away without thought; a giddy noisy person.—*Rattling*, *rat-ling*, p. and a. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; lively.—*Rattle-brained*, a. Giddy; wild; rattle-headed.—*Rattle-head*, a. A giddy person; a rattle-pate.—*Rattle-headed*, *Rattle-pated*, a. Noisy; giddy; unsteady.—*Rattle-pate*, *Rattle-skull*, n. A noisy empty fellow.—*Rattlesnake*, *rat-lee-snak*, n. A venomous American snake having the tail terminating in a series of articulated horny pieces, which the animal moves in such a manner as to make a rattling sound.—*Rattlesnake-root*, *Rattlesnake-*

weed, n. Plants so named from being used as a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake.—*Rattle-trap*, n. A shaky rickety object. [Colloq.]—*Rattlerwort*, *rat-lee-wort*, n. A name of certain plants the seeds of which rattle in the pods when shaken.

Raucous, *rau-kus*, a. [*L. raucus*, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh; as the voice.—*Raucosity*, *rau-ku-si-ty*, n. Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness.

Ravage, *rav-ij*, a. [Fr. *ravage*, from *ravir*, to carry off, to ravish (which see).] Desolation or destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; devastation; ruin.—*v.t.*—*ravaged*, *ravaging*. [Fr. *ravager*.] To lay waste by force; to devastate; to pillage.—*Ravager*, *rav-ij-er*, n. One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler.

Rave, *rav*, v.t.—*raved*, *raving*. [O. Fr. *rauer*, to be delirious, from *L. rabies*, madness, *Rabii*.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious, wild, furious, or raging; as a madman; to talk with false enthusiasm; to speak enthusiastically.—*v.t.* To utter wildly and excitedly.—*Raver*, *rav-er*, n. One that raves or is furious.—*Raving*, *rav-ing*, p. and a. Furious with delirium; mad.—*a.* Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.—*Ravingly*, *rav-ing-ly*, adv. In a raving manner; with distraction.

Ravel, *rav-el*, v.t.—*ravelled*, *ravelling*. [Same as O. D. *ravelen*, *D. rafelen*, to disentangle; connections uncertain.] To untwist; to unweave; to disentangle; to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.—*v.i.* To become entangled; to fall into perplexity and confusion.—*Ravelling*, *rav-ling*, n. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.

Ravella, *rav-lin*, n. [Fr. *ravelin*, from *It. ravelino*, *ravelino*; probably from *L. re*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart.] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle.

Raven, *rav-en*, n. [A. Sax. *Arwa*/n.—Icel. *Arva*/n, *D. raaf*, *Dan. ravn*, O. H. G. *Araban*, *G. rabe*. Like crow, ultimately from its cry.] A large bird of a black colour, of the crow family, noted for its hoarse cry and plundering habits; found in every part of the globe.—*a.* Resembling a raven, especially in colour; black (*raven* locks).

Ravine, *ra-ven*, *ra-ven*, n. [O. Fr. *ravine*, from *L. rapina*, rapine, *RAVINE*.] Prey; plunder.—*v.t.* To prey with rapacity; to show rapacity.—*v.t.* To devour, to eat with voracity. [O. T.]—*Ravener*, *ra-ven-er*, n. One who ravens or plunders.—*Ravenous*, *ra-ven-us*, a. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; eager for gratification (a voracious appetite).—*Ravenously*, *ra-ven-us-ly*, adv. In a ravenous manner.—*Ravenousness*, *ra-ven-us-ness*, n.

Ravine, *ra-ven*, a. [Fr. *ravine*, a ravine, from *L. rapina*, rapine, violence, from *rapio*, to seize or carry away. *RAVIN*.] A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; any deep narrow gorge in a mountain, &c.; a gully.

Ravish, *rav-ish*, v.t. [Fr. *ravir*, *ravissant*, from *L. rapio*, *rapere*, to seize, to snatch. *RAVIN*.] To seize and carry away by violence; to have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; to commit a rape upon; to deflower or violate; to transport with joy or delight; to enrapture; to enchant.—*Ravisher*, *rav-ish-er*, n. One that ravishes.—*Ravishing*, *rav-ish-ing*, p. and a. Such as to ravish; delighting to rapture; transporting.—*Ravishingly*, *rav-ish-ing-ly*, adv. In a ravishing manner.—*Ravishment*, *ra-ving-ment*, n. Ecstasy.

Raw, *rau*, a. [A. Sax. *Aredw*, *Aræw*—*D. rauen*, *Dan. raa*, Icel. *Ardr*, O. H. G. *rdō*, *G. roa*, raw; same root as *L. crudus*, raw, *cror*, blood; *Gr. Aræa*, flesh.] Not altered from its natural state by cooking; not roasted, boiled, or the like; not subjected to some industrial or manufacturing process; not manufactured (raw silk, raw hides); not mixed or diluted (raw spirits); not covered with the natural covering; having the flesh exposed; sore, as if galled; sensitive; immature; inexperienced; unripe in skill (raw soldiers); bleak; chilly; cold and damp (a raw day).—*a.* A raw,

galled, or sore place, as on a horse.—*Raw-boned*, a. Having little flesh on the loins; gaunt; lean and large-boned.—*Rawhead*, *rau-head*, n. A spectre mentioned to frighten children.—*Rawish*, *rau-ish*, a. Somewhat raw.—*Rawly*, *rau-ly*, adv. In a raw manner; especially, in an ignorant or inexperienced manner.—*Rawness*, *rau-ness*, n. The state or quality of being raw; want of cooking; state of being inexperienced; chilliness with dampness; bleakness.

Ray, *ra*, n. [O. Fr. *ray*, a sunbeam, from *L. radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*).] *Radi-* [A line of light, one of the lines that make up a beam;] *fig.* A beam of intellectual light; a gleam; one of a number of diverging radii; bot. the radiating part of a flower; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower; bot. one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes.—*v.t.* To radiate; to shoot forth or emit; to cause to shine out.—*v.t.* To shine forth or out, as in rays.—*Rayed*, *rad*, a. Having rays; adorned with rays; radiated.—*Rayless*, *ra-les*, a. Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Ray, *ra*, n. [Fr. *raie*, from *L. raia*, a ray.] A genus of cartilaginous fishes, of which the skate is a well-known example, having a flattened body, with the pectoral fins extremely broad and fan-like.

Rayah, *ra-ya*, n. In Turkey, a person not a Mohammedan who pays the capitation tax.

Raze, *raiz*, v.t.—*razed*, *razing*. [Same word as *rase*, Fr. *raser*, to raze, to shave, to demolish, from *L. rado*, *rasum*, to scrape. *RAS*.] To glance along the surface of; to graze; to sweep from the foundation; to overthrow; to demolish; to erase; to efface; to extirpate; to destroy.—*Razed*, *ra-iz*, a. A ship of war cut down to a smaller size, as a seventy-four to a frigate, &c.

Razor, *ra-zer*, n. [Fr. *rasoir*, from *raser*, to shave. *RAZE*, *RAK*.] A kind of keen-edged knife used for shaving.—*Razor-back*, n. One of the largest species of the whale tribe; the "argual." *ROKUAL*.—*Razor-bill*, n. A aquatic bird, the common auk. *RAK*.—*Razor-stone*, a. Novaculite.—*Razor-strop*, n. A strop for sharpening razors.—*Razors*, *ra-zerz*, n. *RASER*.

Razza, *ra-za*, n. [Fr. *razza*, Ar. *razza*.] A raid or foray into a country for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops, &c.

Re, *ra*, a. *Music*, the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmisation. *Re-absorb*, *re-ab-sorb*, v.t. To absorb or imbibe again.—*Re-absorption*, *re-ab-sorp-tion*, n. The act of re-absorbing.

Reach, *rech*, v.t. [A. Sax. *riehan*, O. Fr. *riéh*, *G. riehen*, to reach, to extend, to hold out; from same root as *rich*, *right*, *reck*, *rake*, &c.; *L. repo*, to govern, *re*, a king, *E. regal*.] To extend or stretch out; to hold or put forth; to spread abroad; often followed by *out* and *forth*; to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand; to extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to give with the hand (*reach me a chair*); to arrive at; to come to; to get as far as (the ship *reached* her port); to attain to by effort, labour, or study; to gain or obtain; to extend in action or influence to.—*v.t.* To extend in space (to *reach* to heaven); to extend in scope or power; to stretch out the hand in order to touch; to make efforts at attainment.—*To reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.—*a.* The act or power of reaching; distance to which one can reach; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; often the extent or limit of human faculties or attainments; scope; a stretch of water; a straight portion of a river between any two bendings.—*Reachable*, *rech-a-ble*, a. Capable of being reached; within reach.—*Reacher*, *rech-er*, n. One who reaches.—*Reachless*, *rech-les*, a. Beyond reach; unattainably lofty.

React, *re-akt*, v.t. To act or perform anew.—*v.t.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to act in opposition; to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.—*Re-action*, *re-ak-shon*, n. The reciprocal ac-

Fate, far, fat, fall; ma, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; &c. &c. above—the Fr. a.

tion which two bodies or two minds exert on each other; action or tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition; in politics, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy; physics, the resistance made by a body to anything tending to change its state; chem., the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; pathol., a vital phenomenon arising from the application of an external influence; the depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive activity or stimulation, or increase of activity succeeding depression.—*Reaction wheel*, a turbine wheel.—*Reactionary*, re-ak'shon-er-i, a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction.—*Reactionary*, Re-ak'shon-ist, a. A favourer of reaction; one who attempts to check or reverse political progress.—*Reactive*, re-ak'tiv, a. Having power to react; tending to reaction.—*Reactivity*, re-ak'tiv-ity, adv. By reaction.—*Reactivness*, re-ak'tiv-nes, n.

Read, red, v.t. pret. & pp. read (red). [A. Sax. *readan*, to discern, to advise, to read; *leal*, *ritika*, to advise, to read; D. *raden*, to advise, to interpret; G. *radhen*, O. H. G. *radan*, to advise; same root as *l. roor*, *ratu*, to suppose; same root as *l. roor*, *ratu*, to suppose (Rays). Akin *reddie*. It would have been better for us to have retained the old spelling *red* for the pret. & pp.; comp. *lead* and *led*.] To perceive; to go over and gather the meaning of (to read a book or author); to utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; to see through; to understand from superficial indications (to read one's face); to discover by marks; to study by reading (to read law); to explain; to interpret (to read a riddle).—*To read up*, to make a special study of.—*To read up*, to make the act of perusing; to read many books; to study for a specific object; to read written or printed (the passage reads thus); to have a certain effect when read; to be coherent; to make sense; said of a sentence.—*To read between the lines*, to perceive and appreciate the real motive or meaning of a writing or work, as distinguished from what is openly professed or patent.—*a. A reading over*; perusal.—*a. (red)*, instructed or knowing by reading; hardly used except with the adverb *well* (*well read in history*).—*Readable*, re'da-bl, a. Capable of being read; legible; worth reading.—*Readability*, re'da-bil-i-ty, n. The state of being readable.—*Readably*, re'da-bil-ly, adv. In a readable manner.—*Reader*, re'der, a. One who reads or peruses; one who studies; one whose office it is to read prayers, lessons, lectures, and the like to others.—*Readership*, re'der-ship, n. The office of a reader.—*Reading*, re'ding, n. The act of one who reads; perusal; study of books (a man of extensive reading); a public recital or delivery of something written; a particular version of a passage; a lecture; view or interpretation of an author's meaning or intention; reproduction in accordance with such interpretation; rendering; *lectipation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it (the bill passed the second reading).—*Thought reading*. Under *THOUGHT*.—*Added to the reading or study of books*.—*Reading-book*, a. A school-book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.—*Reading-desk*, n. A desk at which reading is performed.—*Reading-room*, n. A room furnished with books, newspapers, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Readily, Readiness. Under *READY*.

Readjourn, re-ad-jern', v.t. To adjourn again or anew.—**Readjournment, re-ad-jern-ment**, n. Adjournment anew.

Readjust, re-ad-just', v.t. To adjust or settle again; to put in order again.—**Readjustment, re-ad-just-ment**, n. The act of readjusting.

Readmission, Readmittance, re-ad-mish'on, re-ad-mit'shan, n. The act of admitting again.—**Readmit, re-ad-mit', v.t.** To admit again.

Readorn, re-a-dorn', v.t. To adorn anew; to decorate a second time.

Readvance, re-ad-vans', v.t. To advance again or afresh.

Ready, red'i, a. [O.E. *red*, *redd*, A. Sax. *roeda*, *ready*—Dan. *reda*, Sw. *reda*, Icel. *redd*, G. *bereit*, *ready*; perhaps from root of *ride*, a ruy is from this stem through the French.] Prepared at the moment; fit for immediate use; causing no delay from want of preparation; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating (a ready apprehension); prompt; dexterous; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined; offering itself at once; at hand; opportune, near, easy, convenient; on the point, eve, or brink; with it.—*Ready money*, means of immediate payment; cash.—*To make ready*, to make preparation; to get things in readiness.—*Ready, red'i-li, adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; cheerfully.—*Readiness, red'i-nes, n.* The state or quality of being ready; due preparation; aptitude; quickness; cheerfulness; alacrity.—*Ready-made, a.* Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock ready for use or sale (*ready-made clothes*).—*Ready-reckoner, n.* A book of tabulated calculations or tables to facilitate calculations.—*Ready-wit, n.* Having ready wit.

Reaffirm, re-a-firm', v.t. To affirm again.

Reaffirmance, re-a-firm-ans, n. A second affirmation or confirmation.

Reafforest, re-a-for-est', v.t. To afforest again; to convert anew into a forest.

Reagent, re-ajent, n. Generally, anything that produces reaction; chem. a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound.

Reagree, re-a-gree', v.t. To agree again; to become reconciled.

Real, re'al, a. [O.Fr. *real* (Fr. *réel*), L.L. *realis*, from *l. res*, a thing (whence *rebus*, re- of republic).] Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary (*real life*); genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious; not affected; not assumed (his *real character*); *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements (*real estate*); opposed to *personal* or *movable* (property).—*Real presence*, the alleged actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.—*Realism, re'al-izm, n.* The doctrines or principles of a realist.—*Realist, re'al-ist, n.* *Metaph.* as opposed to *idealist*, one who holds the doctrine that there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of external objects, that external objects exist independently of our sensations or conceptions; *scholastic philol.* one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to *nominalist*; *fine arts and literature*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him.—*Realistic, re'al-ist'ik, a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism.—*Realistically, re'al-ist'ik-ly, adv.* In a realistic manner.—*Reality, re'al-i-ty, n.* [Fr. *réalité*.] The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence; actuality; truth; fact; that which is real as opposed to that which is imagination or pretence.—*Realizable, re'al-i-za-bl, a.* Capable of being realized.—*Realization, re'al-i-za'shan, n.* The act of realizing.—*Realize, re'al-iz, v.t.*—*realized*, *realizing*, [Fr. *réaliser*.] To make real; to bring into being or act (to realize a scheme or project); to feel as vividly or strongly as if real; to bring home to one's own case or experience; to acquire as the result of labour or pains; to acquire as the result of labour or trade; to gain (to realize profit from trade); to sell for or convert into money (to realize one's stock in a railway).—*v.t.* To turn any kind of property into money.—*Realizer, re'al-iz-er, n.* One who realizes.—*Really, re'al-ly, adv.* In deed; to tell the truth; often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration (used of an opinion or declaration) (well, really, I cannot say).—*Realness, re'al-nes, n.* The quality of being real; reality.—*Really, re'al-ly, a.* [A contr. of reality.] *Law*, the fixed or

permanent nature of that kind of property termed real; real property.

Real, re'al, n. [Sp., *lit.* royal coin.] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from *sed*, to *sd.* sterling.

Realign, re-al-gar, n. [Fr. *réaligner*, from Sp. *realignar*, from Ar. *ruw*, powder, *al*, the acid phos., a mine.] A miners' consisting of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic, a brilliant red pigment. **OPRINTER.**

Realm, re'im, n. [O.Fr. *realme* (Fr. *royaume*), from *l. realis*, from *rex, regis*, a king. **REALM.**] A kingdom; a king's dominions; hence, generally, region, sphere, domain.—*Realmless, re'im-less, a.* Destitute or deprived of a realm.

Ream, rém, n. [O.Fr. *ream*, from Sp. *rama*, a ream, from Ar. *rimat*, a bale, a packet, a ream.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 30 quires of 24 sheets each; the printer's ream contains 24 quires or 516 sheets.

Ream, rém, v.t. [A. Sax. *ryman*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rim*, space. **Room.**] To bevel out, as a hole in metal; to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon.—*Reamer, rém-er, n.* An instrument for enlarging a hole.

Reanimate, re-an-i-mé, v.t. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life or animation; to infuse new life or courage into.—*Re-animation, re-an-i-ma'shon, n.* The act of reanimating.

Reannex, re-an-neks', v.t. To annex again; to reunite.—*Reannexation, re-an-neks'-shon, n.* The act of annexing again.

Reap, rep, v.t. [A. Sax. *ripan*, to reap; *ri*, easily allied to Goth. *raipjan*, to pluck; D. *rapen*, to gather; L. G. *rapen*, to pluck. *Ripe* is from same stem.] To cut with a sickle, scythe, &c., as a grain crop; to cut down and gather; to gather when ripe or ready; to cut down a field; to clear of a grain crop (to reap a field); hence, to shave (Shak.); to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works; in a good or bad sense.—*v.t.* To perform the act or operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or works.—*Reaper, rép-er, n.* One who reaps; a machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—*Reaping-hook, n.* A curved cutting instrument used in reaping; a sickle.—*Reaping-machine, n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn, &c., and in many cases also for forming it into sheaves, moved by horses through the field.

Reappear, re-ap-per', v.t. To appear again or anew.—*Reappearance, re-ap-per-ans, n.* A second or new appearance.

Reapply, re-ap-pil', v.t. pret. To apply again.

Reapplicate, re-ap-pil-ka'shon, n. The act of applying again.

Reappoint, re-ap-point', v.t. To appoint again.—*Reappointment, re-ap-point-ment, n.* A renewed or second appointment.

Reappportion, re-ap-por-shon, v.t. To appportion again.—*Reappportionment, re-ap-por-shon-ment, n.* A renewed or second appportionment.

Reapproach, re-ap-pruch', v.t. or v.i. To approach again or anew.

Rear, rér, n. [O.Fr. *rière*, Pr. *riere*, from *l. retro*, behind—*re*, back, and *suffix* *tro*, denoting direction, from root corresponding to *Skr. tar*, to turn. *Re* corresponding to *l. ad*, to, and *re*.] The part behind or at the back; the hind part; the back; hence, generally, the part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest.—*a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hindmost; last.—*Rear-admiral, n.* The third degree of the rank of admiral. **ANNUAL.**—*Rear-guard, n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it and bring up stragglers.—*Rear-most, rér-mot, a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.—*Rear-rank, n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.—*Rearward, rér-werd, n.* The rear-guard; the latter part of anything.—*a.* At or towards the rear.

Rear, rér, v.t. [A. Sax. *reerum*, for *reerum*, to raise, cause of *reerum*, to rise. **RAISE, RISE.**] To lift or set up; to erect; to raise; to bring up or to maturity, as young; to

foster; to educate; to breed, as cattle; to build up; to construct (to rear an edifice). —s. i. To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture.

Reargue, re-arg'g, v. i. To argue over again.

Rearrange, re-a-ranj, v. i. To arrange again; to put in proper order again.—**Rearrange-ment**, re-a-ranj'ment, n. A second or repeated arrangement.

Reason, re'zon, n. [Fr. *raison*, O. Fr. *reson*, from L. *ratio*, *ratio*, reason, plan, account, from *reor*, *ratus*, to think, to calculate. RAVE, RAVIV, RATIO.] A motive, ground, or cause acting on the mind; the basis for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; a ground or a principle; what accounts for or explains a fact or phenomenon; final cause; explanation; a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions, and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends; the act of deducing consequences from premises; ratiocination; justice; equity; fairness; that which is dictated or supported by reason; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe (to bring one to reason). —s. i. A reason, in justice, with rational ground. —s. i. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to argue; to ratiocinate, to discuss, in order to make something understood. —s. i. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss (to reason the point); to persuade by reasoning or argument.—**Reasonable**, re'zn-a-bl, a. Having the faculty of reason; rational; governed by reason; not given to extravagant notions or expectations conformable or agreeable to reason; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair; equitable (any reasonable demands); being in mediocrity; moderate; tolerable.

—**Reasonableness**, re'zn-a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being reasonable.—**Reasonably**, re'zn-a-bl-ly, adv. In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably.—**Reasoner**, re'zn-er, n. One who reasons or argues.—**Reasoning**, re'zn-ing, n. The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; ratiocination; the arguments employed; the proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.—**Reasonless**, re'zn-les, a. Destitute of reason; irrational; unreasonable.

Reassemble, re-as-sem'bl, v. i. To collect or assemble again. —s. i. To assemble or meet together again. —**Reassemblage**, re-as-sem'blaj, n. A renewed assemblage.

Reassert, re-as-ert', v. i. To assert again.—**Reassertion**, re-as-ert'zhun, n. A repeated assertion; the act of asserting anew.

Reassign, re-as-sin', v. i. To assign again.—**Reassignment**, re-as-sin'ment, n. A renewed or repeated assignment.

Reassimilate, re-as-sim'il-ät, v. i. To assimilate anew.—**Reassimilation**, re-as-sim'il-ä'shon, n. A renewed assimilation.

Reassume, re-as-süm', v. i. To resume; to take again.—**Reassumption**, re-as-süm'shon, n. A resuming.

Reassure, re-a-shür', v. i. To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror; also, to reinsure.—**Reassurer**, re-a-shür'er, n. One who reassures.—**Reassurance**, re-a-shür'ans, n. Assurance or confirmation repeated; also reinsurance.

Reattach, re-at-tach', v. i. To attach again.—**Reattachment**, re-at-tach'ment, n. A second or repeated attachment.

Reattain, re-at-tän', v. i. To attain again.—**Reattainment**, re-at-tän'tem', n. To attempt again.

Reave, rev, v. t.—pret. & pp. *reaved* or *ref*; ppr. *reaving*. [A. Sax. *redfan*, to seize, to rob, from *redf*, clothing, spoil; akin to Icel. *rau/a*, G. *rauben*, E. to rob. Roa.] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave; to deprive (with *of*).—**Reaver**, re'ver, n. One who reaves; a robber.

Reavow, re-a-vou', v. i. To avow again.

Reawake, re-a-wäk', v. i. To awake again.

Rebaptize, re-bap'tiz', v. i. To baptize a second time.—**Rebaptism**, re-bap'tizm, n. A second baptism.

Rebarbarize, re-bär'bar-iz, v. i. To reduce again to a state of barbarism.

Rebate, re-bät', v. t.—*rebated*, *rebating*. [O. Fr. *rebate*—*re*, back, and *bate*, L. *ba-tiare*, to beat; akin *battle*, *batter*, *abate*, &c.] To blunt; to diminish, reduce, abate; to deduct or make a discount from.—**Rebate**, **Rebatement**, re-bät'ment, n. Diminution; concession in price; deduction.

Rebate, re-bät', n. **Rebater**.

Rebec, re-bek, n. [Fr. *rebec*, *rebeis*, from Ar. *rebab*, a kind of musical instrument.] A stringed instrument introduced by the Moors into Spain, somewhat similar to the violin, and played with a bow.

Rebeccaite, re-bek'a-it, n. A member of an anti-turpique conspiracy commenced in Wales, in 1839, so called from a strange application of a passage in Gen. xxiv. 30. **Rebel**, re-bel', n. [Fr. *rebelle*, from L. *rebellis*, making war again—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war. DUEL.] One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightly subject. —s. i. Syn. under **INSURRECT**.

—a. **Rebellious**; acting in revolt.—s. i. (*re-bel'*)—**Rebelled**, **Rebelling**. To revolt; to take up arms against the government of constituted authorities; to refuse to obey a superior; to shake off subjection; to turn with disgust or nausea; to conceive a loathing (his stomach *rebelled* at such food).—**Rebeller**, re-bel'er, n. One that rebels; a rebel.—**Rebellion**, re-bel'yon, n. [L. *rebellio*, *rebellio*.] The act of rebelling; an armed rising against a government; the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; open resistance to or refusal to obey, lawful authority. —s. i. Syn. under **INSURRECT**. —**Rebellious**, re-bel'yus, a. Engaged in, or characterized by, rebellion; mutinous.—**Rebelliously**, re-bel'yus-li, adv. In a rebellious manner.—**Rebelliousness**, re-bel'yus-nes, n.

Rebiting, re-bit'ing, n. Engr. the act or process of deepening or restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid.

Bloom, re-blöm', v. i. To bloom or blossom again.

Blossom, re-hlos'om, v. i. To blossom again; to bloom.

Rebound, re-bound', v. i. [Prefix *re*, and *bound*; Fr. *rebondir*, to rebound.] To spring or bound back; to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.—s. i. To drive back; to cause to echo; to reverberate.—n. The act of flying back on collision with another body; resilience.

Rebut, re-but', n. [Prefix *re*, back, and *but*, L. *but*, from O. Fr. *but*, *but*, a blow.] —s. i. A beating, forcing, or driving back; sudden check; a repulse; refusal; rejection of solicitation.—s. i. To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to repel the advances of.

Rebuild, re-bild', v. i. To build again; to build after having been demolished.—**Rebuilder**, re-bild'er, n. One who rebuilds.—**Rebuilt**, re-bilt', pp. Built again; reconstructed.

Rebuke, re-bük', v. t.—*rebuked*, *rebuking*. [O. Fr. *rebouquer*, to dull, to blunt, to rebuff—*re* and *bouque*, an old and dialectic form of Fr. *bouche*, the month, from L. *bucca*, the mouth.] To check with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; to reprimand; to improve.—n. A direct and severe reprimand; reproof; reprehension; a chiding.—**Rebukable**, re-bük'a-bl, a. Worthy of rebuke or reprehension.—**Rebukeful**, re-bük'ful, a. Containing or abounding in rebuke.—**Rebuker**, re-bük'er, n. One that rebukes.—**Rebukingly**, re-bük'ing-li, adv. In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

Rebus, re'büs, n. [L. ablative plural of *res*, a thing—lit. by things, because the meaning is indicated by things.] A set of words written by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed; thus, "I can see you" might be expressed by figures of an eye, a can, the sea, and a ewe; hence, a kind of puzzle made up of such figures or pictures.

Rebut, re-but', v. t.—*rebuted*, *rebutting*. [Fr. *rebuer*, *rebouder*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust. BUTT.] To repel, as by counter evidence; to refute; *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.—**Rebuttal**, re-but'al, n. The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation.—**Rebutter**, re-but'er, n. *Law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Recalcitate, re-käl'ä'tät, v. i.—*recalcitrated*, *recalcitrating*. [L. *recalcitro*, to kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, to kick, from *calc*, *calcis*, the heel.] To show repugnance or resistance to something; to be refractory.—**Recalcitration**, re-käl'ä'trä'shon, n. Act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.—**Recalcitratant**, re-käl'si-trant, a. Exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive; refractory.

Recall, re-käl', v. t. To call or bring back; to take back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to revive in memory; to order to come back from a place or mission (to recall a minister from a foreign court). —n. A calling back; revocation; the power of calling back or revoking.—**Recallable**, re-käl'a-bl, a. Capable of being recalled.

Recant, re-kant', v. t. and i. [L. *recanto*, to recant, to recede—*re*, back, and *canto*, freq. of *cantare*, to sing. Cant.] To retract; to unsay; to make formal contradiction of something which one had previously asserted.—**Recantation**, re-kän'tä'shon, n. The act of recanting; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.—**Recanter**, re-kän'ter, n. One who recants.

Recapitulate, re-ka-pit'ü-lät, v. t.—*recapitulated*, *recapitulating*. [Fr. *recapituler*, L. *recapitulo*, *recapitulo*—prefix *re*, and *capitulo*, a head or heading. CAPITULATE.] To repeat or summarize, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of.—s. i. To repeat in brief what has been said before.—**Recapitulation**, re-ka-pit'ü-lä'shon, n. The act of recapitulating; a concise statement of the principal points in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

Recapitulator, re-ka-pit'ü-lä-ter, n. One who—**Recapitulatory**, re-ka-pit'ü-lä-to-ri, a. Containing recapitulation.

Recapture, re-kap'tür, n. The act of retaking; the retaking of goods from a captor; a prize retaken.—s. i. To capture back; to retake.

Recast, re-kast', v. i. To cast or found again; to throw again; to mould anew; to throw into a new form.

Recede, re-sed', v. t.—*receded*, *receding*. [L. *recedo*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, to walk. CRO.] To move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted (to recede from a demand, from propositions).—s. i. (*re'sed*). To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

Receipt, re-se't', n. [O. Fr. *receite*, *recepte* (Fr. *recette*), from L. *recipere*, pp. of *recipio*, to receive. RECEIVE.] The act of receiving (the script of a letter); that which is received; *pt*, money drawn or received; drawings (his receipts were \$50 a day); a recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c.; hence, *no*, plan or scheme by which anything may be effected; a written acknowledgment of something received, as money, goods, &c.—s. i. To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.—**Receiptable**, re-se't'a-bl, a. Capable of being receipted.

—**Receipt-book**, n. A book containing receipts.—**Receiptor**, re-se't-or, n. One who receives; one who gives a receipt.

Receiv, re-se'iv, n.—*received*, *receiving*. [O. Fr. *recevir*, *recevir*, Fr. *recevoir*, from L. *recipere*—*re*, again, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] To get or obtain; to take, as a thing given, sent, paid, communicated, &c.; to accept; to take into the mind; to embrace; to allow or hold, as a belief, custom, tradition, &c.; to give acceptance to (a received belief); to allow to enter in an official capacity; to welcome as a guest; to entertain; to take in or on; to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for (a box to receive contributions); to be the object of; to

person from evil courses; a demand; claim made; a remonstrance or representation.

Recline, *re-klīn'*, *v.t.*—*reclined*, *reclining*. [*L. recino*, to bend back—*re*, back, and *clino*, to bend (whence also *inclino*, *decline*); root same as that of *E. to lean*.] To lean to one side or sideways; to lay down to rest (to *recline* the head)—*v.t.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position.—**Recliner**, *re-klīn'ēr*, *n.* One who reclines.—**Reclining**, *re-klīn'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Leaning back or sidewise; lying in repose.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular.—**Reclinate**, *re-klīn'at*, *a.* [*L. reclinatus*.] *Bot.* Reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point is lower than the base.—**Reclination**, *re-klīn'āsh'ōn*, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining. *Sur.* One of the operations used for the cure of cataract.

Reclose, *re-klōs'*, *v.t.* To close or shut again.

Reclothe, *re-klōth'*, *v.t.* To clothe again.

Recluse, *re-klōs'*, *a.* [*Fr. reclus*, fem. *recluse*, from *L. reclusus*, pp. of *recludo*, *recludere*, to lay open, hut in *L. L.* *recludo* to shut—*re*, again, back, and *cludo*, to shut. *Clos.*] Living shut up or apart from the world; secluded; sequestered; solitary.—*a.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a hermit; a religious devotee who lives in an isolated cell.—**Reclusively**, *re-klōs'iv*, *adv.* In a recluse manner.—**Recluseness**, *re-klōs'nes*, *n.* The state of being recluse.—**Reclusion**, *re-klō'sh'ōn*, *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.—**Reclusive**, *re-klō'siv*, *a.* Affording retirement from society; reclusive.—**Recluse**, *re-klō's'ōr*, *n.* The abode of a recluse; a hermitage.

Recognize, **Recognise**, *rek'og-nīz*, *v.t.*—*recognized*, *recognised*; *recognising*, *recognising*. [*From recognisance* (which is older in English), *O. Fr. recognoscere*, from *L. recognosco*—*re* and *cognosco*. *Cognosco*, *Know*.] To recall or recover the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing formerly known; to know again; to avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; to indicate one's notice by a bow or nod; to indicate appreciation of (to *recognize* services by a reward)—*v.t.* *Law*, to enter into recognisance.—**Recogniser**, **Recogniser**, *rek'og-nīz'ēr*, *n.* One who recognizes.—**Recognition**, *rek'og-nīsh'ōn*, *n.* [*L. recognitio*.] The act of recognizing or state of being recognized; a perceiving as being known; avowal; notice taken; acknowledgment.—**Recognitory**, *rek'og-nī-tōr*, *a.* Pertaining to recognition.—**Recognisable**, **Recognizable**, *rek'og-nī-z'ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being recognized.—**Recognisable**, **Recognizable**, *rek'og-nī-z'ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being recognized.—**Recognisance**, **Recognizance**, *rek'og-nī-z'āns*, *n.* [*Fr. recognoscance*, *O. Fr. recognoscance*.] Act of recognizing; recognition; mark or badge of recognition; token; *law*, an obligation which a man enters into before a proper tribunal, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, &c.

Recoil, *re-kōil'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. reculer*, from *L. re*, back, and *culus*, the posterior; same root as in *Gael. cul*, *W. cil*, the back.] To rebound; to fall back; to take a sudden backward motion after an advance; to be forced to retreat; to return after a certain strain or impetus (the gun *recoils*); to start or draw back as from anything repulsive, alarming, or the like; to shrink.—*a.* A starting or falling back; rebound; the rebound or resilience of a firearm when discharged.—**Recoiler**, *re-kōil'ēr*, *n.* One who recoils.

Recoin, *re-kōin'*, *v.t.* To coin again.—**Recoinage**, *re-kōin'āj*, *n.* The act of coining anew.

Recollect, *rek'ol-ekt'*, *v.t.* [*Lit.* to collect or gather again.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember; *rel.* to recover resolution or composure of mind; to collect one's self. *Syn.* under *Re-remember*.—**Recollection**, *rek'ol-ekt'sh'ōn*, *n.* The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; *rel.* bringing back to mind; remembrance; the power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such

power extends; that which is recollected; something recalled to mind.—*Syn.* under *Remember*.—**Recollective**, *rek'ol-ekt'iv*, *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

Recollect, *rek'ol-ekt'*, *v.t.* To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered.

Recollect, *rek'ol-ekt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. recollect*, *L. recollectus*, so called because they recollect and strictly observed all the rules of their order.] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

Recolonize, *re-kōlon-īz*, *v.t.* To colonize a second time.—**Recolonization**, *re-kōlon-īz'āsh'ōn*, *n.* A second colonization.

Recombine, *re-kōm-bin'*, *v.t.* To combine again.—**Recombination**, *re-kōm-bin'āsh'ōn*, *n.* Combination a second time.

Recommence, *re-kōm-mēns'*, *v.t.* and *i.* To commence again; to begin anew.—**Recommencement**, *re-kōm-mēns'ment*, *n.* A commencement anew.

Recommend, *rek'ōm-mēnd'*, *v.t.* [*Re*, and *commend*; *Fr. recommander*, to recommend, to commend, to intrust.] To commend to another's notice; to put in a favourable light before another; to commend or give favourable representations of; to make acceptable; to advise; to favour to; hence, to *recommend* *itself*, to make itself approved; to advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c.; to set forward as advisable.—**Recommendable**, *rek'ōm-mēnd'ā-bl*, *a.* Worthy of recommendation.—**Recommendation**, *rek'ōm-mēnd'āsh'ōn*, *n.* The act of recommending; a favourable representation; that which procures favour or a favourable reception.—**Recommendatory**, *rek'ōm-mēnd'ā-tōr*, *a.* Serving to recommend.—**Recommender**, *rek'ōm-mēnd'ēr*, *n.* One who recommends.

Recommision, *re-kōm-mīsh'ōn*, *v.t.* To commission again.

Recommit, *re-kōm-mīt'*, *v.t.* To commit again (as persons to prison); to refer again to a committee.—**Recommitment**, **Recommittal**, *re-kōm-mīt'ment*, *re-kōm-mīt'ābl*, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Recompense, *rek'ōm-pēns'*, *v.t.*—*recompensed*, *recompensed*. [*Fr. récompenser*, *L. L. recompensō*—*L. re*, again, and *compensō*, *compensatum*, to compensate. *Compensare*.] To give or render an equivalent to, as for services, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to compensate; to return an equivalent for; to make amends for by anything equivalent; to make compensation for.—*a.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends.—**Recompenser**, *rek'ōm-pēns'ēr*, *n.* One who recompenses.

Recompile, *re-kōm-pīl'*, *v.t.* To compile again or anew.—**Recompilation**, *re-kōm-pīl'āsh'ōn*, *n.* A compiling anew.

Reconcile, *rek'ōn-sīl'*, *v.t.*—*reconciled*, *reconciling*. [*Fr. réconcilier*, from *L. reconcilio*—*re*, again, and *concilio*, to conciliate. *Conciliare*.] To conciliate anew; to restore to union and friendship after estrangement; to adjust or settle (differences, quarrels); to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission (to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions); to make consistent or congruous; followed by *with* or *to*; to remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize.—*v.t.* To become reconciled.—**Reconciler**, *rek'ōn-sīl'ēr*, *n.* One who reconciles.—**Reconcilement**, *rek'ōn-sīl'ment*, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.—**Reconciliation**, *rek'ōn-sīl'āsh'ōn*, *n.* [*L. reconciliatio*.] The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; *Script.* atonement; expiation; the act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite or inconsistent.—**Reconciliatory**, *rek'ōn-sīl'ā-tōr*, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.—**Reconcilable**, *rek'ōn-sīl'ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being again brought to friendly feelings; capable of being made to agree or be consistent; capable of being harmonized.—**Reconcilableness**, *rek'ōn-sīl'ā-bl'nes*, *a.*—**Reconcilably**, *rek'ōn-sīl'ā-bl*, *adv.*

Recondense, *re-kōn-dēns'*, *v.t.* To condense again.—**Recondensation**, *re-kōn-dēns'āsh'ōn*, *n.* The act of recondensing.

Recondite, *rek'ōn-dīt* or *re-kōn'dīt*, *a.* [*L. reconditus*, pp. of *recondo*—*re*, back, and *condo*, to conceal (as in *abcond*).] Hidden from the mental perception; abstruse; profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Reconduct, *re-kōn-duk't'*, *v.t.* To conduct back or again.

Reconfirm, *re-kōn-fēr'm'*, *v.t.* To confirm anew.

Reconnoissance, *re-kōn'nā-sāns*, *n.* [*Fr. Reconnoissance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations.—**Reconnoissance in force**, a demonstration by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

Reconnoitre, *rek'ōn-nōit'ēr*, *v.t.*—*reconnoitred*, *reconnoitring*. [*O. Fr. reconnoître*, *Fr. reconnaître*, from *L. recognosco*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*. The elements of the word are same as in *recognis* (which see).] To make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military purposes.—*a.* A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Reconquer, *re-kōng'kēr*, *v.t.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest; to recover; to regain.—**Reconquest**, *re-kōng'kwēst*, *n.* A conquest again or anew.

Reconsecrate, *re-kōn-sē-krit'*, *v.t.* To consecrate anew.—**Reconsecration**, *re-kōn-sē-krit'āsh'ōn*, *n.* A renewed consecration.

Reconsider, *re-kōn-sīd'ēr*, *v.t.* To consider again; to turn over in the mind again; to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding.—**Reconsideration**, *re-kōn-sīd'ēr-āsh'ōn*, *n.* The act of reconsidering.

Reconstruct, *re-kōn-strukt'*, *v.t.* To construct again; to rebuild.—**Reconstruction**, *re-kōn-strukt'āsh'ōn*, *n.* Act of constructing again.—**Reconstructive**, *re-kōn-strukt'iv*, *a.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

Reconvene, *re-kōn-vēn'*, *v.t.* To convene or call together again.—*v.t.* To assemble or come together again.

Reconvert, *re-kōn-vērt'*, *v.t.* To convert again.—**Reconversion**, *re-kōn-vērt'āsh'ōn*, *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

Reconvey, *re-kōn-vē*, *v.t.* To convey back or to its former place; to transfer back to a former owner.—**Reconveyance**, *re-kōn-vē'āns*, *n.* The act of reconveying; the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

Record, *re-kōrd'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from *L. recorder*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, cordis, the heart (whence also *corral*, *concord*, *discord*, *coverage*, &c.).] To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to note; to write down or enter—'the purpose of preserving evidence of; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to attest.—*a.* (rek'ōrd). Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the knowledge of it; a register, an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; the book or document containing such; a public document; memory; remembrance; testimony; witness (to bear record); the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; one's personal history.—*In record*, upon record, set down; registered.—**Court of record** (rek'ōrd'), one of the higher courts in which the records of the suits are preserved.—**Recorder**, *re-kōrd'ēr*, *n.* One who records a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions; in England, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record (whence his title); an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet; a registering apparatus.—**Recordship**, *re-kōrd'sh'ip*, *n.* The office of a recorder.—**Recording**, *re-kōrd'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Registering.—**Recording telegraph**, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.—**Record-office**, *rek'ōrd'*, *n.* A place for keeping public records.

Recount, *re-kōunt'*, *v.t.* [Except in last sense from *Fr. raconter*—*re*, and *comter*, to tell, from *L. computo*, to compute. *Com-*

dit, a. [L. back, and med.] Hidden; abstruse; abstruse.
 To conduct
 To confirm
 as, a. [Fr. operation of examination an enemy's acting military force, viable body covering the ay.
 -reconnoit-
 -reconnoit, Fr. -re, again, of the word (see).
 To examine for military survey: a re-
 To conquer to recover; to west, a.
 f. To con-
 a, re-kon-
 d again; to
 to find time,
 -d'shon, a.
 To con-
 struction, in-
 struk'tiv, ruct.
 To convene or assemble or
 To convert
 -ver'alion, a.
 To convey back
 refer back to
 re-kon-
 ing; the act
 proprietor.
 -der, to get
 from L.
 in, and cor,
 -derial, con-
 -to preserve
 er charac-
 ter down
 serving evil
 the mind
 (ord). Some-
 the purpose
 it; a registra-
 tion of facts
 seek for pro-
 -ant contain-
 ing; memory;
 -ess to bear
 woman's life,
 man; one's
 pon record,
 record (ré-
 -v) in which the
 -d. -Recon-
 -d a person
 or writings
 he chief ju-
 -er, ex-cer-
 -tators, the
 rd (whence
 -trument,
 -registering
 -re-kor'dér-
 -Recon-
 -stering
 -h provided
 -s a record
 -Record-
 -eeping pub-
 -cept in last
 of center, to
 -uto. Com-

ruva, Courv.] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; to count again.
 Recoup, re-kup, a. [From Fr. recouper, cloth remaining over cutting out clothes, from re, back, and couper, to cut.] Law, a sum kept back; a deduction; discount. -v. Law, to keep back as a set-off or discount; hence, re-kup to indemnify one's self for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage. -Recouperment, re-kup'ment, a. The act of recouping.
 Recourse, re-kors, a. [Fr. recourir, from L. recurrere, a running back, a return, from recurro, to run back -re, back, and curro, to run. Courser.] A going to, as for help or protection; a recourse in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like.
 Recover, re-kuv'er, s. [O.Fr. recouvrer (Fr. recouvrer), from L. recuperare, to recover; of doubtful origin.] To regain; to get or obtain after being lost; to get back; to restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to revive; to cure; to heal; to retrieve; to make up for; to rescue; law, to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law. -v. To regain health after sickness; to grow well again; to regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind; to succeed in a lawsuit. -Recoverable, re-kuv'er-a-bl, a. Capable of being regained or recovered; obtainable from a debtor or possessor. -Recoverableness, re-kuv'er-a-bl-ness, a. The state of being recoverable. -Recoverer, re-kuv'er-er, a. One who recovers. -Recovery, re-kuv'er-i, a. The act or power of regaining or getting again; restoration from sickness or faintness; restoration from low condition or misfortune; law, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.
 Recredit, rek're-ut, a. [O.Fr. recréant, ppr. of recréer, L.L. recreddere, to give in, to confess defeat, re, again, and credo, to believe. CAREN.] Craven; yielding to an enemy; cowardly; mean-spirited; apocata; false. -a. One who basely yields one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. -Recreditant, rek're-ut-ant, adv. In a recredit manner; basely; falsely. -Recruency, rek're-ut-ant, a. The quality of being recredit; cowardice.
 Recreate, rek're-ut, s. -re, re-reated, recreat-ing. [L. recreo, recreatus -re, again, and creo, to create. CAREN.] To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse; to divert; to gratify. -v. To take recreation. -s. (re-kre-ut') [Directly from re and create.] To create or form anew. -Recreation, rek-re-ut-shon, a. The act of recreating or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; entertain-ment. -Recreative, rek're-ut-tiv, a. Tending to recreate; refreshing. -v. In a recreative manner. -Recreativeness, rek're-ut-tiv-ness, a.
 Recrement, rek're-ment, a. [L. recremen-tum, from recuro -re, back, and curo, to separate. RECUR.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; grime. -Recremental, Recrement-ital, rek're-men-tish-ah, rek're-men-tal, rek're-men-tish-ah, rek're-men-tish-ah, a. Dross; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.
 Recriminate, rek-krim'i-nat, s. -re-krim-inat-ed, re-krim-inat-ing. [L. re, again, and crimino, to accuse. CAREN.] To return one accusation with another; to charge an accuser with the like. -v. To accuse in return. -Recrimination, re-krim'i-nat-shon, a. The act of recriminating; the return of one accusation with another; law, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-accusation. -Recriminator, Re-crementary, re-krim'i-nat-tiv, re-krim'i-na-to-ri, a. Recriminating or returning accusation. -Recriminator, re-krim'i-nat-tor, a. One who recriminates.
 Recross, re-kros, s. To cross again.
 Recrudescence, re-kro-des-ent, a. [L. recru-

desco -re, again, and crudesco, to become raw, from crudo, raw. CAUSA.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again. -Recrudescence, Recrudescency, re-kro-des-ent, re-kro-des-ent, a. The state of being recrudescence; med. Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.
 Recruit, re-krot, s. [Fr. recruter, from recrute, a participial noun from O.Fr. recruter, pp. of recrú, from L. recruesco -re, again, and cresco, to grow (seen in crescent, increase, &c.). CAREN.] To recruit, to refresh; to restore the wasted vigour of; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to refresh; to supply with recruits an army. -v. To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; to raise new soldiers. -a. A soldier newly enlisted. -Recruiter, re-krot'er, a. One who recruits. -Recruiting-sergeant, a. A sergeant deputé to enlist recruits. -Recruitment, re-krot'ment, a. The act of recruiting.
 Recrystallise, re-kris-tal-iz, s. To crystallise a second time. -Recrystallization, re-kris-tal-iz-shon, a. The process of recrystallising.
 Rectal, Under RECTUM.
 Rectangle, rek'tang-ul, a. [L. rectangulus -rectus, right, and angulus, an angle.] A right-angled parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles. -Rectangular, rek-tang-gul-er, a. Right angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees. -Rectangularly, rek-tang-gul-er-li, adv. In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.
 Rectify, rek'ti-fi, s. -recti-fied, recti-fying. [Fr. rectifier, from L. rectus, right, and facio, to make.] To make or put right; to correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; to convert (alcohol) into gin, &c., by flavouring specially. -Rectifiable, rek'ti-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of being rectified or set right. -Rectification, rek'ti-fi-ka-shon, a. The act or operation of rectifying; the act of setting right that which is wrong; the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation. -Rectification of a globe, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem. -Rectifier, rek'ti-fi-er, a. One who or that which rectifies; one who refines by repeated distillation.
 Rectilinear, Rectilineal, rek-ti-lin-é-er, rek-ti-lin-é-ál, a. [L. rectus, right, and linea, a line.] Bounded by straight lines, consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight. -Rectilinearly, rek'ti-lin-é-er-li, a. Stated of being rectilinear. -Rectilinearly, Rectilinearly, rek-ti-lin-é-ál-li, rek-ti-lin-é-er-li, adv. In a rectilinear manner; in a right line.
 Rectio, rek'shon, a. [L. rectio, rectori-gram, same as Government.]
 Rectrostral, rek-ti-ro-stral, a. [L. rectus, straight, and rostrum, a beak.] Having a straight beak.
 Rectiserial, rek-ti-se-ri-ál, a. [L. rectus, straight, and series, a row.] Disposed in a straight line or row.
 Rectitude, rek'ti-tud, a. [L. rectitudo, from rectus, pp. of reço, rectum, to keep or lead straight. RECTOR.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty; probity; correctness.
 Rector, rek'ter, a. [L. rector, a ruler, from reço, rectum, to rule, to keep right. RECTORUM.] A clergyman of the English Church who has the charge of a parish, and to whom belong the parsonage and tithes; the head of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford; the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland; in Scotland also the title of the head-master of an academy or important public school. -Rectoral, Rectorial, rek'ter-ál, rek'ter-ál, a. Pertaining to a rector or to a rectory. -Rectorial tithes, great or predial tithes. -Rectorship, rek'ter-ship, a. The office or rank of a rector. -Rector, rek'ter, a. A parish church or parish held by a rector; a rector's mansion or parsonage-house.
 Rectrix, rek'triks, a. pl. Rectrices, rek'tri-

ces. [L. rectrix, a female governor. RECTOR.] One of the long stiff feathers in the tail of a bird, which like a rudder direct its flight.
 Rectum, rek'tum, a. [L. rectum, straight, because once thought to be straight.] That the third and last part of the large intestine opening at the anus. -Rectal, rek'tal, a. Relating to the rectum.
 Rectivitate, re-kul'ti-vat, s. To cultivate anew. -Rectivitate, re-kul'ti-vat-shon, a. The act of cultivating anew.
 Recumbent, rek-um-bent, a. [L. recumbens, recumbentis, ppr. of recumbo -re, back, and cubo, to lie. INCUBANT.] Lying; reclining; lying down; reposing; inactive; cool and hot applied to a part that leans or reposes upon anything. -Recumbency, Recumbence, rek-um-ben-s, rek-um-ben-s, a. The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, or lying; rest; repose; idle state. -Recumbently, rek-um-bent-li, adv. In a recumbent posture.
 Recuperate, rek'up-er-at, s. -recup-erated, recup-erating. [L. recupero, recuperatus. RECOVER.] To recover; to regain. -v. To recover; to regain health. -Recuperation, rek'up-er-at-shon, a. [L. recuperatio.] Recovery. -Recuperative, Recuperatory, rek'up-er-at-iv, rek'up-er-at-iv, a. Tending to recover; pertaining to recovery.
 Recur, re-kur, s. -recurred, recur-ring. [L. recurro -re, and curro, to run. CURNANT.] To return; to return to the thought or mind; to have recourse; to turn for aid; to occur again or be repeated at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule. -Recurrence, Recurrency, rek-ur-ens, rek-ur-ens, a. The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse. -Recurrence, rek-ur-ent, a. Returning from time to time; turned back in its course. -Recurring, rek-ur-ing, a. Returning again. -Recurring or circulating decimals. CIRCULATING.
 Recurve, Recurved, rek'ur-vat, rek'ur-vat, a. [L. re, back, and curvo, bent.] Bent, bowed, or curved backward or outward (a recurvate leaf, &c.). -Recurvature, Recurvature, rek-ur-vat-shon, rek'ur-vat, a. A bending or flexure backward. -Recurve, rek'ur, s. -recurved, recur-ring. To bend back. -Recurvilinear, rek'ur-ri-vo-stral, a. [L. rostrum, a beak.] Having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avocet. -Recurvity, rek'ur-ri-vo, a. RECURVATION. -Recurvus, rek'ur-vus, a. Bent backward.
 Recusant, rek'us-ant, a. [Fr. recusant, L. recusans, recusantis, ppr. of recusare, to refuse, to reject -re, back, and cussus, cause.] Obstinate in refusal; refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of a sovereign, or to conform to the established rites of a church. -a. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice; specifically -Eng. Hist. a nonconformist. -Recusancy, rek'us-ant, a. The state of being a recusant; the tenets of a recusant; nonconformity.
 Red, red, a. [A. Sax. redd, red; cog. Dan. and Sw. ród, Icel. ruskr (ruskr), D. rood, G. roth, Goth. raud; same root as in L. rufus, ruber, Gr. erythros, W. rudd, Ir. and Gael. ruadh, red; Skt. rudhira, blood. Akin are ruddy, russet, ruby, &c.] Of a bright warm colour resembling blood; a general term applied to many different shades of hues, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, &c.; often used in forming compound words which are self-explanatory (red-headed, red-breasted, red-checked, &c.). -Red admiral, a beautiful species of British butterfly. -Red cedar, a species of North American and West Indian juniper, of which the heart-wood is in much request for the out-sides of black-and-pencils. -Red chalk. RANUNC. -Red cross, the rectangular cross of St. George, the national saint of England. -Red deer, the common stag; a native of the forests of Europe and Asia; still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland. -Red gum, an eruptive skin disease to which infants are subject. -Red herring, the common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep for a long time. -Red Indian, or Red man, one of the copper-coloured

aborigines of America. — *Red ochre*, a name common to a variety of pigments. — *Red copper*. — *Red pine*, a species of pine, the Scotch or Norway Pine. — *Red republican*, an extreme republican, so called because in the first French revolution the extreme republicans were in the habit of wearing a red cap; often contracted into *red* (he is one of the reds). — *Red snow*. — *Parrococcus*. — *a*. A red colour; a colour resembling that of arterial blood; one of the simple or primary colours; a red pigment; a red republican. — *Red book*, *n*. A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. — *Red breast*, *red'breast*, *n*. A singing-bird so called from the colour of its breast, also known as the *Robin-redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin*. — *Redcoat*, *red'kot*, *n*. A familiar name given to a soldier, because in most British regiments red coats are worn. — *Red-cross*, *a*. Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England (a red-cross knight). — *Red-deer*, *n*. See above. — *Redden*, *red'n*, *v.t.* To make red. — *v.i.* To grow or become red. — *Reddish*, *red'ish*, *a*. Somewhat red; moderately red. — *Reddishness*, *red'ish-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being reddish. — *Red-hand*, *Red-handed*, *a*. With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands; said of a person caught in the perpetration of any crime. — *Red-hot*, *a*. Red with heat; heated to redness. — *Red-lattice*, *a*. A lattice-window painted red, formerly the customary badge of an inn or alehouse. — *Red-lattice phrases*, *pot-house* *phrases*. — *Red-lead*, *n*. An oxide of lead much used as a pigment, and commonly known by the name of *Minium*. — *Red-letter*, *a*. Having red letters; marked by red letters. — *Red-letter day*, *a*. A fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendar with red letters. — *Redly*, *red'ly*, *adv*. With redness. — *Redness*, *red'ness*, *n*. The quality of being red; red colour. — *Red-pole*, *Red-poll*, *red'pol*, *n*. [From the red colour on the poll of head.] A name given to several species of insects. — *Red-rump*, *n*. A gallatorial bird allied to the rump, so called from its red legs. — *Red-skin*, *n*. A red Indian; a North American Indian. — *Redstart*, *Redtail*, *red'start*, *red'tail*, *n*. [Start is from A.Sax. *stort*, a tail.] A singing-bird nearly allied to the redbreast, widely diffused over Europe, Asia, and North Africa. — *Red-streak*, *red'strek*, *n*. A sort of apple so called from its red streaked skin. — *Red-tape*, *n*. A sarcastic name for excessive regard to formality and routine without corresponding attention to essential duties; so named from the red-tape used in tying up papers in government offices. — *Red-tapey*, *Red-tapist*, *n*. Excessive official routine; strict and pedantic adherence to official formalities. — *Red-tapist*, *n*. A person who adheres pedantically to the forms and routine of office. — *Red-water*, *n*. A disease of cattle, and occasionally of sheep, in which the urine becomes redened with blood; called also *Hæmaturia*. — *Redwing*, *red'wing*, *n*. A species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage. — *Red-wood*, *n*. The name of various sorts of wood of a red colour; an Indian dye-wood and a coniferous tree of California. — *Redact*, *re-dakt'*, *v.t.* [From *re-dipo*, *redactum*, to reduce to order.—*re*, in, and *ipo*, to bring.] To give a presentable literary form to; to act as redactor; or editor of.—*Redactor*, *Redactor*, *re-dakt'ér*, *n*. [From *re-dipo*, *re-dipere*.] One who redacts; an editor. — *Redaction*, *re-dak'shon*, *n*. [From *re-dipo*, *re-dipere*.] Preparing for publication; the work prepared; the members of an editorial staff. — *Redan*, *re-dan'*, *n*. [Fr. *redan*, O.Fr. *redent*, from *re*, back, and *dent*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth; from its shape.] Field fort, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy. — *Redargue*, *red'arg'gü*, *v.t.* [L. *redarguo*, to

refute—*red*, *re*, back, and *arguo*, to argue.] To put down by argument; to refute. — *Redd*, *red*, *n*. A place where fish deposit their spawn. — *Reddition*, *red-dish'on*, *n*. [L. *redditi*, *redditi*, from *reddo*, to give back—*red*, back, and *do*, to give.] A returning or giving back of anything; restitution; explanation.—*Redditive*, *red'tiv*, *a*. Gram. answering to an interrogative; conveying a reply. — *Reddle*, *red'l*, *n*. [From *red*; comp. G. *rotula*, from *rotā*, red.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous ironstone ore used as a pigment and to mark sheep. Spelled also *Raidis*, *Ruddis*. — *Rede*, *red*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *rededan*, to advise, to read.] To advise; to interpret. — *Redecorate*, *re-dék'ó-rát*, *v.t.* To decorate or adorn again. — *Rededicate*, *re-déd'í-kát*, *v.t.* To dedicate again or anew. — *Redeem*, *re-dém'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *redimer*, L. *redime*, to buy back; to ransom—*red*, re, back, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.—*REDEMPTIO*, EXEMPT.] To buy back; to release from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to pay ransom or equivalent for; to ransom; to rescue; to perform, as a promise; to make good by performance; to make amends for; to atone for; to improve or employ to the best advantage. [Redeeming the time]. — *Redeemability*, *Redeemableness*, *re-dém'á-bil'í-ti*, *re-dém'á-bil-ness*, *n*. The state of being redeemable. — *Redeemable*, *re-dém'á-bil*, *a*. Capable of being redeemed. — *Redeemer*, *re-dém'er*, *n*. One who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ. — *Redemption*, *re-dém'shon*, *n*. [L. *redemptio*; a doublet of ransom.] The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom; the deliverance of sinners from the penalty of God's violated law by the sufferings and death of Christ. — *Redemptive*, *re-dém'tiv*, *a*. Redeeming; serving to redeem. — *Redemptorist*, *re-dém'tor'íst*, *n*. One of a religious congregation who devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism. — *Redemptory*, *re-dém'to-ri*, *a*. Paid for ransom. — *Reddeliberate*, *re-dé-lib'er-át*, *v.t.* and *t.* To deliberate again; to reconsider. — *Redeliver*, *re-dé-liv'er*, *v.t.* To deliver back; to return to the sender; to liberate a second time. — *Redeliverance*, *re-dé-liv'er-ans*, *n*. A second deliverance. — *Redemand*, *re-dé-mánd*, *v.t.* To demand back; to demand again. — *Redemise*, *re-dé-míz*, *v.t.* To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate. — *Redemonstrate*, *re-dé-mon'strát*, *v.t.* To demonstrate again or afresh. — *Redemption*. Under *RANSOM*. — *Redented*, *re-dé-nted*, *a*. [L. *re*, back, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented. — *Redeposit*, *re-dé-poz'ít*, *v.t.* To deposit again or anew. — *Redescend*, *re-dé-sénd*, *v.t.* To descend again. — *Redescent*, *re-dé-sent'*, *n*. A descending or falling again. — *Redigest*, *re-dí-jest*, *v.t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time. — *Redintegrate*, *re-dín'té-grát*, *v.t.*—*redin-tegrated*, *redin-tegrating*. [L. *red*, again, and *integrare*, whole. ENTIRE.] To make whole again; to restore to a perfect state. — *Redintegration*, *re-dín'té-grá'shon*, *n*. The act of redintegrating; renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state. — *Redisburse*, *re-dis-bürs'*, *v.t.* To repay or refund. — *Rediscover*, *re-dis-kuv'er*, *v.t.* To discover again or afresh. — *Redispose*, *re-dis-póz'*, *v.t.* To dispose or adjust again. — *Redistribute*, *re-dis-trí-büt*, *v.t.* To distribute again; to apportion afresh. — *Redistribution*, *re-dis-trí-büt'shon*, *n*. A second or new distribution. — *Redivide*, *re-dí-vid'*, *v.t.* To divide again. — *Redolent*, *red'ó-lent*, *a*. [L. *redolens*, *redolentis*, pp. of *redolo*, to emit a scent—*red*, back, and *oleo*, to smell. ODOUR.] Hav-

ing or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odour; odorous; fragrant; often with *of*. — *Redolently*, *red'ó-lent-ly*, *adv*. In a redolent manner; fragrantly. — *Redolence*, *Redolency*, *red'ó-lent-s*, *n*. The quality of being redolent; fragrance. — *Redondilla*, *red-on-dé'ya*, *n*. [Sp.] A species of verification in Spanish poetry. — *Redouble*, *re-dub'l*, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *double*.] To multiply; to repeat often; to increase by repeated or continued additions.—*v.t.* To become twice as much; to become greatly or repeatedly increased. — *Redoubt*, *re-dout'*, *n*. REPUTR. — *Redoubtable*, *re-dout'a-bil*, *a*. [O.Fr. *redoubtable*, from *redouter*, to fear—L. *re*, again, and *dubito*, to doubt. DUBIT.] Formidable; to be dreaded; terrible to foes; hence, valiant; often used in irony. — *Redoubted*, *re-dout'ed*, *p*. and *a*. Redoubtable; formidable; valiant. — *Redound*, *re-dound'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *redonder*, L. *redundo*, to overflow—*red*, back, and *undo*, to surge, from *unda*, a wave (seen also in *redondo*, *redundant*, *abound*.)] To roll or flow back as a wave; to contribute; to contribute; to result (this will redound to your benefit).—*n*. The coming back, as a consequence or effect; result. — *Redout*, *Redoubt*, *re-dout'*, *n*. [Fr. *redoutis*, *redout*, from L. *reductus*, a retired spot, from L. *reducere*, retired—*re*, back, and *ducere*, to lead. DUCERE.] Fort, a general name for nearly every class of works wholly enclosed and undefended by re-entaring or flanking angles; a small inclosed temporary field-work. — *Redraft*, *re-draft'*, *v.t.* To draw or draft anew.—*n*. A second draft or copy; a second draft or order drawn for money. — *Redraw*, *re-dr'w*, *v.t.* To draw again, as a second draft or copy.—*n*. A Com. to draw a new bill of exchange. — *Redress*, *re-dres'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *redresser*, to straighten again, to put right. DRESS.] To remedy or put right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; to compensate; to make amends to.—*n*. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. — *Redresser*, *re-dres'er*, *n*. One who gives redress. — *Redressed*, *re-dres't*, *a*. Capable of being redressed. — *Redressive*, *re-dres'iv*, *a*. Affording redress; giving relief. — *Redressless*, *re-dres-less*, *a*. Without redress or amendment; without relief. — *Reduces*, *re-dú-s*, *v.t.*—*reduced*, *reducing*. [L. *reducere*—*re*, back, and *ducere*, to lead. DUCERE.] To bring to any state, condition, good or bad; to bring to poverty, to poverty, to order, &c.; to diminish in size, quantity, or value; to make less or lower; to bring to an inferior condition; to subdue; to bring into subjection; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; to bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation; *arbit*, to change from one denomination into another without altering the value; *alg*, to bring to the simplest form with the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side; *metal*, to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore; *urg*, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone.—*To reduce a design*, to make a copy of it smaller than the original.—*To reduce to the minima*, to degrade for misconduct to the position of a private soldier. — *Reducement*, *re-dú'sém-ent*, *n*. [L. *reducere*.] Tending to reduce.—*n*. That which reduces. — *Reducer*, *re-dú'sér*, *n*. One that reduces. — *Reducible*, *re-dú's-í-bil*, *a*. Capable of being reduced; convertible. — *Reducibleness*, *re-dú's-í-bil-ness*, *n*. — *Reducibly*, *re-dú's-í-bil-ly*, *adv*. — *Reduction*, *re-dú'shon*, *n*. [L. *reductio*.] The act of reducing; conversion into another state or form; diminution; conquest; subjugation; the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another; the arithmetical rule by which this is done; *alg*, the process of bringing equations to their simplest forms with the unknown quantity alone on one side, and the known ones on the other; the act of making a copy of a map, design, &c., on a smaller scale, pre-

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oil, pound; a. Sc. abume—the Fr. a.

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servng the proper proportions; *curr*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place; *metal*, the operation of obtaining pure metals from metallic ores. — *Reductiv*, re-duk'tiv, a. Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

Reductio ad absurdum, re-duk'thi-d ad ab-ser-dum, n. [L.] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it.

Redutt, red-vé, n. [Fr.] A redoubt.

Redundant, re-dun-dant, a. [L. *redundans*, *redundans*, pp. of *redundo*, *redundare*.] Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; using more words than are necessary. — **Redundance**, *redundance*, re-dun'dan-s, n. The quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; that which is redundant or superfluous. — **Redundantly**, re-dun-dant-li, adv. In a redundant manner.

Reduplicatio, re-d'pli-ka-t, e.t. — **reduplicat**, re-dupli-ka-t, v. [L. *reduplico*, *reduplicatum*—*re*, and *duplex*, to double. **DUPPLICATE**.] To double again; to multiply; to repeat; *patiol*, to repeat, in the initial syllable or the root of a word, for the purpose of marking past time.—*e.t. Patiol*, to be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.—*a. Redoubled*; repeated; but applied to a form of activation in which the edges of the sepals or petals are turned outward.— **Reduplication**, re-d'pli-ka-'shon, n. The act of doubling or reduplicating; *patiol*, the repetition of a root or of the initial syllable (more or less modified), as in *Gr. ptelego*, to see, perfect *ptelephasa*; *did*, the reduplicated past of *do*; the new syllable formed by reduplication.

Ree, ré, n. [From *Pe. ree*, pl. of *ree*. **MILASIS**.] A small Portuguese denomination of money about one-fifth of an English farthing. Spelled also *Ree*.

Re-echo, re-é-ko, e.t. and i. To echo back; to reverberate again.—*a. The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.*

Reechy, ré-ki, a. [A form of *reechy* from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; foul. [*Shak.*]

Reed, red, n. [O. E. *reda*, A. Sax. *arad*—O. Sax. *ried*, D. *riet*, *ried*, O. H. G. *arid*, Mod. G. *ried*, *ried*; also it. *redan*, *reid*, *ried*, a reed.] A name applied to tall broad-leaved grasses growing in marshy places, or to their hollow stems; a musical instrument made from a reed, a rustic or pastoral pipe; a little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet is blown; one of the thin plates of metal whose vibrations produce the notes of an accordion, harmonium, &c.; weaving, a frame of parallel flat strips of wood or metal for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web.—**Reed-bird**, *Ree-bird*, n.—**Reed-bunting**, *Reed-sparrow*, n. One of the British buntings, a bird that frequents reeds, ferns, &c.—**Reeded**, *red'ed*, a. Covered with reeds; abounding in reeds.—**Reedless**, *red'less*, a. Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.—**Reed-grass**, n. A name given to various large grasses.—**Reed-mace**, n. A British plant, tall, stout, and erect, with leaves used for making mats, &c.—**Reed-pipe**, n. A musical pipe made of reed; a pipe in an organ sounding by means of a reed.—**Reedy**, *red'i*, a. Abounding with reeds; resembling a reed; applied to a voice or musical instrument having a thin, harsh tone.

Reef, réf, n. [Same as *D. rif*, a reef; *Iscl. rif*, Dan. *rev*, *ris*, Sw. *rev*, G. *rif*; root, from root of *rise*.] A mass of rocks in the ocean lying at or near the surface of the water; among gold miners, a gold-bearing quartz vein.—**Reefy**, *ref'i*, a. Full of reefs or rocks.

Reef, réf, n. [From *D. reef*, a reef; *L. G. reef*; *Iscl. rif*, *Iscl. rif*, Dan. *rev*, *ris*, Sw. *rev*, *rif*.] *Naut.* that part of a sail which can be drawn together by small cords, so as to contract the canvas in proportion to the increase of the wind.—*e.t. Naut.* to take in a reef or reefs in; to reduce the extent of a sail by folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.—**Reef-band**, n. A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen

it where the eyelet-holes are formed for the reef-points.—**Reefers**, *ref'ers*, n. One who reefs; a reefing-jack.—**Reefing-jack**, n. A close-fitting jacket of strong cloth.—**Reef-tail**, *ref'tail*, n. One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it.

Reek, rék, n. [A. Sax. *reke*, smoke, vapour; *cos. O. Fris. rek*, *Iscl. rekyr*, D. and L. G. *reek*, Dan. *reke*, Sw. *rek*, G. *reuek*, Lith. *reukis*, smoke.] vapour; steam; exhalation; fume; smoke.—*v.t.* To smoke; to steam; to exhale; to emit vapour.—**Reeky**, *rek'i*, a. Giving out smoke or fumes. [*Shak.*]

Reel, rél, n. [A. Sax. *areol*, *reol*, a reel; *Iscl. Arad*, a weaver's rod or sley.] A roller or bobbin of wood, &c., for thread used in sewing; a machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, &c.; a revolving frame on which the log-line is wound; a revolving appliance attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, and around which the line is wound.—*v.t.* To wind upon a reel.—**Reel-stand**, n. A holder for reels for ladies' use.

Reel, rél, n. [*Iscl. ríghl*, a reel.] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland; the music for this dance, generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.—*e.t.* To perform the dance called a reel.

Reel, rél, e.t. [*O. H. reila*, *rele*, to roll, to reel; perhaps from *reel*, the implement.] To stagger or sway in walking; to whirl; to have a whirling or giddy sensation (my brain reels).—*a. A staggering motion, as that of a drunk man.*

Re-elect, re-é-ekt, *v.t.* To elect again.—**Re-election**, re-é-ekt'shon, n. Election a second time, or repeated election.

Reem, rém, e.t. [A. Sax. *rieman*, to enlarge, from *riem*, *riem*, *riem*.] *Naut.* to widen the seams between a vessel's planks for the purpose of caulking them.

Re-embark, re-em-bar-ék, e.t. and i. To embark or put on board again.—**Re-embarkation**, re-em-bar-ék'shon, n. A putting on board or a going on board again.

Re-embody, re-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To embody again.

Re-emerge, re-é-mérj, *v.t.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.—**Re-emergence**, re-é-mérj'son, n. The act of emerging again.

Re-enact, re-é-nakt, *v.t.* To enact again.—**Re-enactment**, re-é-nakt'ment, n. The enacting or passing of a law a second time.

Re-encourage, re-en-ku-rá, e.t. To encourage again.—**Re-encouragement**, re-en-ku-rá-ment, n. Renewed or repeated encouragement.

Re-enforce, re-en-fúr, *v.t.* To enforce anew; to reinforce.

Re-engage, re-en-gá, e.t. and i. To engage a second time.—**Re-engagement**, re-en-gá-ment, n. Renewed engagement.

Re-enlist, re-en-list, e.t. and i. To enlist a second time.—**Re-enlistment**, re-en-list'ment, n. The act of re-enlisting.

Re-enter, re-en'tér, *v.t.* To enter again or anew; *over*, to cut deeper, as the incisions of a plate which are too faint.—**Re-entering**, re-en'tér-ing, p. and a. Entering anew.—**Re-entering angle**, an angle pointing inwards; *fort.* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.—**Re-entrance**, re-en'trans, n. The act of entering again.—**Re-entry**, re-en'tri, n. A new or second entry; *law* the resuming or retaking possession of lands lately lost.

Re-erect, re-é-rekt, *v.t.* To erect again or anew.

Re-establish, re-é-tablish, *v.t.* To establish anew.—**Re-establisher**, re-é-tablish'er, n. One who re-establishes.—**Re-establishment**, re-é-tablish'ment, n. The act of establishing again.

Reeve, rév, n. [A. Sax. *reufa*, a steward, a person in authority; origin doubtful; *shery*—*shiro-revea*.] A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer; now used only in such words as *borough-reeve*, *port-reeve*, &c.

Reeve, rév, n. A bird, the female of the ruff.

Reeve, rév, *v.t.* and *i.*—*reeved* or *reeve*, *reev'ed*. [From *reef*, the nautical term.] *Naut.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole

in a block, thimble, ring-bolt, &c.; to run or pass through such hole.

Re-examine, re-é-nam'in, e.t. To examine anew.—**Re-examination**, re-é-nam'in-na'shon, n. A renewed or repeated examination.

Re-exhibit, re-é-ghib'it, e.t. To exhibit again or anew.

Re-experience, re-é-eks-pé-ri-éns, n. A renewed or repeated experience.—*v.t.* To experience again.

Re-export, re-é-eks-pórt, e.t. To export again; to re-export after having been imported.—*a. (re-éks'pórt)*. Any commodity re-exported.—**Re-exportation**, re-é-eks'pórt-tá'shon, n. The act of re-exporting.

Re-fashion, re-fá-shon, e.t. To fashion or form into shape a second time.

Re-fasten, re-fás'ten, e.t. To fasten again.

Re-fectious, re-fék'shon, n. [L. *refectio*, *refectio*, from *reficere*, to restore, to refresh—*re*, again, and *facere*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast.—**Re-fective**, re-fék'tiv, a. Refreshing; restoring.—**Re-fectory**, re-fék'to-ri, n. An eating-room; an apartment in convents where meals are taken.

Refer, ré-fer, e.t.—**referred**, *ref'er-ring*, [L. *refero*, *refero*, to bring back, to refer, &c.—*re*, back, and *fero*, to carry, I bring.] To trace back; to impute; to assign; to attribute to, as the cause, motive, or ground; to hand over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, decision, &c. (to *refer* a matter to a third party); to appeal; to assign, as to an order, genus, or class; in all senses followed by *to*—*v.t.* To respect; to have relation; to appeal; to have recourse; to apply; to consult (to *refer* to one's notes); to allude; to make allusion; to direct the attention.—**Referable**, *ref'er-á-ble*, n. One to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator.—**Reference**, *ref'er-éns*, n. The act of referring; the act of alluding; direct allusion; relation, respect, or regard (generally in the phrase *in or with reference to*); one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, &c.; a passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage.—**Reference**, information when consulted.—**References Bible**, a Bible having brief explanations and references to parallel passages printed on the margin.—**References books**, books, such as dictionaries, &c., intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—**Reference library**, a library containing books which can be consulted on the spot.—**Referential**, *ref'er-én-shál*, e.t. Relating to or having reference.—**Referentially**, *ref'er-én-shál-li*, adv. By way of reference.—**Referment**, *ref'er-ment*, n. Reference for decision.—**Referor**, *ref'er-er*, n. One who refers.—**Referrible**, *ref'er-ri-ble*, *ref'er-ri-ble*, a. Capable of being referred, assigned, or considered as belonging.—**Referment**, *ref'er-ment*, e.t. and i. To referment again.

Refil, ré-fil, *v.t.* To fill again.

Refine, ré-fin, *v.t.*—**refined**, *refin'ed*, [*Fr. raffiner*, to refine—*re*, and *affiner*—*a* (for *L. ad*), to, and *fin*, fine. **FIN**.] To reduce to a pure state; to free from impurities; to purify; to reduce from the ore; to separate from other metals or from dross or alloy; to purify from what is coarse, inelegant, rude, and the like; to make elegant; to raise or educate, as the taste; to give culture to; to polish (to refine the manners, &c.).—*v.a.* To become pure or purer; to affect nicely or subtly; in thought or language.—**Refined**, *ref'in'd*, p. and a. Polished or elegant in character; free from anything coarse or vulgar.—**Refinedly**, *ref'in-dli*, adv. In a refined manner.—**Refinement**, *ref'in-ment*, n. The state of being refined.—**Refinement**, *ref'in-ment*, n. The act of refining or purifying, or state of being refined; the state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, or the like; elegance of manners, language, &c.; culture; a result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; overnicety; an affected subtlety.—**Refiner**, *ref'in-er*, n. One that refines liquors, sugar, metals, or other things; an im-

prover in purity and elegance; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, &c.—*Refinery*, re-fī'ner-ī, n. A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

Reft, re-ft', v.t.—*refitted, refitting*. To restore after damage or decay; to repair; to fit out anew.—v.i. To repair damages, especially to ships.—n. A repairing; the repair of a ship.—*Refitment*, re-ft'ment, n. The act of refitting.

Refr, re-frā', v.t. To fix again; to re-establish.

Refract, re-frakt', v.t. [*L. refracto*—*re*, back, and *fract*, *fractio*, sc. *frax*.] To bend, deflect, reflect, &c. [*frax*.] To bend back; to turn east, or fall on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws (to *refract* light, heat, or sound); to give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.—v.i. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams; to throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think or consider seriously; to revolve matters in the mind; to bring reproach; to cast censure or blame (do not *refract* on his error).—*Refracted*, re-frakt'ed, pp. Cast or thrown back (reflected light); curved or turned round (the *fractura*).—*Refractible*, re-frakt'i-bl, a. Capable of being refracted. *Refracting*, re-frakt'ing, p. and c. Thrown back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other polished surface does; given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative (a *refracting* mind).—*Refracting circle*, an angular distance, on the principle of the sextant.—*Refracting telescope*, a form of telescope in which the image of the object to be viewed is produced by a concave reflector instead of a converging lens as in the *refracting telescope*.—*Refractingly*, re-frakt'ing-ly, adv. With reflection; censoriously.—*Reflection*, re-tek'shon, n. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; *physics*, the change of direction which light, heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached; an image given back from a reflecting surface; attentive or continued consideration; meditation, contemplation, deliberation; a censorious remark or one attaching blame; reproach cast; *swat*, the folding of a membrane upon itself.—*Reflective*, re-tek'tiv, a. Throwing back rays; reflecting; exercising reflection; *gram*, reflexive.—*Reflectively*, re-tek'tiv-ly, adv. In a reflective manner.—*Reflexiveness*, re-tek'tiv-ness, n.—*Reflector*, re-tek'ter, n. One who reflects; that which reflects; a polished surface of metal or other suitable material for reflecting light, heat, or sound in any required direction; a reflecting telescope.

Refr, re-frā', a. [*L. reflexus*, ppr. of *reflexo*. *REFLECT*.] Turned backwards; having a backward direction; reflective; introspective.—*Reflex actions*, those actions of the nervous system which are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.—n. Reflection; image produced by reflection.—*Reflexed*, re-tek'st, a. Turned or bent back.—*Reflexibility*, re-tek'st-i-bil'i-ti, n. The quality of being reflexible.—*Reflexible*, re-tek'st-i-bl, a. Capable of being refracted.—*Reflexion*, re-tek'shon, *REFLECTION*.—*Reflexive*, re-tek'siv, a. Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past; *gram*, having for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject, said of certain verbs (*I bedought myself*); the witness (*proutos* *himself*); also applied to pronouns of this class.—*Reflexively*, re-tek'siv-ly, adv. In a reflexive manner; after the manner of a reflexive verb or pronoun.—*Reflexly*, re-tek'sli, adv. In a reflex manner.

Reflux, re-flu-ent, a. [*L. refluxus*, *refluere*—*re*, back, and *fluere*, to flow. *FLUX*.] Flowing, surging, or rushing back; ebbing.—*Refluxant*, *Refluxary*, re-flu-ent, re-flu-ent, n. A flowing back.

Reflux, re-flu, n. [*Præfix* *re*, back, and

fluere.] A flowing back (the sea and rivers of the Nile).—n. Returning or refluxing back.

Refold, re-fold', v.t. To fold again.

Reform, re-form', v.t. To foment anew; to excite anew.

Reforge, re-ferj', v.t. To forge again or anew; to fabricate anew.

Reform, re-form', v.t. [*Fr. reformer*, to reform or amend, from *l. reformare*—*re*, again, and *forma*, to form, from *formo*, to form. *FORM*.] To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to amend; to bring from a bad to a good state; to remove or abolish for something better.—v.i. To abandon evil and return to good; to amend one's behaviour.—n. A rearrangement which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order in an entirely new form; *reformation*, the amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; specifically, a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation; often used adjectively (a *reform* bill or act).—*Reformable*, re-for-ma-bl, a. Capable of being reformed.—*Reformation*, re-for-ma'shon, n. The act of reforming or state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything objectional or bad; the redress of grievances.—*The Reformation*, the name usually given to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century, which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.—*Reformatory*, re-for-ma-to-ri, a. Tending to produce reformation.—*Reformatory school*, a reformatory.—n. An institution for the reception and reformation of juveniles who have already begun a career of criminality, and have been convicted.—*Reformed*, re-form'd, p. and a. Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; having turned from evil courses (a *reformed* penit); having accepted the principles of the Reformation and separated from the Church of Rome (the *Reformed* Churches).—*Reformer*, re-for'mer, n. One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced or assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century; one who promotes or urges political reform.

Re-form, re-form', v.t. [Directly from *re* and *form*.] To form again or anew; to give the same or another disposition or arrangement to (to *re-form* troops that have been scattered).—*Re-formation*, re-for-ma'shon, n. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Reform, re-for-ti-fy', v.t. To fortify anew. A fortifying anew or a second time.

Refound, re-found', v.t. To found or cast anew; to found or establish again; to re-establish.—*Refounder*, re-found'er, n. One who refounds.

Refract, re-frakt', v.t. [*Fr. refractor*, from *l. refringo, fractum*, to break up—*re*, and *frango, fractum*, to break. *FRAC*.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, optics, to deflect (a ray of light) at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density.—*Refractable*, re-frakt'a-bl, a. Capable of being refracted; refrangible.—*Refracted*, re-frakt'ed, p. and a. Turned from a direct course, as rays of light; bot. and conch. bent back at an acute angle.—*Refracting*, re-frakt'ing, p. and c. Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—*Refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays are refracted by an object-glass, at the focus of which they are viewed by an eye-piece.—*Refraction*, re-frakt'shon, n. The act of refracting or state of being refracted; a deflection or change of direction passing from upon rays of light or heat passing from one transparent medium into another of different density, as from air into water or vice versa, — or upon rays traversing a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere.—*Astronomical or atmospheric refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their

passage through the earth's atmosphere.—*Double refraction*, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts by passing through certain transparent mediums as Iceland spar, causing objects to appear double.—*Refractive*, re-frakt'iv, a. Pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract.—*Refractometer*, re-frakt'iv-om-eter, n.—*Refractometer*, re-frakt'iv-om-eter, n. An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.—*Refractor*, re-frakt'er, n. A refracting telescope. Under *Refractive*.

Refractory, re-frak'to-ri, a. [*Fr. refractaire*; from *l. refractorius*, stubborn, from *refringo, fractum*. *FRAC*.] Bullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable (a *refractory* child); resisting ordinary treatment, as metals that are difficult of fusion.—n. A refractory person.—*Refractorily*, re-frakt'o-ri-ly, adv. In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.—*Refractoriness*, re-frakt'o-ri-ness, n. The quality of being refractory.

Refrangible, re-fran-gi-bl, a. [*L. refrangibile*, from *l. refrago*, to oppose, to resist—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, to break. *FRAC*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; *refutable*.—*Refrangibility*, *Refrangibleness*, re-fran-gi-bil'i-ti, re-fran-gi-bil-ness, n. The state of being refrangible.

Refrain, re-frā'n, n. [*Fr. refrain*, from *O. Fr. refrain*, *l. refringo*—*re*, again, and *frango*, to break. (*FRAC*); *the refrain*, therefore, is literally the break or interruption to the course of the piece; the burden of a song; part of a poetic composition repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

Refrain, re-frā'n, v.t. [*Fr. refrainer*, to bridle in, to repress, from *l. refrimo*—*re*, back, and *frimo*, a vein.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to keep from action; often *refr*—v.i. To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self; from action or interference; followed by *from*.—*Refrainer*, re-frā'ner, n. One who refrains.—*Refrainment*, re-frā'ment, n. The act of refraining.

Refrains, re-frā'n', v.t. To frame or put together again.

Refrangible, re-fran'g'i-bl, a. [*L. re*, and *frango*, to break. *FRAC*.] Capable of being refract; subject to refraction, as rays of light. *Refrangibility*, *Refrangibleness*, re-fran-gi-bil'i-ti, re-fran-gi-bil-ness, n. The state or quality of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction.

Refresh, re-fresh', v.t. [*O. Fr. refresco*, *refresco* (*Fr. rafraichir*), to refresh. *FRESH*.] To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore vigour or energy to; to give new strength to; to reinvigorate; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, pain, or the like; to reanimate; to freshen.—*Refreshment*, re-fresh'ent, n. One who or that which refreshes; among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when the case is adjourned from one term or sitting to another.—*Refreshful*, re-fresh'ful, a. Full of refreshment; refreshing.—*Refreshing*, re-fresh'ing, p. and c. Acting or operating so as to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.—n. Refreshment.—*Refreshing*, re-fresh'ing-ly, adv. In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.—*Refreshingness*, re-fresh'ing-ness, n.—*Refreshment*, re-fresh'ment, n. The act of refreshing; that which refreshes; that which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food, drink, or rest; in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

Refrigerate, re-frīj'er-ate, v.t.—*refrigerated, refrigerating*. [*L. refrigero, refrigeratum*, to refrigerate—*re*, again, and *frigus, frigoris*, cold. *FRIG*.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.—*Refrigerant*, *Refrigerative*, re-frīj'er-ant, re-frīj'er-ativ, a. Cooling; allaying heat.—n. *Med*, a medicine which abates heat or cools; *Ag*, anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.—*Refrigeration*, re-frīj'er-ā'shon, n. The act of refrigerating; abatement of heat; the operation of cooling words and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation.—*Refrigerator*, *Refrigeratory*, re-frīj'er-ā-ter, re-frīj'er-ā-to-ri, n. That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; *c*; ap-

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, ball; oil, pound; s, Sc. abate—the Fr. a.

mission.—Register-grate, n. A grate with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.—Register-ing, rejis-ter-ing, p. and a. Recording; indicating automatically.—Register-office, n. An office where registers or records are kept; a record-office.—Registrar, rejis-trar, n. [L. *L. registrarivus*.] One whose business it is to write or keep a register; a keeper of records.—Registrar-general, n. An officer who superintends a system of registration; in Britain an official who has the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.—Registrarship, rejis-trar-ship, n. The office of a registrar.—Registration, rejis-trar-shun, n. The act of inserting in a register.—Registry, rejis-tri, n. The act of entering in a register; the place where a register is kept; facts recorded; an entry.
Regium, *reg'iu*, *rej'i-um*, *rej'iu-s*, a. [Neut. and masc. form of *L. regius*, royal. REOAL.]
Royal.—*Regium domini* (royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the income of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.—*Regius professor*, professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII.; in the Scotch universities, whose professorships were founded by the crown.
Reglet, *reg'let*, n. [Fr. *reglet*, from *regle*, rule, *L. regula*. REGULATE.] Printing, a strip of wood or metal used for separating pages in the chase, &c.; *arch*, a flat narrow moulding between panels, &c.
Regnal, *reg'nal*, a. [From *L. regnum*, a kingdom. REION.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—*Regnal year*, the year of a sovereign's reign (as given in an act of parliament).
Regnant, *reg'nant*, a. [*L. regnans*, *regnans*, pp. of *regno*, to reign, from *regnum*, a kingdom.] Reigning as sovereign; predominant; prevalent.
Regorge, *re-ger'*, v.t. [Prefix *re*, and *gergo*.] To vomit up; to swallow again.
Regraft, *re-graft*, v.t. To graft again.
Regrant, *re-grant*, v.t. To grant back.—a. The act of granting back; a new or fresh grant.
Regrate, *re-grat'*, v.t.—*regrated*, *regrating*. [O. Fr. *regrater*, to scrape or scour old things for sale again, to *regrate*—*re*, and *grater*, to *grate*. GRATE.] To huy (as corn, provisions, &c.) and sell again in or near the same market; a practice which, by raising the price, was formerly a public offence and punishable, being often classed along with *engrossing* and *forestalling*.—*Regrator*, *reg-rat'er*, n. One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market.
Regreet, *re-gret'*, v.t. To greet or salute again.
Regress, *re-gres*, n. [*L. regressus*, from *re-* and *gradior*, to go back—*re*, back, and *gradior*, to go. GRANK.] Passage back; return; power or lib. ty of returning or passing back.—v.t. (re-gres'). To go back; to return to a former place or state.—*Regression*, *re-gresh'on*, n. [*L. regressio*.] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.—*Regressive*, *re-gres'iv*, a. Passing back; returning.
Regret, *re-gret'*, n. [Fr. *regret*, *regret*, *regretter*. O. Fr. *regreter*, to regret; from *re*, again, and the Teutonic verb seen in *Icel. grida*, A. Sax. *grætan*, Sc. *greet*, to weep.] Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; sorrowful longing; pain of mind at something done or left undone; remorse.—v.t.—*regretted*, *regretting*. To lament the loss of, or separation from; to look back at, with sorrowful longing; to grieve at; to be sorry for.—*Regretful*, *re-gret'ful*, a. Full of regret.—*Regretfully*, *re-gret'ful-ly*, adv. With regret.—*Regrettable*, *re-gret'a-ble*, a. Admitting of or calling for regret.
Regrowth, *re-groth'*, n. A growing again; a new or second growth.
Regula, *reg'u-la*, n. [*L.* a rule.] Arch. a fillet or listel; a reglet.
Regular, *reg'u-lar*, a. [*L. regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule. RE-GERE, REOAL.] Conformed to a rule; agreeable to a prescribed mode or customary form; normal; acting or going on by rule

or rules; steady or uniform; orderly; methodical; unvarying; *geom.* applied to a figure or body whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, &c.; *geom.* adhering to the common form in respect to inflectional terminations; eccles. belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules; *bot.* symmetrical as regards figure and size and proportion of parts; colloquially, thorough, out-and-out, complete.—*Regular troops* or *regulars*, troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia* or *volunteers*.—*Regular verb*, in English, one that forms the present and past participle in *d* or *ed*.—a. A monk who has taken the vows of some monastic order; a member of some permanent army.—*Regularity*, *reg'u-lar-ity*, n. The state or quality of being regular; agreeableness to rule or established order; conformity to the customary type; steadiness or uniformity in a course.—*Regularly*, *reg'u-lar-ly*, adv. In a regular manner; in uniform order; at fixed intervals or periods; methodically; in due order.—*Regulate*, *reg'u-lat*, v.t.—*regulated*, *regulating*. [*L. regulo*, *regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule or established mode; to govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; to direct; to put or keep in good order; to control and cause to act properly.—*Regulation*, *reg'u-la-shun*, n. The act of regulating; a rule prescribed by a superior as to the actions of those under his control; a governing direction; a precept.—*Regulative*, *reg'u-la-tiv*, a. Regulating; tending to regulate.—*Regulator*, *reg'u-la-tor*, n. One who or that which regulates; a device or contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion or action; the governor of a steam-engine.
Regulus, *reg'u-lus*, n. [*L.* a petty king or sovereign, a dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king. REOAL.] A name originally applied by the alchemists to antimony, from the facility with which it alloyed with gold (the *king* of metals), now applied to metals which still retain to a greater or less extent the impurities they contained in the state of ore; a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo.
Regur, *re-ger*, n. The native name for the 'black cotton-wool' of Southern India, a soil of marvellous fertility.
Regurgitate, *re-ger-jit'*, v.t.—*regurgitated*, *regurgitating*. [*L. L. regurgito*, *regurgitatus*—*L. re*, back, and *gergo*, *gergita*, a whirl pool. GORGE.] To pour or cause to rush or surge back; to pour or throw back in great quantity.—v.t. To be poured back; to rush or surge back.—*Regurgitation*, *re-ger-jit'a-shun*, n. The act of regurgitating; *med.* the rising of some of the contents of the stomach into the mouth.
Rehabilitate, *re-ha-bil-i-tat*, a.—*rehabilitated*, *rehabilitating*. [Fr. *rehabilité*—*re*, and *habilité*, to qualify, from *habile*, qualified, able. ASLE.] To restore to a former capacity or position; to reinstate; to re-establish in the esteem of others.—*Rehabilitation*, *re-ha-bil-i-tat'a-shun*, n. The act of rehabilitating.
Rehash, *re-hash'*, v.t. To hash anew; to work up old material in a new form.—a. Something made up of materials formerly used.
Rehear, *re-her'*, v.t. To hear again; *law*, to try a second time.
Rehearse, *re-her's*, v.t.—*rehearsed*, *rehearsing*. [O. E. *reherc*, *reherce*, from O. Fr. *rehercer*, *rehercer*, to repeat over again—*re*, again, and *hercer*, *hercer*, to harrow, from *herce*, *herce*, a harrow. HZARSE.] To repeat, as what has already been said or written; to recite; to narrate, recount, relate; to recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before giving a public representation (to *rehearse* a tragedy).—v.t. To go through some performance in private preparatory to public representation.—*Rehearsal*, *re-her'sal*, n. The act of rehearsing; narration; a telling or recounting; a trial performance (as of a play) made before exhibiting to the public.—*Rehearsal*, *re-her'sal*, n. One who rehearses.

Rehypothecate, *re-hi-poth'e-kat*, a.t. To hypothecate again; to give as security although already hypothecated as such.
Rei, re, a. Re.
Reichsrath, *rich's-rit*, n. [G.—*reich*, empire, and *rath*, a council.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.
Reichstag, *rich's-tag*, n. [G.—*reich*, a kingdom, and *tag*, a day, a diet.] The imperial parliament of Germany, which assembles at Berlin; the German diet.
Reign, *rain*, v.t. [O. Fr. *reigner*, Fr. *régner*, from *L. regnare*, to rule, from *regnum*, a kingdom, from *rego*, to rule. REOAL.] To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to hold the supreme power; to rule; to be predominant; to prevail; to have superior or n. controlled dominion.—a. [O. Fr. *reigne*, Fr. *régne*, *L. regnum*, a kingdom.] Royal authority; sovereignty; the time during which a king, queen, or emperor reigns; empire; kingdom; power; sway.
Reilluminate, *re-il-lu-mi-nat*, a.t. To illuminate or enlighten again.—*Reillumination*, *re-il-lu-mi-nat'ion*, v.t. To illumine again; to reilluminate.
Reimbark, *re-im-bark'*, RE-EMBAK.
Reimbark, *re-im-bark'*, v.t.—*reimbarked*, *reimbarking*. [Fr. *rembourse*—*re*, again, *em*, in, and *bourse*, a purse. PURSE.] To replace in a treasury; to pay back; to refund; to pay back; to render an equivalent for money or other expenditure.—*Reimbursament*, *re-im-bers'ment*, n. The act of reimbursing; repayment.—*Reimbursant*, *re-im-bers'ant*, n. One who reimburses.
Reimmerge, *re-im-mer'*, v.t. To immerse again; to plunge afresh.
Reimplant, *re-im-plant'*, v.t. To plant in plant again.
Reimport, *re-im-por't*, v.t. To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.—a. (re-im-por't). Something reimported.—*Reimportation*, *re-im-por'ta-shun*, n. The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.
Reimpose, *re-im-pose'*, a.t. To impose or levy anew.—*Reimposition*, *re-im-pose'sh'on*, n. Act of reimposing.
Reimpress, *re-im-pres'*, a.t. To impress anew.—*Reimpression*, *re-im-pres'sh'on*, n. A second impression; a reprint.
Reimprint, *re-im-print'*, v.t. To imprint or print again.
Reimprison, *re-im-pris'on*, v.t. To imprison again.—*Reimprisonment*, *re-im-pris'on-ment*, n. The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.
Rein, *rain*, n. [Fr. *réne*, O. Fr. *reane*, *It. redina*; from *L. restivo*, to restrain. REITAIN.] The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c.; any thong or cord for the same purpose; *fig.* a means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint.—*To give the reins*, or *the reins*, to give license; to leave without restraint.—*To take the reins*, to take the guidance or government.—*To govern, guide, or restrain by a bridle*; to restrain; to control.—v.t. To obey the reins.
Reincorporate, *re-in-kor'por-at*, a.t. To incorporate anew.
Reindeer, *rain'der*, n. [Icel. *Arin-dyri*, Sw. *reindjur*, Dan. *reudyr*, a reindeer; said to be of Finnish or Lappish origin.] A deer of northern Europe and Asia, with broad branched antlers; used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders, to whom it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance.—*Reindeer moss*, n. A lichen which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer.
Reinduce, *re-in-dus'*, v.t. To induce again.
Reinflame, *re-in-flam'*, v.t. To inflame anew; to rekindle.
Reinforce, *re-in-fors'*, v.t. To strengthen; to strengthen with more troops, ships, &c.—a. An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it; the part of a cannon nearest the breech.—*Reinforcement*, *re-in-fors'ment*, n. The act of reinforcing; additional troops or forces to augment an army or fleet.
Reinform, *re-in-form'*, a.t. To inform again.

Reinfuse, re-in-fu's, v.t. To infuse again.
Reinhabit, re-in-hab'it, a.t. To inhabit again.
Reinquire, re-in-kwir', v.t. To inquire a second time.
Reins, rinz, n. pl. [Fr. *rein*, a kidney, reins, the loins; from L. *reus*, reins, the kidney.] The kidneys; the region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back; the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.
Reinsert, re-in-sert', v.t. To insert a second time.—**Reinsertion**, re-in-ser-sh'n, n. The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted.
Reinspect, re-in-spekt', v.t. To inspect again.—**Reinspection**, re-in-spek'shon, n. The act of inspecting a second time.
Reinspire, re-in-spi'r', a.t. To inspire anew.
Reinspirit, re-in-spi-rít', v.t. To inspire anew.
Reinstall, re-in-stal', v.t. To install again.—**Reinstallation**, re-in-stal'ment, n. The act of reinstalling.
Reinstate, re-in-stát', v.t. To instate again; to place again in possession or in a former state.—**Reinstatement**, re-in-stát'ment, n. The act of reinstating; re-establishment.
Reinstruct, re-in-strukt', v.t. To instruct anew.
Reinsurance, re-in-shú'rans, n. A renewed or second insurance; a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called **reinsurers**.—**Reinsure**, re-in-shú'r, v.t. To insure again.—**Reinsurer**, re-in-shú'r'er, n. One who reinsures.
Reinter, re-in-ter', v.t. To inter again.
Reinterrogate, re-in-ter-ó-gát', v.t. To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.
Reintroduce, re-in-tró-dú't', v.t. To introduce again.—**Reintroduction**, re-in-tró-dú'shon, n. A second introduction.
Reinvest, re-in-vest', v.t. To invest anew.
Reinvestigate, re-in-vest-i-gát', a.t. To investigate again.—**Reinvestigation**, re-in-vest-i-gát'shon, a. A second investigation.
Reinvigorate, re-in-vig'ó-rát', v.t. To revive vigor in; to reanimate.
Reis, ré, n. [Ar.] A head; a chief; a captain.—**Reis efendi**, one of the chief Turkish officers of state.
Reissue, re-ísh', v.t. To issue or go forth again.—**Re-issue**, re-ísh', v.t. To issue, send out, or put forth a second time (to release bank-notes).—**Re-issue**, a second or renewed issue.
Reiterate, re-í-tér-át', a.t.—**Reiterated**, re-í-tér-át', v.t.—**Reiteration**, re-í-tér-át'shon, n. The act of reiterating; repetition.—**Reiterative**, re-í-tér-át-ív, n. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; **gram.** a word signifying repeated or intense action.
Reject, re-í-ekt', v.t. [L. *reicio*, *rejection*, to reject—*re*, again, and *icere*, to throw (whence also *icere*, *insect*, *project*, &c.).] J.R. To throw away as useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; to refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly; to refuse to grant.—**Rejection**, re-í-ekt'shon, n. One that rejects or refuses.—**Rejection**, re-í-ekt'shon, n. [L. *reicio*.] The act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.—**Rejective**, re-í-ekt-ív, a. Rejecting or tending to reject.
Rejoice, re-í-óys', a.t.—**Rejoiced**, re-í-óys't', v.t.—**Rejoicing**, re-í-óys't'shon, n. [O.E. *reioices*, *reioyses*, from O.Fr. *reiois*, *reioissent*, Fr. *rejois*, *rejoissent*; prefix *re*, and *iois*, older *iois*—L. *eo*, intens, and *gaudio*, to rejoice. Joy.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be joyful; to exult; often with *at*, *in*, on account of, &c., or a subordinate clause.—**Re-joice**, re-í-óys't', v.t. To make joyful; to gladden.—**Rejoicer**, re-í-óys't'er, n. One that rejoices; one that causes to rejoice.—**Rejoicing**, re-í-óys't'shon, n. The act of expressing joy; a procedure expressive of joy; festivity.—**Rejoicingly**, re-í-óys't-íng, adv. With joy or exultation.
Rejoin, re-í-óin', v.t. To join again; to unite after separation; to join the company of again; to answer; to say in answer; to reply; with a clause as object.—**Re-join**

answer to a reply.—**Rejoinder**, re-í-óin'd'er, n. [An infini. 'va form; Fr. *rejoindre*, to rejoin. *Attainder*, *rejoinder* are similar forms.] An answer to a reply; *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
Rejudge, re-í-új', v.t. To judge again.
Rejuvenate, re-í-ju've-nát', a.t.—**Rejuvenated**, re-í-ju've-nát', v.t.—**Rejuvenation**, re-í-ju've-nát'shon, n. [L. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young, JUVENILE.] To restore to youth; to make young again.—**Rejuvenation**, re-í-ju've-nát'shon, n. The act of rejuvenating.
Rejuvenescence, re-í-ju've-nés-ens, n. [L. *re*, and *juvenesco*, to grow young; a renewing of youth; the state of being young again.—**Rejuvenescent**, re-í-ju've-nés-ent, a. Becoming or becoming young again.—**Rejuvenesce**, re-í-ju've-nis, v.t. To render young again.
Rekindle, re-í-kin'di', v.t. To kindle again; to kindle anew; to rouse anew.
Rekind, re-í-índ', a.t. To land again; to put on land after having been shipped or embarked.—**Re-land**, re-í-índ', v.t. To go on shore after having embarked.
Relapse, re-láps', v.t.—**relapsed**, **relapsing**. [L. *relabor*, *relapsus*, to slide back—*re*, back, and *labor*, *lappus*, to slide. L.A.S.] To slip or slide back; to return to a former bad state or practice; to backslide; to fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.—**Relapse**, a. A falling back into a former bad state, either of health or of morals.—**Relapsable**, re-láps'a-bl, a. Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse.—**Relapsed**, re-láps't', a. R. CATH. CH. A term applied to a heretic who having abjured his errors has fallen back into them again.—**Relapser**, re-láps'er, n. One that relapses.—**Relapsing**, re-láps'ing, p. and a. Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.
Relate, re-lát', v.t.—**related**, **relating**. [Fr. *relater*, to state, to mention; L. *refero*, *relatum*, to refer, to bring back—*re*, back, and *latere*, brought (as in *state*, *oblatus*, *translate*).] To tell; to recite; to recount; to narrate the particulars of; to ally by connection or kindred.—**Relate**, v.t. To have reference or respect; to regard; to stand in some relation; with to following.—**Related**, re-lát'ed, p. and a. Allied; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by blood; standing in some relation or connection.—**Relater**, re-lát'er, n. One who relates.—**Relation**, re-lát'shon, n. [L. *relatio*, *relativus*.] The act of relating; that which is related or told; narrative; reference; respect or regard; often in the phrase *in relation*; connection perceived or imagined between things; a certain position of one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; due conformity or harmony of parts; kinship; a kinsman or kinswoman; *math.* ratio; proportion; *logic*, one of the ten predicaments.—**Relational**, re-lát'shon-al, a. Indicating or specifying some relation; used in contradistinction to *notional* (a relational part of speech, as the pronoun, preposition, and conjunction).—**Relationship**, re-lát'shon-ship, n. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance; kinship.—**Relative**, re-lát-ív, a. [L. *relativus*.] Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; not absolute or existing by itself; depending on or incident to something else; *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent, applied especially to certain pronouns, as *who*, *which*, and *that*.—**Relative motion**, the change of the place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—**Relative terms**, terms which imply some relation, as *guardian*, and *ward*, *master* and *servant*, &c.—**Relative**, something considered in its relation to something else; a person connected by blood or affinity, especially one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a statement a relative pronoun.—**Relatively**, re-lát-ív-ly, adv. In a relative manner; in relation to something else;

not absolutely; comparatively; often followed by to (an expenditure large relatively to his income).—**Relativeness**, **Relativity**, re-lát-ív-nes, re-lát-ív-ty, n. The state of being relative.—**Relater**, re-lát'er, n. One who relates.
Relax, re-láks', a.t. [L. *relaxo*, to relax—*re*, back, and *laxo*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose. L.A.] To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to make less severe or rigorous; to remit in strictness; to remit or abate in respect to attention, effort, or labour; to relieve from constipation.—**Relax**, v.t. To become loose, feeble, or languid; to abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous; to remit in close attention; to unbind.—**Relaxation**, re-lák-sát'shon, n. [L. *relaxatio*.] The act of relaxing or state of being relaxed; a diminution of tension or firmness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts of the human body; remission of attention or application; recreation; an occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.—**Relaxative**, re-lák-sát-ív, a. Having the quality of relaxing; laxat'v.—**Relaxative**, a. Laxative medicine; what gives relaxation.
Relay, re-lá', n. [Fr. *relais*, a relay of horses, originally, relief or release, from L. *re*, and *laxus*, loose. RELAX, RELEASE.] A supply of anything stored up for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a telegraphic apparatus which, on receiving a feeble electric current, sends on a much stronger current from a battery on the spot.
Relay, re-lá', v.t. To lay again; to lay a second time.
Release, re-líz', v.t.—**released**, **releasing**. [From O.Fr. *releiser*, *releasé*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re*, and *leiser*, to leave, from L. *lazare*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose, lax. *Release*, *relax* are thus doublets. L.A.] To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate; to free from pain, grief, or any other evil; to free from obligation or penalty; *law*, to give up or let go, as a claim.—**Release**, n. Liberation from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage; liberation from care, pain, or burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility.
Releaseable, re-líz'a-bl, a. Capable of being released.—**Releasement**, re-líz'ment, n. The act of releasing.—**Releaser**, re-líz'er, n. One who releases.
Release, re-líz', v.t. [Prefix *re*, and *leas*.] To leave again or anew.
Relegate, re-lé-gát', v.t.—**relegated**, **relegating**. [L. *relego*, *relegatum*, to banish—*re*, back, and *lego*, to send. LEGATE.] To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.—**Relegation**, re-lé-gát'shon, n. [L. *relegatio*.] The act of relegating; banishment; in ancient Roman law, banishment to a certain place for a certain time.
Relent, re-lent', a.t. [Fr. *valentir*, to slacken, to abate—prefix *re*, back, & to, and *lent*, L. *lentus*, pliant, slow. LEXIANT.] To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild; to yield; to comply.—**Relentless**, re-lent'less, a. Incapable of relenting; insensible to the distress of others; merciless; implacable; pitiless.—**Relentlessly**, re-lent'less-ly, adv. In a relentless manner, without pity.—**Relentlessness**, re-lent'less-nes, n. The quality of being relentless.
Relief, re-líef', v.t. To let anew, as a house.
Relieve, re-líef-vant, a. [Fr. *relievant*, p.p. of *reliever*, to relieve, to help or aid. RELIEVE.] Lending aid or support; to the purpose; pertinent; applicable; bearing on the matter in hand (arguments not relevant to the case).—**Relievable**, re-líef-vant-ly, adv. In a relievable manner.—**Relevance**, **Relevancy**, re-líef-van-ty, re-líef-van-si, n. The quality of being relevant; pertinence.
Reliable, **Reliance**, **Reliant**, &c. Under RELY.
Relic, re-lík', n. [Fr. *reliquus*, from L. *reliquus*, remains—*re*, back, and *liquo*, to

leave (as in *delinquent, relinquish*); same root as *licens*, Gr. *leipo*, to leave.] That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a remaining fragment; the body of a deceased person; usually in pl.; sometimes preserved in remembrance; a memento, souvenir, or keepsake; a bone or other part of saints or martyrs, or some part of their garments, &c., preserved, and regarded as of extraordinary sanctity and often as possessing miraculous powers.

Relict, *re-lic't*, n. [O.Fr. *relicta*, a widow, L. *relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquo*, to leave. *RELIC*.] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

Relief, *re-lye'*, n. [Fr. *relief*, relief, a relieving, alleviation, also (like It. *rilievo*) artistic raised work, from *relevare*. *RELIEVE*.] The removal of anything painful or burdensome by which some ease is obtained; ease from a cessation of pain; alleviation; succour; what mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil; assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper; release from duty by a substitute or substitutes; *sculp.*, *arch.*, &c., the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed, being of three kinds: high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*), according to the degree of projection; hence, a piece of artistic work in one or other of these styles; painting, the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects; hence, prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it; *phys. geog.* the undulations or surface elevations of a country; *fort.* the height of a parapet from the bottom of the ditch; *feudal law*, a payment by the heir of a tenant made to his lord for the privilege of taking up the estate.—**Relievable**, *re-lye'-va-bl*, a. Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Relieve, *re-lye'*, v. t.—*relieved*, *relieving*. [O.E. *releves*, from Fr. *relevier*, to set up again, to release, to assist, from L. *relevare*, to lift up again—*re*, again, and *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light. *LEVY*.] To remove or lessen, as anything that pains or distresses; to mitigate, alleviate (pain, misery, wants); to free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, anxiety, or anything considered to be an evil; to help, aid, or succour (the poor, the sick, &c.); to release from a post or duty (to *relieve* a sentinel); to obviate the monotony of by the introduction of some variety; to make conspicuous; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection.—**Reliever**, *re-lye'-er*, n. One that relieves.—**Relieving**, *re-lye'-ing*, p. and a. Serving or tending to relieve.—**Relieving arch**, an arch in the substance of a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight.—**Relieving officer**, an official of an English poor-law union who superintends the relief of the poor.

Relievo, *re-lye'vo* or *re-lie'-vo*, n. A form of *Rilievo*.

Relight, *re-lye'*, v. t. To light anew; to rekindle.

Religieux, *re-lyeh'-e*, n. *sing.* and pl. [Fr.] A member of a monastic order; a monk.—**Religieuse**, *re-lyeh'-ez*, n. [Fr.] A female religious; a nun.

Religion, *re-lye'-on*, n. [Fr. *religion*, L. *religio*, *religiōna*, probably from prefix *re*, and stem meaning to care for, to respect, allied to Gr. *alepo*, to heed.] The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; piety; any system of faith and worship (the religion of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, &c.).—**Established religion**, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and supported by the state.—**Natural religion**, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature.—**Revealed religion**, the knowledge of God and of our duty from positive revelation.—**Religionism**, *re-lye'-on-izm*, n. The outward practice of religion; affected or false religion.—**Religionist**, *re-lye'-on-ist*, n. A religious bigot;

one who deals much in religious discourse; a partisan of a religion.—**Religionless**, *re-lye'-on-less*, a. Without religion; not having a religion.—**Religiosity**, *re-lye'-on-ee'-tee*, n. A natural tendency of mind towards religion.—**Religious**, *re-lye'-on-ee*, [L. *religiōsus*.] Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; imbued with religion; pious; devout; devoted by vows to the practice of religion or to a monastic life (a religious order); bound by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful.—**Religieux**, *re-lye'-on-eez*.—**Religiously**, *re-lye'-on-ee-ly*, adv. In a religious manner; piously; reverently; strictly; conscientiously.—**Religiosity**, *re-lye'-on-ee-ness*, n. The quality or state of being religious.—**Relinquish**, *re-lye'-kwish*, v. t. [O.Fr. *relinquer*, *relinquere*, from L. *relinquo*, to leave. *RELIC*.] To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from; to leave; to abandon; to give up the pursuit or practice of; to desist from; to renounce a claim to.—**Relinquisher**, *re-lye'-kwish-er*, n. One who relinquishes.—**Relinquishment**, *re-lye'-kwish-ment*, n. The act of relinquishing; the renouncing a claim to.

Reliquary, *re-lye'-kwar-ee*, n. [Fr. *reliquaire*, from L. *reliquie*, *relicta*. *RELIC*.] A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; a shrine.—**Relique**, *re-lye'-k*, n. A relic.

Reliquia, *re-lye'-wia*, n. pl. [L. *remanens*, remains. *RELIC*.] Relics; *Remains*; fossil remains.

Relish, *re-lye'*, v. t. [O.Fr. *relécher*, lit. to relick—*re*, again, and *lécher*, from O.H.G. *lecchōn*, to lick. *LICK*.] To like the taste or flavour of; to be pleased with or gratified by; to have a liking for; to give an agreeable taste or flavour to; to savour or smack of.—*s. i.* To have a pleasing taste; to have a flavour.—*a.* The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste, commonly a pleasing taste; inclination; liking (a *relish* for something); delight given by anything; characteristic quality, savour or flavour; smack; a small quantity, just perceptible; tincture; something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.—**Relishable**, *re-lye'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being relished.

Relisten, *re-lye'-n*, v. t. To listen again or anew.

Relive, *re-lye'*, v. t. To live again; to revivify.—*s. i.* To load again.

Re-load, *re-lye'*, v. t. To load again.

Re-lucens, *re-lye'-sent*, a. [L. *re*, back, and *lucere*, to shine. *LUCID*.] Throwing back light; luminous; shining; eminent.

Reluctant, *re-lye'-tant*, a. [L. *reluctans*, *reluctans*, pp. of *reluctor*, to struggle—*re*, back, and *luctor*, to struggle, *LUCTA*, a struggle.] Striving against doing something; unwilling to do what is being called on to do; acting with repugnance; averse; loth; granted with unwillingness (*reluctant obedience*).—**Reluctantly**, *re-lye'-tant-ly*, adv. In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.—**Reluctance**, *Reluctancy*, *re-lye'-tant-ness*, n. The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; unwillingness.

Re-lum, *re-lye'-min*, *re-lye'-min*, v. t. [L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light. *LUMINARV*.] To light anew; to illuminate again.

Re-ly, *re-lye'*, v. t.—*re-lyed*, *re-lying*. [From Fr. *relier*, to bind, d. to attach, *RELIGIO*, and *ligare*, to bind (hence *ligament*), formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (to *rely* one's self upon).] To rest with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust: with *on* or *upon*.—**Reliable**, *re-lye'-bl*, a. (This word introduced about 1800) has often been objected to as irregular in formation or for other reasons; but it has lately come into good use.) Such as may be relied on; worthy of being relied on; to be depended on for support.—**Reliability**, *Reliabilty*, *re-lye'-bl-ness*, *re-lye'-bl-ty*, n. The quality of being reliable.—**Reliably**, *re-lye'-bl-ly*, adv. In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.—**Reliance**, *re-lye'-ans*, n. The act of relying; dependence; confidence; trust; ground of trust.—**Reliant**, *re-lye'-ant*, a. Having

reliance; confident; self-reliant.—**Relier**, *re-lye'-er*, n. One who relies.

Remain, *re-mayn'*, pret. & pp. of *remain*.

Remain, *re-mayn'*, v. t. [O.Fr. *remanere*, to remain, from L. *remaneo*—*re*, back, and *maneo*, *manere*, to stay, *MANUS*.] To continue in a place; to abide; to continue in an unchanged form or condition; to endure; to last; to stay behind after as not have gone; to be left; to be left to others included or comprised; to be still to deal with.—*a.* That which is left; remainder; relic; chiefly used in the plural; specifically, pl., that which is left of a human being after life is gone, that is the dead body; pl. the productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead.—**Remainder**, *re-mayn'-der*, n. [An infinitive form; comp. *remanere*.] That which remains; anything left after the removal of that is left; *arith.* &c., the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction; *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise.—*a.* Remaining; left over.

Remake, *re-mayk'*, v. t.—*remade*, *re-making*. To make anew; to make over again.

Remand, *re-maynd'*, v. t. [Fr. *remander*, from L. *re*, and *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, *MANDARE*.] To send, call, or order back; *law*, to send back to jail, as an accused party, in order to give time to collect more evidence.—*a.* The state of being remanded; the act of remanding.

Remanent, *rem-a-nent*, a. [L. *remanens*, *remanens*, pp. of *remaneo*. *REMAIN*.] Remaining.—**Remanence**, *Remanency*, *rem-a-nens*, *rem-a-nens-ly*, n. The state of remaining; continuance; permanence.

Remark, *re-mayrk'*, n. [Fr. *remarque*—*re* and *marque*. *MARK*.] The act of observing or taking notice; notice or observation; a brief statement taking notice of something; an observation; a comment.—*s. t.* To observe; to note in the mind; to express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker; to enter by way of comment or observation.—**Remarkable**, *re-mayrk'-a-bl*, a. Observable; worthy of notice; extraordinary; unusual; striking; noteworthy; conspicuous; distinguished.—**Remarkableness**, *re-mayrk'-a-bl-ness*, n.—**Remarkably**, *re-mayrk'-a-bl-ly*, adv. In a remarkable manner; singularly; surprisingly.—**Remarker**, *re-mayrk'-er*, n. One who remarks.

Re-mark, *re-mayrk'*, v. t. To mark anew or a second time.

Remarry, *re-may-ri*, v. t. To marry again or a second time.—*s. t.* To be married again or a second time.—**Remarriage**, *re-may-ri-j*, n. Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

Remast, *re-mast'*, v. t. To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

Remasticate, *re-mast'-kat*, v. t. To chew or masticate again.—**Remastication**, *re-mast'-ka-tion*, n. The act of remasticating.

Remplai, *rem-pla'*, n. [Fr.] *Fort.* the earth used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet.

Remead, *Remeds*, *re-med'*, n. Remedy; help. Written also *Remeed*, *Remeid*. [Old English or Scotch.]

Remesure, *re-mezh-ur*, v. t. To measure anew.

Remedy, *rem-e-di*, n. [L. *remedium*, from *re*, again, and *medior*, to heal. *MEDICAL*.] That which cures disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health (a *remedy* for the gout); that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; legal means for recovery of a right.—*s. t.*—**Remedied**, *remedying*. To cure; to heal; to repair or remove, as some evil; to redress; to counteract.—**Remediable**, *re-me'di-a-bl*, a. Capable of being remedied.—**Remediableness**, *re-me'di-a-bl-ness*, n.—**Remediably**, *re-me'di-a-bl-ly*, adv.—**Remedial**, *re-me'di-al*, a. [L. *remedialis*.] Affording a remedy; intended to remedy or cure something, or for the removal of an evil (*remedial measures*).—**Remedially**, *re-me'di-al-ly*, adv. In a remedial manner.—**Remediless**, *rem-e-di-less*, a. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; irreparable.—**Reme-**

dilemly, rem'e-dil-les-ii, adv.—Remediousness, rem'e-dil-les-ness, a.

Remedy, re-mé'di, s. To melt again.

Remember, re-mem'ber, s. [O. Fr. remembre, as remembre, from L. L. rememorare.—L. re, again, and memorare, to bring to mind, from memor, mindful. MEMOIR.] To have in the mind and capable of being brought back from the past; to bear or keep in mind; to be capable of recalling; not to forget; to put in mind; to remind; to think of; to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion.—a. To have something in remembrance; to recollect. . . Remember implies that a thing exists in the memory, but not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment. Recollect means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled. See also MEMOIR.—Remembrance, re-mem'ber, s. One that remembers.—Remembrance, re-mem'brance, s. [O. Fr. remembrance.] The keeping of a thing in mind; power or faculty of remembering; limit of time over which the memory extends; what is remembered; a memorial; a keepsake; state of being mind; regard. . . Syn. Under MEMOIR.—Remembrance, re-mem'bran-ter, s. One who reminds; an officer in the exchequer of England whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder; the name is also given to an officer of some corporations (as London).

Remerge, re-mé'ry, s. To merge again.

Remiform, ré-mi-form, a. [L. remus, an oar.] Shaped like an oar.

Remigis, ré-mi-gis, s. pl. [L. remex, remigis, a rower, from remus, an oar.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird.

Remigrate, ré-mi-grát, s. To migrate again; to return.—Remigration, ré-mi-grát-shon, s. A migration to a former place.

Remind, ré-mind, s. To put in mind; to cause to recollect or remember (to remind a person of his promise).—Reminder, ré-mind'er, s. One who or that which reminds; a hint that serves to awaken remembrance.—Remindful, ré-mind'ful, a. Tending or adapted to remind.

Reminiscence, ré-mi-nis'ens, a. [Fr. reminiscence, L. reminiscens, from reminiscor, to recall to mind.—re, again, and mnisco, from root men, whence mens, the mind. MENTAL.] Recollection; that which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents within one's personal knowledge. . . Syn. Under MEMOIR.—Reminiscence, ré-mi-nis'ens, a. Having remembrance calling to mind.—a. One who calls to mind.—Reminiscental, ré-mi-nis'ens'hal, a. Pertaining to reminiscence.—Reminiscentially, ré-mi-nis'ens'hal-li, adv.

Remped, rem'i-ped, a. [L. remus, an oar, and pes, pedis, a foot.] An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.

Remise, re-mér, s. [Fr. from remettre, L. remitto. REMISS.] Law, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.

Remiss, ré-mis, a. [L. remissus, relaxed, languid, not strict, pp. of remitto.—re, back, and mitto, to send. MISSIVE.] Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; negligent; dilatory; slack; wanting earnestness or activity.—Remissibility, ré-mis'ibil'i-té, s. a. Capability of being remitted. Remissible, ré-mis'ibil, a. Capable of being remitted or forgiven.—Remission, ré-mis'hon, s. The act of remitting; diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; moderation; a giving up; the act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.—Remissive, ré-mis'iv, a. Slackening; relaxing; forgiving; pardoning.—Remissly, ré-mis'iv-li, adv. In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; slowly; slackly; not vigorously.—Remissness, ré-mis'sness, s. The state or quality of being remiss.—Remissory, ré-mis'ori, a. Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit.—Remit, ré-mit, s. remitted, remitting. [L. remitto, to send back, slacken, relax.] To relax in intensity; to

make less intense or violent; to abate; to refrain from exacting; to give up in whole or in part (to remit punishment); to pardon; to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment for (sins); to surrender; to resign; to send back; to put again into custody; Scots law, to transfer from one tribunal or judge to another; com. to transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.—a. t. To slacken; to become less intense or vigorous; med. to abate in violence for a time (a fever remits at a certain hour every day); com. to transmit money, &c.—a. Scots law, the transferring of a cause from one tribunal or judge to another.—Remittal, ré-mit'al, s. A remitting; a sending money to a distant place.—Remittance, ré-mit'ance, s. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased; the sum remitted.—Remitter, ré-mit'er, s. A person to whom a remittance is sent.—Remittance, ré-mit'ent, a. [L. remittens, remittens, pp. of remitto.] Temporarily ceasing; having remissions from time to time.—Remittent fever, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient.—a. A remittent fever.—Remitter, ré-mit'er, s. One who remits.

Remix, ré-miks, s. t. and t. To mix again.

Remnant, ré-mnant, s. [Contr. from remanent. REMANENT.] What remains after the removal of the rest of a thing; the remaining piece of a web of cloth after the rest is sold; that which remains after a part is done or past; a scrap, fragment, little bit.—a. Remaining; yet left.

Remodel, ré-mod'el, s. t.—remodelled, re-mod'elling. To model or fashion anew.

Remodify, ré-mod'i-fi, s. t. To modify again; to shape anew.—Remodification, ré-mod'i-fi'cation, s. The act of modifying again; i. repeated modification or change.

Remollient, ré-mol-li-ent, s. [L. remollio, to soften.—re, and mollo, soft. MOLLIFY.] Molifying; softening.

Remonetize, ré-mon'e-tiz, s. t.—remonetized, remonetizing. [L. re, again, and moneta, money. MEXIC.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; to make again the legal or standard money of account.—Remonetization, ré-mon'e-tiz'ation, s. The act of remonetizing.

Remonstrance, ré-mon's-tráns, s. t.—remonstrated, remonstrating. [O. Fr. remonstrer (Fr. remonstrer); L. L. remonstrare.—L. re, again, and monstro, to shew. MONSTR.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate.—Remonstrance, ré-mon's-tráns, s. [O. Fr. remonstrance.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; an expostulation; a strong statement of reasons, against something; a paper containing such a statement.—Remonstrant, Remonstrative, Remonstratory, ré-mon's-tráns, ré-mon's-trá-tiv, ré-mon's-trá-tori, a. Expostulatory; remonstrating.—Remonstrant, Remonstrator, ré-mon's-tráns, ré-mon's-trá-ter, s. One who remonstrates.

Remora, ré-mo'ra, s. [L. from re, back, and mora, delay.] The sucking-fish, a fish with flattened, adhesive disc on the top of the head, by which it attaches itself firmly to other fishes or to the bottoms of vessels; fabled by the ancients to have miraculous power of delaying ships.

Remorse, ré-mors, s. [L. L. remorsus, remorsus.—re, again, and mordeo, to bite. MORSUM.] The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed; painful memory of wrong-doing.—Remorseful, ré-mors'ful, a. Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—Remorsefully, ré-mors'ful-li, adv. In a remorseful manner.—Remorsefulness, ré-mors'ful-ness, s. The state of being remorseful.—Remorseless, ré-mors'less, a. Without remorse; unpitiful; cruel; insensible; pitiless.—Remorselessly, ré-mors'less-li, adv. In a remorseless manner; pitilessly.—Remorselessness, ré-mors'less-ness, s.

Remote, ré-mót', s. [L. remotus, from re-

moveo, to remove.—re, and moveo, motum, to move. REMOV' s.] Distant in place; far off; not near; distant in time, past or future; not directly producing an effect; not proximate (the remote cause of a disease); distant in consanguinity or affinity (a remote kinsman); slight; inconsiderable (a remote resemblance).—Remotely, ré-mót'li, adv. In a remote manner; at a distance; slightly; not closely.—Remoteness, ré-mót'ness, s. State of being remote; distance; farness.

Remould, ré-móuld, s. t. To mould or shape anew.

Remount, ré-mount, s. t. To mount again.—a. A fresh horse to mount.

Remove, ré-móv', s. t.—removed, removing. [O. Fr. remouvoir, from L. removere, to remove.—re, and moveo, to move. MOVE.] To shift from the position occupied; to put from its place in any manner; to displace from an office, post, or position; to take away by causing to cease; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish (to remove a disease or grievance); to make a way with; to cut off (to remove a person by office);—a. t. To change place in any manner; to move from one place to another; to change the place of residence. . . Move is a generic term, including the sense of remove, but the latter is never applied to a mere change of posture without a change of place or position.—a. The act of removing; a removal; change of place; the distance or space through which anything is removed; an interval; stage; a step in any scale of gradation; a dish removed from table to make room for something else.—Removability, ré-móv'a-bil'i-té, s. The capacity of being removable.—Removable, ré-móv'a-bil, a. Capable of being removed.—Removal, ré-móv'al, s. A moving from one place to another; change of place or site; the act of displacing from an office or post; the act of putting an end to (the removal of a grievance).—Removed, ré-móv'd, p. and a. Changed in place; displaced from office; remote; separate from others.—Removédness, ré-móv'éd-ness, s. State of being removed.—Remover, ré-móv'er, s. One that removes.

Remunerate, ré-mún'ér-át, s. [L. re, again, and munerio, to bestow.] Rewarding.

Remunerate, ré-mún'ér-át, s. t.—remunerated, remunerating. [L. remunerare, a neratio.—re, back, and munus, munera, a present, gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite, in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, or sacrifice.—Remunerability, ré-mún'ér-a-bil'i-té, s. The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.—Remunerable, ré-mún'ér-a-bil, a. Capable of being remunerated.—Remuneration, ré-mún'ér-át'shon, s. The act of remunerating; what is given to remunerate.—Remunerative, ré-mún'ér-át-iv, s. Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return.—Remuneratory, ré-mún'ér-a-tori, a. Rewarding; requiting.

Remurmur, ré-mér'mur, s. t. [L. remurmuro.] To murmur back; to return in murmur; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Renascence, ré-nás'sans, s. [Fr., regeneration or new birth.—re, again, and nascens, birth, L. nascens, from nascor, nasci, to be born. NATA.] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct; the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century.—Renascence style, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and sought to reproduce the forms of classical ornamentation.—Renascent, ré-nás'sant, a. Pertaining to the renascence.—Renascence, ré-nás'sans, s. The state of being renascent; also name as Renascence; new birth.—Renascent, ré-nás'sant, a. [L. renascens.] Springing or rising into being again; reappearing; rejuvenated.

Renal, ré-nal, a. [L. renalis, from ren, pl. renes, the kidneys. RENA.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.—Renal glands, two flat triangular bodies which cover the upper part of the kidneys.

Rename, re-nám', v.t. To give a new name to.

Renard, ren'á-l', n. [Fr. from O.G. *Reinard*, *Reinhardt*, lit. strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox; a name used in fables, poetry, &c., also written *Reynard*.

Renavigate, re-navi-gát', v.t. To navigate again.

Rencontre, ren-koun'tér, ren-kon'tér, n. [Fr. *rencontre*—re-encounter.] An abrupt or chance meeting of persons; a meeting in opposition or contest; a casual combat or action, as between individuals or small parties; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.—v.t. To meet unexpectedly.—v.i. To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision; to fight hand to hand.

Render, rend', v.t. [A Sax. *rendan*, *Aréndan*, to tear, to rend—O. Fr. *renda*, *randa*, N. Fr. *rendre*, to cut, to rend; comp. W. *rhann*, Ir. *rann*, a part, *Armor*, *renna*, to part, to separate.] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to take away with violence; to tear away.—To *rend the heart*, to affect with deep anguish or repentant sorrow.—v.i. To be or to become rent or torn; to split; to part asunder.—**Render**, ren'dér, n. One who rends or tears by violence.—**Rendible**, ren-di-bl', a. Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

Render, ren'dér, v.t. [Fr. *rendre*, from L. *reddo*, to restore, by the insertion of *r* before *d*—*re*, back, and *do*, to give.] To give in return; to give or pay back; to give, often officially, or in compliance with a request or duty; to afford; to report (to render an account); to furnish; to give for use or benefit (to render services); to make or cause to be so or as; to invest with qualities (to render a fortress more secure); to translate from one language into another; to interpret or bring into full expression to others; to reproduce (to render a piece of music); to boil down and clarify (to render tallow).—v.t. *Naut.* To yield or give way to force applied; to pass freely through a block: said of a rope.—*n.* A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.—**Rendérable**, ren'dér-a-bl', a. Capable of being rendered.—**Rendard**, ren'dér-á', n. One who renders.—**Rendaring**, ren'dér-íng, n. The act of one who renders; a version; a translation; *the arts and drama*, interpretation; representation; exhibition.

Rendezvous, ren'dé-vú', n. pl. *Rendezvous*, ren'dé-vú'-vú'. [Fr. *rendez-vous*, lit. render yourself, repair to a place. *Rendez*, a place appointed for the assembling of troops; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company; a place of meeting; a place at which persons commonly meet.—v.t.—*rendevoused* (ren'dé-vú-d), *rendevousing* (ren'dé-vú-íng). To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

Reddish, ren-dish'on, n. [L. *redditi*. *RENDER*.] A rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation; the act of reproducing or exhibiting artistically; the act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

Renegade, Renegado, ren'é-gád, ren-é-gád'ó, n. [Sp. *renegado*, Fr. *renégat*, L.L. *renatus*, one who denies his religion—L. *re*, back, and *neg*, *negatum*, to deny. *NEOTRON*, *KUNAOATE*.] An apostate from a religious faith; one who deserts to an enemy or who deserts one party and joins another; a deserter.

Renego, re-nég', v.t. & i. [L.L. *renego*, *REN-OADE*.] To deny; to renounce. (*Shak.*)—**Renegation**, ren-é-gá'shon, n. Denial.

Renerve, re-nérv', v.t. To nerve again; to give new vigour to.

Renew, re-nú', v.t. To make new again; to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment; to make again (to renew a treaty); to begin again; to recommence (*renew a fight*); to grant or furnish again, as a new loan or a new note for the amount of a former one (to renew a bill).—v.t. To become new; to grow afresh; to begin again; not to desist.—**Renewability**, re-nú'-a-blí'

l-tí, n. The quality of being renewable.—**Renewable**, re-nú'-a-bl', a. Capable of being renewed.—**Renewal**, re-nú'-ál, n. The act of renewing or of forming anew.—**Renewedly**, re-nú'-ed-lí, adv. Again; anew; once more.—**Renewedness**, re-nú'-ed-nes, n. State of being renewed.—**Renewer**, re-nú'-ér, n. One who renews.

Reniform, rí-ni-form, n. [L. *ren*, a kidney.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.

Resistant, re-ní'tent, n. [L. *resistens*, *resistens*, ppr. of *resisto*—*re*, back, and *sisto*, to struggle.] Resisting pressure; acting against impulse; persistently opposed.—**Resistance**, *Resistancy*, re-ní'tens, re-ní'ten-sí, n. The state of being resistant.

Rennet, ren'et, n. [Also written *rennet*, and formed from the verb to run, O.E. *renna*; A Sax. *riunan*, to run, *perian*, to curdle or coagulate; comp. G. *rennen*, to run, to curdle. *rennes*, *rennet*; D. *riessen*, to curdle.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk.—**Rennetted**, ren-et-ed, a. Treated with rennet.

Rennet, *Rennetting*, ren'et-íng, n. [Fr. *renette*, dim. of *renin*, *renin*, a queen.] A kind of apple said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

Renounce, re-nouns', v.t.—**renounced**, *renouncing*. [Fr. *renoncer*, from L. *renunciatio*—*re*, back, and *nuncio*, *nuncio*, to tell. *Nuncio*.] To disown, disclaim, abjure, forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging; to cast off or reject.—v.i. *Card-playing*, not to follow suit when one has a card of the same sort; to revoke.

Renouncement, re-nouns'ment, n. The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.—**Renouncer**, re-nouns'ér, n. One who renounces.—**Renunciation**, re-nún'si-á'shon, n. The act of renouncing; a disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

Renovate, ren'ó-vát', v.t.—**renovated**, *renovating*. [L. *renovo*, *renovatum*—*re*, again, and *novo*, to make new, from *novus*, new. *NOVEL*.] To renew; to repair and render as good as new; to restore to freshness or to a good condition.—**Renovator**, *Renovator*, ren'ó-vá-ter, n. One who or that which renovates.—**Renovation**, ren-ó-vá'shon, n. The act of renovating; renewal; repair; restoration.

Renown, re-noun', n. [O.E. *renowas*, from Fr. *renow*, from L. *re*, and *nomen*, a name. *NOUN*.] The state of having a great or exalted name; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.—*n.* To make famous.—**Renowned**, re-noun'd', a. Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent.—**Renownedly**, re-noun-ed-lí, adv. In a renowned manner; with fame or celebrity.

Renovator, ren'ó-vá-ter, n. 'After Van *Renovator*.] A stentile mill with a fine compact texture, worked into inkstands and other articles.

Rent, rent, pret. & pp. of *rend*.

Rent, rent, n. [From pp. of *rend*.] An opening made by rending or tearing; a break or breach; a hole torn; schism.

Rent, rent, n. [Fr. *rente*, It. *rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from L.L. *rendit*, for L. *reddido*, to give up. *RENDER*.] A sum of money, or a certain amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of land or tenements; a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy.—v.t. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent; to let on lease; to take and hold on the payment of rent.—v.t. To be leased or let for rent.—**Rented**, rent'á-hí, a. Capable of being rented.—**Rental**, rent'al, n. A schedule or account of rents drawn from an estate.—**Rent-day**, n. The day for paying rent.—**Renter**, rent'ér, n. The lessee or tenant who pays rent.—**Rent-roll**, n. A rental; a list or account of rents or income.

Rente, rént, n. [Fr.] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.—**Rentier**, rént-é-á, n. [Fr.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

Renter, rent'ér, v.t. [Fr. *renvoyer*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *frayer*, from L. *frabare*, to draw. *TRACT*.] To sendraw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth.

Repetent, ren'té-ent, a. [L. *repens*, *repens*, ppr. of *repens*—*re*, back, and *pen*, to nod.] Throwing back the head; applied to two muscles.

Repetitive, re-nú'mér-át, v.t. [L. *repetere*, *repetitum*. *NUMERATE*.] To count or number again.

Repetition. Under *REPEL*.

Reoccupy, re-ók'ú-plí, v.t. To occupy anew.

Reometer, re-óm-ét-ér, n. *REOMETER*.

Reopen, re-ó-pen, v.t. To open again.—v.t. To be opened again; to open anew.

Reordain, re-ór-dán', v.t. To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.—**Reordination**, re-ór-di-ná'shon, n. A second or repeated ordination.

Reorganize, re-ór-gán-íz', v.t. To organize anew; to reduce again to an orderly condition.—**Reorganization**, re-ór-gán-íz-á'shon, n. The act of organizing anew.

Reotrope, ré-ó-tróp, n. *RAZOTROPE*.

Reoxygenize, *Reoxygenise*, re-ók-sí-jen-íz-át, v.t. To unite or cause to combine with oxygen again or a second time.

Rep, *Repp*, rep, n. [Perhaps from *cord*.] A dress fabric having a ribbed or ribbed appearance, the ribs being transverse.

Repaid, re-páid', pp. of *repay*.

Repaint, re-páint', v.t. To paint anew.

Repair, re-pár', v.t. [Fr. *reparer*, from L. *reparare*—*re*, again, and *par*, to get or make ready. *PAR*.] To execute restoration or renovation on; to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to give indemnity to; to restore to a sound or good state; to repair (a building in good or bad repair).—**Repairable**, re-pá-ra-bl', a. Capable of being repaired; repairable.—**Repairer**, re-pár-ér, n. One who repairs.—**Repairment**, re-pár-ém-nt, n. Act of repairing.—**Repairability**, re-pár-é-á-bí-lí, n. The state or quality of being repairable.—**Repairable**, re-pár-é-á-bl', a. [L. *reparabilis*.] Repairable or made repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good.—**Repairably**, re-pár-é-á-blí, adv. In a repairable manner.—**Repairation**, re-pár-í-shon, n. The act of repairing; repair; what is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for injury; amends.—**Repairative**, re-pár-át-ív, a. Capable of effecting repair; tending to amend defect or make good.—*n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Repair, re-pár', v.t. [O. Fr. *reparer*, from L.L. *repariare*—*re*, back, and *paria*, one's native country. *PARIA*.] To go to some place; to betake one's self; to resort.—*n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; haunt; resort.

Reparand, re-pánd', n. [L. *repandus*, bent backward, turned up.] *Bot.* Having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as a leaf.

Reparable, *Reparation*. Under *REPAIR*.

Repartee, re-pár-tee', n. [Fr. *repartie*—*re*, back, and *partir*, from L. *partire*, to share, part, from *pars*, *partis*, a part. *PART*.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Repartition, re-pár-tí-shon, n. A fresh partition or division.

Repass, re-pás', v.t. To pass again; to pass or travel back over; to recross.—v.t. To pass or go back; to move back.

Repast, re-pást', n. [O. Fr. *repast*, Fr. *repas*, from L. *re*, again, and *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed. *PASTOR*.] The act of taking food; a meal; food; victuals (*Shak.*);—*v.t.* To feed; to feast.—v.t. To take food; to feast.

Repatriate, re-pá-trí-át, v.t.—**repatriated**, *repatriating*. [L. *repatrio*, *repatriatum*—*re*, again, and *patria*, one's country. *PATRIOR*.] To restore to one's own country.—**Repatriation**, re-pá-trí-át-sion, n. Return or restoration to one's own country.

Repay, re-pá-é, v.t. To pay back; to refund, to make return or requital for.—v.t. To requite either good or evil.—**Repayable**, re-pá-é-bl', a. Capable of being repaid; liable to be repaid or refunded.—**Repay**

Fate, fár, fat, fall; má, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, móve; tábe, tnb, bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

ment, re-pé-ment, n. The act of repaying or paying back; the money repaid.
Repeal, re-pé', v.t. [Fr. *répeller*—*re*, back, and *appeler*, I appeal, to call upon, speak to. **APPEAL**.] To recall, as a law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.—**a**. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation.—**Repealability**, **Repealableness**, re-pé'-bi-li'ti, re-pé'-bi-les, n. The quality or state of being repealable.—**Repealable**, re-pé'-bi-ble, a. Capable of being repealed.—**Repealer**, re-pé'-er, n. One that repeals; one who desires repeal.
Repeat, re-pé't', v.t. [Fr. *répéter*, from *L. repeto*, to seek again, to repeat—*re*, again, and *peto*, to seek. **PETITION**.] To do or perform again (to repeat an attempt); to go over, say, make, &c., again; to iterate; to recite; to rehearse; to say over (to repeat a lesson).—**a**. The act of repeating; repetition; music, a sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed.—**v.t**. To strike the hours (a repeating watch).—**Repeatingly**, re-pé't-ed-ly, adv. With repetition; more than once; again and again.—**Repeater**, re-pé'tér, n. One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., on the compression of a spring; arch, an intermediate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs.—**Repeating**, re-pé't-ing, p. and a. Doing over again; producing a like result several times in succession (a repeating pistol, that is, a revolver).—**Repeatingly**, re-pé't-éd-ly, adv. Repeatingly, a. Capable of being repeated. **Arch**, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually ad infinitum.—**Repetition**, re-pé'ti-ti'on, n. The act of doing or entering a second time; the act of repeating or saying over; a reciting or rehearsing; what is repeated; something said or done a second time.—**Repetitious**, re-pé'ti-ti'us, a. Containing repetitions or statements repeated.—**Repetitive**, re-pé't-i-tiv, a. Containing repetitions.
Repel, re-pé'l', v.t.—**repelled**, **repelling**. [L. *repello*—*re*, back, and *peto*, to drive, as in *drive*, *compel*, *expulsion*, &c. **PULS**.] To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse (to repel an enemy); to encounter with effectual resistance; to resist or oppose successfully (to repel an encroachment, an argument).—**v.t**. To cause repugnance; to shock; to act with force in opposition (electricity sometimes repels).—**Repellence**, **Repellency**, re-pé'l-en-si, re-pé'l-en-si, n. The quality of being repellent; repulsion.—**Repellent**, re-pé'l-ent, a. Having the effect of repelling; able or tending to repel; repulsive; deterring.—**a**. That which repels.—**Repeller**, re-pé'l-ér, n. One who or that which repels.
Repen, re-pén', a. [L. *repens*, *repentis*, ppr. of *repi*, to creep.] Creeping (a repen root, a repen animal).
Repent, re-pén't', v.t. [Fr. *repentir*, as *repentir*, to repent—*L. re*, and *penitere*, to repent, from *pœna*, pain. **PENITENT**, **PAIN**.] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self; to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to be penitent.—**v.t**. To remember with compunction or self-reproach; to feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of (to repent rash words); frequently used in such phrases as I repent me, it repented him (impersonally).—**Repentance**, re-pén-tans, n. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; contrition for sin; such sorrow for past conduct as produces a new life.—**Repentant**, re-pén-tant, a. Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for sin; expressing or showing sorrow for sin (repentant tears).—**Repentantly**, re-pén-tant-ly, adv. In a repentant manner.—**Repentingly**, re-pén-t-ing-ly, adv. With repentance.—**Repentless**, re-pén-t-less, a. Without repentance; unrepenting.
Repeople, re-pé-pl', v.t. To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.
Repercuss, re-per-kus', v.t. [L. *repercutio*, *repercutus*. **PANCUSS**.] To beat or drive back (as sound or air); to make rebound

—**Repercussion**, re-per-kush'ion, n. The act of driving back; reverberation.—**Repercussive**, re-per-kus-iv, a. Having the power of repercussion; causing to reverberate.
Reperitour, re-pé'r-twar, a. [Fr. *réperitoirs*, *Reperitour*.] A list of dramas, operas, or the like, which can be performed by a dramatic or operatic company; those parts, songs, &c., that are usually performed by an actor, vocalist, &c.
Reperitory, re-pé'r-to-ri, n. [L. *reperitorium*, from *reperio*, to find again—*re*, again, and *perio*, to produce. **PANTRY**.] What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.
Reperuse, re-per-ur', v.t. To peruse again.—**Reperusal**, re-per-ur'sal, n. A second or another perusal.
Repetition, &c. Under **REPEAT**.
Replate, re-plat', v.t.—**replated**, **replating**. [O.E. *replayan*, Fr. *replaider*, to prick again—*L. re*, again, and *pungo*, to prick (**PUNCTURE**), influenced by verb to *plac*.] To fret one's self; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in complaint; to murmur; with *at* or *against*.—**Replater**, re-plat-ér, n. One that replates.—**Replatingly**, re-plat-ing-ly, adv. With murmuring or complaint.
Replace, re-plas', v.t. To put again in the former place; to repay; to refund; to fill the place of; to be a substitute for; to fulfill the end or office of.—**Replacement**, re-plas-ment, n. The act of replacing.
Replant, re-plant', v.t. To plant again; to restate.—**Replantable**, re-plant-á-ble, a. Capable of being planted again.—**Replantation**, re-plant-á-shon, n. The act of planting again.
Replead, re-pled', v.t. or t. To plead again.—**Repleader**, re-pled-ér, n. Law, a second pleading or course of pleadings.
Repledge, re-plej', v.t. To pledge again.
Replenish, re-plen-ish, v.t. [O.Fr. *replenir*, *replenissant*, from *L. re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, to fill. **PLENARY**, **CONFERRE**.] To fill again after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely; to stock with numbers or abundance.—**Replenisher**, re-plen-ish-ér, n. One who replenishes.—**Replenishment**, re-plen-ish-ment, n. The act of replenishing.
Replete, re-plet', a. [L. *repletus*, pp. of *repleo*, to fill again—*re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill. **REPLENISH**.] Completely filled; full; abounding; thoroughly imbued.—**v.t**. To fill to repletion or satiety.—**Repletness**, **Repletion**, re-plet-ness, re-plet-shon, n. The state of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fulness; surfeit.—**Repletive**, re-plet-iv, a. Tending to replete; causing repletion.—**Repletively**, re-plet-iv-ly, adv. In a repletive manner.—**Repletory**, re-plet-to-ri, a. Pertaining to repletion; tending to repletion.
Replevy, re-plev', v.t.—**replevied**, **replevying**. [O.Fr. *replevir*.] Law, to recover possession of (as goods wrongfully seized) upon giving surety to try the right to them in court; to take back by writ of replevin.—**Replevable**, **Repleviable**, re-plev'-á-ble, re-plev'-i-á-ble, a. Law, capable of being replevied.—**Replevin**, **Replevy**, re-plev'in, n. Law, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained.—**Repleviser**, re-plev'-is-er, n. One who replevies.
Replia, rep-li-ka, n. [It. *replica*, a reply, a repetition—*L. re*, back, and *plio*, a fold. **RAPPLY**.] A copy of a picture or piece of sculpture made by the hand that executed the original.
Replicant, rep-li-kant, n. [L. *replicans*, *replicans*, ppr. of *replicare*, reply. **REPLY**.] One who makes a reply.—**Replication**, rep-li-ká-shon, n. An answer; a reply; a repetition; a copy; a replica.
Replicate, rep-li-kát, a. [L. *re*, back, and *plio*, to fold. **RAPPLY**.] Bot. folded or bent back.
Replum, re-plum, a. [L., the panel of a door.] Bot. the framework formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume—*silic' vum ita v. v. v.*
Replunge, re-plunj', v.t. To plunge again; to re-plunge.
Replied, **replying**. [O.Fr.

replier (Mod. Fr. *répliquer*), to reply, from *L. replio*, to fold back, to reply—*re*, back, and *plio*, to fold. **PLV**, **ARRA**, **REPIOV**.] To make answer in words or writing, as to something said or written by another; to answer; to respond; to do or give something in return for something else; to answer by deeds; to meet an attack by fitting action.—**v.t**. To return for an answer; often with a clause as object.—**a**. That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; an answer; that which is done in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter attack.—**Replier**, **Repliyer**, re-pli-ér, n. One who replies; an answerer; a respondent; a replicant.
Replish, re-plish', v.t. To pollish again.
Repose, re-pôz', v.t.—**reposed**, **reposing**. [L. *repono*, to replace—*re*, again, and *pono*, to place. **POEVIV**.] To replace; *Scots* law, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.
Report, re-pôrt', v.t. [Fr. *raporter*, to carry back; *rapporter*, to carry back, relate, report; the former from *L. reporto*—*re*, and *porto*, to carry, the latter from *re*, od, and *portio*. **POEV** (carriage).] To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine or investigate; to give an account of, a story; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a relation (as in the common phrase, it is reported, that is, it is said in public); to give an official or formal account or statement of; to give an account of for public reading; to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker (the debate was fully reported); to lay a charge or make a disclosure against (I will report you).—**To be reported of**, to be well or ill spoken of.—**To report one's self**, to make known one's whereabouts or movements to the proper quarter.—**v.t**. To make a statement of facts; to take down in writing speeches from speaker's lips; to discharge the office of a reporter.—**a**. An account brought back; a statement of facts given in reply to inquiry; a story circulated; hence, rumour; common fame; repute; public character (a man of good report); an account of a judicial decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, &c.; an official statement of facts; an account of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly or other meeting, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech; sound of an explosion; loud noise (the report of a gun).—**Reportable**, re-pôrt-á-ble, a. Fit to be reported.—**Reported**, re-pôrt-éd, p. and a. Said or made known by report.—**Reporter**, re-pôrt-ér, n. One who reports; a member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting or important events, and the like.—**Reporting**, re-pôrt-ing, p. and a. Pertaining to a reporter or reports.—**a**. The act or system of drawing up reports.—**Reportorial**, re-pôrt-ô-ri-ál, a. Relating to a reporter or reporters.
Repose, re-pôz', v.t.—**reposed**, **reposing**. [Fr. *reposer*, to place again, to settle, to rest—*re*, again, and *poer*. **POEV**.] To lie at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; frequently used reflexively; to lay, place, or rest in full reliance (to repose trust or confidence in a person).—**v.t**. To lie at rest; to sleep; to rest in confidence; to rely; followed by *on*.—**a**. [Fr. *repos*.] The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; tranquillity; settled composure; absence of all show of feeling; poising; an avoidance of obtrusive hints or of striking action in figures.—**Reposal**, re-pôz'sal, n. The act of reposing or resting with reliance.—**Reposed**, re-pôz-éd, p. and a. Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.—**Reposedly**, re-pôz-éd-ly, adv. Quietly; composedly.—**Reposedness**, re-pôz-éd-ness, n.—**Reposful**, re-pôz-ful, a. Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful.—**Reposer**, re-pôz-ér, n. One who reposes.—**Reposit**, re-pôzit', v.t. [L. *repono*, *repositum*—*re*, back, and *pono*, to place. **POEVIV**.]

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, so; j, j. s. Fr. tow; ng, sing; us, than; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

To lay up; to ledge, as for safety or preservation.—**Reposition**, *re-pō-zish'on*, *n.* Act of repositing or laying up in safety.—**Repository**, *re-pō-zitō-ri*, *n.* [L. *repositorium*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse; a shop.

Repossess, *re-pōz-ess*, *v.t.* To possess again.—**Repossession**, *re-pōz-esh'on*, *n.* The act or state of possessing again.

Reposser, *re-pōz-er*, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *reposer*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust. *Poss.*] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, effected by strokes of the hammer from behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing.

Reprehend, *rep-rē-hend*, *v.t.* [L. *reprehendo*—*re*, back, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of; seen also in *comprehend*, *apprehend*, *prehensile*, &c.] To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure.—**Reprehender**, *rep-rē-hen'd-er*, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproveth.

Reprehensible, *rep-rē-hen-si-bl*, *a.* Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof.—**Reprehensibility**, *rep-rē-hen-si-bl-nes*, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible.—**Reprehensibly**, *rep-rē-hen-si-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably.—**Reprehension**, *rep-rē-hen'shon*, *n.* [L. *reprehensio*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.—**Reprehensive**, *Reprehensory*, *rep-rē-hen'siv*, *rep-rē-hen'sō-ri*, *a.* Containing reprehension or reproof.—**Reprehensively**, *rep-rē-hen'siv-ly*, *adv.* With reprehension.

Represent, *rep-rē-zent*, *v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from L. *repræsentō*—*re*, again, and *præsentō*, to present. *Pæzant*.] To exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify; to portray by pictorial or plastic art; to act the part of; to personate; to exhibit to the mind in language; to bring before the mind; to give an account of; to describe; to supply the place of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to be a substitute or agent for; to serve as a sign or symbol of (words represent ideas or things).—**Representable**, *rep-rē-zen'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being represented.—**Representant**, *rep-rē-zen'tant*, *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.—**Representative**, *rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv*, *a.* Representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c.; that which represents; an image or likeness; a picture or statue; exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance; a statement of arguments or facts, &c.; sometimes a written expostulation; a remonstrance; the representing of a constituency in a legislative assembly (the *representation* of a county in parliament); delegates representingatives collectively.—**Representational**, *rep-rē-zen'tā-shon-al*, *a.* Pertaining to representation.—**Representative**, *rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv*, *a.* Fitted to represent, portray, or typify; acting as a substitute for another or others; performing the functions of others (a representative body); conducted by the people (a representative government); *nat. hist.* presenting the full characteristics of the type of a group (a representative genus).—**Representative**, *rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv*, *a.* One who or that which represents; that by which anything is represented; something standing for something else; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority; *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir.—**House of Representatives**, the lower house of the supreme legislative body (Congress) in the United States.—**Representatively**, *rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a representative manner.—**Representativeness**, *rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv-nes*, *n.* One who represents.

Re-present, *re-prē-sent*, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *present*.] To present anew.—**Re-presentator**, *re-prē-sen-tā-shon*, *n.* The act of presenting to the mind what was formerly present but is now absent.

Repress, *re-prēss*, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press*. L. *represso*, *repressum*. *Pæz*.] To press back or down effectually; to crush, to quell, put down, subdue (sedition, a rising); to check; to restrain.—**Represser**, *re-prēss-er*, *n.* One who represses; one that crushes or subdues.—**Repressible**, *re-prēss-i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being repressed.—**Repressibly**, *re-prēss-i-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a repressible manner.—**Repression**, *re-prēsh'on*, *n.* The act of repressing; restraining; or subduing; check; restraint.—**Repressive**, *re-prēss-iv*, *a.* Having power to repress; tending to subdue or restrain.—**Repressively**, *re-prēss-iv-ly*, *adv.* In a repressive manner.

Reprove, *re-prōv*, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *reprover*, *reprover*, to blame, condemn, from L. *reprobare*, to reject, condemn, meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed. *Reprobare*.] The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite; interval of ease or relief.—**Reprover**, *re-prōv-er*, *n.* To grant a reprove or respite for to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

Reprimand, *re-prī-mand*, *n.* [Fr. *reprimer*, from L. *reprimanda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprobo*, to repress, to repress. *Repress*.] A severe reproof for a fault; a sharp rebuke; reprehension.—**Reprimand**, *re-prī-mand*, *v.t.* To reprove severely; to reprehend; to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

Reprint, *re-prīnt*, *v.t.* To print again; to print a second or any new edition of; to renew the impression of.—**Reprint**, *re-prīnt*, *n.* A second or new impression of any printed work.

Reprisal, *re-prī-zal*, *n.* [Fr. *reprisaille*, from L. *repræsentio*, from L.L. *repræsentis*, from L. *repræsentō*, to take again; comp. *prise*, a capture, which is also from L. *prehendo*.] The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification; also, that which is so taken; any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.—**Letters of reprisal** and *reprisals*. *Ma sack*.

Reproach, *re-prōch*, *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher*, O.Fr. *reprochier*, Pr. *reprochiar*, to reproach, from L.L. *reprochare*, from L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near; lit. to bring near or set before. *Reprochare*, *Paorincurr*.] To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt, or as having suffered wrong personally; to upbraid.—**Reproach**, *re-prōch*, *n.* A severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; blame for something considered outrageous or vile; contumely; source of blame; shame, infamy, or disgrace; object of contempt, scorn, or derision.—**Reproachable**, *re-prōch-abil*, *a.* Deserving reproach.—**Reproachableness**, *re-prōch-abil-nes*, *n.* The state of being reproachable.—**Reproachably**, *re-prōch-abil-ly*, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.—**Reproacher**, *re-prōch-er*, *n.* One who reproaches.—**Reproachful**, *re-prōch-ful*, *a.* Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding; scurrilous; opprobrious; worthy of reproach; shameful; infamous.—**Reproachfully**, *re-prōch-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a reproachful manner.—**Reproachfulness**, *re-prōch-ful-nes*, *n.* Quality of being reproachful.—**Reproachless**, *re-prōch-less*, *a.* Without reproach.

Reprobate, *re-prō-bat*, *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobō*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve. *Probable*, *Reprobare*, *Reprobo*.] Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.—**Reprobated**, *re-prō-bat*, *v.t.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobō*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve. *Probable*, *Reprobare*, *Reprobo*.] Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.—**Reprobated**, *re-prō-bat*, *v.t.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobō*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve. *Probable*, *Reprobare*, *Reprobo*.] Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.—**Reprobated**, *re-prō-bat*, *v.t.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobō*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve. *Probable*, *Reprobare*, *Reprobo*.] Abandoned in sin; 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to discard; to disavow; to divorce; to refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt.—**Reputable**, re-pu'ti-a-bl, a. Capable of being repudiated.—**Reputation**, re-pu'di-sh'on, n. [L. *reputatio*.] The act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal; divorce; refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government.—**Reputator**, re-pu'di-s-ter, n. One who repudiates.

Repugnance, **Repugnancy**, re-pug'nans, re-pug'nan-si, n. [Fr. *repugnance*; L. *repugnans*, from *repugno*, to resist—*re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight. *PUONACIOUS*.] The state of being opposed in mind; feeling of dislike to some action; reluctance; unwillingness; opposition in nature or qualities; contrariety.—**Repugnant**, re-pug'nant, a. [L. *repugnans*, *repugnans*, pp. of *repugno*.] Standing or being in opposition; contrary; at variance; usually followed by to (a statement repugnant to common sense); highly distasteful; offensive (a course repugnant to him).—**Repugnantly**, re-pug'nant-ly, adv.

Repulse, re-puls', n. [L. *repulsa*, from *repello*, *repellam*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive. *REPULS*.] The condition of being repelled or driven back by force; the act of driving back; a check or defeat; refusal; denial.—*s.t.*—**Repulsed**, **repulsing**. To repel; to drive back; to refuse; to reject.—**Repulsive**, re-puls'iv, n. One that repulses.—**Repulsion**, re-puls'ion, n. [L. *repulsio*.] The act of repelling; physics, a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance.—**Repulsive**, re-puls'iv, a. Acting so as to repel; exercising repulsion; tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding. In a repulsive manner.—**Repulsiveness**, re-puls'iv-ness, n.

Repurchase, re-per'chis, v.t. To buy back; to regain by purchase.—*n.* The act of buying again; a new purchase.

Repute, re-pu't, v.t.—**reputed**, **reputing**. [Fr. *reputer*, from L. *reputo*, to count over—*re*, and *puto*, to reckon, to estimate (as in *compute*, *impute*, &c.). *PUTATIVE*.] To hold in thought; to reckon, account, or consider as such; or such; to deem.—*n.* Reputation; character, distributed by public report, especially good character; honourable name.—**Reputed**, re-pu'ted, p. and a. Generally considered; commonly believed, regarded, or accounted.—**Reputedly**, re-pu'ted-ly, adv. In common opinion or estimation.—**Reputable**, re-pu'ta-bl, a. Belonging to good repute; held in esteem; not mean or disgraceful.—**Reputableness**, re-pu'ta-bl-ness, n. The quality of being reputable.—**Reputably**, re-pu'ta-bl-ly, adv. In a reputable manner.—**Reputation**, re-pu'ta-sh'on, n. [L. *reputatio*.] Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person in a good or bad sense; or reputation of honourable regard; good repute.—**Reputable**, re-pu'ta-bl, a. N. One of good repute; reputable. [*SHAK*]

Request, re-quest, n. [O. Fr. *request*, from L. *requiro*, to require, to want, from *re*, and *quis*, to seek. *QUERAV*.] The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition, prayer, entreaty; the thing asked for or requested; a state of being esteemed and sought after, or asked for (an art, &c. in which request is made). *Request* expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*; and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant, in this differing from *demand*.—*s.t.* To make a request for; to solicit or express desire for; to express a request for; to ask.—**Request-note**, n. An application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles.

Requicken, re-kwik'n, v.t. To reanimate; to give new life to.

Requiem, re-kwi'em, n. [Acc. case of L. *requies*, rest, respice, relaxation—*re*, again, and *quies*, rest, repose.] A funeral dirge or service containing the words 'Requiem eternam,' &c., sung for the rest of a per-

son's soul; a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

Require, re-kwir', v.t.—**required**, **requiring**. [O. Fr. *requerre*, *requerre*, *requerre* (Fr. *requérir*), from L. *requiro*, to require, to ask for, to ask for; to insist on having; to ask as a favour; to call upon to act; to request; to have need or necessity for; to need or want (the matter requires great care, we require food); to find it necessary; to have to do with infinitives (you will require to go).—**Requirable**, re-kwir'-ra-bl, a. Fit or proper to be demanded.—**Requirement**, re-kwir'ment, n. The act of requiring; demand; that which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; something required or necessary.—**Requirer**, re-kwir'er, n. One who requires.—**Requisite**, re-kwi'sit, a. [L. *requisitus*, from *requiro*.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary.—*n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.—**Requisitely**, re-kwi'sit-ly, adv. In a requisite manner; necessarily.—**Requisition**, re-kwi'sh'on, n. [L. *requisitio*.] An application made as of a right; a demand; a demand for or a levying of necessities by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are; a written call or invitation (a requisition for a public meeting); state of being required or much sought after; request.—*s.t.* To make a requisition or demand upon.—**Requisitionist**, re-kwi'sh'on-ist, n. One who makes requisition.—**Requisitor**, re-kwi'sit'er, n. One empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

Requite, re-kwit', v.t.—**requited**, **requiting**. [From *re*, back, and *quit*, *QUIT*.] To repay either good or evil; in a good sense, to recompense or reward; in a bad sense, to retaliate on.—**Requirer**, re-kwi't'er, n. One who requites.—**Requitable**, re-kwi'ta-bl, a. Capable of being requited.—**Requitally**, re-kwi'tal, n. Return for any office, good or bad; recompense; reward.

Re-ride, re-rid', v.t. To read again or anew. *Re-ride*, re-rid', n. [Fr. *arrière dos-à-ride*, behind, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back. *REAR, DORSAL*.] The back of a fireplace; the decorated portion of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church.

Re-refine, re-ré-fin, v.t. To refine anew or afresh.

Re-rmouse, re-r'mous, n. [A. Sax. *Arremis*, a mouse.] A bat. [*SHAK*]

Re-resolve, re-ré-zolv, v.t. To resolve a second time.

Re-ward, re-r'ard, n. [*Rear* and *ward-guard*.] The part of an army that marches in the rear; the rear-guard. [O.T.]

Resale, re-sal', v.t. or t. To sell back.

Resale, re-sal', n. A sale at second hand; a second sale.

Resalute, re-sa-lut', v.t. To salute or greet anew.

Rescind, re-sind', v.t. [Fr. *rescindere*, from L. *rescindo*, *rescindam*—*re*, again, and *scindo*, to cut (as in *conscire*, *precise*, &c.).] To cut short; to abrogate; to revoke or annul by competent authority (to rescind a law, a judgment).—**Rescinding**, re-sind'ment, n. The act of rescinding.—**Rescission**, re-sish'on, n. [L. *rescisio*, *rescisio*.] The act of rescinding; the act of abrogating or annulling.—**Rescissory**, re-sis'o-ri, a. [L. *rescissorius*.] Having power to rescind, abrogate, or annul.

Rescript, re-skript, n. [L. *rescriptum*, from *rescribo*, *rescribam*, to write back—*re*, and *scribo*, to write. *SCRIB*.] The answer or decision of a Roman emperor to some matter set before him; the decision by a pope of a question officially propounded; an edict or decree.—**Rescriptive**, re-skrip-tiv, a. Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript.

Rescue, res'ku, v.t.—**rescued**, **rescuing**. [O. Fr. *rescours*, *rescours*, to rescue, from L. *re*, again, and *scissors*, to shake off—*ex*, away, and *quiesco*, *quiescere*, to shake. *QUASS*.] To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to withdraw from a state of exposure to

evil; *law*, to take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody.—*n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint or danger; *law*, a forcible taking out of the custody of the law.—**Rescuer**, res'ku-er, n. One that rescues.—**Rescuable**, res'ku-a-bl, a. Capable of being rescued.

Research, re-serch', n. [Prefix *re*, and *serch*; Fr. *recherche*.] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation.—*s.t.* To search again; to examine anew.—**Researcher**, re-ser'cher, n. One engaged in research.

Re-seat, re-sét', v.t. To seat or set again; to furnish with a new seat or seats.

Re-set, re-sét', v.t. [L. *reseo*, *resecutum*, to cut off—*re*, back, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut or pare off.—**Re-section**, re-sék'sh'on, n. [L. *resectio*.] Surg. the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Re-seek, re-sék', v.t. & i. To seek again.

Re-seize, re-sé-zé, v.t. & i. To seize again; *law*, to re-litigate (in such phrases as to be *re-seized* of or in).—**Re-seizer**, re-sé-zér, n. One who seizes again.—**Re-seizure**, re-sé-zür, n. A second seizure.

Re-sell, re-sél', v.t. To sell again.

Resemble, re-sém-bl, v.t.—**resembled**, **resembling**. [Fr. *resembler*—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, from L. *simulare*, from *similis*, like. *SIMIL*.] To be like to; to have similarity to in form, figure, or qualities; to liken; to compare.—**Resemblance**, re-sém-blans, n. The state or quality of resembling; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities; something similar; a similitude.—**Resemblant**, re-sém-blant, a. Resembling.

Re-send, re-sénd', v.t. To send again.

Re-sent, re-sént', v.t. [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, and *sentio*, to feel. *SENS*.] To consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; to take ill; to show such feeling by words or acts.—*s.t.* To be indignant; to feel resentment.—**Re-sentor**, re-sént'or, n. One who resents.—**Re-sentful**, re-sént'ful, a. Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.—**Re-sentfully**, re-sént'ful-ly, adv. In a resentful manner.—**Re-sentingly**, re-sént'ing-ly, adv. With resentment.—**Re-sentment**, re-sént'ment, n. The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who resents is impressed; a deep sense of injury; anger arising from a sense of wrong; strong displeasure.

Reserve, re-sérv, v.t.—**reserved**, **reserving**. [Fr. *réserver*, from L. *reservo*, *reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, to keep. *SERV*.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back for a time; to withdraw.—*n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved or retained from present use or disposal; a store of something still withheld from disclosure; a reservation; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour; banking capital retained in order to meet average liabilities; troops reserved to sustain other troops in battle as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an emergency.—*in reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reservation**, rez-ér-vé'sh'on, n. The act of reserving or keeping back; concealment or withholding from disclosure; something not expressed, disclosed, or brought forward; a keeping over of part of the consecrated elements for the communion of the sick; in the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.; a reserve.—**Mental reservation**, an intentional reserving or holding back of some word or clause, the speaker thus intending to set his conscience at rest while being guilty of deceit, or to keep his real sentiments secret.—**Reserved**, re-sérv'd, p. and a. Kept for another or future use; showing reserve in behaviour; not open or frank; distant; cold.—**Reserved list**, in the British navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called to serve if required.—

Reservedly, re-sér'ved-ly, *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve.—**Reservedness**, re-sér'ved-ness, *n.* The quality of being reserved.—**Reserver**, re-sér'ver, *n.* One who reserves.—**Reservist**, re-sér'vest, *n.* A soldier of a reserve force.

Reservoir, re-sér'vewár, *n.* [Fr. *Reservoir*.] A place where anything is kept in store; a place where water is collected and kept for use; an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

Receit, ré-séit, *n.* [O. Fr. *receps*, *recepta*, a receiving. *Receit*, *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Receit of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen.—*Receit*, re-séit'er, *n.* *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Receit, ré-séit', *v.t.* To set again (to reset a diamond); printing, to set over again, as a page of matter.—*a.* The act of resetting; printing, matter set over again.

Receit, ré-séit', *v.t.* end *i.* To settle again.—**Receitment**, ré-séit'-ment, *n.* The act of resetting.

Reshape, ré-sháp', *v.t.* To shape again.
Reship, ré-shíp', *v.t.* To ship again; to ship again what has been imported.—**Reshipment**, ré-shíp'-ment, *n.* The act of reshipping.

Reside, ré-sid', *v.t.*—*resided*, *residing*. [Fr. *resider*, from *L. resideo*, *re* and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle down. *SENARE*.] To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home; to abide continuously; to abide or be inherent, as a quality; to inhere.—**Residence**, res'id-ens, *n.* The act of residing or abiding; period of abode; the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation; a mansion or dwelling-house; the continuing of a person or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*.—**Residency**, res'id-ent-í, *n.* Residence; the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.—**Resident**, res'id-ent, *a.* [L. *residens*, *residentis*.] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time; residing.—*a.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; one residing; a public minister who resides at a foreign court; a kind of ambassador.—**Resident**, res'id-ent-er, *a.* A resident.

Residential, res'id-ent-í-ál, *a.* Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents.—**Residentary**, res'id-ent-í-er-í, *a.* Having residence.—*a.* One who is resident; an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence (a canon *residential*).

Residue, res'id-ú, *n.* [Fr. *résidu*, from *L. residuum*, what is left behind, from *residuo*, remaining, from *resideo*. *RESINE*.] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, or dealt with in some way; that which is still over; remainder; the rest; law, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.—**Residual**, res'id-ú-ál, *a.* Having the character of a residue or residuum; remaining after a part is taken or dealt with.—**Residual air**, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches.—**Residuary**, res'id-ú-er-í, *a.* Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.—**Residuary legatee**, the legatee to whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies.—**Residuum**, res'id-ú-um, *a.* [L.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; a residue; the dregs or refuse; law, the part of an estate remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.

Resign, ré-sín, *v.t.* [Fr. *resigner*, *L. resigno*, to resign—*re*, and *signo*, to mark, from *signum*, a sign. *SIGN*.] To assign or give back; to give up, as an office or post, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender or relinquish; to give over; to withdraw, as a claim; to submit, particularly to Providence.—**Resignation**, res-ig-ná'shon, *n.* The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, &c.; the state of being resigned or submissive; patience; quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent or repining.—**Resigned**, ré-sín-d', *p.*

and *a.* Surrendered; given up; feeling resignation; submissive; patient.—**Resignedly**, ré-sín-d-ly, *adv.* With resignation; submissively.—**Resigner**, ré-sín-er, *n.* One who resigns.

Resign, ré-sín, *v.t.* To sign again.
Resile, ré-síl', *v.t.*—*resiled*, *resiling*. [L. *resilio*, to leap or spring back—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap. *SALIENT*.] To recoil or withdraw from a purpose.—**Resilience**, Resilient, ré-síl-é-ns, ré-síl-é-ns, *a.* The quality of resiling; the act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic.—**Resilient**, ré-síl-é-nt, *a.* Inclined to resile; rebounding.

Resin, res'in, *n.* [Fr. *résine*, from *L. resina*, resin. *ROSIA* is the same word.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, and often obtained by spontaneous exudation, in some cases solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, in others viscous or semi-fluid (in which case they are called *balzams*), valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them used in medicine. *ROSIA* is resin from coniferous trees.—**Fossil or mineral resins**, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—**Resiniferous**, res-ín-í-fer-ús, *a.* Yielding resin.—**Resiniform**, res-ín-í-form, *a.* Having the form of resin.—**Resino-electric**, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity.

Resinous, res-ín-ús, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from resins; partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.—**Resinous electricity**, negative electricity, that kind of electricity which is excited by rubbing resinous bodies with a woollen cloth, in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, &c., which is termed *vitreous* or *positive electricity*.—**Resinously**, res-ín-ús-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body.

Resinousness, res-ín-ús-ness, *n.*—**Resiny**, res-ín-í, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

Resist, ré-síst', *v.t.* [Fr. *résister*, from *L. resisto*, to withstand—*re*, and *sisto*, to place, to stand, from *sto*, to stand. *STARE*, *STAND*.] To withstand so as not to be impressed by; to form an impediment to; to oppose, passively (certain bodies resist acids or a cutting tool); to act in opposition to; to strive or struggle against, actively.—*v.t.* To make opposition.—*a.* A sort of paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured.—**Resistance**, ré-síst-á-ns, *n.* The act of resisting, whether actively or passively; a being or acting in opposition; the quality or property in matter of not yielding to force or external impression; a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect.—**Electrical resistance**, the comparative resistance which a body offers to the passage of a current.—**Unit of resistance**, the standard of measurement of electric resistance; an ohm.—**Resistant**, ré-síst-á-nt, *a.* One who or that which resists.—**Resistant**, *Resistant*, ré-síst-á-nt, *a.* Making resistance; resisting.—**Resister**, ré-síst-er, *n.* One who resists.—**Resistible**, ré-síst-í-bl, *a.* Capable of being resisted.—**Resistibility**, ré-síst-í-ble-ness, ré-síst-í-ble-í-ti, *n.* The quality of being resistible.—**Resistibly**, ré-síst-í-ble-ly, *adv.* In a resistible manner.—**Resistless**, ré-síst-í-less, *a.* Incapable of being resisted or withstood; irresistible; powerless to resist (*Keats*).—**Resistlessly**, ré-síst-í-less-ly, *adv.* In a resistless manner; irresistibly.—**Resistlessness**, ré-síst-í-less-ness, *n.*

Resmooth, ré-smúv'n', *v.t.* To make smooth again.
Resolder, ré-sóld-ér, *v.t.* To solder again.
Resoluble, res-ó-l-ú-bl, *a.* [Fr. *résoluble*. *RESOLVE*.] Capable of being melted or dissolved.
Resolute, res-ó-l-út, *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, pp. of *résoudre*, *L. resolvere*, to resolve. *RESOLVE*.] Having a fixed purpose; determined; steadfast; bold; firm.—**Resolutely**, res-ó-l-út-ly, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; determinedly; boldly.—**Resoluteness**, res-ó-l-út-ness, *n.* The quality of being resolute; unshaken firmness.—**Resolution**, res-ó-l-út-shon, *a.* [Fr. *résolution*, *L. resolutio*.] The character of

being resolute; a resolve taken; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; the character of acting with fixed purpose; firmness; determination; a formal decision of a legislative or other body; the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body; the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem; solution; music, the succession of a concord immediately after a discord; med. a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour.—**Resolution of an equation**, in alg., the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other.—**Resolution of forces**, in dyn., the dividing of any single force into two or more others, which shall produce the same effect.—**Resolventer**, res-ó-l-út-shon-er, *a.* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.—**Resolvative**, res-ó-l-út-iv, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or break up.
Resolve, ré-sólv', *v.t.*—*resolved*, *resolving*. [L. *resolvio*, to unloose, to break up, dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvio*, to loose. *SOLVE*.] To separate the component parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; to reduce to simple parts; to analyse; to disentangle of perplexities; to clear of difficulties (to resolve doubts); to explain; to fix in determination or purpose; to determine (usually in pp.); to melt; to dissolve; to form or constitute by resolution (the house resolved itself into a committee); to determine on; to express by resolution and vote; med. to disperse or remove, as an inflammation or a tumour; math. to solve.—*v.t.* To form an opinion or purpose; to determine; to determine by vote; to melt; to become fluid; to become separated into its component parts or into distinct principles, &c.—**Resolved**, ré-sólv-ed, *resolvent*, *a.* Fixed purpose of mind; a settled determination; a resolution.—**Resolved**, ré-sólv-d', *p.* and *a.* Having the mind made up; determined.—**Resolvedly**, ré-sólv-ed-ly, *adv.* In a resolved manner; resolutely.—**Resolvedness**, ré-sólv-ed-ness, *n.* Fixedness of purpose.—**Resolvative**, ré-sólv-át-iv, *a.* Having the power to resolve; causing solution.—*a.* That which has the power of causing solution; a discutient.—**Resolver**, ré-sólv-er, *n.* One who or that which resolves; one who determines.—**Resolvability**, *Resolvativeness*, ré-sólv-áb-í-l-í-ti, ré-sólv-áb-í-les, *n.* The property of being resolvable.—**Resolvable**, ré-sólv-áb-í, *a.* Capable of being resolved or separated into constituent parts; capable of being solved.

Resonant, res-ó-ná-nt, *a.* [L. *resonans*, *resonans*, pp. of *resono*—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound. *SONANS*.] Capable of returning sound; resounding; full of sounds; echoing back.—**Resonantly**, res-ó-ná-nt-ly, *adv.* In a resonant manner.—**Resonance**, *Resonancy*, res-ó-ná-ns, res-ó-ná-ns-í, *n.* The state or quality of being resonant; the act of resounding.—**Resonator**, res-ó-ná-nt-er, *n.* An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds.

Resort, ré-sórt', *v.t.* [L. *resortio*—*re*, and *sortio*, to drink in. To swallow up.—*Resorbent*, ré-sórb-ent, *a.* Swallowing up.
Resort, ré-sórt', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *resortir*, Fr. *resortir*, to go out again, to resort, from prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, from *L. sortiri*, to obtain, to acquire by lot, from *sortis*, *sortis*, lot. *SORT*.] To have recourse; to betake one's self (to resort to force); to go (to resort to a place); to repair frequently.—*a.* A betaking one's self; recourse; the act of visiting or frequenting; a place frequented; a haunt.—**Resorter**, ré-sórt-er, *n.* One who resorts.

Resound, ré-sóund', *v.t.* [O. E. *resoune*, from *L. resonare*, to resound—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound. *SONANS*.] To sound again; to echo; to extol.—*v.i.* To be filled with sound; to echo; to reverberate; to sound loudly; to be echoed; to be much mentioned.—*a.* Return of sound; echo.
Resound, ré-sóund', *v.t.* and *i.* To sound again.
Resource, ré-sórs', *n.* [Fr. *ressources*, from O. Fr. *ressourdre*, to arise anew—*re*, again,

taken; a fixed of mind; the fixed purpose; formal decision; the operating the contact of unravel- ment of a problem; a confusion of a con- sideration; a dis- cord; a med- co, as the dis- solution of the if on one side as on the other. the dividing or more others. same effect. on-er, a. One or declaration. Having the ap- plication, resolving, to up, dissolve, determine, that or disputes) to, to lose. component parts elements; to analyse; to dis- clear of diffi- to explain; to pose; to deter- mine; to deter- resolution (the committee); to resolution and move, as an in- to solve. for purpose; to vote; to melt; separated into distinct prin- ciples; resolved a settled deter- Resolved, re- the mind made re-solved-li, re-solutely; re-s, a. Fixedness re-solvent, a. re; causing so- the power of dis- sident. - who or that determines. - re-solva- The property re-solved or sepa- re; capable of

and sources, *L. corporis, re. risa. Sours.* Any course of rid or support; an expedi- ent; means yet untried; resort; pl. pecu- niary means; funds; available means or capabilities of any kind.—*Resourceless, re-sources, a.* Destitute of resources.
Resow, re-sow, v.t. To sow again.
Respect, re-spekt, v.t. [*Fr. respecter, from L. respectus, respectum*—*re*, back, and *obspicio, to look. Struvs.*] To regard, heed, or consider. To view with some degree of reverence. To respect persons, to show undue bias towards them; to be more favourable to one than to another.—*a.* [*L. respectus.*] A respecting or noticing with attention; regard; attention; a holding in high estimation or honour; the deportment which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence; partial or undue regard; bias (*respect of persons*); pl. an expression of esteem, or deference (to give him my respects); a point or particu- lar (wrong in many respects); relation; reference; especially in the phrase *in or with respect to*.—**Respectability, re-spek- ta-bil'i-ti, a.** State or quality of being respectable.—**Respectable, re-spek'ta-bl, a.** Worthy of respect; having an honest or good reputation; belonging to a fairly good position in society; mediocre; not despicable.—**Respectably, re-spek'ta-bl, adv.** In a respectable manner; modestly; pretty well.—**Respector, re-spek'ter, a.** One that respects.—**Respectful, re-spek't'ful, a.** Marked by respect; showing re- spect or outward regard; ceremonious.—**Respectfully, re-spek't'ful-li, adv.** In a respectful manner; with respect.—**Respectfulness, re-spek't'ful-nes, a.** The quality of being respectful.—**Respecting, re-spek't'ing, v.t.** used as a prep. Regarding; in regard to concerning.—**Respective, re-spek'tiv, a.** Relating or pertaining severally each to each; severally connected or belonging; several (our respective places of abode); relative; not absolute.—**Respectively, re-spek'tiv-li, adv.** In their respective relations; as each belongs to
Respire, re-spir, v.i.—*respired, re-*
Fr. respirer, from L. respiro- spirare, to breathe. Struvs.] To inhale air into the lungs and ex- pire for the purpose of maintaining life; to recover breath; to rest, as after toil or suffering.—*v.t.* To breathe in and out, as air; to inhale and exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.—**Respirable, res-pi-ra-bl or re-spi-ra-bl, a.** Capable of fit for being respired or breathed.—**Respirability, respirableness, re-spi-ra-bil'i-ti, re-spi-ra-bl-nes, a.** The quality of being respirable.—**Respiration, re-spi-ra'shun, a.** [*L. respiratio.*] The act of respiring or breathing, in the higher animals performed by lungs and including inspiration or inhalation of air, and ex- piration or exhalation; in fishes performed by gills.—**Respirational, res-pi-ra'shun-al, a.** Relating to respiration.—**Respirator, re-spi-ra'ter, a.** An appliance for breath- ing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, and used to exclude cold air, smoke, dust, &c.—**Respiratory, re-spi-ra'to-ri, a.** Pertaining to or serving for respiration.
Respite, respit, a. [*O. Fr. respit, from L. respectus, respect. Resract.*] A tempo- rary intermission of labour or suffering; prologation of time for the payment of a debt; law, a reprieve; temporary suspen- sion of the execution of an offender.—*v.t.*—*respiced, respicing.* To give or grant a respite to; to reprieve.
Resplendent, re-splen-dent, a. [*L. resplen- dens, resplendens, prp. of resplendo*—*re*, and *splendo*, to shine. Struvs.] Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.—**Resplendently, re-splen-dent-li, adv.** in a resplen- dent manner.—**Resplendence, Resplenden- cy, re-splen-dens, re-splen-dent-ia, a.** Brilliant lustre; splendour.
Respond, re-spond, v.t. [*O. Fr. respondere (Fr. répondre), L. respondeo*—*re*, back, and *pondeo*, to promise solemnly. Struvs.] To make answer; to give a reply

in words; to answer or reply in any way; to answer by action; to correspond; to suit.—*a.* In religious services, a short an- nual or weekly chanted at intervals; a response.—**Respondence, Responsency, re-spon-dens, re-spon-dent-ia, a.** The state of being respondent; an answering.—**Re-spondent, re-spon-dent, a.** [*L. respondens, respondentis.*] Answering; conformable; corresponding.—*a.* One who responds; one who answers in a lawsuit; one who main- tains a thesis in reply.—**Respondentia, re-spon-dent-ia, a.** [*L.*] A loan advanced upon the cargo of a ship.—**Response, re-spon'se, a.** [*L. responsio.*] The act of responding or replying; reply; answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the congregation to the priest in the litany and other parts of divine service; a reply to an objection in formal disputation.—**Responsibility, re-spon-si-bil'i-ti, a.** The state of being responsible; that for which one is responsible; a trust, or the like, resting on a person; ability to answer in pay- ment.—**Responsibly, re-spon-si-bl, a.** Ac- countable; answerable; able to respond to any claim; involving responsibility.—**Respon- sibly, re-spon-si-bl, adv.** In a responsible manner.—**Responsions re-spon'shun, a.** [*L. responsio, an answering.*] The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree: also called the *Little Go.*—**Responsive, re-spon'siv, a.** Answering; re-sponding; correspondent; suited to some- thing else.—**Responsively, re-spon-siv-li, adv.** In a responsive manner.—**Responsiveness, re-spon'siv-nes, a.**—**Responsory, re-spon'so-ri, a.** Containing answer.—*a.* A response; an antiphony.
Rest, rest, a. [*A. Sax. rest, rest, rest, repose*—*Dan. Sw. and G. rust, D. rust, rest, Goth. rasta, a stage or place of rest on the road; root seen in Goth. rama, a house.*] A state of quiet or repose; cessation of motion, labour, or action of any kind; freedom from everything that disturbs; peace; tranquillity; sleep; figuratively, the last sleep; death; a place of quiet; that on which anything leans for support; an article or appliance for support; music, an interval of silence between one sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the in- terval.—*v.t.* [*A. Sax. restan, to rest.*] To cease from action, motion, or work of any kind; to stop; to be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to lie for repose; to sleep; to sleep the final sleep; to die; to stand for support; to be supported; to be lied in any state or opinion (to rest content); to rely (to rest on a man's promise); to be in a certain state or position, as an affair.—*To rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon (it rests with time to decide).*—*v.t.* To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to; to lay at rest; to give rest as on a support.—*To rest one's self, to take rest.*—**Restful, rest'ful, a.** Full of rest; giving rest; quiet; being at rest.—**Restfully, rest'ful-li, adv.** In a state of rest or quiet.—**Restfulness, rest'ful-nes, a.** State of being restful.—**Rest-house, rest'hous, a.** In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers.—**Resting-place, a.** A place for rest; used poetically for the grave.—**Restless, rest'less, a.** Unresting; unquiet; con- tinually moving; being without rest; un- able to sleep; passed in uneasiness; not satisfied to be at rest; unquiet; turbu- lent.—**Restlessly, rest'less-li, adv.** in a restless manner; unquietly.—**Restless- ness, rest'less-nes, a.** Agitation; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind; inability to sleep or rest.
Rest, rest, a. [*Fr. reste, from rester, to rest, to remain from L. resto*—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand. Struvs.] That which is left after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; used with *the*; the re- mainder; the others; those not before in- cluded (fr. this sense plural); a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank, or other such company, to fall back upon in any great emergency.—*v.t.* [*Fr. rester.*] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.—**Rest- tant, rest'tant, a.** Not remaining; not falling off.

Restate, re-stat, v.t. To state again.
Restaurant, rest-to-rant, a. [*Fr.*] A com- mercial establishment for the sale of re- freshments; an eating-house.—**Restaura- tor, re-to-ra'ter, a.** [*Fr.*] The keeper of a restaurant.
Restem, re-stem, v.t. To stem again; to force back against the current.
Rest-harrow, rest'har-a, a. [*For arrest-har- row.*] A British leguminous plant, with a woody, tough, and strong root that ar- rests the harrow's prongs.
Restiform, rest'i-form, a. [*L. restis, a cord, and forma, form.*] In the form of a cord.
Restipulate, re-stip'u-lat, v.t. To stipulate anew.—**Restipulation, re-stip'u-la'shun, a.** The act of restipulating.
Restitute, rest-i-tu'shun, a. [*L. restitutio, restitutio, from restituo, to set up again*—*re*, and *statuo, to set, statuere.*] The restoring of what is lost or taken away, especially taken away unjustly; amend; indemnification.
Restive, restiv, a. [*O. Fr. restif, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, from restor, L. restare, to stay back, to remain. Restiv (to remain).*] Unwilling to go for- ward; refusing to rest or stand still; con- stantly edging or moving about; sick of horses; hence, impatient under restraint or opposition; applied to persons.—**Restively, restiv-li, adv.** In a restive man- ner.—**Restiveness, restiv-nes, a.**
Restorer, re-stor, v.t.—*restored, restoring.* [*O. Fr. restorer (Fr. restaurer), to restore, repair, reinstall, from L. restauro, to re- store, to repair*—*re*, again, and *stauris*, to make strong, cross.] To bring back to a former and better state; to repair; to re-build; to heal; to cure; to revive; to re-establish after interruption (to restore peace); to give back; to bring after hav- ing been taken away; to return or put back to a former position; to recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; *Aut aris*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay (to restore a paint- ing); to complete by adding the defective parts.—**Restorable, re-stor-a-bl, a.** Capable of being restored.—**Restoration, re-stor-a-bl-nes, a.**—**Restoration, re-stor-a'shun, a.** The act of restoring; replace- ment; renewal; re-establishment; the re- pairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; recovery of health.—*The Restoration*, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.—**Restorative, re-stor-a'tiv, a.** Capable of restoring strength, vigour, &c.—*a.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.—**Restora- tively, re-stor-a'tiv-li, adv.** In a restorative manner.—**Restorer, re-stor'er, a.** One who restores.
Re-store, re-stor, v.t. To store anew.
Restrain, re-stran, v.t. [*O. Fr. restraindre (Fr. restreindre), from L. restringo*—*re*, back, and *stringo, to draw tight. Struvs.*] To hold back; to hold in; to check; to hold from action; to repress; to restrict.—**Re- strainable, re-stran-a-bl, a.** Capable of being restrained.—**Restrainedly, re-stran-ed- li, adv.** With restraint; with limitation.—**Restrainer, re-stran'er, a.** One who or that which restrains.—**Restraint, re-stran't, a.** Act of restraining.—**Re- strain, re-strant, a.** The act of restrain- ing; a holding back or hindering from motion in any manner; hindrance of the will; a check to any tendency; abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention; that which restrains or hinders; a limitation.
Restrict, re-strikt, v.t. [*L. restringo, restrictum*—*re*, back, and *stringo, Struvs.*] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.—**Restriction, re-strikt' shon, a.** The act of restricting, or state of being re- stricted; that which restricts; a restraint; reservation.—**Restrictive, re-strikt' tiv, a.** Having the quality of limiting or expres- sive limitation; imposing restraint.—**Re- strictively, re-strikt' tiv-li, adv.** In a re- strictive manner; with limitation.—**Re- strictiveness, re-strikt' tiv-nes, a.** The state or quality of being restrictive.
Resubject, re-sub-jekt, v.t. To subject again.—**Resubjection, re-sub-jek't-shon, a.** A second subjection.

sh, chain; sh, look; g, got; j, job; s, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vx, them; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

Result, re-sult, s. f. [Fr. *résulter*, to result, originally to rebound, from *L. resulto*, to rebound, from *resilio*—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap. **RESULT.** To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, &c.; to ensue; to accrue; to have an issue; to terminate; followed by in (this measure will result in good or evil).—**Resulting force**. **RESULTANT**.—*a.* Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; product; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things.—**Resultance**, re-sult'ans, *a.* The act of resulting; a result.—**Resultant**, re-sult'ant, *a.* Following as a result or consequence; resulting from the combination of two or more agents.—*a.* **Physic**, the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body; a single force exactly equivalent to two or more.—**Resultful**, re-sult'ful, *a.* Having results; effectual.—**Resultless**, re-sult'less, *a.* Without result; ineffectual.

Résumé, ré-zû-mé, *n.* (Fr. *RÉSUMÉ*.) A summing up; recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

Resume, ré-zûm, *v. t.*—*resumed*, *resuming*. [Fr. *résumer*, from *L. resumere*—*re*, and *sumo*, to take (as in *assumo*, *consumo*, &c.).] **STURROUS.** To take again; to take back; to take up again after interruption; to begin again.—**Resumable**, ré-zû-ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being resumed.—**Resumption**, ré-zûm'shon, *n.* The act of resuming; taking back, or taking again.—**Resumptive**, ré-zûm'tiv, *a.* Taking back or again.

Resummon, ré-zûm'on, *v. t.* To summon or call again; to recall; to recover.

Resupinate, **Resupinated**, ré-zû-pi-nát, ré-zû-pi-nát, *a.* [L. *resupinatus*—*re*, and *supino*, lying on the back, supine.] Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—**Resupination**, ré-zû-pi-ná'shon, *n.* The state of being resupinate or reversed.—**Resupine**, ré-zû-pi'n, *a.* Lying on the back.

Resupply, ré-sûn-pli, *v. t.* To supply again. **Resurgo**, ré-sér-j, *v. t.* [L. *resurgo*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to rise.] To rise again; to reappear, as from the dead.—**Resurgence**, ré-sér-jens, *n.* The act of rising again; resurgence.—**Resurgent**, ré-sér-jent, *a.* Rising again or from the dead.

Resurrection, ré-zér-ek'shon, *n.* [L. *resurrectio*, from *resurgo*, *resurrectum*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to arise. **SOVAC.**] A rising again; a springing again into life; a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race at the general judgment.

Resurrectionist, ré-zér-ek'shon-ist, *a.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurvey, ré-sér-vé, *v. t.* To survey again or anew; to review.—*a.* [ré-sér-vé.] A new survey.

Resuscitate, ré-zû-si-tát, *v. t.*—*resuscitated*, *resuscitating*. [L. *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*—*re*, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sub*, and *cito*, to rouse, to summon, to cite. **CIVIL.**] To stir up anew; to revive; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death.—*v. t.* To revive; to come to life again.—**Resuscitable**, ré-zû-si-tá-bl, *a.* Capable of being resuscitated.—**Resuscitant**, ré-zû-si-tant, *a.* Resuscitating.—*a.* One who or that which resuscitates.—**Resuscitation**, ré-zû-si-tá'shon, *n.* The act of resuscitating; revivification; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead.—**Resuscitative**, ré-zû-si-tá-tiv, *a.* Tending to resuscitate.—**Resuscitator**, ré-zû-si-tá-ter, *n.* One who resuscitates.

Ret, ré, *v. t.*—*retted*, *retting*. [D. *reten*, to ret flax; allied to *rot*.] To steep or macerate flax in water, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.—**Rettery**, ré-té-ri, *n.* A place where flax is retted.—**Retting**, ré-tin, *n.* The process of soaking flax in water.

Retable, ré-tá-bl, *n.* [For *rear-table*.] Arch, a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases.

Retain, ré-táin, *v. t.* [Fr. *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailer*, to cut, from *L. L. tala*, a tally, *L. talia*, a stick (hence also *tallor*, *tally*).] *Retain* is thus to sell by pieces cut off.] To sell in small quantities;

opposed to selling by wholesale; to deal out in small quantities; to sell to many (the retail dealer or tiller reports).—*a.* (retail). The sale of commodities in small quantities; a dealing out in small portions.—*a.* (re-tail'). Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities (*a retail trade*).—**Retailer**, ré-tá-ler, *n.* One who retails.—**Retainment**, ré-táin'ment, *n.* Act of retaining.

Retain, ré-táin, *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir*, L. *retinere*—*re*, back, and *tenere*, to hold. **TEWANT.**] To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee (to retain counsel).—**Retainable**, ré-táin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being retained.—**Retainer**, ré-táin-ér, *n.* One who or that which retains; one who is kept in service; a dependant; a servant, not a domestic; law, a preliminary fee given to counsel to secure their services or prevent their being secured by others; a retaining fee.—**Retaining**, ré-táin-ing, *p.* and *a.* Keeping in; retaining; serving to retain.—**Retaining fee**, a retainer.—**Retaining wall**, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down; a revetment.—**Retainment**, ré-táin'ment, *n.* The act of retaining; retention.

Retake, ré-ták, *v. t.* To take again; to recapture.

Retaliate, ré-tá-lí-tát, *v. t.*—*retaliated*, *retaliating*. [L. *retulio*, *retulatum*, to retaliate—*re*, in return, and noun *talio*, like for like, retaliation, from *talio*, such.] To return the like for (to *retaliate* injuries or wrongs); to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, in a bad sense; that is, to return evil for evil.—*v. t.* To return like for like; to do injuries in return for injuries.—**Retaliator**, ré-tá-lí-tá-ter, *n.* One who retaliates.—**Retaliation**, ré-tá-lí-tá'shon, *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; requital of evil by evil; reprisal; revenge.—**Retaliatory**, ré-tá-lí-tá-tiv, ré-tá-lí-tá-to-ri, *a.* Returning like for like; consisting in retaliation.

Retard, ré-tárd, *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*, from *L. retardare*, *re*, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow. **TAUVEL.**] To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder.—*a.* **Retardation**, ré-tár-dá-tion, ré-tár-dá'shon, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying; physics, the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body; that which retards; an obstruction.—**Retardative**, ré-tár-dá-tiv, *a.* Tending or having power to retard.—**Retarder**, ré-tár-dér, *n.* One that retards.—**Retardment**, ré-tárd'ment, *n.* The act of retarding.

Retch, réch, *v. t.* [A Sax. *Arceon*, to retch, to hawk; allied to *Arceon*, one throat, a cough; *Isl. hrekja*, to spit, to spittle.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

Reté, ré-té, *n.* [L. a net.] Anat. a vascular network or plexus of vessels.

Retell, ré-tél, *v. t.* To tell again.

Retention, ré-tén'shon, *n.* [L. *retentio*, *retentio*, from *retinere*, *retentum*. **REMAIN.**] The act of retaining or power of retaining; the faculty of remembering; power of memory; med. a morbid accumulation of matter in the body that should be evacuated.—**Retentive**, ré-tén'tiv, *a.* Characterized by retention; having strong power of recollecting.—**Retentively**, ré-tén'tiv-ly, *adv.* In a retentive manner.—**Retentiveness**, ré-tén'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being retentive.

Retiary, ré-ti-ri, *a.* [From *L. rete*, a net.] Netlike; catching or using a net or web to catch prey (*retiary spiders*).

Reticence, **Reticency**, ré-ti-sens, ré-ti-sen-si, *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from *L. reticentia*, from *reticere*, to be silent again—*re*, and *ticere*, to be silent. **TACIT.**] The quality of observing studied and continued silence; a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel.—**Reticent**, ré-ti-sent, *a.* Having a disposition to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters.

Reticular, ré-tik'u-lér, *a.* [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with inter-

stices.—**Reticularly**, ré-tik'u-lér-ly, *adv.* In a reticular manner.—**Reticulate**, **Reticulated**, ré-tik'u-lít, ré-tik'u-lít-éd, *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work.—**Reticulation**, ré-tik'u-lí-tá'shon, *n.* That which is reticulated; net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.—**Reticule**, ré-tik'u-l, *n.* [Fr. *reticule*, L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a micrometer attached to a telescope, having a net-work of fine fibres crossing at right angles.—**Reticulum**, ré-tik'u-lum, *n.* (L.) The honey-comb like, or second cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants.

Retiform, ré-ti-form, *a.* [L. *retiformis*—*rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

Retina, ré-ti-na, *n.* [From *L. rete*, a net.] A membrane lining the interior of the eye behind, being a prolongation of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions from external objects.—**Retinal**, ré-ti-nál, *a.* Pertaining to the retina.—**Retinitis**, ré-ti-nítis, *n.* Inflammation of the retina.—**Retinoscopy**, ré-ti-nos'kó-pi, *n.* Examination of the retina.

Retinervis, ré-ti-nér-vis, *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *nervis*, a nerve.] Bot. having veins with the appearance of net-work.

Retinite, ré-ti-nít, *n.* [Fr. *retinite*, from *Gr. retine*, resin.] A translucent fossil resin; pitch-stone.—**Retinoid**, ré-ti-noid, *a.* Resin-like; resembling a resin.

Retinue, ré-ti-nú, *n.* [O.Fr. *retinua*, from *retinere*, to retain. **REMAIN.**] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortège.

Retire, ré-tír, *v. t.*—*retired*, *retiring*. [Fr. *retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, to draw, a word of Teutonic origin—Goth. *trauma*, *to tear*.] To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; to retreat from action or danger (to *retire* from battle); to withdraw from business or active life; to recede; to be bent or turned back (the shore *retires* to form a bay);—*v. t.* To designate as being no longer qualified for active service (to *retire* a military officer); to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying (to *retire* a bill).—**Retiral**, ré-tí-ral, *a.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; the act of taking up and paying a bill when due.—**Retired**, ré-tírd, *p.* and *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view (a *retired* life, a *retired* locality); private; secret; withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business (a *retired* merchant); given to seclusion; inclining to retirement.—**Retired list**, a list on which superannuated and deserving naval or military officers are placed.—**Retiredly**, ré-tírd-ly, *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.—**Retiredness**, ré-tírd-nes, *n.* A state of retirement.—**Retirement**, ré-tírd'ment, *n.* The act of retiring; state of living a retired life; seclusion; privacy; retired or private abode.—**Retirew**, ré-tírd-ér, *n.* One who retires.—**Retiring**, ré-tírd-ing, *p.* and *a.* Withdrawing; retreating; reserved; not forward or obtrusive; granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service (a *retiring* allowance).

Retold, ré-told, *pret.* and *pp.* of *retell*.

Retort, ré-tórt, *v. t.* [L. *retorqueo*, *retortum*, to fling or cast back, to retort—*re*, back, and *torqueo*, *torsum*, to twist. **TORVAC.**] To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility (to *retort* the charge of vanity); to bend or curve back (a *retorted* line).—*v. t.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; to curl or curve back, as a line.—*a.* [The vessel is named from the neck being bent back or retorted.] A censure or incivility returned; a severe reply; a repartee; a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached, employed for the purpose of distilling or

Revenge, re-venj', s. i.—*revenged, revenging.* [O. Fr. *revenger*, *revenger* (Fr. *revenger*)—*re*, in return, and *venger*, *venger*, to avenge, from *L. vindicare* to vindicate. (*Vindicta*.) To take vengeance for or on account of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury; to exact retribution for or for the sake of; to avenge; to inflict injury for or on account of, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings. (From the use of the verb with reflexive pronouns the expression to be revenged often has the sense of to *revenge one's self*, to take vengeance.)—*s. i.* To take vengeance.—*a.* The act of revenging; the exacting of vengeance; retaliation; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury in return for an injury received; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury.—*To give one his revenge*, to offer one a return-match after he has been defeated, as at chess or billiards. *Revenge* is the carrying into effect of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self, or those closely connected with one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. *Vengeance* involves the idea of wrathful retribution, more or less just, and may arise from no personal feeling, but may be taken solely for another's wrong.—*Revengeful, re-venj'ful, a.* Full of revenge; harbouring revenge; vindictive.—*Revengefully, re-venj'ful-lly, adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively.—*Revengefulness, re-venj'ful-ness, a.*—*Revengeer, re-venj'er, n.* One who revenges. **Revenue, rev'e-nu', n.** [Fr. *revenu*, lit. what comes back, from *revenir*, to return, *L. reverti*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to come or in *advēn*, *convenit*, &c.) The annual rents or profits of any species of property; income; the annual income of a state.—*Revenued, rev'e-nud, a.* Endowed with an income or revenue.—*Revenue-cutter, n.* An armed vessel for the purpose of preventing smuggling and enforcing the custom-house regulations.—*Revenue-officer, n.* An officer of the customs or excise. **Reverberate, re-ver-be-āt, s. i.** *reverberated, reverberating.* [*L. L. reverbero*, *revertat*—*L. re*, back, and *verbero*, to beat, from *verber*, a lash, a whip.] To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; to reflect, as heat or light; to repel from side to side (flame *reverberated* in a furnace).—*v. i.* To rebound; to be reflected, as rays of light; to echo; to resound.—*Reverberant, re-ver-ber-ant, a.* Reverberating; returning sound; resounding.—*Reverberation, re-ver-ber-ā-tion, n.* The act of reverberating; particularly, the act of reflecting or returning sound; a sound reverberated or echoed.—*Reverberative, re-ver-ber-ā-tiv, a.* Reverberant.—*Reverberator, re-ver-ber-ā-tor, n.* That which reverberates.—*Reverberatory, re-ver-ber-ā-tor-i, a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating.—*Reverberatory furnace*, a furnace with a low roof, so that the flame in passing to the chimney is reflected down on the hearth, where the material (ores, metals, &c.) to be operated on can be heated without coming in direct contact with the fuel. **Revere, re-vere', s. i.**—*revered, revering.* [Fr. *révéler*, *L. reverere*—*re*, and *verere*, to feel awe of, to fear; same root as in *E. wary*.] To regard with awe mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence.—*Reverence, rev'er-ens, n.* A feeling of deep respect and esteem mingled with affection; awe combined with respect; veneration; an obeisance; reverend character; a reverend personage; a common title of the clergy, used with the pronouns *his*, *your*, &c.—*s. i.*—*reverenced, reverencing.* To regard with reverence.—*Reverencer, rev'er-ens-er, n.* One that reverences.—*Reverend, rev'er-end, a.* [*L. reverendus*, to be revered.] Worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to clergy men or ecclesiastics, and sometimes to Jewish rabbis. In England deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend*.—*Reverent, rev'er-ent, a.* Expressing reverence or veneration; humble; impressed with reverence.—*Reverential, rev'er-ent-*

shal, a. Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.—*Reverentially, rev'er-ent-shal-lly, adv.* In a reverential manner.—*Reverently, rev'er-ent-lly, adv.* In a reverent manner.—*Reverer, re-vere', n.* One who reveres. **Reverie, rev'er-i, n.** [Fr. *réverie*, from *réver*, to dream; akin to *raze*.] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation.—*Reverist, rev'er-ist, n.* One who indulges in or gives way to reverie. **Reverse, re-vere', s. i.**—*reversed, reversing.* [*L. revertor, revertus*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn. *VERSUS*.] To turn or put in an opposite or contrary direction or position; to turn upside down; to alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary; or have contrary bearings or relations; to make void; to annul, repeal, revoke (to reverse a judgment or decree); *revert*, to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; to change the motion of.—*a.* The side presented when anything is turned in a direction opposite to its natural position; a complete change or turn of affairs; generally in a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune; a cessation of success; a check; a defeat; a back-handed stroke (in fencing) (*Back*); that which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite (with *to*); the back or under-surface, as of a leaf or of a coin (*Ob-versus*).—*a.* Opposite; turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.—*Reverse curve*, a double curve formed of two curves in opposite directions, like the letter S.—*Reversal, re-ver-sal, n.* The act of reversing.—*Reversed, re-ver-sed, p. and a.* Turned or changed to the contrary; made void or annulled, as a judgment, decree, &c.—*Reversibly, re-ver-sib-lly, adv.* In a reversed manner.—*Reversibility, re-ver-sib-ili-ti, n.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.—*Reversely, re-ver-sil, adv.* In a reverse manner; on the opposite.—*Reverser, re-ver-ser, n.* One who reverses.—*Reversibility, re-ver-sib-il-i-ti, n.* The quality of being reversible; the capability of being reversed.—*Reversible, re-ver-si-bl, a.* Capable of being reversed; capable of being turned outside in.—*Reversibly, re-ver-si-bl, adv.* In a reversible manner.—*Reversion, re-ver-shon, n.* [*L. revertio*.] A reverting or returning; succession to a post or office after the present holder's term; *back*, a return towards some ancestral type or character; *atavism*; *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; a remainder.—*Reversionary, re-ver-shon-ari, a.* Involving or pertaining to a reversion.—*Reversioner, re-ver-shon-er, n.* One who has a reversion.—*Revert, re-vert', s. i.* [*L. reverti*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn or direct back; to reverse; to repeal.—*s. i.* To return or come back to a former position; to turn back; to turn to something spoken of before; to go back to a former condition; *law*, to return to the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor.—*Reverted, re-vert-ed, p. and a.* Reversed; turned back.—*Reverter, re-vert'er, n.* One who or that which reverts.—*Reversible, re-vert-i-bl, a.* Capable of being reverted or returned.—*Revertive, re-vert-iv, a.* Tending to revert; reversing.—*Revertively, re-vert-iv-lly, adv.* By way of reversion. **Revert, re-vert', s. i.** To relinquit; to vest again with possession or office.—*s. i.* To revert or return to a former owner. **Revet, re-ve't, s. i.**—*revetted, revetting.* [Fr. *révetir*, to reclothe; *L. L. revestio*—*L. re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe.] *Fort*, and *civil engine*, to face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.—*Revetment, re-ve't-ment, n.* *Fort*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; *civil engine*, a retaining or breast wall. **Revibrate, re-vi-brāt, v. i.** To vibrate in return or again.—*Revibrating, re-vi-brāt-ing, n.* The act of revibrating. **Revictual, re-vit', s. i.** To victual again; to furnish again with provisions. **Review, re-vid', s. i.** [Prefix *re*, again, and *view*.] To view or behold again; to revise; to notice critically; to write a critical notice of, after an examination in order to

discover excellences or defects (to *review* a newly published book); to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as of troops (to *review* a regiment); to look back on.—*a.* A second or repeated view; a re-examination; a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique; the name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of essays, with critical examinations of new publications; an official inspection of military or naval forces, which may be accompanied by manoeuvres and evolutions.—*s. i.* To make reviews; to be a reviewer (he *reviews* for the *Times*).—*Reviewable, re-vid'-a-bl, a.* Capable of being reviewed.—*Reviewer, re-vid'er, n.* One that reviews; a writer in a review; one who critically examines a new publication. **Revis, re-vid', s. i.**—*revised, revising.* [*Re*, and *vis*.] To amend; to speak of; to speak evil of.—*Revisement, re-vid'-ment, n.* The act of revising.—*Reviser, re-vid'er, n.* One who revises. **Revindicate, re-vid-i-kāt, s. i.** To vindicate again; to reclaim. **Reviser, re-vid', s. i.**—*revised, revising.* [Fr. *réviser*; *L. reviso*—*re*, again, and *viso*, to look at attentively, *intensus*, of *video*, *visum*, to see. *VISIO*.] To examine or re-examine and make corrections on; to look over with care for correction; to review and amend.—*a.* A revision; a second or further proof-sheet corrected.—*Reviser, re-vid'er, n.* One that revises.—*Revision, re-vid'al, n.* The act of revising; a revision.—*Revision, re-vid'-al, n.* The act of revising; a re-examination for correction; that which is revised.—*Revisional, Revisionary, re-vid'-shon-al, re-vid'-shon-ari, a.* Pertaining to revision.—*Revisory, re-vid'-ori, a.* Having power to revise; effecting revision. **Revisit, re-vid-it, s. i.** To visit again; to come to see again.—*Revisitation, re-vid-i-tā-shon, n.* The act of revisiting. **Revitalize, re-vit'al-iz, s. i.** To restore vitality; to bring back to life. **Revis, re-vid', s. i.**—*revised, revising.* [Fr. *réviser*; *L. re*, again, and *viso*, to live. *VITAL*.] To return to life; to recover life; to recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.—*s. i.* To bring again to life; to reanimate; to raise from depression or discouragement; to quicken; to refresh; to bring again into notice or vogue (to *revise* a scheme); to renew in the mind or memory.—*Reviser, re-vid'er, n.* One who or that which revises.—*Revisitation, re-vid-i-tā-shon, n.* The act of recalling to life.—*Revisivity, re-vid-iv-ē-ti, s. i.*—*revisively, revisivly.* [Fr. *révisivité*—*L. re*, again, *vivus*, living, *facio*, to make.] To recall to life; to give new life or vigour to.—*Revisiveness, Revisiveness, re-vid-iv-ens, re-vid-iv-ens, n.* The state of revising; renewal of life.—*Revisiveness, re-vid-iv-ē-ns, n.* [*L. reviviscens*, *ppr.* of *revivisco*, to come to life again.] *Revising*; regaining or restoring life or action.—*Revisable, re-vid-iv-ā-bl, a.* Capable of being revised.—*Revisal, re-vid-iv-al, n.* The act of *re-vising*; or the state of being revised; recovery from apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor or depression; recovery from a state of neglect; a renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening among large numbers of men to their spiritual concerns.—*Revisivalism, re-vid-iv-al-izm, n.* The spirit of religious revivals; excited feeling with respect to religion.—*Revisivalist, re-vid-iv-al-ist, n.* One who promotes revivals of religion. **Revoke, re-vok', s. i.**—*revoked, revoking.* [Fr. *révoquer*, from *L. revocare*—*re*, back, and *voco*, to call. *VOCA*.] To call back; to annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel; to repeal; to reverse.—*s. i.* *Card playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can follow.—*a.* *Card playing*, the act of renouncing or failing to follow suit.—*Revokament, re-vok'-ment, n.* Revocation; reversal.—*Revocable, rev'ok-ā-bl, a.* [*L. revocabilis*]

Rhizome, Rhizoma, rī'zōm or rī'zōm, rī-zō-ma, n. [Gr. *rhizōma*, a root, from *rhiza*, a root.] Bot. a stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end and decaying at the other, as in the ferns, iris, &c.

Rhizomorphous, rī-zō-mor'fō-s, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *morphē*, shape.] Rootlike in form.

Rhizophagous, rī-zō-fā-gū-s, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phago*, to eat.] Feeding on roots.

Rhizophorous, rī-zō-fō-rūs, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phero*, to bear.] Bot. root-bearing.

Rhizopoda, rī-zō-pō-da, n. pl. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa; minute animals destitute of a mouth and capable of protruding a rootlike or finger-shaped mass from any part of their substance.

Rhizotaxis, rī-zō-tāk'sis, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, arrangement.] Bot. the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodes-wood, rō'diz, n. The wood of a West Indian tree. Called also *Canellwood*.

Rhodium, rō'di-um, n. [From Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts when dissolved in water.] A rare metal found associated with palladium in the ore of platinum, which it resembles in its general and chemical properties.

Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'drōn, n. [Gr. *rhododendron*, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of highly prized evergreen shrubs, with beautiful flowers disposed in corymbs, occurring both in the New and Old Worlds, especially in the Himalayas.

Rhodomontade, rō-dō-mon-tād, n. ROODMONTADE.

Rhomb, **Rhombus**, rom, rom'bus, n. [Fr. *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, rom, rom'bus, n. [Fr. *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles; a figure of a diamond or lozenge form; a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—**Rhombic**, rom'bik, a. Having the figure of a rhomb.—**Rhomboidal**, rom-bō'id-ē-drōn, a. [Gr. *rhombos*, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes.—**Rhomboid**, rom'boid, a. A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a solid having a rhomboidal form.—**a**. In the form of a rhomboid; rhomboid; diamond-shaped.—**Rhomboidal**, rom-bō'id-ē-drōn, a. Having the shape of a rhomboid.—**Rhomboid**, rom'boid, a. A mineral imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c.

Rhynchus, rōng'kw, n. [L., from Gr. *rhynchos*, a snoring sound.] *Med.* the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy; stertor.—**Rhynchal**, rōng'kal, a. Pertaining to rhynchus.

Rhopaloceros, rō-pā-lo's-ēr-s, a. [Gr. *rhopalon*, a club, and *keras*, a horn.] Having antennae terminating with a small club, said of certain insects.

Rhubarb, rō'barb, n. [Fr. *rhubarbe*; L.L. *rheubarbarum*; Gr. *rhōon barbaron* from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native), and *barbaron*, barbarian.] The common name of a large herbaceous plant which yields leaf-stalks used for making tartar, &c., and some species of which have roots used in medicine, being aperient, and at the same time tonic and astringent.

Rhumb, rum, n. [From *rhomb*.] *Navig.* a line which makes any given angle with the meridian; one of the thirty-two points of the compass; a rhumb-line. **Rhumb-liae**, n. *Navig.* a line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points; a loxodromic curve.

Rhusma, rus'ma, n. A mixture of canstic lime and opiment, used in removing hair from hides.

Rhyme, rim, n. [O.E. *ryme*, *ryms*, from A. Sax. *rim*, number, rhyme—Icel. *rím*, D. *rim*, D. *rim*, G. *reim*, rhyme. The

proper spelling is *ryme*; the *h* has been inserted by influence of L. *rhythmus*, Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm.] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, sound of the poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another; poetry; metre; a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another.—**Male** or **masculine rhymes**, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree, as *strains*, *complaint*.—**Female** or **feminine rhymes**, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the first being accented, as *motion*, *poison*.—The words *rhyme* and *reason* are often used in combination as implying common sense or rational conduct; as to act without *rhyme* or *reason*, to act recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.—**v.t.**—**rhymed**, **rhyming**. To accord in the terminal sounds; to form a rhyme; to make verses.—**v.t.** To put into rhyme.—**Rhymless**, rī'ml's, a. Destitute of rhyme.—**Rhymester**, rī'm's-ēr, n. One who makes rhymes; a poet; poet.—**Rhymster**, rī'm's-ēr, n. A rhymester; a poor or mean poet.

Rhynchonella, rīn-kō-nē'la, n. [dim. from Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak.] An extensive genus of brachiopods, of which many are fossil, with an acutely beaked shell.

Rhymometer, rī-sim'e-ēr, n. [Gr. *rhymis*, a flowing, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships.

Rhythm, Rhythmus, rīthm, rīth'mus, n. [L. *rhythmus*, from Gr. *rhythmos*, any regularly recurring vibratory motion, from root of *rhōo*, to flow.] The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony; rhyme; metre; verse; number.—**Rhythmic**, **Rhythmical**, rīth'mik, rīth'mi-kal, a. Pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm.—**Rhythmically**, rīth'mi-kal-ē-dē, in a rhythmical manner.—**Rhythmicus**, rīth'mi-kus, a. That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.—**Rhythmless**, rīth'ml's, a. Destitute of rhythm.—**Rhythmometer**, rīth-mom'e-ēr, n. An instrument for marking time to movements in music. **MEASUREMENT**.

Rial, rī'al, n. [An old form of *royal*.] A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain. **Spelled also** *Ryal*.

Riant, rī-ān, a. [Fr. *pr. of rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; gay; smiling.—**Riancy**, rī-ān-si, n. Character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

Rib, rib, n. [A. Sax. *rīb*, *rīppe*—D. *rīb*, *rībbe*, L.G. *rībbe*, Dan. *rīb*, G. *rīppe*, Icel. *rīf*, a. *rīh*.] One of the curved bones springing from the vertebral column and inclosing a certain number of the important organs and viscera in man and other vertebrate animals; something resembling a rib in form, use, position, &c., as one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of a ship; a piece of timber or iron supporting an arched roof, as in domes, vaults, &c.; one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants; one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched; a prominent line or rising on cloth, as in corduroy.—**v.t.**—**ribbed**, **ribbing**. To furnish with ribs; to plough so as to leave riblike ridges somewhat apart.—**Ribbed**, rībd, p. and *a*. Furnished with ribs; inclosed as with ribs; marked with rising lines and channels.—**Ribbing**, rīb'ing, n. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as of a vaulted ceiling, on cloth, &c.; a kind of imperfect plunging, every alternate strip only being moved.—**Rib-grass**, n. A common F. fish plant belonging to the plantain genus.—**Ribless**, rīb'l's, a. Having no ribs.

Ribald, rī'bald, n. [O. Fr. *ribault*, *ribault*, *ribaud*, lecherous; It. *ribaldo*, a ribald person, from O.H.G. *Arībā*, *Arīpa*, a prostitute.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd, coarse fellow; a foul-mouthed fellow.—**a**. Low; mean; vile; obscene.—**Ribald**

rons, rī'bald-rūs, a. Containing ribaldry.—**Ribaldry**, rī'bald-ri, n. The talk of a ribald; obscene language; indecency.

Riband, rī'bānd, n. **RIBBON**.

Ribbon, **Riband**, rī'bōn, rī'bānd, n. [O.E. *ribane*, *riban*, *riban*, &c., from O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod. Fr. *riban*, perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Gail. *riban*, a ribbon, a fillet for a ribbon.] A fillet of silk, a hair; Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon.] A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress; what resembles a ribbon in some respects; a narrow, thin strip of anything; a shred [as in torn to ribbons].—**Blue ribbon** and **red ribbon**, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon. **BLUE-ribbon**.—**Ribbon**, rī'bōn, *v.t.* To adorn or furnish with ribbons.—**Ribbon-fish**, n. A fish with a lengthened body much fattened on the sides.—**Ribbon-grass**, n. Canary-grass.—**Ribbonism**, rī'bōn-izm, n. The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangeism; so named from the piece of ribbon the members wore as a badge.—**Ribbon-jasper**, n. Jasper in which the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons.—**Ribbonman**, rī'bōn-mān, n. An adherent of Ribbonism.—**Ribbon-saw**, n. **BAND-SAW**.—**Ribbon-worm**, n. A nemertid.

Rice, ris, n. [O. Fr. *ris*, from L. *oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, rice, of oriental origin.] A well-known cereal plant and its seed, probably a native of India, but now cultivated in all warm climates, the grain forming a large portion of the food of the inhabitants.—**Rice-bird**, n. A bird of the United States, allied to the hunting, so named from its feeding on rice. Called also *bobolink* and *rice-bunting*.—**Rice-dust**, n. The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market; rice-meal, a valuable food for cattle.—**Rice-flour**, n. Ground rice for making puddings, &c.—**Rice-milk**, n. Milk boiled and thickened with rice.—**Rice-paper**, n. Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere; also, a substance prepared from the pith of a certain plant, brought from China, where it is used for painting upon and for the manufacture of fancy and ornamental articles.—**Rice-pudding**, n. A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar.

Rich, rich, a. [Partly from A. Sax. *ric*, *rich*, powerful, partly from Fr. *riche*, *rich*, the latter being from O.H.G. *riche*, *rich*, which again is cognate with A. Sax. *ric*, Icel. *rik*, Goth. *reika*, *rich*, the root being that of *R. rich*.] Having abundant material possessions; wealthy; opposed to poverty; generally, well supplied; abounding; producing ample supplies; productive; fertile; composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; highly valued; costly; abounding in nutritious or agreeable qualities; especially, as applied to articles of food and drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; largely gratifying the sense of sight; vivid; bright; agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement (a rich joke).—**The rich**, as a noun, a rich man or rich man.—**Riches**, rīch'ez, n. [Formerly *richesse*, from Fr. *richesse* (singular noun), from *riche*, *rich*.] That which makes rich; abundant possessions; wealth; affluence. This word is rarely in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural.—**Richly**, rīch'li, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; opulently; abundantly; splendidly; magnificently; highly.—**Richness**, rīch'nes, n. The state or quality of being rich; opulence; productivity; fertility; magnificence; contentment; consciousness; brilliancy; sweetness.

Ricinine, rī'si-nīn, n. [From L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant. An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

Rick, rik, n. [A. Sax. *arēc*, a rick; cog. Icel. *Araruk*, a pile. W. *crug*, Ir. *crucach*, a

in accordance with right; properly.—To be in the right, to be not wrong or in error; to have justice on one's side.—To set to rights or to put to rights, to put into good order.—In one's own right, by absolute right (peers are in their own right, that is, as opposed to peers by marriage).—v.t. To put right; to restore to the natural or proper condition; to make correct from being wrong; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong.—v.i. To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over.—Right-about, *ade*. In an opposite direction: used substantively in the phrase to send to the right-about, to pack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat.—Right-angled, *a*. Containing a right angle or right angles.—Righter, *rit'er*, *n*. One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.—Rightful, *rit'ful*, *a*. Having a right or just claim, according to established laws (the rightful heir, being by right or by just claim one's rightful property); just; equitant to justice (a rightful cause).—Rightfully, *rit'ful-ly*, *ade*. In a rightful manner.—Rightfulness, *rit'ful-ness*, *n*. The state of being rightful.—Right-hand, *a*. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; applied to one who is essential to another (our right-hand man).—Right-handed, *a*. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.—Right-handedness, *n*. The quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity.—Rightly, *rit'ly*, *ade*. According to right or justice; properly; fitly; suitably; according to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly.—Right-minded, *a*. Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed.—Right-mindedness, *n*. The state of being right-minded.—Rightness, *rit'ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being right; correctness; rectitude.—Right-whale, *n*. [That is, the proper one to be caught.] The common or Greenland whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained.—Righteous, *rit'yus*, *a*. [A. Sax. *rihtwis*, righteous—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, prudent; similarly Icel. *rett-vis*, righteous.] Upright; virtuous; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin; agreeing with right; just; equitable.—Righteously, *rit'yus-ly*, *ade*. In a righteous manner; uprightly.—Righteousness, *rit'yus-ness*, *n*. The quality of being righteous; *thead*, the state of being right with God; justification.—Rigid, *ri'id*, *a*. [Fr. *rigide*, L. *rigidus*, from *riges*, to be stiff or numb; allied to Gr. *riges*, to shiver, *rigos*, cold; Skr. *rij*, to be stiff.] Stiff; stiffened; not pliant; not easily bent; *physics*, theoretically such as to resist change of form when acted on by any force; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to lax or *indulgent*; inflexible; unmitigated; severely just (a rigid law or rule).—Rigidity, *ri'id-i-ty*, *n*. Rigidity, *ri'id-i-ty*, *n*. The quality of being rigid.—Rigidly, *ri'id-ly*, *ade*. In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly; severely; strictly.—Rigidulous, *ri'id'u-lus*, *a*. *Bot*. rather stiff.—Rigmarole, *ri'ma-ro'l*, *n*. [A corruption of *rogman-roll*.] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; balderdash.—Rigour, *ri'gor*, *n*. [L. *rigor*, from *riges*, to be stiff. *Rigour*.] Rigidity; severity of life; austerity; strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence (to enforce moral duties with rigour); sternness; harshness; intensity of atmospheric cold (the rigour of winter); *med*. same as *Rigor*.—Rigorous, *ri'gor-us*, *a*. Characterized by rigour; severe; stringent; scrupulously accurate; very cold (*rigorous* weather).—Rigorously, *ri'gor-us-ly*, *ade*. In a rigorous manner.—Rigorousness, *ri'gor-us-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being rigorous.—Rigor, *ri'gor*, *n*. *Med*. a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect; a symptom which ushers in many diseases.—*Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body after death.—Rigorism, *ri'gor-ism*, *ri'gor-ism*, *n*. Rigidity in principles or practice.—Rigourist, *ri'gor-ist*, *ri'gor-ist*, *n*. A person of severe or rigid principle or manners; a purist in style.

Ring, *ri'ng*, *v.t.* [A form of *rotl*.] To stir to anger; to irritate. [Colloq.]
 Believe, re-lévo or re-lé-évo. [It.] Under RELIEF.
 Rill, *ri'l*, *n*. [Same as L.G. *rille*, a brook, a furrow.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.—v.t. To run in a small stream or in streamlets.—Rilllet, *ri'l-et*, *n*. [Dim. of *rill*.] A small stream; a rivulet.
 Rim, *ri'm*, *n*. [A. Sax. *rima*, rim, edge, lip; perhaps a Celtic word; comp. W. *rhim*, Armor. *rim*, a rim, a border.] The border, edge, or margin of a thing; a brim; the lower part of the belly or abdomen (*Shak*).—v.t.—rimmed, *rimming*. To be or to form a rim round.
 Rime, *ri'm*, *n*. The more correct spelling of *Rhyme*.
 Rima, *ri'm*, *n*. [A. Sax. *Arim*, rime—Icel. *Arim*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rim*, Sw. *rim*—hoarfrost.] White or hoar frost; concealed dew or vapour.—v.i.—rimed, *riming*. To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.—Rimy, *ri'mi*, *a*. Abounding with rime; frosty.
 Rimose, *ri'mous*, *ri'mos*, *ri'mus*, *a*. [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*, a fissure or crack.] Full of chinks or fissures.—Rimosity, *ri'mos-i-ty*, *n*. The state of being rimose.
 Rimple, *ri'm-pl*, *n*. [A. Sax. *Arimpl*, a fold, a rimple; D. *rimpel*, a wrinkle. *Ruzarz*.] A fold or wrinkle.—v.t. and t.—rimpled, *rimpling*. To ruple; to wrinkle.
 Rind, *ri'nd*, *n*. [A. Sax. *rind*, *Arind*, bark, crust—G. *rinds*, *rind*; same root as *rim*.] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin.—v.t. To take the rind from.
 Rinderpest, *ri'nd-er-pest*, *n*. [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle.
 Rinforzando, *ri'n-for-tsar'do*. [It., strengthening.] *Musie*, a direction to strengthen the power and emphasis.
 Ring, *ri'ng*, *n*. [A. Sax. *Aring*—Icel. *Aringr*, G. D. and Sw. *ring*, a ring. Akin are *runge*, *rank*, *rink*, *haranque*, &c.] Anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circle of gold or other material worn on the fingers; a hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes; an arena in which games or sports are performed; the arena of a hippodrome or circus; the inclosure in which pugilists fight; a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised; a circular group of persons; a combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks.—*The ring*, the prize ring, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism.—*Fairy ring*. Under *Fairy*.—*Saturn's rings*, rings surrounding and nearly in the plane of the equatorial plane, probably composed of swarms of meteorites or minute satellites.—v.t. To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring; to make a cutting circularly round (a tree or branch).—Ring-armor, *n*. Armour of ring-mail.—Ring-bolt, *n*. An iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron, used in ships.—Ring-bone, *n*. A callus growing on the paster of a horse.—Ring-course, *n*. The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.—Ring-dove, *n*. A species of pigeon (the cushat or wood-pigeon) so called from a circular marking on the neck.—Ring-dropping, *n*. A trick practised by rogues who pretend they have just found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for little, the article they offer being really worthless.—Ringed, *ri'ng-ed*, *pp*. Surrounded with, or as with, a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.—Ringed-snake, *n*. A harmless British snake.—Ring-fence, *n*. A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground.—Ring-finger, *n*. The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.—Ring-gauge, *n*. A gauge in the form of a ring; a conical gauge, used by jewellers for measuring finger rings.—Ring-leader, *ri'ng-ler*, *n*. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; the leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise.—Ringlet, *ri'ng-let*, *n*. [Dim. of *ring*.] A curl; particu-

larly, a curl of hair.—Ringleted, *ri'ng-let-ed*, *a*. Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets.—Ring-mail, *n*. Defensive armour made by sewing strong rings of steel edgewise upon leather or strong quilted cloth.—Ring-master, *n*. One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring.—Ring-money, *n*. Money consisting of rings, in use at an early stage of society.—Ring-ousel, *ri'ng-ousel*, *n*. A British bird of the thrush kind, resembling the black-bird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast.—Ring-sail, *n*. *Naut*. same as *Rise-tail*.—Ring-tail, *n*. The female of the hen-harrier; a sort of studding-sail set outside a spanker or a sloop's mainsail; a ring-sail.—Ring-tailed, *a*. Having a tail marked by rings or ringlike markings.—Ring-worm, *ri'ng-worm*, *n*. A contagious skin-disease appearing in the form of rings or patches on different parts of the body, but most frequently on the scalp.
 Ring, *ri'ng*, *v.t.*—pret. *rang* or *ring*, *pp*. *rang*. [A. Sax. *Aringan*, to ring—Dan. *ringe*, Sw. *ringa*, Icel. *Aringa*, O. D. *ringhen*, to ring.] To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body (to ring a bell); to repeat often, loudly or earnestly; to sound (to ring one's praises); to attend on or celebrate by ringing.—*Ringing the changes*, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him.—v.t. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to resound; to have the sensation of sound continued; to tingle; to be filled with report or talk (the whole town rings with his fame).—The sound of a bell or other sonorous body; any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; characteristic sound; a chime.—Ringer, *ri'ng-er*, *n*. One who rings; one who rings chimes on bells.
 Ringent, *ri'ng-ent*, *a*. [L. *ringens*, *ringentis*, from *ringo*, to make wry faces, to gape.] *Bot*. labiated, with a space between the two lips like an open mouth.
 Rink, *ri'ngk*, *n*. [A form of *ring*, an area, or of *rank*, a row.] That portion of a sheet of ice on which the game of curling is played; a smooth flooring, generally under cover, on which people skate with roller-skates.—v.i. To skate on a rink.
 Rinse, *ri'ns*, *v.t.*—*ri'nsed*, *ri'nsing*. [O. Fr. *rinser*, *rinser*, Fr. *rinser*, to rinse, to wash, from Icel. *hreinsa* (Dan. *rensa*), from Icel. *hreinn* = Dan. *reen*, D. and G. *reim*, Goth. *Arains*, clean.] To wash lightly; to wash by lavng water over; to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid.—Rinser, *ri'ns-er*, *n*. One who or that which rinses.—[O. Fr. *riote*, disturbance, combat, Fr. *rioter*, to make a disturbance; origin doubtful.] An uproar; a tumult; excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; revelry; law, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace.—To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint; to grow wildly or in rank abundance.—*Riot act*, an act of parliament for the prevention of tumultuous disturbances, after the reading of which by a magistrate to a mob, those who do not disperse may be treated as felons.—v.t. To revel; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition.—v.t. † To pass or spend in riot. [Tenn.]—Rioter, *ri'ot-er*, *n*. One who riots or engages in a riot.—Riotous, *ri'ot-us*, *a*. Indulging in riot or revelry; tumultuous; guilty of riot.—Riotously, *ri'ot-us-ly*, *ade*. In a riotous manner; with revelry; tumultuously; sedulously.—Riotousness, *ri'ot-us-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being riotous.
 Rip, *ri'p*, *v.t.*—ripped, *ripping*. [Same as Dan. *rippe*, to rip, to tear; allied probably to rise.] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to take out by cutting or tearing.—*a*. A rent.—Ripping-saw, *ri'p-saw*, *n*. A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.
 Rip, *ri'p*, *n*. [Comp. D. *reep*, scab; Dan. *riperaps*, riftsaff.] A base or worthless person; a contemptible creature; a scamp.
 Riparian, *ri'pa-ri-an*, *a*. [Fr. *ripa*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

Ripe, rip, a. [A. Sax. *ripe*, *ripe* = L. G. *ripes*, D. *riyp*, G. *reif*, allied to *reap*.] Ready for reaping; brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; advanced to the state of being fit for use; fully developed; matured; complete; finished; consummate (a ripe scholar); ready for action or effect (ripe for a war). — *v.t.* and *i.* To mature; to ripen. — **Ripely**, rip'ly, adv. In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time. — **Ripen**, rip'p, *v.t.* To grow ripe; to be m'ed, as grain or fruit; to approach or come to perfection. — *v.t.* To mature; to make ripe. — **Ripeness**, rip'nes, n. The state of being ripe; maturity; perfection. — **Riposte**, re-post, a. [Fr., from It. *riposta*.] Fencing, the thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee. — **Ripple**, rip'l, *v.i.* — **rippled**, **rippling**. [A non-nasalized form corresponding to *rimple*, *rumple*.] To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom. — *v.t.* To fret or dimple as the surface of water. — **Ripple**, *v.t.* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves. — **Ripple-mark**, n. The wavy or ridgy mark left on a beach by the ripples; *geol.* such marks preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock. — **Ripple-marked**, a. Having ripple marks. — **Ripplingly**, rip'ing-ly, adv. In a rippling manner. — **Rippily**, rip'ly, a. Rippling; characterized by ripples. — **Ripple**, rip'l, *v.t.* [Dim. from *rip*; like L. G. *ripula*, G. *ripfel*, to ripple.] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax. — **Rip**, a large comb or hatchet for separating the seeds or capsules from flax. — **Riprap**, rip'rap, n. [Same as *rip-rap*, Dan. *rips-raps*.] A foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom. — **Ript**, ript, pp. for *ripped*. — **Rise**, riz, *v.t.* — **rose**, pret., *risen*, pp., **rising**, ppr. [A. Sax. *risan*, to rise, pret. *rod*, *rose*, pp. *risen*—Icel. *risa*, Goth. *risans* (in *ar-risens*), to rise. This is the intransitive form of which *raise* is the causal or transitive, as also *rear*.] To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; to move upwards; to ascend; to mount up; to change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one; to become erect; to bring a sitting or a session to an end (the house rose at 11 p.m.); to get out of bed; to arise; to attain a height; to stand in height (a tree rises to 60 feet); to reach a higher level by increase of bulk or quantity (the tide rises); to swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, as dough and the like; to slope upwards; to have an upward direction; to seem to mount up; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.; to become apparent; to come forth; to appear (an eruption rises on the skin); to become audible (there rose a shout); to come into existence; to be produced; to spring; to increase in force, value, intensity, degree, &c. (the wind rises, a price rises); to take up arms; to go to war; to rebel or revolt; to attain a higher social position or rank; to increase in power or interest; said of style, thought, or discourse. — **The act of rising**; ascent; the distance through which anything rises (a rise of 6 feet); elevation, or degree of ascent (a gradual rise in the land); spring; source; origin; beginning; appearance above the horizon (the rise of the sun or a star); increase; advance (a rise in the price of wheat); advance in rank, honour, property, or fame. — **Rise of strata**, *geol.* opposite of *dip of strata*. — **Riser**, ris'er, n. One that rises; the vertical face of a step or a stair. — **Rising**, ris'ing, p. and *a.* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction (a rising man); advancing to adult years (the rising generation). — **The act of one who or that which rises**; the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon; the act of reviving from the dead; resurrection; an insurrection; a mutiny; an eminence or prominence.

Risible, ris'i-bl, a. [Fr. *risible*, from L. *risibilis*, from *risus*, *risum*, to laugh. Risible.] Having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; laughable; belonging to the phenomenon of laughter. — **Risibility**, ris'ibleness, ris-i-bl'i-ty, ris'i-bl-ness, n. The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh. — **Risibly**, ris'i-blly, adv. In a risible manner; laughably. — **Risk**, risk, n. [Fr. *risque*, from Sp. *risco*, a steep rock, from L. *riseco*, to cut off—*re*, and *seco*, to cut. See *risco*.] Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm; com. *ti.* hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property. — **To run a risk**, to incur hazard; to encounter danger. — *v.t.* To hazard; to expose to injury or loss; to venture; to dare to undertake. — **Riskful**, risk'ful, n. One who risks. — **Riskful**, **Risky**, risk'ful, risk'i, a. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk. — **Risorial**, ri-so'ri-al, a. [From L. *risus*, laughter, from *risus*, *risum*, to laugh. See *risus*.] Pertaining to laughter; causing laughter (the risorial muscle). — **Risotto**, ri-so'to, a. [Fr.] A dish consisting of meat or fish mixed with bread-crumbs and yolks of eggs wrapped in fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried. — **Risus**, ri'sus, n. [L. See *risus*.] Laughter. — **Risus sardoniacus**, sardoniac laugh, a kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm. — **Ritardando**, re-tar-dan'do, a. [It.] Music, regarding a direction to sing or play slower and slower. — **Rite**, rit, n. [Fr. *rite*, from L. *ritus*, a rite.] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; ceremonial. — **Ritual**, rit'u-al, a. [L. *ritualis*.] Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; prescribing rites (the ritual law). — **a.** A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service; the manner of performing divine service; ceremonial. — **Ritualism**, rit'u-al-izm, n. The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; an excessive use of external forms in religion. — **Ritualist**, rit'u-al-ist, n. One skilled in ritual; one of the party in favour of an elaborate ritual in the Church of England. — **Ritualistic**, rit'u-al-ist'ik, a. Pertaining to ritualism; characterized by the practices of the ritualists in the Church of England. — **Ritually**, rit'u-al-ly, adv. By ritual; by a particular rite. — **Ritornello**, ri-to-r'nel, ri-to-r'nel-lo, n. [Fr. *ritornello*, It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, return, *ritornare*, to return.] Music, a short repetition, such as of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if played whilst the principal voice pauses. — **Rivage**, ri-vaj, n. [Fr., from *rive*, L. *ripa*, a bank.] A bank, shore, or coast. — **Rival**, ri-val, n. [Fr. *rieval*, from L. *rivaleis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivaleis*, those who use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals, from *rivus*, a brook, whence *rivulet*.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to teach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; one who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence. — **a.** Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority. — *v.t.* — **rivalled**, **rivalling**. To stand in competition with; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate. — **Rivalry**, ri-val-ri, n. The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; emulation. — **Syn.** under *COMPETITION*. — **Rivalship**, ri-val-ship, n. The state or character of a rival; emulation; rivalry. — **Rive**, riv, *v.t.* — **pret.** *riwed*; pp. *riwed* or *rireen*; ppr. *riwing*. [A Scandinavian word—Icel. *riwa*, Dan. *rive*, to rive, to tear; akin perhaps to *rip*.] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force. — *v.t.* To be split or rent asunder. — **Rives**, riv'n, pp. of *rive*. Split; rent or burst asunder. — **Rivul**, riv'l, *v.t.* — **rivuled**, **rivuling**. [A. Sax.

(*gub'ula*, to wrinkle; connections doubtful.) To contract into wrinkles; to contract; to shrink. — **River**, riv'er, n. [Fr. *rivière*, from L. L. *ri-poria*, a river, from L. *riparius*, pertaining to the banks of a river, from *ripa*, a bank.] A large stream of water flowing through a certain portion of the earth's surface and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or into another such stream. — **River-bank**, n. The region drained by all the rills, rivulets, streams, or rivers which ultimately gather to form one river. — **River-bed**, n. The bed or bottom of a river. — **River-craft**, n. Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and do not put to sea. — **River-god**, n. A deity supposed to preside over a river. — **River-hog**, n. The water-hog or capybara. — **River-horse**, n. The hippopotamus. — **Riverine**, riv'er-in, a. Belonging to a river; situated on a river. — **River-meadow**, n. A meadow on the bank of a river. — **River-side**, n. The bank of a river. — **River-wall**, n. A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds. — **River-water**, n. The water of a river as distinguished from rain-water, spring-water, &c. — **Rivery**, riv'ery, a. Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. — **Rivet**, riv-et, n. [Fr. *rivet*, a clinch, a rivet; *river*, to rivet; origin doubtful, probably from the Teutonic; comp. Icel. *riða*, to tack together, to sew together.] A short metallic pin or bolt passing through a hole and keeping two pieces of metal for sometimes other substances together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought iron formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. — *v.t.* To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; to clinch; *fig.* to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable. — **Riveted**, riv-et-ed, p. and *a.* Fastened with rivets. — **Riveter**, riv-et-er, n. One who rivets. — **Rivet-er**, riv-et-ing, p. and *a.* Serving to rivet. — **Riveting**, riv-et-ing, n. The act of joining with rivets; a set of rivets taken collectively. — **Riviera**, ri-ve'ra, [L. *rivus*, a brook.] Marked with sinuous or wavy furrows. — **Rivulet**, riv-u-let, n. [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a river (seen also in *derisus*, *rivall*.)] A small stream or brook; a streamlet. — **Rix-dollar**, rik-s-dol'er, n. [Sw. *riksdaler*, Dan. *rigsdaler*, G. *reichsthaler*, lit. the dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, &c., ranging in value between 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. sterling. — **Roch**, roch, n. [A. Sax. *roche*; akin to D. *roek*, a stake, G. *roch*, a roach or ray.] A fish of the carp family, inhabiting lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers. — **Roach**, roch, n. The curve in the foot of a sail. — **Road**, ro'd, n. [A. Sax. *ro'dd*, a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, from *ridan*, to ride. (Rinz.) *Raid* is a collateral form.] An open way or public passage; a piece of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, cattle, vehicles, &c.; generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, lane, &c.; a means or way of approach or access; a path; a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead; usually in the plural. — **To take the road**, passing; travelling. — **To take the road**, set out on a journey. — **To take the road**, to go robbing travellers on the highway. — **Road-book**, n. A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c. — **Road-locomotive**, **Road-steamer**, n. A locomotive adapted to run on common roads. — **Road-metal**, n. Broken stones used for macadamized roads. — **Road-roller**, n. A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads. — **Road-scraper**, n. A machine for scraping or cleaning roads. — **Roadstead**, ro'd-sted, n. A place where ships may ride at anchor off the shore. — **Roadster**, ro'd-ster, n. A horse well fitted for travelling, or usually employed in travelling. — **Roadway**, ro'd-way, n. A highway; the part of a road used by horses, carriages, &c.

Roam, rōm, v. t. [O.E. *romian*, also *romian*, to roam or rove; of doubtful connections; comp. O.H.G. *romian*, to aim, to strive. *Ramble* is from this verb.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.—v. i. To range; to wander over.—a. Act of wandering; a ramble.—**Roamer**, rōm'er, n. One who roams; a vagrant.

Roan, rōn, a. [O.Fr. *roan*, Mod.Fr. *rouan*, It. *roano*, *roano*, Sp. *ruano*, *roano*; origin unknown.] Applied formerly to a horse of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with numerous spots of gray or white; now generally applied to a colour having a decided shade of red.—n. A leather used largely in bookbindings to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin; a horse of a roan colour; a roan colour.

Roan-tree, rōn, n. [ROWAN.] The mountain ash or rowan-tree.

Roar, rōr, v. i. [A. Sax. *rōrian*, L.G. *rōren*, D. *reeren*, Prov. G. *reeren*, *rōren*, to roar; akin perhaps to Dan. *rōst*, Icel. *raust*, the voice.] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; to cry aloud, as in distress or anger; to make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, and the like; to laugh out loudly and continuously.—v. t. To cry out aloud; to shout.—n. A full loud sound of some continuance; the strong loud cry of a beast; the loud cry of a person in distress, pain, anger; a loud, continued, confused sound; outcry of joy or mirth.—**Roarer**, rōr'er, n. One who or that which roars; a broken-winded horse.—**Roaring**, rōr'ing, n. A loud cry, as of a beast; a continuous roar; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea; a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses.—p. and a. Characterized by roars or noise; disorderly; riotous.

Roast, rōst, v. t. [O.Fr. *roastir* (Fr. *rōtir*), to roast, from O.H.G. *roastan*, to roast (D. *roosten*, Sw. *rosta*, Dan. *rōst*), or from the Celtic; Armor. *rosta*, W. *rhostias*, Gael. *roist*, to roast.] To cook or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, in an oven, or the like; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by exposure to heat; *metal* to burn in a heap, as broken ore, in order to free it from foreign matters; colloquially, to banter severely.—v. i. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire.—a. That which is roasted, as a piece of beef, part of a slaughtered animal selected for roasting.—a. Roasted (roast beef).—**Roaster**, rōst'er, n. One who or that which roasts; an animal for roasting.—**Roasting-jack**, n. An apparatus for turning meat roasting before an open fire.

Rob, rob, n. [Fr. *rob*, from Sp. *rob*, from Ar. *rob*, a jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

Rob, rob, v. t.—**robbed**, **robbing**. [O.Fr. *rober*, to steal, from O.H.G. *roubon*, Goth. *raubon*, to rob, a verb akin to A. Sax. *redhan*, E. to *reave*, D. *rooven*, G. *rauben*—to seize; the origin being O.G. *raub* (A. Sax. *redh*), a garment, clothing, spoil. *Robb*.] To plunder or strip by force or violence; to deprive of something by stealing; to deprive unlawfully; to deprive (to rob a person of his peace of mind).—**Robber**, rob'b'er, n. One who robs; one who commits a robbery.—**Robbery**, rob'b'eri, n. The act or practice of robbing; a taking away by violence or wrong; the forcible and felonious taking of something from the person of another.

Roband, rob'and, n. *Naut.* a robbin or rope-band. *Rossin*.

Robbin, rob'in, n. [From *rope* and *band*.] *Naut.* a short flat plaited piece of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie square sails to their yards.

Robe, rōb, n. [Fr. *robe*, from L.L. *roba*, *roba*, *roba*, the taking of a man's garments, from O.G. *raub*, a garment, spoil (which in primitive times consisted chiefly of articles of dress). *Roa*.] A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; a dressed buffalo (or bison) skin with the hair on.—*The robe*, or

the long robe, the legal profession (gentlemen of the long robe).—*Master of the robes*, an officer in the royal household in England, whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes; under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *Mistress of the robes*.—**Robed**, **robing**. To clothe in a robe; to attire; to invest.—**Robe-maker**, n. A maker of official robes for clergymen, barristers, &c.—**Robing-room**, n. A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off.

Robin, rob'in, n. [A familiar form of *Robert*; comp. the personal names *Map* and *Jack* in *magpie*, *jackdaw*.] The well-known European bird called also *Red-breast* and *Robin-redbreast*; in America a species of thrush with a red breast.

Roborant, rob'o-rant, a. [L. *roborans*, *roborantis*, ppr. of *roboro*, to make strong, from *robur*, strength.] Strengthening.—a. A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

Robust, rō-hust', a. [L. *robustus*, from *robus*, *robur*, strength. I. *rova*.] Possessed of or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous.—**Robustly**, rō-hust'ly, adv. In a robust manner; vigorously.—**Robustness**, rō-bust'ness, n. The quality of being robust; strength; vigour.—**Robustious**, rō-bust'yus, a. Robust; sturdy; rough; boisterous.

Roc, rok, n. [Ar. *rukā*.] The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology.

Rocamboles, rok'am-bōl, n. [Fr., from G. *rochambollen*—*rocken*, rye, and *bolten*, a hulk, because it grows amongst rye.] A kind of cultivated garlic.

Rocella, rok-sel'la, n. [From Pg. *rocha*, a rock, in allusion to its place of growth.] A genus of lichens used in dyeing; archil.

Roche-alum, rok, n. [Fr. *roche*, a rock, and E. *alum*.] **ROCK-ALUM**.

Rocheville, rok-shel', n. [From being first prepared at *Rochelle* in France.] The double tartar of soda and potash, used as a mild cathartic.

Rock, rok, n. [From *rocca*, a rock, or *rocca*, a rock, and *moctoa*, a sheep.] The name given to rounded and smoothed humps of rock occurring in beds of ancient glaciers from their fancied resemblance to the backs of sheep.

Rocket, rok'et, n. [Fr. *rochet*, a blouse, a little jacket, from G. *rock*, O.H.G. *rock*, O.E. *rock*, a coat.] A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, worn by monks.

Rock, rok, n. [Same as Icel. *rokk*, Dan. *rok*, Sw. *rock*, a distaff; akin to D. *rokken*, G. *rocken*.] A distaff used in spinning.

Rock, rok, v. t. [Same as Dan. *rokke*, to move, to shake; comp. G. *rocken*, to move.] To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath; to cause to reel or totter; to make to sway; to move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.—v. i. To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.—**Rocking**, rok'ing, n. One who rocks anything, as a cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks; a rocking-horse; a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation.—**Rocking**, rok'ing, n. The act of one who or that which rocks.—**Rocking-chair**, n. An arm-chair mounted on rockers.—**Rocking-horse**, n. A wooden horse mounted on rockers; a hobby-horse.—**Rocking-stone**, n. A large block of stone poised (usually by natural causes) so nicely upon the point of a rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate.—**Rock-shaft**, n. *Steam-engines*, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving.

Rock, rok, n. [Fr. *rock*, either from a form *rupicus*, from L. *rupes*, a rock; or of Celtic origin.] A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter constituting the earth's crust, as distinguished from soil, mud, sand, gravel, clay, peat; *geol.* any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness; *sp.* defence, means of safety; asylum; a cause or source of peril or disaster; a name for a kind of solid sweetmeat.—**Rocky**, rok'i, a. Full of rocks; hard; stony; obdurate.—**Rockiness**, rok'i-

ness, n. State of being rocky.—**Rockary**, rok'eri, n. An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c. for plants, as ferns.—**Rockless**, rok'les, a. Being without rocks.—**Rock-alum**, n. A reddish variety of native alum found in Italy.—**Rock-basin**, n. A basin or hollow of considerable size, surrounded by rocky walls, and often containing a lake; a basin-shaped cavity occurring in some rocks.—**Rock-bound**, a. Surrounded or hemmed in by rocks.—**Rock-butter**, n. A soft, yellowish, somewhat unctuous mineral substance oozing out of rocks containing alum.—**Rock-wood**, n. A wood taken on rocky sea-bottoms.—**Rock-cork**, n. Mountain-cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos.—**Rock-crowned**, a. Crowned or surmounted with rocks.—**Rock-crystal**, n. Crystallized quartz, found both colourless, and of various gradations of colour, as yellowish white, amber, purple, &c.—**Rock-leather**, n. **ROCK-OIL**.—**Rock-milk**, n. **AGARIC MINERAL**.—**Rock-moss**, n. The lichen which yields cudbear.—**Rock-oil**, n. **PETROLEUM**.—**Rock-pigeon**, n. A species of pigeon that builds its nest in rocky holes in a rabbit, n. The hyrax or coney of Scripture.—**Rock-rose**, n. The plant *clisus*.—**Rock-ruby**, n. Garnet when of a strong but not deep red, with a cast of blue.—**Rock-salt**, n. Mineral salt; common salt found in masses or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere.—**Rock-soap**, n. A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour having a somewhat greasy feel, used for crayons and for washing cloth.—**Rock-wood**, n. Ligniform asbestos, a mineral of a brown colour, greatly resembling fossil wood.—**Rock-work**, n. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a mound; a rockery.

Rockat, rok'et, n. [It. *rochetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff, a rock; from the German.] A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which on being ignited at the base, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere.

Rocket, rok'et, n. [Fr. *roquette*, It. *ruchetta*, from It. *ruca*, L. *eruca*, rocket.] A name applied to various plants, one of which is the common garden rocket.

Rocco, rok'kō, n. [Fr., from roc, rock, from rockwork being a character of the style.] A fancy variety of ornament of the time of Louis XIV. and XV. characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell-work; sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in decorative art.

Rod, rod, n. [A. Sax. *rōd*, a rod or beam, a rod or cross—D. *roede*, L. G. *rood*, *rode*, G. *ruhe*, rod; allied to L. *rudis*, a wand, from same root as Skr. *rudh*, to grow. *Rod* is a form of this word.] A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant; a wand; a straight slender stick; hence, an instrument of punishment or correction; a means of chastisement; a kind of sceptre or badge of office; a fishing-rod; an instrument for measuring; an enchanter's wand; a measure of length containing 3½ yards, or 16½ feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*.

Roda, rōd, pret. of *ride*.

Rodent, rōd'ent, a. [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, ppr. of *rodere*, to gnaw, also in *erode*, *corrode*.] Same root as *rado*, to gnaw or scrape. **RASK**.] Gnawing; belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (Rodentia).—n. An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, &c.—**Rodentia**, rōd'en-ē-ā, n. pl. An order of mammals, including the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c., characterized by a single pair of chisel-like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap.

Rodemal, rod'ē-mel, n. [Gr. *rodon*, a rose, and *mel*, honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

Rodement, rod'mont, n. [Fr. *rodomont*, from It. *rodomonte*, a hilly, from *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in Ariosto's *Orlando*

Furioso.] A vain boaster; a bully.—**Rodemontada**, rod'ō-mō-tād', n. [Fr.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

Roe, rō, n. [A. Sax. *rod*, *roth*—Icel. *rod*, Dan. *rod*, D. *res*, G. *roh*, *rochuck*.] A roebuck; the female of the hart.—**Roeback**, rō'buk, *Roe-deer*, n. A species of European deer with erect cylindrical branched horns, of elegant shape and remarkably nimble.

Roe, rō, n. [Akin to Dan. *rogn*, Icel. *Aragna*, G. *rogen*, *roe*, spawn; Sc. *ravn*, raven, the female roe.] The sperm or spawn of fishes; the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*.—**Road**, rōd, p. and g. Filled or impregnated with roe.—**Road-stone**, n. A name given to oolite, from its being composed of small rounded particles.

Rogation, rō-gā'shōn, n. [L. *rogatio*, *rogationis*, an asking, from *rogo*, *rogatum*, to ask, seen also in *abrogate*, *derogate*, *interrogate*, *prerogative*, &c.] A supplication; a litany.—**Rogation days**, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being called *Rogation week*, and the Sunday preceding *Rogation Sunday*; so called probably from the use of special litanies.

Rogue, rōg, n. [Probably a Celtic word; comp. Ir. *rogair*, a rogue; Fr. *rogue*, arrogant, from *Armor. rog*, arrogant, proud.] A vagrant; a vagabond; a wandering knave; a dishonest person; a rascal; applied generally to males; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag; a sly fellow.—**Rogue's march**, a tune played when a bad character is discharged with disgrace from a regiment or from a ship of war.—**Rogue's yarn**, a rope or cord of special twist or a coloured thread placed in cordage made for the British navy to distinguish it from other cordage.—**Roguary**, rōg'ū-ri, n. Knavish tricks; dishonest practices; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.—**Roguish**, rōg'ish, a. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.—**Roguishly**, rōg'ish-ly, adv. In a roguish manner; like a rogue; mischievously.—**Roguishness**, rōg'ish-ness, n. The character of being roguish; knavery; archness.

Roe, rōi, s. f. [From O. Fr. *roilla* (Fr. *rouille*), rust, mildew, from L. *roigo*, *rust*. *Rita* is a slightly different form.] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment.

Roister, rōis'tēr, s. f. [From Fr. *ruistre*, a boor, from L. *rusticus*, rustic; or connected with Sc. *roast*, to roar, Icel. *rosta*, a brawl, a riot.] To bluster; to swagger; to be noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.—**Roisterer**, rōis'tēr-ēr, n. One who roisters; a blustering or turbulent fellow.

Rokamboles, rōk'am-bōl, n. Same as *Rocamboles*.

Role, rōl, n. [Fr., a roll, scroll, character in a play, from L. *rotulus*, a wheel. *Roll*.] A part or character represented by a stage-player; any conspicuous part or function performed by any one, as a leading public character.

Roll, rōl, s. f. [O. Fr. *roler*, *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), to roll; Fr. *rolar*, *rotlar*; from L.L. *rotulari*, from L. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rotā*, a wheel (whence also *rotary*, *rotate*.)] To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to drive onward by turning on itself; to move in a circular direction; to whirl or wheel (to roll the eyes); to turn about, as in one's mind; to revolve; to wrap round on itself by turning; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like; to law-wrap; to press or level with a roller.—**To roll a drum**, to beat it with rapid continuous strokes.—**s. f.** To move along a surface by revolving; to turn over and over; to rotate; to run on wheels; to move circularly; to be tossed about; to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions; to tumble or fall over and over; to wallow; to sound with a deep prolonged sound.—**s. f.** The act of rolling; something made or formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; a scroll; an official document; a list of the names of persons, as of students or soldiers; a register; a catalogue; a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form; a

small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking; the beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound; a prolonged deep sound.—*Rolls of court*, of *parliament*, &c., the parchments on which are engrossed its acts and proceedings and which constitute its records.—*Master of the rolls*. **MASTRA**.—*Roll-call*, n. The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body.

Roller, rōl'ēr, n. One who or that which rolls; a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out, and the like, in agriculture, gardening, road-making, &c.; that upon which something may be rolled up; that upon which a body can be rolled or moved along; a bandage; a long broad bandage used in surgery; a long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen setting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm.—**Roller-skate**, n. A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.—**Rolling**, rōl'ing, p. and a. Revolving; making a continuous noise; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes (the *rolling land* of the prairies).

Rolling-mill, n. A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which the material is passed, and thereby subjected to a strong pressure, to be reduced to plates, bolts, bars, &c.—**Rolling-pin**, n. A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is reduced to a proper thickness.—**Rolling-press**, n. A machine consisting of two or more cylinders, used by calenderers, bookbinders, &c.—**Rolling-stock**, n. The carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c., of a railway.

Roller, rōl, n. [From *roll*.] A truck or wagon, used in mines.—**Roller-way**, n. A tramway for rollers in a mine.

Roller, rōl'ik, s. f. [A sort of dim. from *roll*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner; to be jovial in behaviour.

Roller, rōl'ok, n. [For *row-lock*.] Same as *Row-lock*.

Rolly-poly, Roly-poly, rōl'ē-pō-lē, n. [A jingling name derived from *roll*.] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins, a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding.

Romaic, rō-mā'ik, n. [Mod. Gr. *Romaitikē*, from L. *Roma*, Rome.] The vernacular language of modern Greece; the language of the uneducated or peasantry, a corrupted form of ancient Greek.—**s. a.** Relating to the modern Greek vernacular.

Roman, rō'mān, a. [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome, the principal city of the Romans in Italy.] Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people; pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion; applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from *italic*, and to numerals expressed by letters, and not in the Arabic characters.—**Roman candle**, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube which discharges upwards a stream of white or coloured stars.—**Roman Catholic**, or pertaining to that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is a member of; hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of this church; and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles, doctrines, rites, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church.—**Roman cement**, a dark-coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly, and is very durable.—**Roman law**, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman Empire.—**Roman order of architecture**. Same as *Composite Order*.—**s. a.** A native or citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.—**Romanism**, rō'mān-izm, n. The tenets of the Church of Rome.—**Romanist**, rō'mān-ist, n. A Roman Catholic.—**Romanize**, rō'mān-iz, s. f.—**romanized**, *romanizing*. To latinize; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion.—**s. f.** To use Latin words or idioms; to conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.—**Romanizer**, rō'mān-iz-ēr, n. One who romanizes.

Romanesque, rō-mān'sk, n. [Fr. *romanesque*, from L.L. *Romanicus* (adv.), 'in the Roman

tongue' (that is in the provincial as opposed to the classical Latin), the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue.] Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects; hence, any popular epic or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse; a kind of novel dealing with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state or society; tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious; romantic notions; something belonging rather to fiction than to everyday life; a fiction; **s. Syn.** under *Novel*.—**s. a.** A term applied to the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces, and including Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian (which are therefore known as the *Romanic languages*).—**s. i.**—*romances*, *romancing*. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.—**Romanecor**, *Romanesque*, rō'mān'st, n. One who romances; a writer of romances.

Romanesque, rō-mān'sk, n. [Fr., from L. *Romanus*, Roman.] The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman Empire.—**s. a.** Belonging to this style.—**Romanic**, rō'mān'ik, a. Pertaining to the Romance languages or to the races speaking any of them; *Romanic*.

Romanian, &c. Under *ROMAN*.
Romanisch, *Romanesch*, rō-mān'sh, rō-mān'sh, n. [Lit. *Romanica*, derived from *Roma*.] A dialect based on the Latin, spoken in the Griens of Switzerland.

Romantic, rō-mān'tik, a. [Fr. *romantique*.]

ROMANCE.] Pertaining to romance or romances; partaking of romance or the marvelous; fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; extravagant; chimerical; not belonging to real life; wildly picturesque; having striking natural features; full of wild or fantastic scenery. **s. i.** *Romantic* is used in relation to the imagination mainly, *sentimental* to the feelings. **s. i.** *Sentimental* person is given to displays of exaggerated feeling; a *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of an ideal life very different from the actual.—**Romantic school**, a term applied to literature and art to writers and critics who brought about a reaction from false classicism, and strove to represent life in its actuality.—**Romanticism**, rō-mān'ti-kal-izm, n. In a romantic manner.—**Romanticism**, rō-mān'ti-sizm, n. The state or quality of being romantic; a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern forms; romantic feeling.—**Romanticist**, rō-mān'ti-sist, n. One imbued with romanticism.—**Romanticness**, rō-mān'ti-k-ness, n.

Romany, *Romanyan*, rōm'ā-nē, n. A Gypsy; the language spoken by the gypsies, a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani.

Romant, rō-mānt', n. [O. Fr.] A romantic ballad; a romance. [Archaic.]

Rompenay, *Romescot*, rōm'pen-ē, rōm'skōt, n. PETER-PENCE.

Romish, rōm'ish, n. [From *Rome*.] Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; used with a slightly contemptuous force, hence not by Catholics themselves.

Romp, rōmp, n. [A slightly different form of *ramp*.] **RAMP**.] A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play; rude play or frolic.—**s. i.** To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.—**Rompily**, rōmp'ing-ly, adv. In a romping manner.—**Rompish**, rōm'pish, a. Given to romp.—**Rompishly**, rōm'pish-ly, adv.—**Rompiness**, rōm'pish-ness, n.

Rondeau, rōndō, n. [Fr. *rondeau*, from *round*, round.] A poem, commonly consisting of thirteen lines, of which eight have one rhyme and five another, and divided into three strophes at the end of the second and third the beginning of the second being repeated; a piece of music of three strains. Called also *Rondo*.

Rondel, rōnd'el, *RONDÉAU*.

Ronion, rōnyōn, rōn'yōn or rōn'yōn, n. [From Fr. *rognon*, *Ich. mange*, from L. *ro-*

biga, robiginis, rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

Rood, *rod*, *n.* [The same word as *rod*, *A. Sax. rod*, a cross, a rod or pole; comp. *D. roede*, *G. rüde*, a rod or switch and a measure of length.] A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 1210 square yards; a measure of 34 yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 574 square feet, used in estimating mason work; a cross or crucifix; a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the chancel, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen.—**Rood-arch**, *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed here.—**Rood-beam**, *n.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.—**Rood-loft**, *n.* A gallery over the rood-screen in a church where the rood was placed.—**Rood-screen**, *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave.

Roof, *rof*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Aróf*, a roof; *cog. Icel. Aróf*, a shed under which ships are built; *róf*, a roof; *D. roef*, a cover, a cabin.] The cover of any house or building irrespective of the materials of which it is composed; that which corresponds with and covers the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a vault, a furnace, the top of a carriage, &c.; a canopy; the palate; a house.—*v.t.* To cover with a roof; to include in a house; to shelter.—**Roofed**, *rof'ed*, *a.* One who roofs.—**Roofing**, *rof'ing*, *n.* The act of covering with a roof; the materials of which a roof is composed; the roof itself.—**Roofless**, *rof'les*, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.—**Roof-tree**, *n.* A main beam in a roof.

Rook, *ruk*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Arók*, *D. roek*, *I. G. rók*, *Icel. Arók*, *Sw. ruka*, *O. H. G. Aruok*, probably from the cry which the bird utters; comp. *Gael. roc*, to croak, *L. rucius*, hoarse.] A bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in not feeding on carrion but on insects and grain, also in having the root of the hill bare of feathers; a cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.—*v.t.* and *s.* To cheat; to defraud.—**Rookery**, *ruk'er-i*, *n.* A wood used for nesting-places by rooks; the rooks belonging to a rookery; a breeding-place of sea-birds; a close assemblage of poor mean dwellings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.—**Rooky**, *ruk'i*, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.
Rook, *ruk*, *n.* [*Fr. roc*, *It. rocco*, *Sp. roque*, from *Per.* and *Ar. rok*, the rook or castle at chess.] Chess, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called a *Castle*.

Room, *rum*, *n.* [*A. Sax. rúm*—*Icel. rúm*, *D. ruim*, *O. Sax. O. Fris. L. G. Sw. and Dan. rum*, *G. raum*, room, space; *Goth. ruma*, place, space; same root as *L. rus*, country. *Rummage* is a derivative.] Space; compass; extent of place, great or small; space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; fit occasion; opportunity; place or station once occupied by another; stead; an apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; particular place or station (*N. T.*).—*To make room*, *v.t.* To open a way or passage; to remove obstructions; to open a space or place for anything.—*To give room*, *v.t.* To withdraw; to make way for another.—**Roomful**, *rum'ful*, *a.* As much or as many as a room will hold.—**Roomy**, *rum'i*, *a.* Having ample room; spacious.—**Roomily**, *rum'i-li*, *adv.* Spaciously.—**Roominess**, *rum'i-ness*, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness.

Roost, *rost*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Aróst*, *D. roest*, a roost; connection doubtful.] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a collection of fowls roosting together.—*At roost*, in a state of rest and sleep.—*v.t.* To occupy a roost; to lodge; to settle.—**Rooster**, *ros'ter*, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [*American*.]

Root, *rot*, *n.* [*From Icel. rót*, *Sw. rot*, *Dan. rod*; connected with *L. radix* (whence *radical*), *Gr. rhiza*, a root, *E. wort*.] That part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth, and by means of its radicles imbibes nutriment; a bulb, tuber, or simi-

lar part of a plant; that which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything that resembles the root of a plant (the root of a tooth); foundation or base; the origin or cause of anything; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an ultimate form or element from which words are derived or regarded as having arisen; *math.* the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity.—*To take root*, or *to strike root*, to become planted or fixed, or to be established.—*v.t.* To fix the root; to be firmly fixed; to be established.—*v.t.* To fix by the root; to plant and fix deep in the earth; to plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably (principles rooted in the mind).—**Root-crop**, *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, as turnips, beets, &c.—**Rooted**, *rot'ed*, *p. and a.* Having roots; firmly fixed; fixed in the heart (a rooted antipathy).—**Rootedly**, *rot'ed-li*, *adv.* In a rooted manner; deeply; from the heart.—**Rootedness**, *rot'ed-ness*, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.—**Rootery**, *rot'er-i*, *n.* A pile of roots used as an ornamental object in gardening.—**Root-house**, *n.* A house for storing potatoes, turnips, or other roots.—**Root-leaf**, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.—**Rootless**, *rot'les*, *a.* Having no root.—**Rootlet**, *rot'let*, *n.* A radicle; a little root.—**Root-stock**, *n.* *Bot.* a prostrate rooting stem; a rhizome.—**Rooty**, *rot'i*, *a.* Full of roots.

Root, *rot*, *v.t.* [Formerly *wrote*, from *A. Sax. wrotan*, to root up, from *wrot*, *Fris. wry*, a snout; *D. wroten*, *Icel. rót*, *Dan. rode*, to root up as with the snout; *skin G. rüssel*, a snout.] To dig or burrow in with the snout; to turn up with the snout, as a swine; to tear up or out as if by rooting; to remove or destroy utterly; to exterminate; generally with *up*, *out*, *away*, &c.—*v.t.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as a swine.

Ropalic, *ro-sal'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. Ropalon*, a club.] Club-formed; swelling out toward the end.
Rope, *rop*, *n.* [*A. Sax. röp*, a rope—*Icel. reip*, *D. reep*, *roop*, *G. reif*, *Goth. raipa*.] A cord of some thickness; a general name applied to cordage over 1 inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united (a rope of onions).—**Rope's end**, a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.—**Rope of sand**, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—*To give a person rope*, to let him go on without check.—*v.t.*—**Roped**, *rop'ed*, *rop'ing*, *v.t.* To be formed into filaments from any glutinous or adhesive quality.—*v.t.* To fasten or tie with a rope or ropes; to pull by a rope.—**Rope-dancer**, *n.* One who dances or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a greater or less height above the ground.—**Rope-ladder**, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.—**Rope-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.—**Rope-making**, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.—**Roper**, *rop'er*, *n.* A rope-maker; one who ropes goods.—**Ropery**, *rop'er-i*, *n.* A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk.—**Rope-spinner**, *n.* One that spins or makes ropes.—**Rope-walk**, *n.* A long covered walk or a long building where ropes are manufactured.—**Rope-yarn**, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread which is twisted into strands.—**Ropy**, *rop'i*, *a.* [*Lit.* like a rope, forming ropes.] Having such consistency that it may be drawn into viscous filaments; stringy; glutinous.—**Rosacea**, *ros'ee-ä*, *n.* A skin disease, wine showing a flaky sediment and oily appearance.—**Rosily**, *rop'i-li*, *adv.* In a rosy or viscous manner.—**Rosiness**, *rop'i-ness*, *n.* The state of being rosy.

Roselaure, *ros'e-lör*, *n.* [*From the Duke de Roquelaure*.] A kind of short cloak used in the eighteenth century.

Rosie, *ros'ie*, *a.* [*L. ros*, *rosis*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy.—**Rosiferous**, *ros'ifer-us*, *a.* Generating or producing dew.

Rorqual, *ror'kwäl*, *n.* A large whale of several species, not an object of capture, as it yields little oil or whalebone.

Rosace, *ros'as*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *rose*, a rose.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling.

Rosaceous, *ros'as-üs*, *Under Rose*.

Rose, *ros*, *n.* [*A. Sax. rosa*, *Fr. rose*, from *L. rosa*, a rose; allied to *Gr. rhodon*, a rose; probably from an Eastern source.] A well-known and universally cultivated plant and flower of many species and varieties, found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and the New World; a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornament; a perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a popular name of the disease erysipelas; from its colour, a circular card or disc, or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card.—**Wars of the Roses**, the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose.—**Under the rose**, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—*v.t.* To render rose-coloured; to cause to flush or blush. [*Poet.*]

Rosaceous, *ros'as-üs*, *a.* [*L. roseus*.] Rose-like; composed of petals in a circular form, as *Rosa canina* coriaria; pertaining to the rose family of plants.—**Rosaniline**, *ros'an'i-lin*, *n.* [*That is, rose-aniline*.] A substance obtained from aniline yielding a beautiful red dye.—**Rosary**, *ros'ä-ri*, *n.* [*Lit.* a chaplet or garland of roses.] A chaplet; a garland; formerly often adopted as a title of books, consisting of pieces culled from various authors; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers, there being so many small beads each for an Ave Maria, and so many large ones each for a Paternoster.—**Rosal**, *ros'al*, *a.* Like a rose in smell or colour; roseate.—**Rose-apple**, *n.* An Eastern tree and its fruit, the latter scented like the rose and flavoured like an apricot.—**Rosate**, *ros'ät*, *a.* [*L. roseus*, rosy.] Full of roses; of a rose colour; blooming.—**Rosebud**, *ros'bud*, *n.* The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.—**Rose-creation**, *n.* A creation of the ground colour of whose petals is striped with rose colour.—**Rose-colour**, *n.* The colour of the rose; *fig.* beauty; often fancied beauty or attractiveness.—**Rose-coloured**, *a.* Having the colour of a rose; highly alluring.—**Rose-diamond**, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut with twenty-four triangular faces round a hexagonal centre.—**Rose-engine**, *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface, such as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines.—**Rose-gall**, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.—**Rose-hued**, *a.* Of the hue or colour of the rose; rosy.—**Rose-lip**, *n.* A lip of a rosy colour. [*Term.*]

Rosellate, *ros'el-at*, *a.* *Bot.* applied to leaves when they are disposed like the petals of a rose.—**Rose-madder**, *Rose-lake*, *n.* A pigment of a rich red or rose colour.—**Rose-mallow**, *n.* Same as *Hollyhock*.—**Rose-noble**, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, current at 6s. 8d.—**Rose-pink**, *n.* A pigment having a rosy pink colour or hue.—**Roseate**, *a.* Having a delicate bloom.—**Rose-quartz**, *n.* A variety of quartz which is rose-red.—**Rose-red**, *a.* Red as a rose.—**Rosery**, *ros'er-i*, *n.* A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose bushes.—**Rosette**, *ros'et'*, *n.* [*Fr.*, a dim. of *ros*.] An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge; *arch.* a flower ornament of frequent use in decorations and in all styles.—**Rossum**, *ros'süm*, *n.* [*L.*, from *rosa*, a rose.] A place devoted to the cultivation of roses.—**Rose-water**, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.—**Rose-window**, *n.* *Arch.* a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre; called also *Catherine-wheel* and *Mariojo Window*.—**Rose-wood**, *n.* The wood of the American tree, so named because when freshly cut it has a faint agreeable smell of roses; in the highest

esteem for cabinet-work.—*Rosiness*, rō'zī-ness, *n.* The quality of being rosy or of resembling the colour of the rose.—*Rosy*, rō'zī, *a.* Resembling a rose in colour; blushing; blooming; *fig.* very alluring or hopeful (*rosy prospects*).

Rose, rōs, *pret.* of *rise*.

Rosemary, rōs'ma-ri, *n.* [O.E. *rosmarīna*, from *L. rosmarīna*, *rosemary*—*ros*, dew, and *marīna*, marine, from *mar*, the sea.] An evergreen shrub having a fragrant smell and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and yielding by distillation a light, pale, essential oil of great fragrance.

Roseola, rōs'ol-a, *n.* [From *L. rosa*, a rose.] *Med.* a kind of rash or rose-coloured efflorescence, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints.

Rosetta-wood, rōs'et'a, *n.* A furniture wood of an orange-red colour with very dark veins, imported from the East Indies.

Rosette. Under *Ros*.

Rosicrucian, rōs-i-krū'shi-an, *n.* [*L. rosa*, a rose, and *cruz*, *crucis*, a cross, the name originating from that of the alleged founder *Rosenkreutz* (a *rosy cross*).] One of a secret sect or society said to have originated in the fourteenth century, but brought into notice much more recently, whose members made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, &c., and were often known as *Brothers of the Rosy Cross*.

—*a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.—*Rosicrucianism*, rōs-i-krū'shi-an-izm, *n.* The arts, practices, or doctrines of the Rosicrucians.

Rosin, rōs'in, *n.* [Corruption of *resin*.] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes; obtained from turpentine by distillation, the volatile oil coming over and the resin remaining behind.—*v.t.* To rub or cover over with resin.—*Rosiny*, rōs'in-ī, *a.* Resembling resin; abounding with resin.

Rosin-oil, *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for machinery, &c.

Rosoglio, Rosolio, rōs'ol-ō-ī-o, *n.* [*It. rosolio*.] A red wine of Malta; a species of liqueur.

Rosset, rōs'et, *n.* The kalōg or flying-fox.

Rosset-antico, rōs'et-an-tō-kō, *n.* [*It. rossetto*, red, and *antico*, ancient.] A technical name for the red porphyry of Egypt, used by the ancients for statuary purposes.

Rostel, rōs'tel, *n.* [*L. rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak. ROSTRUM.] *Bot.* any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets.

Rostellate, rōs'tel-āt, *a.* Having a rostellum.—*Rostelliform*, rōs'tel-ī-form, *a.* Having the form of a rostellum.

Roster, rōs'ter, *n.* [*D. rooster*, a thing for roasting, a gridiron, a table or list, a roster—the last meaning probably from perpendicular and horizontal lines of tabular statements giving a graded appearance.

Rosters] A list showing the rotation of those who relieve or succeed each other; a military list showing the rotation in which individuals, companies, regiments, &c., are called on to serve.

Rostrum, rōs'trum, *n.* [*L.* the beak of a bird or other animal, the beak of a ship, from *rod*, to gnaw. ROSTRUM.] The beak or bill of a bird or other animal; the beak of a ship, especially of an ancient war galley; an elevated place in the forum at Rome where orations, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered (so called because adorned with the *rostra* of captured ships); hence, a platform from which any speaker addresses his audience.—*Rostrally*, rōs'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a rostrum; pertaining to the beak of a bird or other animal.—*Rostrated*, rōs'trat, *a.* Furnished or adorned with beaks; beak-shaped; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—*Rostriform*, rōs'tri-form, *a.* Having the form of a beak.

Rosula, rōs'ul-a, *n.* [Dim. of *L. rosa*, a rose.] A small rose; a rosette.—*Rosulate*, rōs'ul-āt, *a.* *Bot.* having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.

Rosy. Under *Ros*.

Rot, rot, *v.t.*—*rotted*, *rotting*. [*A. Sax. rotian*, to rot; *D. rotten*, *Icei. rōna*, to rot, *rotina*, rotten (whence *E. rotten*, which is not used as the pp. of *rot*).] To decompose; to be-

come putrid; to go to decay.—*v.t.* To make putrid; to cause to decompose; to bring to corruption; to expose to a process of partial decay; as *flux*; to *ret*; used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation (*rot him*).—*n.* Putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep, caused by the liver-fluke; a disease very injurious to the potato; the potato disease.

Rota, rō'ta, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel.] An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates; a school roll or list; a roster.

Rotacism, rō'ta-sizm, *n.* [*Gr. rotatismos*.] Family pronunciation of the letter *t*; hurr.

Rotary, rō'ta-ri, *a.* [From *L. rota*, a wheel; allied to *G. rad*, a wheel; *W. rhod*, a wheel, *rhed*, to turn; *Skr. rathas*, a chariot. Ultimately from *L. rota* and *E. round*, *roll*, *rowel*, &c.] Turning; *a.* a wheel on its axis; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.—*Rotary engine*. ROTATORY.—*Rotas*, rō'tat, *v.i.*—*rotated*, *rotating*. [*L. roto*, *rotatum*, to turn round, from *rota*, a wheel.]

To revolve or move round a centre; to turn round as a wheel; to act in a rotary motion.—*v.t.* To cause to turn round like a wheel.—*a.* *Bot.* wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading nearly flat without any tube.

—*Rotation*, rō'tā-shon, *n.* [*L. rotatio*, *rotationis*.] The act of rotating or turning; the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis; a return or succession in a series; established succession; the course in which persons leave their places or duties at certain times, and are succeeded by others; a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping.—*Rotational*, rō'tā-shon-āl, *a.* Pertaining to rotation.—*Rotator*, rō'tā-ter, *n.* That which rotates or causes rotation; a muscle producing a rolling motion, as at the upper part of the thigh-bone.—*Rotatory*, rō'ta-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; exhibiting rotation; rotary.

—*Rotatory or rotary steam-engine*, an engine in which a rotatory motion is produced by the direct action of the steam without the intervention of reciprocating parts.—*Rotatory music*, a rotator.

Rotaria, rō'tā-tō-ri-a, *n. pl.* Same as *Rotifera*.

Rotche, rōch, *n.* [*D. rotje*, a petrei; comp. *Prov. G. rōtsche*, a duck.] A bird of the auk family; the little auk.

Route, rōt, *a.* [*O. Fr. rote*, a way, a route. ROUTE.] Repetition of words or sounds without attending to the signification; mere effort of memory; in the phrase *by rote*, by memory merely without intelligence.

Rotifers, Rotifera, rō'ti-fēr-z, rō'ti-fēr-a, *n. pl.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, to carry.] A class of animalcules, which, through the microscope, appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules*.—*Rotiform*, rō'ti-form, *a.* Shaped like a wheel.

Rotin, rō'tin, *a.* [*A Scandinavian word*—*Icei. rotina*, *Sw. rotin*, rotten, a participle of an old verb akin to *rot*.] Putrid; decaying; decomposed by the natural process of decay; unsound; defective in principle; corrupt; fetid; ill-smelling.—*Rotten borough*, a name given to certain boroughs in England before the reform of 1832, which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to parliament. *Rottenly*, rō'tin-lī, *adv.*

In a rotten manner; putridly; unsoundly.—*Rotteness*, rō'ti-nēs, *n.* State of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness.—*Rot-stone*, *a.* A soft stone much used for polishing household articles of brass or other metal, derived from the decomposition of siliceous limestones.

Rotund, rō'tund, *a.* [*L. rotundus*, formed from *rota*, a wheel. *Round* is a form of the same word. ROTARY, ROUND.] Round; spherical; globular; *bot.* circumscissile by one unbroken curve, or without angles.

Rotunda, Rotunda, rō'tun'd-a, rō'tun'd-ō, *n.* [*It. rotunda*. See above.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside.—*Rotundate*, rō'tun'd-āt, *a.* Rounded off.—*Rotundity*,

Rotundness, rō'tun'd-i-tī, rō'tund'nes, *n.* Sphericity; circularity.

Roturier, rō'tū-rō-ā, *n.* [*Fr.*, a plebeian.] A plebeian; a man of mean extraction.

Rouble, rō'bī, *n.* [*Rus.*] The unit of the Russian money system, equal to about 2s. 1d., and divided into 100 kopecks. Written also *Rubla*.

Rouche, rōsh, *n.* *Ruche*.

Roue, rō-ā, *n.* [*Fr. pp. of rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue*, *L. rota*, a wheel; *lit.* one worthy of suffering on the wheel. ROTARY.] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality; a rake.

Rouge, rōzh, *n.* [*Fr. rouge*, from *L. rubescens*, red.] A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of the mallow, used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips; a powder of a scarlet colour used for polishing gold, silver, &c.—*s.t.*—*rougeat*, *rougeing*. To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.—*v.t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.—*Rouge-croix*, krwā, *n.* [*Fr.*, red-cross.] *Rouge-dragon*, *n.* [*Fr.*, red-dragon.] Names of two pursuivants of the Herald's College.—*Rouge-et-noir*, rōzh-e-nwār, *n.* [*Fr.*, red and black.] A game at cards played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, as a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two coloured black and two red.

Rough, ruf, *a.* [*A. Sax. rāh*, rough, shaggy; *cog. D. rug*, *rw. i. G. rug*, *Dan. ru*, *G. rauh*, *rauh*, rough; *Lith. raukas*, wrinkles.] Having prominences or inequalities; not smooth; having many irregularities of surface; harsh to the feel; unfinished; unpolished; shaggy; ragged; coarse; swelling into billows or breakers; stormy, as the sea or weather, not mild or gentle in character; boisterous; untamed; not mild or courteous; rude and brusque; harsh; severe; cruel; not refined or delicate; astrident; sour; harsh to the ear; grating; unharmonious; vague; crude [*a rough guess*].—*Rough diamond*, a diamond uncut; hence, *fig.* a person of genuine worth but rude and unpolished manners.—*Rough and ready*, of a hasty and unfinished sort; unpolished; unceremonious in manner, but reliable and always prepared for emergencies.—*v.t.* To give a rough appearance to; to make rough; to break in, as a horse; to shape out roughly, as a stone; to rough-hew.—*To rough it*, to submit to hardships; to put up for a time with rough accommodation.—*n.* The state of being coarse or in the original material; with the (materials or work in the rough); a rowdy; a rude coarse fellow; a hully.—*Rough-cast*, *v.t.* To form in its first rudiments; to mend without nicety or elegance; to cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel (to rough-cast a building).—*n.* The form of a thing in its first rudiments; a coarse kind of plaster for an external wall.—*Rough-draft*, *Rough-draught*, *v.t.* To draft or draw roughly; to make a rough sketch of.—*n.* A rough or rude sketch.—*Rough-draw*, *v.t.* To draw or delineate coarsely.—*Roughen*, ruf'n, *v.t.* To make rough.—*v.t.* To grow or become rough.—*Rough-foot*, *a.* Feather-footed.—*Rough-hew*, *v.t.* To hew coarsely without smoothing; to give the first form or shape to.—*Rough-hewn*, *p. and a.* Hewn coarsely without smoothing; ragged; unpolished; of coarse manners.—*Roughish*, ruf'ish, *a.* In some degree rough.—*Rough-legged*, *a.* Having legs covered with feathers; said of birds.—*Roughly*, ruf'ly, *adv.* In a rough manner; with uneven surface; harshly; severely; uncivilly; rudely; violently; not gently; boisterously; tempestuously.—*Roughness*, ruf'nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being rough; harshness to the taste or ear; unevenness of surface; ruggedness; asperity of temper; coarseness of behaviour or address; tempestuousness; violence.—*rough-riener*, *n.* One who breaks horses.—*Rough-shod*, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.—*To ride rough-shod*, *fig.* to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of the pain it may cause others.

Roulade, rō-lād, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *rouler*, to roll.] *Musie*, a rapid run of notes, generally introduced as an embellishment.

Rouleau, ro-lô', n. pl. English **Rouleaux**, ro-lô', French **Roulaux**, ro-lô'. [Fr., lit. a roll. **ROUL'**] A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

Roulette, ro-let', n. [Fr., properly a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*, to roll. **ROUL'**] A game of chance, played with a ball at a table, in the centre of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disc having its circumference divided into compartments coloured black and red alternately, into any one of which the ball may drop; a tool furnished with a little-toothed wheel, used by engravers for producing dotted work.

Roumansch, n. ROMANSCHE.

Rounee, rouns, n. [Comp. D. *roude*, wheel of a printing-press, from *roud*, round.] The handle of a printing press that is worked by hand.

Round, round, a. [O. Fr. *round*, *round*, Mod. Fr. *round*, from L. *rotundus*, round, rotund, from *rotā*, a wheel. **RO-** Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from its centre; spherical; globular; circular; cylindrical; having a curved form; swelling; plump; not given as extremely accurate (in *round* numbers); large; considerable (a good *round* sum); full in utterance; candid; free or plain in speech; without delicacy or reserve; without circumlocution; positive (a *round* assertion); smart or rapid (a *round* retort). **Round dance**, a dance, as a polka, waltz, &c., in which the couples wheel round the room. — **Round game**, a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each on his own account. — **Round Table**, the table round which sat King Arthur and his knights. — **Round number**, a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the purpose. — a. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, a globe; a series coming back to where it began (a *round* of toasts); a series of events or duties which come back to the point of commencement; the step of a ladder; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a short musical composition in which three or more voices starting at the beginning of stated successive phrases, sing the same music (in unison or octave) the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony; a dance in a ring; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once; ammunition for firing once. — **A round of beef**, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone. — *adv.* On all sides; circularly; not in a direct line; through a circle, as of friends or houses. — **All round**, over the whole place; in every direction. — **To bring one round**, to restore one to health, composure, or the like; to cause one to alter his opinions. — **To come round**, to change one's opinions; to be restored to health, or the like. — **To turn round**, to turn one's self about; to change one's side; to desert one's party. — *prep.* On every side of; around; about, in a circular course. — **To come or get round one**, to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception. — *v.t.* To make round; to make full or complete; to make full, smooth, and flowing. — *v.i.* To grow or become round; to become complete or full; to develop into the full type. — **To round to (point)**, to turn the head of the ship toward the wind. — **Roundsabout**, roundabout, a. Indirect; going round, not straightforward. — **ward** — a large horizontal wheel on which children ride; a merry-go-round; an arm-chair with a rounded back; a short close-fitting jacket; a circular dance. — **Round-backed**, **Round-shouldered**, a. Having a round or slightly raised back or shoulders. — **Rounder**, rounder, n. One who rounds. — *pl.* A game like five, but played with a football; a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off. — **Round-hand**, n. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full; a style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. — **Roundhead**, roundhead, n. A name

given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I. to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, from the latter having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long. — **Roundheaded**, roundhead-ed, a. Having a round head or top (roundheaded arches and windows). — **Round-house**, n. A lock-up; a watch-house; a cabin on the after-part of the quarter-deck of a ship, having the poop for its roof. — **Roundish**, roundish, a. Somewhat round. — **Roundly**, round'ly, *adv.* In a round form; openly; plainly; without reserve; briskly; with speed; to the purpose; vigorously. — **Roundness**, round'ness, n. The quality of being round; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; fulness; smoothness of flow; plainness of speech; positiveness. — **Round-robin**, n. [Fr. *roude*, petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle that it may be impossible to ascertain who headed the list. — **Round-shot**, n. A spherical solid shot of cast-iron or steel. — **Round-tower**, n. A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, generally with a conical top, often met with in Ireland.

Roundel, round'el, n. [Fr. *rouelle*, from *roude*, round. **ROUNDE**] Anything having a round form; a round figure. — **circle**; a roundelay (which see).

Roundelay, round'e-lay, n. [O. Fr. *roudelet*, from Fr. *roude*, round. (**ROUNDE**)] The spelling has been influenced by *lay*, a song. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another; a song or tune in which the first strain is repeated; a dance in a circle.

Roop, roop, n. [O. and Prov. E. *roop*, *rope*, to cry, a cry, hoarseness; A. Sax. *Arōpan*, Icel. *Arōpa*, to cry.] In Scotland, a sale of goods by auction or outcry.

Roop, roop, n. A disease of poultry.

Rouse, rouz, v.t. — **roused**, rousing. [Connected with L. *rus*, noise, disturbance; A. Sax. *Arēdan*, to rush, to fall; O. I. G. *ruogan*, to rouse, to move.] To wake from sleep; to excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention; to put into commotion; to agitate; to startle; to surprise; to drive from a lurking-place or cover; a hunting term. — *v.t.* To wake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action. — [Comp. I. *roos*, a bumper; G. *rousch*, drunkenness.] A carousal; a drinking frolic or festival. [**TEAS.**] — **Rousing**, rouz'ing, p. and a. Having power to awaken or excite; stirring. — **Rousingly**, rouz'ing-ly, *adv.* In a rousing manner; excitingly.

Rousette, ro-set', n. [Fr., from *rousee*, red, from its colour.] A kind of bat of a rusty red colour.

Rout, rout, n. [O. Fr. *route*, a company, a band, a division; lit. a portion broken off or separated; from L. L. *rupta*, from L. *rupis*, broken, pp. of *rupere*, to break. **RUTRURE.**] A company of persons; a rabble or multitude; a fashionable assembly or large evening party; an uproar; a brawl; the breaking or defeat of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated. — *v.t.* To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion; to drive or chase away; to dispel. — **Routish**, rout'ish, a. Clamorous; disorderly.

Rout, rot, v.t. [Form of *root*.] To turn up with the snout a hog; to root.

Route, rout, n. [Fr. *route*, O. Fr. *rota*, a rut, way, path, from L. L. *rupta*, a path, properly *rupta via*, a path broken through forests, &c., from L. *rupis*, broken, pp. of *rupere*, to break. **ROUT**, a company, **RUTRURE.**] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march. — **To get the route (walk)**, to receive orders to quit one station for another.

Routine, rō-tin', n. [Fr., from *roue*, a way; properly the way which one invariably takes through custom. **ROUTZ.**] A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; a course of business or duties regularly returning; habit or practice adhered to by force of

habit. — **Routinist**, rō-tin'ist, n. One addicted to routine.

Row, rōv, v.t. — **rowed**, rowing. [Originally to wander for plunder, a collateral form of *roave*, directly from the L. G. or I.; L. G. *rovan*, D. *roovan*, Dan. *rove*, Sw. *rova*, to rob; Icel. *rōfa*, *rōpa*, to wander.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner. — *v.t.* To wander over. — **Row**, rō'v, n. One who roves; one who rambles about; a fickle or inconstant person; a pirate. — **Rowing**, rō'ving, n. The act of rambling or wandering. — **Rowingly**, rō'ving-ly, *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

Row, rōv, v.t. — **rowed**, rowing. [Akin to *reave* or to *rowel*.] To draw through an eye or aperture (string (wool or cotton) into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c., n. A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted.

Row, rō, n. [A. Sax. *rōw*, a row; perhaps from same root as *room*, and meaning originally the space or interval between rows.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file.

Row, rō, v.t. [A. Sax. *rōcan*, to row — Icel. *rōa*, Dan. *roa*, Sw. *rō*, D. *roeyen*, to row. **ROWER** is from same stem.] To impel along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing. — *v.t.* To labour with the oar; to be moved by means of oars. — n. An excursion taken in a boat with oars. — **Row**, rō'v, n. One that rows or manages an oar in rowing. — **Row-ock**, rō'lok, n. A contrivance on a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing, formed with two upright pegs, or of a single peg or otherwise.

Row, rō, n. [Perhaps short for *rowdyism*, a word used as imitative of noise or disturbance; or from *rouse*, a.] A riotous noise; a turbulent, noisy disturbance; a riot. [**COLLOQ.**] — *v.t.* To scold. [**COLLOQ.**]

Rowan, rou'an, n. [Same as Dan. *rōn*, *rōme-træ*, Sw. *rōnn*, the rowan; akin perhaps to old *roun*, round, to whisper, *roue*, A. Sax. *rōn*, mystery, there being sundry superstitions connected with it.] MOUNTAIN-ASH.

Rowdy, rou'di, n. [From *rowdyism*. See **Row**, a disturbance.] A riotous turbulent fellow. — **rough**. [**COLLOQ.**] — a. Disreputable; blackguard. [**COLLOQ.**] — **Rowdyish**, rou'di-ish, a. Belonging to a rowdy. — **Rowdyism**, rou'di-izm, n. The conduct of a rowdy; turbulent blackguardism.

Rowel, rou'el, n. [O. Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel. **ROTARR.**] The little wheel of a spur with sharp points for pricking the horse; a little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits; a roll of hair or silk passed through the flesh of horses answering to a seton in surgery. — **Rowel-head**, n. The axis on which a rowel turns.

Rowen, rou'en, n. [From O. E. *row*, *roose*, a form of *rough*.] The aftermath.

Royal, rō'al, a. [Fr. *royal*, from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. **REOAL.**] Pertaining or belonging to a king; pertaining to the crown; regal; becoming a king; kingly; princely; noble; generous; founded or originated by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from royalty (*royal navy*); a term for a large size of paper. — **Royal Academy**, an academy in London established for the promotion of the fine arts and having forty-two members. — **Royal assent**. Assent. — **Royal grant**, a grant by letters patent from the crown. — **Royal Society**, a society incorporated by Charles II. in 1660 for the study of physical science, and which still flourishes in London. — **Royal** denotes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person (the *royal family*). **Royal** is applied primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office; hence, to what becomes a king, and is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent (*royal state*). **Kingly** signifies literally, like a king, hence, proper to or becoming a king, and it has often, like *royal*, reference to personal qualities. — **a. New**, a square sail spread imme-

diately above the top-pallant-sail; a gold coin formerly current in England. — **Royalism**, ro'yal-izm, n. Attachment to a royal government. — **Royalist**, ro'yal-ist, n. An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government; *Eng. Hist.* an adherent of Charles I. and Charles II., opposed to Roundhead (which see). — **Royalize**, ro'yal-iz, v. t. — **Royalized**, ro'yal-iz-ed, v. t. — **Royalist**, ro'yal-ist, n. *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king. — **Royalty**, ro'yal-ty, n. The state or quality of being royal; condition or status of a person of royal rank; the person of a king; majesty (to stand in the presence of royalty); a right or prerogative of a king; a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine, or to an inventor for the use of his patent. — **Royal-yard**, n. *Naut.* the yard on which the sail called royal is set.

Boysterer, ro'yster-er, n. ROYSTERER.
Boyston-crow, ro'iston, n. The common English name for what is otherwise called the hooded crow.
Rub, rub, v. t. — **Rubbed**, rubbing, [Same word as *Rub*.] **Rub**, to rub, to scrub; skin also to *R. rub*, a rub, *rubbiad*, a rubbing; *Gael. rub, rubadh*, *Ir. rubha*, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition. **Rubbish**, *rubbie* are derivatives. To move along the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction; to apply friction to; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to smear all over; to gall or chafe; to gibe. — **To rub down**, to reduce to smaller dimensions by friction; to clean by rubbing as a horse. — **To rub off**, to separate by friction. — **To rub out**, to erase; to obliterate. — **To rub up**, to burnish; to polish; to rouse to action. — **v. i.** — **To move** along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; to fret; to chafe; to get on or along with difficulty; usually with *on, along, or through* (to rub through the world). — **n.** An act of rubbing; something that renders motion or progress difficult; a difficulty or obstruction; a sarcasm; a gibe; something grating to the feelings; something of inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a wheel. — **Rubber**, rub'er, n. One who or that which rubs; an instrument for rubbing; a coarse file; a whetstone; at whist, two games out of three, or a contest consisting of three games; inequality of ground in bowling; a rub; unpleasant collision in the business of life; causticness, otherwise in this sense called *India-rubber*. — **Rubbing-post**, n. A post set up for cattle to rub themselves on. — **Rubbing-stone**, n. A grit-stone for erasing the tool-marks on a hewn stone.

Rub-a-dub, rub'a-dub, n. [Imitative of noise.] The sound of a drum when beat; a clatter.

Rubasse, ru-bas', n. [Fr. from *L. rubescens*, red; akin *ruby*.] A lapidary's name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a colour resembling that of the ruby.

Rubbish, rub'lish, n. [Influenced by *rub*, but from G.E. *robosus*, *robustus*, a word of doubtful origin.] Refuse fragments of building materials; debris; waste or rejected matter; trash. — **Rubbishly**, rub'lish-ly, a. Characterized by rubbishy; trashy; worthless. [Colloq.]

Rubble, Rubble-stone, rub'l, n. [Akin to *rubbish*.] The upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stones, stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls. — **Rubble-work**, n. Walls or masonry built of rubble-stones. — **Rubbly**, rub'l-ly, a. Abounding in rubble.

Rubefacient, ru-be-fa'sh-ent, a. [*L. rubefaciens*, *rubefaciens* — *rubescere*, to be red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; producing redness on the skin. — **n.** *Med.* a substance for external application which produces redness of the skin, not followed by a blister.

Rubellite, ru-bel-it, n. [*L. rubellus*, dim. of *rubus*, red.] Red tourmaline, a siliceous mineral of a red colour.

Rubeola, ru-be'ola, n. [From *L. ruber*, red.] A name of measles. — **Rubeoloid**, ru-

be'oloid, a. Pertaining to or resembling rubeola.

Rubescens, ru-be's-ent, a. [*L. rubescens*, *rubescens*, pp. of *rubescere*, from *rubescere*, to be red, from *rubus*, red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubiceol, Rubiceolite, ru'bi-sel, a. [*L. rubescere*, to be red.] A variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil.

Rubricand, ru'bi-kand, a. [*L. rubricandus*, from *rubescere*, to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red; said especially of the face. — **Rubricandity**, ru'bi-kand-i-ty, n. The state of being rubricand; redness.

Rubidium, ru-bid'i-um, n. [From *L. rubellus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum.] A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium, found in mineral waters.

Rubric, ru-brik, a. [*L. ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; colouring with red.

Rubigo, ru-bi'g-o, n. [*L. rubigo*, rust, *rubescere*, red. *Rust*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew. — **Rubiginous**, ru-bi'g-i-nous, a. Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; mildewed.

Ruble, ru'bl, n. Same as *RUBLE*.

Rubric, ru'brik, n. [*Fr. rubrique*, from *L. rubrica* (terra), red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *rubus*, red. *Russ.*] Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; in law books, the title of a statute, formerly written in red letters; in prayer-books, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, often printed in red; hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction; any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty. — **Rubric**, Rubrical, ru'bri-kal, a. Pertaining to a rubric. — **Rubricated**, Rubricated, ru'bri-kat, ru'bri-kat-ed, a. Marked with red. — **Rubrician**, Rubricist, ru'bri-sh'ian, ru'bri-sht, n. One versed in rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

Ruby, ru'bi, n. [*Fr. rubis*, Sp. *rubin*, from *L. L. rubinus*, a carbuncle, from *L. rubescere*, red, reddish, *rubus*, red (akin *rubric*, rust).] A gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, the most highly prized varieties being the crimson and carmine red; redness; red colour; something resembling a ruby; a hitch on the face; a carbuncle; pricking, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl. — **Rock ruby**, the most valued species of garnet. — **v. t.** — **rubied**, *rubying*. — **To make red.** — **Of the colour of the ruby**; red. — **Rubied**, ru'bid, a. Red as a ruby.

Ruche, Ruchoing, ru'ch-ing, n. [*Fr. ruche*, a beehive. The stuff has its name from the quillings resembling honeycomb cells.] Quilled or goffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dress and bonnets. Spelled also *Rouches*.

Ruck, ruk, v. t. [*Ice. Arakka*, a wrinkle, a fold, *rukyja*, to draw into folds; comp. *Gael. roc*, a wrinkle, to become wrinkled.] To wrinkle; to crease. — **n.** A wrinkle; a crease.

Ruck, ruk, n. [Akin to *rick*, O.Sw. *rucka*, a heap.] An undistinguished crowd.

Rud, Rud, rud, n. [*A. Sax. ruda*, redness.] Red ochre.

Rudd, rud, n. [From the *ruddy* colouring.] A European fresh-water fish, with sides and belly yellow, marked with red; ventral and anal fins and tail deep red.
Rudder, ru'der, n. [*A. Sax. rōðer*, lit. rowing implement (the rudder being originally a kind of oar), from *roðan*, to row; *D. roeder*, Sw. *rodar*, G. *rudder*, rudder. *Row*, v. t.] The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom and attached to the sternpost by hinges, on which it turns; so, that which guides or governs a course. — **Rudder-head**, n. pl. The hinges of the rudder. — **Rudder-shales**, n. pl. Chains attached to the hinder part of the rudder to work it when the tiller is damaged.

Ruddy, ru'di, n. [Akin to *ruddy*, red.] A species of red earth coloured by iron, used

for marking sheep. — **v. t.** To mark with ruddy.

Ruddish, Ruddish, ru'd'ish, n. [*A. Sax. ruddis*, a dim. akin to *ruddy*.] A bird, the robin-redbreast.

Ruddy, ru'di, n. [*From A. Sax. rud*, red, *rudis*, redness. *Renn.*] Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness; of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health; of a reddish shining colour (*ruddy gold*). — **v. t.** — **ruddied**, *ruddy-ing*. To make red or ruddy. — **Ruddily**, ru'di-ly, *adv.* With a ruddy or reddish appearance. — **Ruddiness**, ru'di-ness, n. The state of being ruddy; that degree of redness which characterizes high health.

Rude, rod, n. [*Fr. rude*, from *L. rudis*, in a natural state, rough, wild.] Unformed by art, taste, or skill; rough; rugged; coarse; of coarse manners; ignorant; nntanght; clownish; uncivil; uncourtous; violent; boisterous. — **Rudely**, ru'di-ly, *adv.* In a rude manner; roughly; unskilfully; coarsely; uncivilly; violently; boisterously. — **Rudeness**, ru'di-ness, n. The state or quality of being rude.

Rudature, ru'den-tur, n. [*Fr.* from *L. rudens*, *rudens*, a rope.] Arch. the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes fluted.

Rudesheim, ru'des-hi-mer, n. One of the white Rhine wines, made from grapes produced near Rudesheim.

Rudiment, ru'di-ment, n. [*L. rudimentum*, from *rudis*, rude. *Runs.*] That which is in an undeveloped state; an unformed or unfinished beginning; an element or first principle of any art or science; especially in plural, the introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions. — **Rudimentary**, Rudimental, ru'di-men'ta-ri, ru'di-mental, a. Pertaining to rudiments; elementary; initial; in an undeveloped state; imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

Rue, ru, v. t. — **rued**, *ruing*. [*A. Sax. Arōwan*, to rue — *D. rouwen*, G. *ruen*, to repent; same root as *crude*, *L. crudus*, raw, cruel, *L. crudelis*, hence *rue*.] To regret; to grieve for; to repent; to repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from (to rue a bargain). — **v. i.** To have compassion; to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant. — **Rueful**, ru'ful, a. Causing to rue or lament; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; suggesting sorrow or melancholy; pitiful. — **Ruefully**, ru'ful-ly, *adv.* In a rueful manner. — **Ruefulness**, ru'ful-ness, n. The state of being rueful.

Rue, ru, n. [*Fr. rue*, from *L. ruta*, from *Gr. ruta*, rue.] A plant with green leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, used as a sudorific and a vermifuge.

Rufescent, ru-fes-ent, n. [*L. rufescens*, from *rufus*, red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff, raf, n. [Connected with *Prov. Fr. rwo*, a crease or wrinkle, *Armor. roufen*, a wrinkle, a fold; Sp. *rwfo*, frizzled, curled; comp. also *D. ruf*, a fold.] A large muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes; a species of pigeon having feathers disposed round its neck in the form of a ruff; a male bird of the sandpiper family, having the feathers of the neck standing out like a ruff, the female being called *ress*; a low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

Ruff, raf, n. [*Pg. rufa*, a game with dice.] An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist; the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led. — **v. t.** *Card-playing*, to trump instead of following suit.

Ruff, raf, n. [Origin unknown.] A small British fish of the perch family.

Ruffian, ru'fi-an, n. [*O. Fr. rufien*, *ruffien*, a ruffian; Sp. *rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp; It. *ruffiano*, a pimp; probably of German origin.] A boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime. — **a** Like or belonging to a ruffian; brutal. — **Ruffianish**, ru'fi-an-ish, a. Having the qualities of a ruffian. — **Ruffianism**, ru'fi-an-izm, n. The character or manners of ruffians. — **Ruffianly**, ru'fi-an-ly, a. Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent.

Ruffle, ru'fl, v. t. — **ruffled**, *rufling*. [*A. freq. of ruf* — *D. ruffeln*, to wrinkle.] To dis-

of developing the produce for which they are valued, in a juicy state, shoot up, and yield, instead, flowers, and ultimately seed; hence, to become useless; to go to waste.—To run up, to rise; to grow; to increase (accounts run up very fast); to pass rapidly from bottom to top of (to run up a column of figures).—v.t. To cause to run or go quickly; to cause to be carried in a certain course (to run a ship aground); to cause to ply; to maintain in running (to run a stage-coach); to accomplish by running; to pursue, as a course; to incur; to encounter (to run the risk of being killed); to break through or evade (to run a blockade); hence, to smuggle; to import or export without paying duties; to push; to thrust; to pierce; to stab (to run a person through with a rapier); to pour forth in a stream; to melt; to melt and clarify; to form in a mould by melting; to carry on or conduct, as a hotel or other enterprise; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line.—To run down, to chase to weariness (to run down a stag); to run against and sink, as a vessel; to pursue with scandal or opposition.—To run hard, to press hard in a race or other competition; to come very near beating; to press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.—To run in, to take into custody, as by a policeman; to lock up. [Slang.]—To run on, printing, to carry on or continue, as a line, without break or a new paragraph.—To run riot. Under Riot.—To run up, to increase; to enlarge by additions (to run up a large account); to thrust up, as anything long and slender; to erect; especially, to erect hastily (to run up a block of building).—To run the gauntlet. GANTLET, n. The act of running; a course run (a long run, a quick run); a trip; a pleasure trip or excursion (colloq.); particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.; continued course (a run of ill luck); a general or uncommon pressure or demand, as on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes; the distance sailed by a ship; a voyage; a passage from one place to another; a pair of millstones; cricket, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman; a place where animals run or may run; especially, a large extent of grazing ground, called variously a Cattle-run, a Sheep-run, &c., according to the animals pastured; music, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played or sung rapidly.—The common run (or simply the run), that which passes under observation as usual or most general; the generality.—By the run, suddenly; quickly; at once; said of a fall or sudden descent.—In the long run, in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—v. In liquidated; melted; clarified (run butter); run or conveyed ashore secretly; contraband (run brandy).—Runaway, run-a-w, n. One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive.—a. Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from restraint; accomplished or effected by running away or eloping (a runaway match).—Runnel, run'l, n. A rivulet or small brook.—Runner, run'nr, n. One who runs; a racer; a messenger; an old name for a criminal; a tective; a slender prostrate stem sending out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; any bird of the order Curores; that on which a thing runs or slides (the runner or keel of a sleigh or skate).—Running, run'ing, p. and a. Kept for racing (a running horse); in succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; a semi-adverbial usage (to visit two days running, to sow land two years running); discharge of pus or matter.—Running fight, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—Running fire, a constant fire of musketry or artillery.—Running hand, the style of handwriting in which the letters are formed without the pen being lifted from the paper.—Running rigging, the ropes used for hoisting a ship's sails, moving the yards, and the like; in distinction from standing rigging.—a. The act of one who runs; a quantity run (the first running of a still).

Runagate, run'-gat, n. [Corruption of Fr. *roué* and *Renoué*.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an appetate; a ronegator.
 Runelinate, run'-nat, n. [L. *runelina*, a plane.] In bot. having curved indentations and lateral lobes turned backward, as in the dandelion leaf.
 Runnel, run'nl, n. [Fr. *runelle*, from *runel*.] A round; a stop of a ladder.
 Runa, rún, n. [A. Sax. *runa*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper; from root meaning to whisper, as in L. *rumor*, a rumour.] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe, all the runes being formed almost entirely of straight lines, either single or in composition.—Runecraft, run'craft, n. Knowledge of runes.—Runic, run'ik, a. Pertaining to runes.—Runic sound, *runic staff*, a willow wand inscribed with runes, used for purposes of divination.—Runologist, rú-nol'-o-jist, n. One versed in runology; a student of runic remains.—Runology, rú-nol'-o-jy, n. The study of runes.
 Runng, runng, pp. of ring.
 Runng, runng, n. [A. Sax. *Runng*, a pole, a beam; Icel. *runng*, a rib in a ship; O. D. *runng*, a prop; G. *runng*, a short piece.] A heavy staff; the round or step of a ladder.
 Runlet, Runlet, run'let, run'let, n. [Fr. *runellet*, from *runel*.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions.
 Runnel, Under Run.
 Runnet, run'et, n. Same as *Rennet*.
 Runt, runt, n. [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below the usual size of the breed; a variety of pigeon.
 Rupee, rú-pé, n. [Hind. *rápáya*, a rupee, from *ráp*, *rápáya*, silver.] A silver coin the unit of value in British India: nearly equivalent to 2s.
 Rupture, rú-pt'ur, n. [Fr. *rupture*, from L. *L. ruptura*, a breaking, from L. *ruptus*, ruptum, to break (seen also in *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*, &c. and giving origin also to *route*, *roué*, &c.).] The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; med. same as hernia, especially hernia of the abdomen; a breach of concord either between individuals or nations; open hostility or war; a quarrel.—a. *Ruptured*, *rupturing*. To make a rupture in; to burst; to part by violence; to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture.—v.t. To suffer a breach or disruption.
 Rural, rú-rál, a. [L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *rus*, the country (whence also *rustic*; same root as *room*.)] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; pertaining to agriculture or farming.—*Rural dean*, an ecclesiastical under the bishop and the archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.—*Ruralism*, rú-rá-lizm, n. The state of being rural; an idiom peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.—*Ruralist*, rú-rá-l'ist, n. One that leads a rural life.—*Ruralize*, rú-rá-l'iz, v. *Ruralized*, *ruralizing*. To go into the country; to go to dwell in the country; to rusticize.—v.t. To render rural; to give a rural character to.—*Rurally*, rú-rá-l'ly, *adv.* In a rural manner.—*Ruralness*, *Rurality*, rú-rá-l'ness, rú-rá-l'ity, n. The quality of being rural.—*Rurid*, rú-rá-d'ian, a. [L. *rus*, *rus*, the country, and *decanus*, a dean.] Belonging to a rural dean.
 Rus, rús, n. [Malay *rusas*, a stag.] A name of several species of Asiatic deer.
 Rus, rús, n. [Fr. *rus*, from *rus*, to dodge; O. Fr. *reiser*, to get out of the way from L. *recusare*, to refuse. *RECUANT*.] An artifice, trick, or stratagem; a wile.
 Rusak, rúsh, n. [O. E. *rusac*, *rusace*, from A. Sax. *rus*, *rusa*, a rush; D. *rusch*, G. *rusch*; probably from L. *rusca*, butcher's-brood.] The common name of herbaceous plants, usually growing in damp meadows and swamps, having round erect stems which are sometimes used for plaiting into mats, chair-bottoms, &c., and which contain a large pith; used typically of anything weak or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.—*Rush-bottomed*, a. Having a bottom or seat made with

rushes (a *rush-bottomed chair*).—*Rush-candle*, n. A small taper made by the pith of a rush in tallow.—*Rushed*, *rush't*, a. Abounding with rushes; covered with rushes.—*Rush-light*, n. A rush-candle or its light; hence, any weak flickering light.—*Rush-mat*, n. A mat composed of rushes.—*Rush-nut*, n. A plant, a kind of cyprus, with edible tubers.—*Rusky*, rúsh'ky, a. Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.
 Russh, rúsh, s.t. [Akin to Dan. *ruske*, *rus*, *ruske*, to shake; O. U. *ruscan*, G. *ruschen*, to rusc; U. G. *ruscan*, to rush, to rear; comp. also A. Sax. *Arscan*, to fall, to rush.] To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation (to rush into a scheme).—a. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; an eager demand; a run.—*Rusher*, rúsh'ér, n. One who rushes.
 Rusak, rúsh, n. [Perhaps akin to L. G. *rusca*, to crackle, as we have *crackled*, a blucuit, from *crack*.] A kind of light hard cake browned in a moderately cool oven, and used as food for infants.
 Rus, rus, a. Pertaining to the Russians.—n. The language of the Russians; *slav*, and *slav*, a unit; or the native of Russia.—*Russia*, *Russian*, leather, rúsh'ya, n. A strong, pliant, and waterproof leather, having a peculiar penetrating odour, due to the oil of birch used in its preparation, especially useful in binding books, the oil repelling insects.—*Russian*, rúsh'yan, a. Pertaining to Russia.—n. A native of Russia; the language of Russia; *Rus*;—*Rusophile*, *Rusophilist*, rúsh'-o-fil, rúsh'-o-fil-ist, n. (*Rus*, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.) One whose sympathies lie towards Russia in her policy.—*Rusophile*, *Rusophilist*, rúsh'-o-fil, rúsh'-o-fil-ist, n. (*Rus*, and Gr. *philos*, a friend.) A sect of Russia or the Russians.—*Rusophobic*, rúsh'-o-b'ist, n. One who fears or dislikes Russia.
 Russet, rus'et, a. [O. Fr. *rouasset*, from L. *ruscus*, red, akin to *ruber*, red.] Of a reddish-brown colour; coarse; homespun; rustic; from the general colour of homespun cloth.—n. A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin; a pigment of a rich transparent brown colour obtained from madder.—v.t. To give a russet hue to; to change into russet.
 Rus, rus, n. [A. Sax. *rus*, rust—D. *rust*, Dan. *rust*, Sw. and G. *rust*; rust called from its red colour, the root being that of *red*, *ruddy*, L. *ruber*, red (*RUBRAC*); *ruscus*, reddish (*RUSSET*).] The red or orange-yellow coating (an oxide of iron) which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; a composition of iron-filings and sal-ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints; a parasitic fungus which attacks the leaves, glumes, stalks, &c., of cereals and grasses; any foul extraneous matter; corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.—v.t. To contract or gather rust; to be oxidized; to assume an appearance as if coated with rust; to degenerate in idleness or inaction.—v.t. To cause to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity.—*Rustily*, rúsh't-ly, *adv.* In a rusty state; in a manner to suggest rustiness.—*Rustiness*, rúsh't-ness, n. The state of being rusty.—*Rusty*, rúsh'ty, a. Covered or affected with rust; having the colour of rust; appearing as if covered with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use.
 Rustic, rus'tik, a. [L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the country. *RURAL*.] Pertaining to the country; living in or found in the country; rural; plain; simple; not elegant, refined, or costly.—*Rustic work*, masonry worked with grooves between the courses, to look like open joints; summer-houses, garden-seats, &c., made from rough limbs or branches of trees.—n. An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain.—*Rustically*, rúsh't-ik-ly, *adv.* In a rustic manner.—*Rusticalness*, rúsh't-ik-ness, n.—*Rusticate*, rus't-ik-át, v.—*Rusticated*, *rusticating*. [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*.] To dwell or reside in the country.—v.t. To suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punish-

ment.—Rustication, rus-ti-ká-shon n. The act of rustication or state of being rusticated.—Rusticity, rus-ti-ti-ti, n. The state or quality of being rustic.

Rustily, Rustiness, Rusty. Under Rust. Rustle, rus'l, v. t.—rustled, rustling. (A Sax. *Arstlan*, t; rustle, a din, and freq. form corresponding to feel, *Arstla*, Dan. *rystle*, Sw. *rysta*, to shake, to tremble.) To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; to give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken.—v. i. To cause to rustle.—a. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a slight crackling sound as of dry leaves or silk clothes.—Rustler, rus'l-er, n. One who rustles.

Rut, rut, n. (Fr. *rut*, O. Fr. *rut*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from L. *rugosus*, a roaring, from *rugio*, to roar, to bellow.) The time during which deer and some other animals are under the sexual excitement.—v. t.—rut-

ted, rutting. To desire to come together for copulation; said of deer.—v. i. To cover in copulation.—Rutter, rut'er, n. One that ruts.—Ruttish, rut'ish, a. Lustful; libidinous.—Ruttishness, rut'ish-ness, n. The state or quality of being ruttish.

Rut, rut, n. (Same word as *rutta*, *rot*.) The track of a wheel, a line cut on the soil with a spade.—v. t.—rutted, rutting. To make ruts in or on with cart-wheels; to cut a line on, as on the soil, with a spade.—Ratty, rut'i, a. Full of ruts; cut by wheels, as a road.

Ruth, ruth, n. (From *rua*; comp. *ruth* from *rua*.) Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; sorrowful or tender regard. (Mainly poet.)—Ruthless, ruth'less, a. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous.—Ruthlessly, ruth'less-ly, adv. In a ruthless manner.—Ruthlessness, ruth'less-ness, n. Pitilessness.

Ruthenium, ru-thé-ni-um, n. (From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, bearing

been first obtained in ore from the Ural.) A hard rare metal of a gray colour occurring in platinum ore.

Ruthia, Ruthilla, rut'ill, n. (L. *rusti-tus*, red, inclining to yellow.) Native titanite oxide, an ore of titanium of a red-dish-brown colour.

Ryal, ri'el, n. RIAL.

Rye, ri, n. (A. Sax. *ryge*, Icel. *rygr*, Dan. *rug*, Sw. *rog*, D. *rogge*, G. *roggen*, *roggen*; cog. Gr. *oryza*, rice.) A cereal plant which bears naked seeds furnished with awns like barley, much cultivated for food in Germany and Russia, in Britain mostly sown as a green-crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring.—Rye-grass, n. The common name of a genus of esteemed fodder-grasses, of which there are several varieties, some annual, others perennial.

Ryot, ri'ot, n. (Ar. *ra'yaf*, a peasant.) A Hindu cultivator of the soil.

Ryopeck, ri'pek, n. A point used to moor a punt while fishing or the like.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound.

Sabadilla, sab-a-dil'la. CERADILLA.

Sabaism, sa-ba'izm, n. (Comp. Heb. *seba'oth*, the heavenly host. *SARAOTH*.) The worship of the heavenly bodies, anciently practised in Western Asia.

Sabath, sa-ba'oth, n. (Heb. *seba'oth*, armies, from *seba*, to assemble, to fight.) Serp. armies; hosts.

Sabbath, sab-bath, n. (Heb. *shabbath*, rest, the day of rest.) The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest; originally the seventh day of the week, but in the Christian church the first day of the week is held sacred, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day; the Lord's-day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest; the sabbatical year among the Israelites (U. T.).—*Sabbath-day's journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day, probably about an English mile.—*Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day, *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the Sabbath of Christians, *Saturday* is the Sabbath of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to *Sunday*.—Sabbatarian, sab-ba'tri-an, n. One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour; one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday. Used also adjectively.—Sabbatarianism, sab-ba'tri-an-izm, n. The tenets of Sabbatarianism.—Sabbath-breaker, n. One who profanes the Sabbath.—Sabbath-breaking, n. The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath.—Sabbathless, sab-bath-less, a. Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour.—Sabbatic, Sabhatical, sab-bat'ik, sab-bat'ikal, a. (L. *sabbaticus*.) Pertaining to the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year*, every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

Sabellian, sa-bel'i-an, n. A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century a. n., who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead.

Sahien, sab-i-ko', n. (Native name.) A tree of Cuba yielding timber used in ship-building, &c.

Sabina, sa-bin, n. (Fr. *sabine*, from L. *Sabina* *herba*, the Sabine herb, *sevin*.) A plant.

Sabia, sa-bl, n. (O. Fr. *sable*, from Pol. *sabot*, Russ. *sobol*, a Slavonic word.) A digitigrade carnivorous animal nearly allied to the marten, found chiefly in the northern regions of Asia, and hunted for its black, lustreous fur; the fur of the sable; a black or shining suit or garment; the heraldic name for black.—a. Of the colour

of the sable; black; dark.—v. t.—sabled, sabling. To make sable or dark in colour.—Sable-vested, a. Clothed in sable garments.

Sabel, sa-b'l, n. (Fr. Origin unknown.) A wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.

Sabre, sa'ber, n. (Fr. *sabre*, from D. Dan. and Sw. *sabel*, G. *sabel*, a sabre; ultimate origin unknown.) A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back and a little curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword, or kill with a sabre.—Sabretache, Sabretascha, sa'ber-tash, n. (G. *tasche*, a pocket.) A leather case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

Sabulous, sab'u-lus, a. (L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.) Sandy; gritty.—Sablosity, sab-u-lous-ty, n. The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sac, sak, n. (L. *saccus*, a bag. Saca.) A bag or cyst of an animal or part; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid (the lacrymal sac).—Saccate sak'at, a. Bot. furnished with or having the form of a sac or pouch.—Sacciferous, sak-sif'er-us, a. (L. *saccus*, and *fero*, to bear.) Bot. bearing a sac.—Sacciform, sak'si-form, a. Having the general form of a sac.—Saccular, sak'ku-lar, a. Like a sac; sacciform.—Sacculated, sak'ku-lat-ed, a. Furnished with little sacs.—Saccula, sak'ku-lal, (L. *sacculus*.) A little sac or sack; a cyst; a cell.

Sacht, sak't, SACKUT.

Saccade, sa-kád', n. (Fr.) A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins.

Saccate. Under Sac.

Saccharic, sak-kar'ik, a. (L. *saccharum*, sugar, from Gr. *sakcharon*, *sakcharon*, sugar, a word of oriental origin. *SUGAR*.) Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—Sacchariferous, sak-kar'if'er-us, a. (L. *saccharum*, and *fero*, to produce.) Producing sugar.—Saccharify, sak-kar'i-fi, v. t.—saccharified, saccharifying. (Fr. *saccharifier*.) To convert into sugar.—Saccharine, sak-kar'in, a. Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sugary.—*Saccharine fermentation*, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of making.—Saccharite, sak-kar-it, n. A finely-grained variety of felspar, of a vitreous lustre and white or greenish-white colour.—Saccharoid, Saccharoidal, sak'ka-roid, sak'ka-roid-al, a. Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.—Saccharometer, Saccharimeter, sak-kar-om'et-er, sak-kar'im'et-er, n. An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.—Saccharometry, Saccharimetry, sak-kar-om'et-ri, sak-kar'im'et-ri, n. The operation of de-

termining the quantity of sugar in any solution.—Sacciferous, Saccule, &c. Under Sac.

Saculum, sa-sel'u-m, n. (L. dim. from *sacrum*, a sacred place.) A sanctuary consecrated to a deity; a small chapel.

Sacerdotal, sa-ser-dó'tal, a. (L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. *SACRAN*.) Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.—Sacerdotally, sa-ser-dó'tal-ly, adv. In a sacerdotal manner.—Sacerdotism, sa-ser-dó'tal-izm, n. Sacerdotal system or spirit; a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood; priestcraft.

Sachem, sa-chem, n. In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes.

Sachet, sa-shé, n. (Fr.) A small bag for containing odorous substances.

Sack, sak, n. (A. Sax. *sacc*, Dan. *sak*, D. *sack*, Goth. *sakus*, from L. *saccus*, (Fr. *sacks*,) probably of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.) A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, wool, cotton, hops, and the like; a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; a kind of loose gown or mantle formerly worn; a sack.—v. t.—To put in a sack or in bags.—Sackcloth, sak'kloth, n. A kind of rough sack made of coarse cloth worn in mourning, distress, or penance.—Sackful, sak'ful, n. As much as a sack will hold.—Sacking, sak'ing, n. A coarse fabric of which sacks are made.

Sack, sak, v. t. (Fr. *sac*, Sp. and Pg. *saco*, It. *sacco*, plunder; pillage; from the use of a sack in removing plunder. *SACK*, a bag.) To storm; to pillage; to devastate; usually said of a town.—a. The act of one who sacks; the storm and plunder of a town or city; also booty; spoil.—Sackage, sak'aj, n. The act of sacking.—Sacker, sak'er, n. One who sacks.

Sack, sak, n. (Fa. *sac*, dry, from L. *siccus*, dry.) Formerly, a general name for different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century.

Sackbut, sak'but, n. (Fr. *sacabute*, from Sp. *sacab* a kind of trumpet, from *sacar*, to suck, and *buche*, the stomach.) A munda, an instrument of the trumpet kind, so called because it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, like the trombone; *Serp*. a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan. iii., perhaps a kind of guitar.

Sacque, sak, n. (A form of *sack*, Fr. *sac*, a bag. *SACK*.) A kind of loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Sacral, Under SACRAM.

Sacrament, sak-ra-ment, n. (L. *sacramentum*, a military oath of allegiance, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred (seen in *sacri-*

shrewd; full of wisdom; sage; showing intelligence resembling that of man; said of the lower animals; quick of scent (*Mitral*).—*Sagaciously*, sa-ga'shu-si, adv. In a sagacious manner.—*Sagaciousness*, sa-ga'shu-si-na, n. The quality of being sagacious.—*Sagacity*, sa-ga'si-ti, n. [*L. sagacitas*.] The quality of being sagacious; quickness of understanding; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment; shrewdness and common sense; intelligence resembling that of mankind (the *sagacity* of a dog).

Sagamore, sag'a-mōr, n. Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief; a sachem.

Sagapon, *Sagapenum*, sag'a-pen, sag-a-pē-num, n. [*Gr. sagapēnum*.] A fetid gumm-resin brought from Persia and Alexandria, occasionally used in medicine.

Sagathy, sag'a-thi, n. [*Fr. sagatis*, from *L. sagum*, a blanket or mantle.] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton.

Sagitt, sag'it, n. Same as *Sackbut*.

Sage, sā, n. [*Fr. sauge*, from *L. salvia*.]

Sage, from *salvia*, safe, sound; an account of the reputed virtues of the plant. **SAKE**.]

A garden plant much used in cookery, and formerly also in great repute for its medicinal qualities.—*Sage apple*, an excrescence upon a species of sage caused by the puncture of an insect.—*Sage brush*, an American shrub of the wormwood family.—*Sage cheese*, a kind of cheese flavoured and coloured green with the juice of sage.—

Sage cock, a species of grouse of the Rocky Mountain region, which feeds on the leaves of the sage brush.—**Sagy**, sā'ji, a. Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sage, sā, a. [*Fr. sage*, from *L. sapius*, wise, from *sapio*, to be wise (whence *sapient*).]

Wise; sagacious; proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; grave; serious.—A wise man; a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.—**Sagely**, sā'li, adv. In a sage manner; wisely.—**Sagones**, sā'nes, n. Wisdom; sagacity.

Sagunite, sā'jen-it, n. [*Fr. sagunite*, from *L. sagena*, *Gr. sagēne*, a large net.] Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium; the crystals cross each other, giving a reticulated appearance, hence the name.

Sagg, sag, v. i. Same as *Sag*.

Sagger, sag'er, n. A sagger. **BROGAR**.

Saginate, sā'ji-nat, v. t. [*L. sagino*, *saginare*, to fatten.] To fatten.

Sagittal, sā'ji-tal, a. [*L. sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; anat. applied to the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.—**Sagittarius**, sā'ji-tā'ri-us, n. [*L. an archer*.] One of the zodiacal constellations, which the sun enters Nov. 22; represented by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.—

Sagittary, sā'ji-tā-ri, n. An old name for a centaur.—a. Pertaining to an arrow.—

Sagittate, sā'ji-tāt, a. Shaped like the head of an arrow; used especially in bot.

Sago, sā'gō, n. [Malay and Javanese *sagu*, sago, from Papuan *sagu*, bread.] A kind of starch produced from the stem of several palms of the East Indies, forming light, wholesome, nutritious food.

Sagum, sā'gum, n. [*L.*] The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers in war.

Sahib, sā'ib, n. [Hind., from Ar. *sahib*, lord, master.] A term of respect used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans.

Sai, sā'i, n. A species of South American monkey.

Saic, sā'ik, n. [*Fr. saique*, from Turk *shatka*, a sail.] A variety of vessel common in the Levant.

Said, sed, pret. and pp. of *say*; so written for *sayed*. Declared; uttered; avowed; before mentioned.

Saiga, sā'ga, n. A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

Sail, sā, n. [*A. Sax. segel*, *segl*, a sail—*Icel. segl*, G. and Sw. *segel*, Dan. *sejl*, D. *seil*; probably from an Indo-European root (*segh*) meaning to check, to resist (the wind).] A piece of cloth, &c., spread to the wind to cause a vessel to move through

the water, usually made of canvas; that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind; a ship or other vessel; used as a plural with the singular form (a fleet of twenty sail); an excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel.—*Full sail*, with all sails set.—*To loose sail*, to unfurl them.—*To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail or take in a part.—*To strike sail*, to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind.—*Under sail*, having the sails spread.—*v. t.* To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship, or by steam, oars, &c.; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to glide through the air; to pass smoothly along; to glide; to float (the clouds sail).—*v. t.* To pass over by means of sail; to move upon or pass over, as in a ship (to sail the sea); to fly or glide through, to navigate, to direct or manage the motion of.—**Sail-beat**, a. Boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.—**Sailborne**, sā'l-bōrn, a. Borne or conveyed by sails.—**Sail-broad**, a. Spreading like a sail.—**Sail-cloth**, n. Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships, &c.—**Sailer**, sā'ler, n. One that sails; a sailor; a ship or other vessel with reference to her manner of sailing (a fast sailer).—**Sailing**, sā'ling, n. The act of one who or that which sails; the art of navigation.—**Sailless**, sā'l-less, a. Destitute of sails.—**Sail-loft**, n. A loft where sails are cut out and made.—**Sail-maker**, n. One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.—**Sailor**, sā'ler, n. [Another spelling of *sailer*.] A mariner; a seaman.—**Sail-room**, n. An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.—**Sail-yard**, n. The yard or spar on which a sail is extended.

Sailboat, sā'il-bōt, n. A sailing vessel, a [Fr. *saufoin*, from *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay, or from *sain*, holy, and *foin*.] A leguminous plant cultivated for supplying fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay.

Saint, sānt, n. [*Fr.* from *L. sanctus*, sacred, holy, pp. of *sanctio*, to render sacred. **SACRAN**.] A person sanctified; one eminent for piety and virtue; particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons of early Christian times; one of the blessed in heaven (an angel (O. and N. T.); a person canonized by the Church of Rome; often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name.—*St. Andrew's cross*, a cross shaped like the letter X.—*St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas.—*St. Cuthbert's beads*, the detached and perforated joints of the fossil stems of encrinurus.—*St. Elmo's light*, corposant.—*St. George's ensign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—*St. Ignatius' bean*, the seed of a large climbing shrub nearly allied to that which produces nux-vomica.—*St. John's bread*, the carob-tree or its fruit.—*St. Vitus' dance*, CHOREA.—*Saint's bell*, SACRIFICE-BELL.—*v. t.* To enrol among the saints; to canonize.—*v. i.* To act piously or with a show of piety. [**SACK**.]—**Saintdom**, sānt'dum, n. The state or condition of being a saint.—**Sainted**, sānt'ed, p. and a. Canonized; holy; pious; entered into bliss; gone to heaven; often used as an epithet for *dead*.—**Sainthood**, sānt'hōd, n. The character, rank, or position of a saint.—**Saintlike**, sānt'lik, sānt'lik, a. Resembling a saint; becoming a saint.—**Saintliness**, sānt'li-ness, n. The quality or state of being saintly.—**Sainthood**, sānt'hip, n. The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint-Simonian, sānt-si-mō'n-i-an, n. A partisan of the Count de St. Simon, who advocated a system of socialism.—**Saint-Simonianism**, sānt-si-mō'n-i-an-izm, n. The doctrines of the Saint-Simonians.

Sake, sā, n. [*A. Sax. saec*, contention, a cause or suit at law; *Icel. sök*, L. G. *sake*, G. *sake*, suit, affair, thing; akin to A. Sax. *secan*, *Icel. sake*, to contend, accuse, &c.] Final cause; purpose; account; regard to

any person or thing; always with *for* (*for his sake*).

Saker, sā'ker, n. [*Fr. sacre*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance; Sp. and Pg. *sacra*, from Ar. *sagr*, a sparrow-hawk.] A hawk; a species of falcon; formerly also a small piece of artillery.—**Sakeret**, sā'ker-et, n. The male of the saker.

Saki, sā'ki, n. A name of American monkeys with non-prehensile bushy tails.

Sakieh, sā'ki-eh, sā'ki'-eh, n. A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water.

Sal, sā, n. [*L. saliv*.] Salt; a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.—**Sal acratius**, SALACRATIUS.—**Sal ammoniac** (am-mō'n-i-ak), hydrochlorate of ammonia, a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy; a name derived from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camels' dung.—**Sal prussic**, nitrate of potash fused into cakes or balls and used for chemical purposes.—**Sal solis** (to-lā'ti-le), carbonate of ammonia; a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

Sal, sā, n. [Native name.] One of the most valuable timber trees of India.

Salaam, sā-lām, n. [*Per.* and Ar. *sālam*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation of obeisance among orientals.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* To perform the salaam; to salute with a salaam.

Salahe, sā-la-be, a. SALEABLE.

Salacious, sā-lā'shu-s, a. [*L. salax*, *salacia*, salacious, from *salio*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.—**Salaciously**, sā-lā'shu-s'li, adv. Lustfully.—**Salaciousness**, *Salacitly*, sā-lā'shu-s-ness, sā-lā'si-ti, n. The quality of being salacious; lecherousness.

Salad, sā-lād, n. [*Fr. salade*, *It. salata*, a salted dish, from *salare*, to salt, from *L. sal*, salt.] A general name for certain vegetables prepared, it is said, so as to be eaten raw; chiefly lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, cresses, celery, and young onions.—**Salad days**, green, unripe age; days of youthful inexperience.—**Salad oil**, olive-oil used in dressing salads.—**Salading**, sā-lād'ing, n. Vegetables for salads.

Sal-acratius, sā-lā'crā'ti-us, SALACRATIUS.

Salam, sā-lām, n. SALAAM.

Salamander, sā-lā-man'dēr, n. [*L.* and *Gr. salamandra*.] The name of harmless amphibian reptiles closely allied to the newts, formerly believed to be capable of living in fire; a kind of fire spirit or being supposed to live in fire; a large iron poker.—**Salamander's wood** or *hair*, fibrous asbestos.—**Salamandrine**, **Salamandroid**, sā-lā-man'drin, sā-lā-man'droid, a. Pertaining to or resembling a salamander.

Salamstone, sā-lām'stōn, n. A variety of sapphire brought from Ceylon.

Salary, sā-lā-ri, n. [*L. salarium*, from *sal*, salt, originally salt-money, money given to buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers; hence, stipend, pay. **SALV**.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter; stipend; wages.—*v. t.*—**salariar**, **salarying**. To pay or attach a salary or stipend to.

Sale, sā, n. [*Icel. sal*, *sal*, sale, bargain; this word stands in same relation to *sell* as *sale* to *sell*.] The act of selling; the exchange or transfer of a commodity for an agreed on price in money; opportunity of selling; demand; market; public transfer to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a market or shop; auction.—*On sale*, for sale, to be bought or sold; offered to purchasers.—**Saleable**, sā-lā-bl, a. Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand.—**Saleableness**, sā-lā-bl-ness, sā-lā-bl-ness, sā-lā-bl'i-ti, n. The state of being saleable.—**Saleably**, sā-lā-bl, adv. In a saleable manner.—**Sale-room**, n. A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.—**Salesman**, sā-lāz'mān, n. One whose occupation it is to sell goods or merchandise; a wholesale dealer, as a cattle, butter, hay, &c., or other salesman.

Salp, **Salop**, sā'l'ep, sā'l'op, n. [*Ar. salab*, *salap*.] The dried tuberos roots of different species of orchis, much valued in the

East for its supposed stimulant properties and esteemed as a nutritious food.

Saleratus, sal-er'at'us, n. [Fr. *sal caratus*, lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking. [American.]

Salle, sal'ik, a. [Fr. *salique*, from the *Sallian* Franks, or Franks settled on the river *Sala*.] A term applied to a law by which in France females were excluded from the throne.

Salicaceous, sal-i-ka'shan, a. [L. *salix*, a willow.] Of or relating to the willow family of plants.—*Salicetes*, *Salicetes*, sal'i-sin, n. A bitter crystallisable substance extracted from willow bark and from that of the poplar, a valuable tonic.—*Salicylic*, sal-i-sil'ik, a. [L. *salix*, and Gr. *hyle*, matter.] A term for an acid used as an antiseptic and for other purposes.

Salient, sal'i-ent, a. [L. *salire*, *salientis*, pp. of *salio*, to leap (see also in *salis*, *asail*, *ascuit*, *twail*, *revel*, &c.)] Springing; shooting up or out; projecting outwardly (in a salient angle); forcing itself on the notice or attention; conspicuous; prominent.—*Saliently*, sal'i-ent-li, adv. In a salient manner.—*Salience*, sal'i-ous, n. The quality of being salient; projection; protrusion.

Saliferous, sa-lif'er-us, a. [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or bearing salt.—*Saliferous system*, an old geological term for the new red sandstone system, from salt being a characteristic of it.

Salify, sal'i-fi, v. t.—*salified*, *salifying*. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facto*, to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.—*Salifiable*, sal'i-fi-a-bl, a. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.—*Salification*, sal'i-fi-ka'shon, n. The act of salifying.

Salimeter, sal-im'et-er, n. [L. *sal*, salt, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution.

Salina, sa-li'na, n. [Sp., from L. *sal*, salt, SALV.] A salt marsh; a salt pond inclosed from the sea; a place where salt is made from salt water; a salt-work.—*Salination*, sal-i-na'shon, n. The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.—*Saline*, sa-lin', a. [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.] Consisting of salt; partaking of the qualities of salt; salt.—a. [Fr. *salin*.] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.—*Salineness*, sa-lin'nes, n. State of being saline.—*Saliniferous*, sal-i-nif'er-us, a. Producing salt.—*Saliniform*, sa-lin'i-form, a. Having the form of salt.—*Salinity*, sa-lin'i-ty, n. The state of being salt; salineness.—*Salinometer*, sal-i-nom'et-er, n. An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleaned by salting.

Saliva, sal'iv, n. [L. *saliva*, from Gr. *saliva*, saliva; and to Gael. and Ir. *saliva*, saliva, E. *spime*.] The fluid which is secreted by certain glands of the mouth and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue; and to make the food more fitted for digestion; when discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*.—*Salival*, sal'iv'al, a. *Salivary*, sal'iv-er-i, a. [L. *saliva*, saliva, and Gr. *saliva*, saliva, E. *spime*.] That which produces saliva.—*Salivary*, sal'iv-er-i, a. Pertaining to the saliva; secreting or conveying saliva (the *salivary glands* or ducts).—*Salivate*, sal'i-vat, v. t.—*salivated*, *salivating*. [L. *salivare*.] To cause to have an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury.—*Salivation*, sal-i-va'shon, n. An excessive flow of saliva, often caused by mercury; ptyalism.

Salver, sal'v, n. [A. Sax. *salv* = *so*, enough, Icel. *salv*, Dan. *salve*, G. *salv*; allied to L. *salix*, Gael. *salloch*, Ir. *sal*, a willow.] A shrub of the willow kind.

Salvage, sal'v, a. [A. Sax. *salva*, *salvare*, sal-low, dark-Icel. *salv*, D. *salvare*, O.H.G. *salvo*, pale.] Of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow; said especially of the skin or complexion.—v. t. To tinge with a sallow colour.—*Salvageous*, sal'v-ous, n. The quality of being sallow.

Sally, sal'i, n. [Fr. *salite*, from *salire*, to

leap, from L. *salire*, to leap, SALIENT.] A leaping forth; a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a spring or flight of intellect, fancy or imagination (a *sally* of wit); an act of levity or extravagance; a piece of wild gaiety; a frolic.—v. t.—*salied*, *salying*. To make a sally; to leap or rush out; to issue suddenly from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.—*Sally-port*, a. *Port*, a postern or passage to afford egress to troops in making a sally.

Sally-lun, Sally-lun, sal'i-lun, n. [From *Sally* Lynn, who sold it in Bath.] A kind of sweet hun or tea-cake.

Salmagundi, Salmagundi, sal-ma-gun'di, n. [Fr. *salmigondis*.] A dish of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, red pickled cabbage, &c.; a mixture of various ingredients; a miscellany.

Salmi, Salmis, sal'me, n. [Fr.] A ragout of woodcock, lark, thrushes, &c.

Salmiac, sal'mak, n. A contraction of *Sal Ammoniac*.

Salmon, sam'un, n. sing. and pl. [L. *salmo*, *salmonis*, from *salio*, to leap.] A large fish found in the north of Europe, America, and Asia, and both in the sea and in fresh water; in autumn ascending the rivers to deposit its spawn; with excellent flesh of a pinkish-orange colour.—*Salmon-colour*, n. The colour of the flesh of the salmon.—*Salmonet*, sam'un-et, n. A little salmon; a smelt.—*Salmonoid*, sam'un-oid, a. Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type.—*Salmon-fry*, n. The salmon when recently hatched.—*Salmon-peel*, n. A grise under 2 lbs.—*Salmon-trout*, n. Called also the sea-trout, a fish resembling the salmon in form and colour, and, like it, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn.

Saloon, sa-lun, n. [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon.

Saloon, sa-lun, n. [Fr. *salon*, It. *salone*, from O.H.G. *sal*, a house—A. Sax. *sal*, a hall.] Any spacious apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a large public room; an apartment for specific public use (the *saloon* of a steamer).

Saloop, sa-loop, SALOP.

Salsary, sal'sa-fi, SALSVY.

Salse, sals, n. [Fr. *sals*, from L. *salus*, salt.] An eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice, observed in volcanic regions.

Salsify, sal'si-fi, n. [Fr. *salisfa*, goat's-beard.] A plant, called also purple goat's-beard. GOAT'S-BEARD.

Salt, salt, n. [A. Sax. *salz* (properly an adj.) = Fris. Dan. Sw. Icel. and Goth. *sal*, i. *sout*, G. *salz*; cog. W. Gael. and Ir. *salva*, L. *sal* (Fr. *sel*), Gr. *salz* (= *salz*), salt.] A well-known substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food from the earliest ages, its chemical name being chloride of sodium, obtained from salt mines in the form of rock-salt, or from sea-water by simple evaporation; chem. a compound produced by the combination of a base (commonly a metallic oxide) with an acid; taste; smack; savour; wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm (Attic salt); a salt-cellar; an old sailor (colloq.).—*Salt of lemons*, a substance prepared from oxalic acid and potassium carbonate, used to remove ink-stains, &c.; also oxalic acid.—*Salt of Saturn*, acetate of lead; sugar of lead.—*Salt of soda*, carbonate of soda.—*Salt of tartar*, oxalic acid; salt of lemons.—*Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potash.—*Salt of tin*, protochloride of tin, extensively used as a mordant in dyeing.—*Salt of vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.—*Salt of salt*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid.—*To be worth one's salt*, to be worthy of one's hire.—*To be salted*, impregnated with salt; abounding in or containing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt; sharp; pungent.—v. t. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.—*To salt a mine*, to sprinkle it with a little of the precious metal in order to obtain a high price for the claim from an inexperienced person.—*Salt-butter*, n. Butter seasoned with salt to make it keep.—*Salt-cellar*, n. [A tautological term, lit. a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being = Fr. *salive*, a salt-cellar, from L. *sal*, salt.] A small

vessel used for holding salt on the table.

Salter, sal'ter, n. One who salts; one that sells salt; a dryer.—*Saltern*, sal'tern, n. A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation.—*Sal-tish*, sal'tish, a. Somewhat salt.—*Sal-tish-ly*, sal'tish-li, adv. With a moderate degree of saltiness.—*Sal-tishness*, sal'tish-nes, n. The state of being saltish.—*Salt-tun*, n. Dry salt beef for use at sea.—*Sal-tiness*, sal'tees, a. Destitute of salt; insipid.—*Salt-lick*, n. A salt spring. [United States.]—*Saltily*, sal'ti-li, adv. In a salt manner; with the taste of salt.—*Salt-marsh*, n. Land under pasture-grasses subject to be overflowed by sea-water.—*Salt-mine*, n. A mine where rock-salt is obtained.—*Sal-tiness*, sal'tees, n. The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt.—*Salt-pan*, n. A large shallow pan or a shallow pond in which salt water or brine is evaporated to obtain salt.—*Salt-petre*, salt'pe'ter, n. [Salt and L. *petra*, a stone.] A salt, called also *Nitre* (which see).—*Salts*, salts, n. pl. Epsum salt or other salt used as a medicine.—*Salt-spring*, n. A spring of salt-water; a brine-spring.—*Salt-water*, n. Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.—*Salt-work*, n. A place where salt is made.—*Saltwort*, salt'wort, n. A name applied to several plants yielding salt.

Salutant, sal'tant, a. [L. *salutare*, *salutantis*, pp. of *salio*, to leap, from *salio*, SALIENT.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.—*Salutation*, sal'tation, n. [L. *salutatio*.] A leaping or jumping; beating or palpitation.—*Sal-tatory*, sal'ta-to-ri, a. Leaping or dancing; adapted for leaping.

Salvatore, sal-ta-re-lo, n. [It.] A brick Neapolitan dance.

Salvage, sal'v-aj, a. [L. *salvus*, a leap, *grator*, to go.] Leaping; formed for leaping.

Saltra, sal'ter, n. [O. Fr. *saltoir*, Mod. Fr. *sauteur*, originally a kind of stirrup, from *salire*, L. *salire*, to leap, SALTANV.] Her. an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other.

Salubrious, sa-lu'br-i-us, a. [L. *salubris*, from *salus*, health, safety; akin to *salvus*, safe, SAFE, SALVATOR.] Favourable to health; healthful; healthy.—*Salu-briously*, sa-lu'br-i-ous-li, adv.—*Salubriousness*, salu'br-i-ous-nes, n. The state or quality of being salubrious; healthfulness.

Salutary, sal'u-ta-ri, a. [Fr. *salutaire*, L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, health.] Healthful; salutary to health; salutary. [L. *salutaris*.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose; advantageous; profitable.—*Salutarily*, sal'u-ta-ri-ly, adv. In a salutary manner.—*Salutariness*, sal'u-ta-ri-nes, n. The quality of being salutary.

Salute, sa-lut, v. t.—*saluted*, *saluting*. [L. *saluto*, from L. *salus*, health, SALU-ANOUS, SAFE.] To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy; to greet; to hail; to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c.; in the army or navy, to honour by a salute (see the noun).—v. i. To perform a salutation; to greet each other.—*Salutation*, sal'u-ta-tion, n. A salute; a greeting; a kiss, a bow, or the like; in an army or navy, a compliment paid to a royal or other distinguished personage when squadrons or other bodies meet, and on various ceremonial occasions, by firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colours or topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, &c.—*Saluter*, sa-lu'ter, n. One who salutes.—*Salutations*, sal'u-ta-shon, n. [L. *salutatio*.] The act of saluting; that which is done or uttered in saluting; a greeting or salute.—*Salutatory*, sal'u-ta-to-ri, a. Saluting; greeting.

Salvage, under SALVE, &c.

Salvation, sal-va'shon, n. [O. Fr. *salvatione*, from L. *salvo*, *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, health, SALU-ANOUS, SAFE.] To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy; to greet; to hail; to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c.; in the army or navy, to honour by a salute (see the noun).—v. i. To perform a salutation; to greet each other.—*Salutation*, sal'u-ta-tion, n. A salute; a greeting; a kiss, a bow, or the like; in an army or navy, a compliment paid to a royal or other distinguished personage when squadrons or other bodies meet, and on various ceremonial occasions, by firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colours or topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, &c.—*Saluter*, sa-lu'ter, n. One who salutes.—*Salutations*, sal'u-ta-shon, n. [L. *salutatio*.] The act of saluting; that which is done or uttered in saluting; a greeting or salute.—*Salutatory*, sal'u-ta-to-ri, a. Saluting; greeting.

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Salvage, under SALVE, &c.

Salvation, sal-va'shon, n. [O. Fr. *salvatione*, from L. *salvo*, *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, health, SALU-ANOUS, SAFE.] To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy; to greet; to hail; to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c.; in the army or navy, to honour by a salute (see the noun).—v. i. To perform a salutation; to greet each other.—*Salutation*, sal'u-ta-tion, n. A salute; a greeting; a kiss, a bow, or the like; in an army or navy, a compliment paid to a royal or other distinguished personage when squadrons or other bodies meet, and on various ceremonial occasions, by firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colours or topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, &c.—*Saluter*, sa-lu'ter, n. One who salutes.—*Salutations*, sal'u-ta-shon, n. [L. *salutatio*.] The act of saluting; that which is done or uttered in saluting; a greeting or salute.—*Salutatory*, sal'u-ta-to-ri, a. Saluting; greeting.

that which saves; the cause of saving.—*Salvation Army*, a society organized for the religious revival of the masses, having its proceedings conducted by generals, majors, captains, &c., of either sex, and by military forms.—*Salvationist*, *sal-van-shon-ist*, *n.* One of the Salvation Army.

Salvo, *sal'vō*, *v.* [From *L. salvo, salvatum*, to save, from *salvus, safe*. SALVATION.] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire.—*Salvable*, *sal'va-blē*, *a.* Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.—*Salvability*, *sal'va-bil'i-tē*, *n.* The state of being salvable.—*Salvage*, *sal'vā*, *n.* [L. *L. salvagium*, from *L. salvus*.] The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like; an allowance to which persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved; property thus saved.—*Salvor*, *sal'vor*, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction.

Salve, *sal'v*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sealf*, a salve, an ointment.—*D. salve*, *Dan. salve*, *G. salbe*, *O.H.G. salba*, salve, allied to *Sk. sarpis*, ghee or clarified butter.] An adhesive substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; help; remedy.—*v.t.*—*salved, salving*. To apply salve to; to remedy.—*Salver*, *sal'vēr* or *sal'vēr*, *n.* One who salves or cures.

Salver, *sal'vēr*, *n.* [Sp. *salva*, a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from *L. salvus, safe*. SALVATION.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which anything is presented to a person.

Salvo, *sal'vō*, *n.* [From *L. salvo jure*, 'the right being intact,' an expression used in reserving rights. SALVATION.] An exception or reservation; an excuse.

Salvo, *sal'vō*, *n.* [Fr. *salve*, *it.* and *Sp. salva*, a salvo, a salute, from *L. salvo, hail*, from *salvus, safe*. SALVATION.] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute; a shouting or cheering.

Sal-volatile. Under **SAL**.

Salvor, *sal'vor*, *n.* Under **SALVE**, to save.

Samara, *sam'ā-rā*, *n.* [L. *samarā*, the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* A fruit with wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or leaf of the ash-tree, elm, maple.—*Samaroid*, *sam'ā-roid*, *a.* Resembling a samara.

Samaritan, *sa-mar'i-tan*, *a.* Pertaining to *Samaria*, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, pertaining to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria; the language of Samaria; a Chaldean dialect; charitable or benevolent person; in allusion to the 'good Samaritan' in the parable.

Sambo, *sam'bō*, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

Sambur, *sam'bur*, *n.* A kind of large deer of Northern India.

Same, *sām*, *a.* [A. Sax. *same*; Icel. *samr*, *Dan.* and *Sw. samme*, *O. Sax.* and *Goth. same*; allied to *L. similis* (whence *similar, similitude*), like, *simis*, together; *Gr. sama*, together, *homos*, same; *Sk. sama*, like.) Identical; not different or other (the same man); of the identical kind, species, or degree; exactly similar, though not the specific thing (the same error); just mentioned or denoted; always preceded by *the* or *this*, *that*, &c.—*All the same*, nevertheless; notwithstanding.—*Sameness*, *sam'nes*, *n.* The state of being the same; identity; similarity; want of variety.

Samian, *sām'i-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of *Samos*.—*Samian earth*, an argillaceous earth found in *Samos*, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent.—*Samos ware*, an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian or other fine earth.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of *Samos*.

Samite, *sām'it*, *n.* [O. Fr. *samit*, from *L. L. samitum*, from *Gr. azamitōs*—*hez*, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

Samlet, *sām'let*, *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*.] A name for the pike.

Samp, *samp*, *n.* In the United States, food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled, and mixed with milk.

Sampson, *sam'pan*, *n.* [Malay and Javanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c.

Samphire, *sam'fir*, *a.* [Corruptio of *Fr. (herbe de) Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb)] *Sea-fennel*, a genus of plants whose leaves are used in pickles and salads.

Sample, *sam'pl*, *n.* [O. Fr. *esample*, *example*, *example*.] A pattern; an example; a small part or quantity of anything intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole. : *Syn.* under **SPECIMEN**.—*v.t.*—*sampled, sampling*. To take a sample of; to take a quantity from to serve as a sample (to sample sugar, &c.).—*Sampler*, *sam'pl-ēr*, *n.* One who samples.

Sampler, *sam'plēr*, *n.* [From *L. exemplar*, a pattern, from *exemplum*, an example. **SAMPLE**, **EXAMPLE**.] A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

Sampson's post, *sam'son's-pōst*, *n.* A strong pillar or a movable post used in a ship for various purposes.

Sanabia, *san'ā-bi*, *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal, from *sanus*, sound. **SANE**.] Capable of being healed or cured; curable.—*Sanability*, *Sanableness*, *san-ā-bil'i-tē*, *san-ā-bil-ē-nes*, *n.* State of being sanable; curableness.—*Sanatorium*, *san-ā-tō-ri-um*, *n.* Same as *Sanatorium*.—*Sanative*, *san-ā-tiv*, *a.* Healing.—*Sanativeness*, *san-ā-tiv-ē-nes*, *n.*—*Sanatorium*, *san-ā-tō-ri-um*, *n.* [Neut. of *L. sanatorius*.] A place to which people go for the sake of health; a military station on the mountains or table-lands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.—*Sanatorium* and *Sanitarium* are less correct forms.—*Sanatory*, *san-ā-tō-ri*, *a.* [L. *sanatorius*, from *L. sano*, to heal.] Conductive to health; healing; curing; sometimes used as if the same as *sanatory*. See under **SANITARY**.

Sanbenito, *san-be-nē'tō*, *n.* [It. *sanbenito*, *Sp. sanbenito*.] An upper garment painted with flames, figures of devils, &c., worn by persons going to the stake on the occasion of an auto *de fe*.

Sanctify, *sangk'ti-fi*, *v.t.*—*sanctified, sanctifying*. [Fr. *sanctifier*, *L. sanctifico*, from *sanctus*, holy (whence *sancti*), and *facio*, to make.] To make holy or sacred; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to allow; to purify from sin or sinful affections; to make the means of holiness; to celebrate or confess as holy.—*Sanctification*, *sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified; the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified from sin; conformity to the will of God; consecration.—*Sanctifier*, *sangk'ti-fi-ēr*, *n.* One who sanctifies.

Sanctimonious, *sangk'ti-mō-ni-ūs*, *a.* [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy. **SANCTI**, **PIETI**, sanctity;] the external appearance of devoutness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.—*Sanctimoniously*, *sangk'ti-mō-ni-ūs-ly*, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.—*Sanctimoniousness*, *sangk'ti-mō-ni-ūs-nes*, *n.*

Sanction, *sangk'thon*, *n.* [L. *sanctio*, from *sanctus*, *sanctus*, to render sacred or inviolable, whence *sanctus*, holy. **SANCTI**.] An official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; ratification or confirmation; authority; penalty incurred by the infringement of a command.—*Pragmatic sanction*, *PRAGMATIC*.—*v.t.* To give sanction to; to ratify; to give countenance to.

Sanctity, *sangk'ti-tē*, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy. **SANCTIO**, **SANCTI**.] The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; sacredness; inviolability.

Sanctuary, *sangk'tu-ārī*, *n.* [L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred. **SANCTI**.] A sacred or consecrated place; the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies*; a house consecrated to the worship of God; church; in the *R. Cath.* Ch. that part of a church where the altar is placed; the cells of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; right of affording such protection, a privilege

attached to certain places in virtue of which criminals are protected from the law; refuge in a sacred place; shelter.—*Sanctum*, *sangk'tum*, *n.* A sacred place; a private retreat or room (an editor's sanctum).—*Sanctum sanctorum*, 'the holy of holies'; the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple.—*Sanctus*, *sangk'tus*, *n.* An anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.—*Sanctus-hell*, *n.* Same as **Scoring-hell**.

Sand, *sand*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sand*.—*Dan. Sv.* and *ic. sand*, *Icel. sandr*, *D. sand*; probably from same root as *L. sabulum*, gravel.] Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone in a loose state, but not reduced to powder or dust, generally arising from disintegrated rock; *pl.* a tract of land consisting of sandy soil, like the deserts of Arabia; tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with sand; to drive upon.—*Sand-bank*, *sand-bag*, *n.* A bag filled with sand or earth, and used in a fortification or for other purposes.—*Sand-bank*, *n.* A bank of sand; a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.—*Sand-bath*, *n.* A bath of hot sand for the body; hot sand used as an equable heater for retorts, &c., in chemical processes.—*Sand-blast*, *n.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the force of particles of sand driven by steam or air blast.—*Sand-blind*, *a.* [Corrupted from *sand-blind*, from *A. Sax. sdm* (akin to *L. scdm*), half.] Having imperfect sight.—*Sand-box*, *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand.—*Sand-boy*, *n.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.—*Sand-crack*, *n.* A crack in the hoof of a horse.—*Sand-drift*, *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.—*Sanded*, *sand'ed*, *p. a.* Sprinkled with sand; covered with drifted sand; of a sandy colour (*Sand*).—*Sand-eel*, *n.* A name of certain British fishes that bury themselves in the sand, and are also known by the name of *lawace*.—*Sand-erling*, *sand'er-ling*, *n.* [So called because it feeds among the moist sands of the shore.] A small wading bird which frequents the shores and feeds on small marine insects.—*Sand-fee*, *n.* A small leaping crustacean of the sea-shore.—*Sand-fly*, *n.* A minute dipterous insect whose bite is painful.—*Sand-glass*, *n.* Same as *Sand-pipe*.—*Sand-glass*, *n.* A glass that measures time by the running of sand from one division of it to the other.—*Sand-grass*, *n.* Grass that grows on sandy soil.—*Sand-grouse*, *n.* A genus of birds closely allied to the grouse, inhabiting arid sandy plains.—*Sand-hill*, *n.* A hill of sand; a dune.—*Sand-hopper*, *n.* The sand-hopper, *Saracanthus*, sand-hopper. The state of being sandy.—*Sand-lance*, *n.* The sand-eel.—*Sand-lizard*, *n.* A lizard found on sandy heaths in Great Britain.—*Sand-martin*, *n.* The smallest of the British swallows; named from digging a hole for its nest in sandy banks, gravel pits, &c.—*Sand-note*, *n.* A hurrowing animal of Cape Colony.—*Sand-paper*, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for polishing wood-work.—*Sand-pipe*, *n.* *Geol.* A long cylindrical hollow penetrating chalk rocks, and filled with sand, gravel, or clay.—*Sand-piper*, *sand-pi-ēr*, *n.* A name of several grallatorial birds allied to the snipe, plover, &c.—*Sandstone*, *sand'stōn*, *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand, which may be calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature, often known by the name of *freestone*.—*New red sandstone*, *geol.* A series of brick-red strata lying immediately above the Permian strata, and comprising the triassic strata.—*Old red sandstone*, a group of strata, chiefly sandstones and conglomerates, whose universally red colour suggested their name, above the Silurian and below the carboniferous strata.—*Sand-storm*, *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind.—*Sand-wasp*, *n.* An insect resembling a wasp, the females of which burrow in sandy banks.—*Sand-works*, *sand'wōrks*, *n.* A name of several British plants growing in sandy situations.—*Sandy*, *sand'i*, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with sand; resembling

sand; of the colour of sand; of a yellowish-red colour.

Sandal, san'dal, n. [Fr. *sandals*, L. *sandalum*, from Gr. *sandalion*.] A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot generally by means of straps crossed over and worn round the ankle; a tie or strap for a shoe resembling that of a sandal.—**Sandaliform**, san'dal-i-form, a. Shaped like a sandal or slipper.—**Sandalled**, san'dal'd, p. and a. Wearing sandals; shaped like a sandal.

Sandal-wood, a. [Ar. *sandal*, sandal-wood.] The wood of several trees of the East Indies and islands of the Pacific, with a strong scent which is very fatal to insects, and hence it is used for making cabinets, boxes, &c.—**Red sandal-wood**, the wood of a tree of India, used as a dye-wood.

Sandarach, san'da-rak, n. [L. *sandaracha*, from Gr. *sandarachē*, a word of Oriental origin.] A resin which exudes from the bark of a valuable timber tree of Morocco, used as incense and for making varnish.

Sandars-wood, san'ders-wood. Same as Sandal-wood.

Sanders-blue, san'ders-blū, n. Same as Saunders-blue.

Sandiver, sand'ver, san'di-er, n. [A corruption of Fr. *sel de verre*, salt of glass.] The scum which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and is used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance.

Sandix, sand'iks, n. [Gr. *sandyx*, a bright red colour.] Red-lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead.

Sandwich, sand'wich, n. [After an Earl of Sandwich, who brought it into fashion.] Two thin slices of bread with meat, fish, or the like, between.—**Sandwich-man**, n. A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

Sandy, SANDIX.

Sane, san, a. [L. *sanus*, sound, whole, healthy (whence *sanatory*, *sanitary*); same root as Gr. *saō*, safe.] Mentally sound; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and the other mental faculties.—**Saneness**, san'ity, san'nes, san'ti, n. The state of being sane or of sound mind.

Sang, sang, pret. of *sing*.

Sangaree, sang-ga-rē, n. Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced; used as a refreshing drink.

Sang-froid, sang-frw, n. [Fr., cold-blood—*sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; calmness in trying circumstances.

Sanglic, san'jik, SANJAK.

Sangreal, sang-rē'al, n. [The *san* is from L. *sanctus*, holy, and *real*—grail.] The grail or holy vessel of medieval legends.

See GRAIL.

Sanguiferous, sang-gwi-fer-us, a. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying blood, as the arteries and veins.

Sanguify, sang-gwi-fi, v. t.—*sanguified*, *sanguifying*. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] To produce blood.—**Sanguification**, sang-gwi-fi-kā'shon, n. The production of blood.—**Sanguiferous**, sang-gwi-fer-us, a. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing blood.

Sanguinary, sang-gwi-na-ri, a. [L. *sanguis*, from *sanguis*, blood; same root as *sanguis* or *sanguis*, juice, *sapo*, to suck.] Consisting of blood; bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; bloodthirsty.—**Sanguinarily**, sang-gwi-na-ri-li, adv. In a sanguinary manner.—**Sanguinarily**, sang-gwi-na-ri-nes, n.

Sanguine, sang-gwin, a. [Fr. *sanguin*, from L. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood. SARONINAT.] Having the colour of blood; red; characterized by fullness of habit, vigour, activity of circulation, &c.; cheerful in temper; anticipating the best; not desponding; confident.—**Blood colour**; bloodstone.—**Sanguinely**, sang-gwin-i-ly, adv. In a sanguine manner.—**Sanguineous**, sang-gwin-ee-us, n. The state or quality of being sanguine.—**Sanguineous**, sang-gwin-ee-us, a. [L. *sanguineus*.] Appertaining to the blood; of the colour of blood; sanguine; confident.—**Sanguineous**, sang-gwin-ee-us, n. [L. *sanguis*, and *oro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on blood.—**Sanguinolent**, sang-gwin-ō-lent, a. [L. *sanguinolentus*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody.

Sansdrim, san'he-drim, n. [Heb. *sansdrim*, from Gr. *sansdrion*—*sans* (or *syn*), together, and *drim*, seat.] The great council among the Jews of Maccabean and later times, consisting of a president (generally the high-priest) and seventy other members.

Sansle, san'l-kl, n. [Fr. *sansle*, from L. *sano*, to heal—from its supposed healing virtues.] An umbelliferous plant of several species, also called *Self-heal*.

Sanies, sa'ni-es, n. [L., bloody matter.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores.—**Saniens**, sa'ni-us, a. [L. *saniens*.] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance.

Sanitary, san'i-ta-ri, a. [Fr. *sanitaire*, from L. *sanius*, health, from *sanus*, sound. SANE.] Pertaining to or designed to secure health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic.—**Sanitary** and *sanatory* are not unfrequently confounded. **Sanitary** [from L. *sanius*, health] has the general meaning of pertaining to health, hygienic; *sanatory* [directly from L. *sano*, to cure, to make healthy] means pertaining to healing or curing; tending to cure.—**Sanitarian**, san-i-ta-ri-an, n. A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures.—**Sanitarium**, san-i-ta-ri-um, n. A health retreat; a sanatorium.—**Sanitation**, san-i-ta'shon, n. The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community; hygiene.

Sanky, san'ki, n. Under SANK.

Sanjak, san'jak, n. [Turk., a standard.] A minor province of Turkey.—**Sanjakate**, san'jak-āt, n. A sanjak.

Sank, sangk, pret. of *sink*.

Sampan, san'pan, n. Same as *Sampan*.

Sans, sanz, prep. [Fr., from L. *sine*, without.] Without; deprived of.—**Sans-culotte**, sanz-ky-lot', n. [Fr., without breeches.] A fellow without breeches, a name originally given in derision to the popular party by the aristocracy in the beginning of the French revolution of 1793; hence, a fierce republican of any country.

—**Sans-culottic**, sanz-ky-lot'ik, a. Revolutionary; republican.—**Sans-culottism**, sanz-ky-lot'izm, n. Extreme republicanism.—**Sans-culottist**, sanz-ky-lot'ist, n. A sans-culotte; a rabid republican.

Sanskrit, Sanskrit, san'skrit, n. [Skr. *sanskṛita*, perfectly formed—*sam* (=Gr. *syn*), with, and *skṛita*, made, perfected, from *skṛi*, to make.] The ancient language of the Hindus, being that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues. Also used as an adjective.—**Sanskritist**, Sanskritist, san'skrit-ist, n. A Sanskrit scholar.

Santaline, san'ta-lin, n. [From *sandal*.] The colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood.

Santon, san'ton, san'tōn, n. An Oriental priest regarded as a saint.

Santonin, Santonin, san'tō-nin, n. [Gr. *santonion*, a kind of wormwood.] A substance obtained from the seeds of southernwood, a most efficacious vermifuge.

Santorin, san'tō-rin, n. An argillaceous mineral occurring on the island of Santorin, yielding an excellent cement.

Sauari, Sauari-wood, sou-ā-ri, n. An excellent timber for ship-building, obtained from trees of tropical America, which yield also delicious nuts.

Sap, sap, n. [A. Sax. *sap*—D. *sap*, L. *gutta*, juice; akin Dan. and G. *sapf*, juice, sap.] The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as the blood to animal life; vital juice; blood; sap-wood.—**Sapless**, sap-less, a. Destitute of sap; dry; withered; destitute of healthy vital juice.—**Sapling**, sap'ling, n. A young tree full of sap.

Sappy, sap'i, a. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; young; weak.—**Sappiness**, sap'i-nes, n. The state or quality of being sappy; succulence; juiciness.—**Sap-colour**, n. Vegetable juice impregnated and forming a pigment.—**Sap-green**, n. A pigment prepared from the juice of the berries of the buckthorn.—**Sap-sucker**, n.

An American name of several small woodpeckers.—**Sap-wood**, n. ALBURNUM.

Sap, sap, v. t.—*sapped*, *sapping*. [Fr. *saper*, from *saps*, L. L. *sapa*, a mattock.] To cause to fall, or to render unstable, by digging or wearing away the foundation; to undermine; to subvert; to destroy, as if by some secret, hidden, or invisible process.—*s. To proceed by secretly undermining*—*s. A ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place within range of fire*—**Sapper**, sap'pēr, n. One who saps; a soldier of an engineer corps, or who is trained in fortification or siege works.

Sapadillo, sap-a-dil'ō, n. SAPODILLA.

Sapajou, Sa'jou, sap-a-jō, sa'jō, n. [Fr.] A name of certain South American prehensile-tailed monkeys, of small size.

Sapa-wood, sa'pan, n. SAPAX-WOOD.

Saphena, sa-fe'na, n. [Gr. *saphēna*, visible.] One of two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb and foot.

Sapid, sap'id, a. [L. *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste. SAPIENT.] Possessing savour or relish; savoury.—**Sapidity**, Sapidness, sap'id-i-ty, sap'id-nes, n. The quality of being sapid; savoury; relish.

Sapient, sap'i-ent, a. [L. *sapientis*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp. of *sapio*, to taste, to know, to be wise; *sapio*, *sapientis*, savour, sage, are of similar origin.] Wise; sagacious; discerning; proceeding from a wiseacre. [Now generally ironical, or used of affected wisdom.]—**Sapiently**, sap'i-ent-ly, adv. In a sapient manner; sagely.

Sapient, Sapient. Under SAPIENT.

Sapodilla, sap-ō-dil'ā, n. [Sp. a. *silla*, from Mexican *apoll*.] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit.

Saponaceous, sap-ō-nā'shu-s, a. [From L. *sapo*, *sapo*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.—**Saponaceously**, sap-ō-nā'shu-s-ly, adv. The state of being saponaceous.—**Saponify**, sap-ō-nā'i-fi, v. t.—*saponified*, *saponifying*. [L. *sapo*, *sapo*, *facio*, to make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.—**Saponifiable**, sap-ō-nā'i-fi-able, a. Capable of being saponified.—**Saponification**, sap-ō-nā'i-fi-kā'shon, n. Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap.—**Saponine**, sap-ō-nin, n. A vegetable principle found in the root of soap-wort and many other plants, causing water to froth like soap on being agitated.—**Saponite**, sap-ō-nit, n. A silicate of magnesia and alumina, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses.

Sapor, sap'or, n. [L. SAPID.] Taste; savour.—**Saporific**, sap-ō-rif-ik, a. Producing taste or relish.—**Saporosity**, sap-ō-rōs'i-ty, n. Savouriness.—**Saporous**, sap-ō-rō-us, a. Having flavour or taste.

Sapadillo, sap-a-dil'ō, n. SAPODILLA.

Sappa-wood, sap'an or sa-pan, n. A dye-wood produced by a tree of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour.

Sappara, sap'pār, n. A mineral, called also *Alumina*.

Sapper, Under SAPIENT.

Sapphic, sap'ik, a. Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess; *pros.* applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by *Sappho*.—*a.* A Sapphic verse.

Sapphiric, sap'fir, n. [L. *sapphirus*, Gr. *sappheiros*, of Eastern origin—Heb. *sappir*, Ar. *safir*.] A precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, and of various shades of blue colour; hence, a rich blue colour; blue.—*Green sapphiric*, the emerald.—*Red sapphiric*, the oriental ruby.—*Violet sapphiric*, the oriental amethyst.—*White or limpid sapphiric*, a colourless or grayish transparent or translucent variety, sometimes sold as diamond.—*Yellow sapphiric*, the oriental topaz.—*a.* Resembling sapphiric; blue.—*Sapphirine*, sap'fir-in, a. Resembling sapphiric; made of sapphiric; of a rich blue.—*a.* A blue variety of spinel.

Sappy, Under SAPIENT.

Saprophagous, sa-prof-a-gus, a. [Gr. *sapros*,

rotten, putrid, and phagō, to eat.] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition. — *Saprophyte*, sap'rō-fīt, n. [Gr. *sapros*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter. — *Saprophytic*, sap'rō-fīt'ik, a. Pertaining to saprophytes.

Sapsago, sap'sa-gō, n. [Corruption of *G. schabziger*.] A kind of hard cheese made in Switzerland.

Saque, sak, n. *SACQUE*.

Saraband, **Sarabande**, sar'a-band, n. [Fr. *sarabanda*, Sp. *sarabanda*.] A dance used in Spain, derived from the Saracens; a piece of music adapted to the dance.

Saracens, sar'a-sen, n. [L. *Saracenus*, from Gr. *Sarakēnos*, Ar. *Sharkīn*, orientals, easterns. An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period; by medieval writers employed to designate the Arabs generally, and at a later time applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached. — *Saracenic*, *Saraconical*, sar-a-sen'ik, sar-a-sen'l-kal, a. Pertaining to the Saracens.

Sarcasm, sār'kazm, n. [L. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. *sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh, from *sarkō*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, from *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A bitter cutting expression; a satirical remark; a bitter gibe; a taunt. — *Sarcastic*, *Sarcastical*, sār-kas't'ik, sār-kas't'ik-ai, a. Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting. — *Sarcastically*, sār-kas't'ik-ai, adv. In a sarcastic manner.

Sarcenet, sār'vet, n. [O. Fr. *sarcenet*; L. L. *sarcocinum*, lit. cloth made by *Sarcenus*.] A species of fine thin woven silk used for linings, &c.

Sarcocar, sār-kō-kārp, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. the fleshy part of certain fruits, being the part which is usually eaten.

Sarcocoll, **Sarcocolla**, sār'kō-kol, sār-kō'kō'la, n. [Fr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *kolla*, glue.] A medicinal gum-resin imported into India from Arabia, supposed to facilitate the consolidation of flesh.

Sarcodes, sār'kōd, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidōs*, form.] Structureless gelatinous matter forming the bodies of animals belonging to the Protozoa.

Sarcoderm, sār'kō-derm, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *derma*, skin.] Bot. the middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent, placed between the epispem and the endosperm.

Sarcoid, sār'kō'id, a. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidōs*, form.] Resembling flesh.

Sarcosima, sār-kō-sīm'a, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, *lima*, a sheath.] Anat. the tubular sheath enveloping the fibrils of muscle.

Sarcosine, sār'kō-lin, a. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of analcime of rose-flesh colour.

Sarcosites, sār'kō-lit, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of analcime of rose-flesh colour.

Sarcosol, sār'kō-lōh, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *lōbos*, a lobe.] Bot. a thick fleshy cotyledon, as that of the bean or pea.

Sarcology, sār-kō'loj-i, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body. — *Sarcologic*, *Sarcological*, sār-kō'loj'ik, sār-kō'loj'ik-ai, a. Pertaining to sarcology.

Sarcoma, sār-kō'ma, n. [Gr. *sarkōma*, from *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A fleshy growth; bot. a fleshy disc. — *Sarcomatous*, sār-kō'ma-tus, a. Relating to sarcoma.

Sarcophagus, sār-kō-fa-gus, a. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. — *Sarcophagus*, sār-kō-fa-gus, n. pl. *Sarcophagi*, sār-kō-fa-gi, also *Sarcophagusa*. [Gr. *sarkophagos*; it was originally the name of a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead bodies.] A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, generally more or less ornamented, for receiving a dead body.

Sarcopila, sār'kō-pī-lā, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *pīlōs*, to love.] A flesh-eating animal.

Sarcosis, sār'kō'sis, n. [Gr. *sarkōsis*, from *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] The formation of flesh in a wound; a fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

Sarcosis, sār'kō'sis, n. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Belonging to flesh or muscle.

Sard, sard, n. [Fr. *sarde*, from *Sardis*, the ancient capital of Lydia.] A variety of carmelian of a deep blood-red when held between the eye and the light. — *Sardachate*, sār'da-kat, n. A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

Sardina, sār'din, n. [Fr. *sardine*, from L. *sardinia*, so called because caught near *Sardinia*.] A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard, large quantities of which are preserved, salted, and hermetically sealed in tin boxes with olive-oil.

Sardius, sār'di-us, n. A sort of precious stone, probably sard or carmelian. [O. T.]

Sardol, sār'dō-lin, n. Same as *Sard*.

Sardoniac, sār-dō'ni-ak, a. [Fr. *sardonique*, from L. *Sardonica herba*, the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten.] Not really proceeding from gaiety; forced; said of a laugh or smile; bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; now the usual meaning. — *Sardoniac smile or laugh*, an antiquated medical term applied to a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face.

Sardonix, sār'dō-niks, n. [Gr. *sardonix*.] A precious stone, a beautiful variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony.

Sargasso, **Sargassum**, sār-gas'sō, sār-gas'm, n. [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-wood.] Gulf-weed, floating on the surface of the sea, giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea*.

Sark, sark, n. [A. Sar. *saros*, *gyras* = Icel. *sarkr*, Dan. *sarkr*, a shirt.] A shirt. [Scotch.]

— **Sarking**, sār'king, n. Thin boards for lining, &c.; in Scotland, the boarding on which staves are laid.

Sarmatian, **Sarmatic**, sār-mā'ti-an, sār-mat'ik, a. Pertaining to *Sarmatia* and its inhabitants, supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

Sarment, sār'ment, n. Same as *Sarmentum*.

Sarmentum, sār'men-tum, n. pl. *Sarmenta*, sār-men'ta. [L., for *sarmentum*, from *sarpo*, to trim.] Bot. a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals. — *Sarmentose*, *Sarmentous*, sār-men'tōz, sār-men'tus, a. Bot. having sarmenta or runners; having the character of a runner.

Sarong, sār'rong, n. A garment used in the Indian Archipelago, consisting of a cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body.

Sarpilar, sār'pī-ler, n. [Fr. *serpillière*, mack-cloth.] A sack or bale of wool containing 80 tods or 160 stones. — *Sarpiler*, sār'pī-ler, r. Canvas; pecking-cloth.

Sarraasin, sār'a-sin, n. *SARASIN*.

Sarsaparilla, sār'sa-pa-rī'lā, n. [Sp. *sarsaparilla*.] The rhizome of several plants of tropical America and the East Indies, yielding a medicine valued on account of its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities.

Sarsen, **Sarsen-stone**, sār'sen, n. One of the large flat blocks of sandstone found on the chalk flats or downs of Wiltshire, &c.

Sarsenet, sār'vet, n. Same as *Sarcenet*.

Sartorius, sār'tō-ri-us, n. [From L. *sartor*, a tailor.] A muscle of the thigh, so called because used in crossing the legs in sitting as tailors do. — *Sartorial*, sār'tō-ri-al, a. Pertaining to a tailor.

Sash, sash, n. *Sarsaparilla*.

Sash, sash, n. [Per. *ashah*, a sash, scarf, or shawl.] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, usually of silk, variously made and ornamented. — *Sash-dress*, a dress with a sash.

Sash, sash, n. [Fr. *écluse*, a frame, a sash, from L. *capere*, a box, from *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed; a similar part of a green-house, &c.; the frame in which a saw is fixed to prevent its bending when worked. — *Sash*. To furnish with sash windows. — **Sash-bar**, n. One of the vertical and transverse pieces in a window-frame. — **Sash-door**, n. A door with panes of glass in it. — **Sash-line**, n. The rope by which a window-sash is suspended in its frame.

Sasin, sār'sin, n. An antelope, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty, abundant in the plains of India.

Satin, sār'sin, n. [Fr. *satins*. HESPER.] *Seeds*

law, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

Sassaby, sas'a-bī, n. A handsome South African antelope.

Sassafras, sas'a-fras, n. [Fr. *sassafras*, from L. *saxifraga* = *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. SAXIFRAGOS.] A kind of laurel, well-known on account of the medicinal virtues of its root; so named because formerly used to break or dissolve stones in the bladder.

Sassaparilla, sas'en-ach, n. A name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race; in Saxon; an Englishman.

Sassoline, sas'ō-lin, n. Native boracic acid, first discovered near Saseo, in North Italy, where it is deposited by hot springs.

Sat, sat, pret. of *sit*.

Satan, sāt'an, n. [Heb., an adversary.] The devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archfiend. — **Satanic**, **Satanical**, sāt-an'ik, sāt-an'ik-ai, a. Pertaining to Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. — **Satanically**, sāt-an'ik-ai, adv. In a satanic manner; diabolically. — **Satanism**, sāt'an-izm, n. The evil and malicious disposition of Satan.

Satchel, sach'el, n. [Also written *sackel*, a dim. of *sack*, the *k* sound having undergone the common softening to *ch*.] A little sack or bag; a bag in which school-boys carry their books to and from school.

Sate, sat or sāt, a pret. of *sit*.

Sate, sat, v.t. — **Sated**, sāt'ing. [Perhaps from A. Sar. *sad*, satisfied, satiated, the form having been influenced by *satiety*, *satiata*.]

SATIATE, sād, v. To satisfy the appetite or desire; to feed beyond natural desire; to glut; to satiate. — **Satiate**, sāt'ies, a. Insatiable; not capable of being sated.

Sateen, sāt'en, n. [From *satia*.] A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silken face.

Satellite, sat'el-it, n. [Fr. *satellite*, from L. *satelles*, *satellitēs*, one who guards the person of a prince.] An obsequious dependant; a subservient follower; a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one.

Satiata, sāt'hi-āt, v.t. — **Satiated**, **satiating**. [L. *satio*, *satiatum*, to satisfy, to satiate, from *satis*, enough; akin to *satur*, full; akin *satiety*, *saturate*, *sature*.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed or nourish to the full; to sate; to surfeit; to fill to repletion. — *Satiated*, sāt'hi-āt, a. Satiated. — **Satiating**, sāt'hi-āt'ing, n. The state of being satiated or filled. — **Satiability**, sāt'hi-ā-bī-l, a. Capable of being satiated or satisfied. — **Satiability**, **Satiableness**, sāt'hi-ā-bī'l-ī-tī, sāt'hi-ā-bī-nee, n. The quality of being satiable or satisfied. — **Satiety**, sāt'hi-ē-tī, n. [L. *satietas*.] The state of being satiated; an excess of gratification which excites weariness or loathing; a being surfeited.

Satin, sāt'in, n. [Fr. *satins*, It. *satino*, probably of Oriental origin.] A species of glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture with an overshot wool. — *Satin-bird*, n. An Australian bird, so called from the glossy dark-purple plumage of the male. — **Satin-de-laine**, sāt'in-de-lān, n. [Fr. *satins* of wool.] A hick cassimere manufactured in Sillesia from wool. — **Satinet**, sāt'net, n. [A dim. of *satins*.] A thin species of satin; a particular kind of twisted cloth, made of woollen woft and cotton warp, pressed and dressed to produce a glossy surface in imitation of satin. — **Satin-paper**, n. A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss. — **Satin-spar**, n. A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, assuming a silky or pearly lustre when polished. — **Satin-wood**, n. The wood of an Indian tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy and durable. — **Satiny**, sāt'in-ī, a. Resembling satin; having a surface or texture like satin.

Satire, sat'ir or sat'ir, n. [L. *satira*; (short), or *satira*, a satire, a medley, an olio (it a full dish, from *ester*, full (when *ester*, full).] A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective

poem; any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; sarcastic ridicule; trenchant invective.—**Satirio**, **Satirical**, **sa-tir'ik**, **sa-tir'i-kal**, **a.** Belonging to satire; conveying or containing satire; given to satire; severe in language.—**Satirically**, **sa-tir'i-kal-li**, **adv.** In a satirical manner.—**Satiricalness**, **sa-tir'i-kal-nes**, **a.** Quality of being satirical.—**Satirist**, **sa-tir'ist**, **a.** One who satirizes; one who writes satire.—**Satirize**, **sa-tir'iz**, **v.t.**—**satirized**, **satirizing**. To assail with satire; to make the object of satire.—**Satisfy**, **sat'is-fi**, **v.t.**—**satisfied**, **satisfying**. [**Fr. satisfaire**, O. **Fr. satisfier**—**L. satis**, enough, and **facio**, to make. **SAVIARE**.] To gratify fully the wants, wishes, or desires of; to supply to the full extent with what is wished for; to make content; to comply with the rightful demands of; to give what is due to; to pay, liquidate, requite; to fulfill the conditions of; to answer; to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to set at rest the mind of; to give satisfaction or content.—**Satisfying**, **sat'is-fying**, **p. and a.** Giving satisfaction; settling doubts at rest.—**Satisfyingly**, **sat'is-fying-li**, **adv.** In a manner tending to satisfy.—**Satisfier**, **sat'is-fi-er**, **a.** A person or thing that gives satisfaction.—**Satisfiable**, **sat'is-fi-a-ble**, **a.** Capable of being satisfied.—**Satisfaction**, **sat'is-fak'shon**, **a.** [**L. satisfactio**.] The act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; settlement of a claim due; payment; that which satisfies; compensation; atonement; the opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel. **Syn.** Under **CONTENTMENT**.—**Satisfactory**, **sat'is-fak'to-ri**, **a.** Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends or recompense; atoning.—**Satisfactorily**, **sat'is-fak'to-ri-li**, **adv.** In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.—**Satisfactoriness**, **sat'is-fak'to-ri-nes**, **a.** The quality of being satisfactory.—**Satrap**, **sa'trap**, **a.** (**Gr. satrapes**; borrowed from the Persian.) A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a prince; a petty despot.—**Satrapal**, **sa'trap-al**, **a.** Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.—**Satrapy**, **sa'trap-i**, **a.** The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.—**Saturate**, **sa'tu-rat**, **v.t.**—**saturated**, **saturating**. [**L. saturatus**, **saturatus**, from **satur**, filled (whence **sature**); from root of **satia**, enough. **SAVE**, **NATIARE**.] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received (air **satur** ed with moisture).—**a.** Being full; saturated.—**Saturable**, **sa'tu-r-a-ble**, **a.** Admitting of being saturated.—**Saturant**, **sa'tu-rant**, **a.** Saturating; impregnating to the full.—**a.** A substance which neutralizes acid in the stomach.—**Saturation**, **sat'is-fak'shon**, **a.** The act of saturating or state of being saturated; the combination of one body with another in such proportions as that they neutralize each other; solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.—**Saturday**, **sat'er-day**, **a.** [**Lat. Sax. Saterdag**, **Saterdag**, lit. Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.—**Satura**, **sat'ur**, **a.** [**L. Saturnus**, connected with **Ser**, **autum**, to sow.] An ancient Italian deity, said to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., and elevated them from barbarism to social order and civilization; one of the planets smaller than Jupiter, and more remote from the sun; **id est**, an appellation given to **lead**.—**Saturalia**, **sat'er-na-li-a**, **a. pl.** [**L.**] In ancient Rome the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment; hence, any period of noisy license and revelry; uncontrolled, licentious revelling.—**Saturalian**, **sat'er-na-li-an**, **a.** Pertaining to **saturnalia** or revels; loose; dissolute.—**Saturian**, **sa-ter-ni-an**, **a.** Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called 'the golden age'; hence, happy; distin-

guished by happiness and simplicity.—**Saturnian verse**, an ancient and peculiar metre used by the Romans, in which the oldest Latin poems were written.—**Saturnine**, **sat'er-nin**, **a.** Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn, which tended to make people morose; morose; of a gloomy temper; heavy; grave; phlegmatic.—**Satyr**, **sat'er**, **a.** [**L. satyrus**, from **Gr. satyros**.] A sylvan deity or demi-god of the Greeks and Romans, half man and half goat, the satyrs being common attendants on Bacchus, and distinguished for lasciviousness.—**Satyrism**, **sat'er-i-sim**, **a.** A diseased venereal appetite in males.—**Satyrical**, **sa-tir'ik**, **a.** Pertaining to satyrs (a satyric drama).—**Sauce**, **sas**, **a.** [**Fr. sauce**, O. **Fr. saucis**, from **L. L. sauca**, sauce, from **L. caesus**, salted. **SALV**.] A condiment or composition (usually liquid) to be eaten with food for improving its relish, for whetting the appetite, or aiding digestion; pertness; insouciance; saucy language.—**a.**—**sauced**, **saucing**. To add a sauce to; to season; to treat with pert language; to be saucy to; to make to pay or suffer (**Sak.**).—**Sauce-boat**, **a.** A dish for holding sauce at table.—**Sauce-box**, **a.** A saucy, impudent fellow. [**Colloq.**].—**Sauce-pan**, **a.** Originally, a pan for cooking sauces; now, a metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally.—**Sauce-tureen**, **a.** A tureen from which sauce is served at table.—**Saucer**, **sa'ser**, **a.** [Originally, a small pan or other vessel for sauce. **SAUCE**.] A piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; something resembling a saucer; a kind of flat calisson used in raising sunken vessels.—**Sauciness**, **Sauciness**, **sa'sis**, **sa'sis-son**, **a.** [**Fr. saucisse**, a sausage, from **saucis**. **SAUCE**.] A long bag filled with powder to communicate fire to mines, &c., in war; a long bundle of fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.—**Saucy**, **sa'si**, **a.** [From **saucis**, in the sense of pertness or impudence. **SAUCE**.] Showing impudent boldness or impudent flippancy; treating superiors with impertinence; impudent; rude; pert; forward; expressive of impudence (a saucy eye).—**Saucily**, **sa'si-li**, **adv.** In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently.—**Sauciness**, **sa'si-nes**, **a.** The quality of being saucy.—**Saur**, **krak**, **saur'krout**, **a.** [**G. sauer**, sour, and **kraut**, herb, cabbage.] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment.—**Saul**, **sal**, **a.** Same as **Sai**, a tree.—**Saunders-blue**, **san'ders**, **a.** [**Fr. cendres bleues**, fine ashes.] An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper.—**Saunter**, **san'ter**, **v.t.** [From **Fr. prefix sa-** (**L. ex**), out, and **aventuror**, to adventure.] To wander idly; to walk leisurely along; to loiter; to linger; to dawdle.—**a.** A sauntering or place for sauntering.—**Saunterer**, **san'ter-er**, **a.** One that saunters.—**Sauria**, **sa'ri-a**, **a. pl.** [From **Gr. sauros**, a lizard.] The term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated.—**Saurian**, **sa'ri-an**, **a.** Pertaining to the lizards; having lizard-like characters.—**a.** One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type.—**Sauroid**, **sa'roid**, **a.** [**Gr. sauros**, a lizard, and **eidos**, form.] Resembling a lizard; having characters belonging to the lizards.—**a.** One of a group of fishes which present certain characters of reptiles, having teeth resembling those of crocodiles.—**Sauroid-lizard**, **sa'roid-lik-nit**, **a.** The footprint or ichnite of a saurian.—**Sauroupa**, **sa-rop-si-da**, **a. pl.** [**Gr. sauros**, a lizard, **opsis**, appearance.] A name for that section of vertebrates which comprise birds and reptiles together.—**Sauroupterygian**, **sa-rop-ter'i-ji'an**, **a.** [**Gr. sauros**, and **pteryg**, pteropod, a wing, a fin.] An extinct reptile having paddles, such as the plesiosauro.—**Saury-pike**, **sa'ri-pik**, **a.** A fish having a greatly elongated body covered with minute scales, while the jaws are prolonged into a long sharp beak.

Sausage, **sa'sij**, **a.** [**O. Fr. saucisse**, **Fr. saucisse**; from **L. L. sauca**, sauce [which see.]] An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, variously seasoned with sage, and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig.—**Sausage-roll**, **a.** Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in paste.—**Sauternes**, **sa'tern**, **a.** [**Fr.**] A white Bordeaux wine made near Sauternes, department of Gironde.—**Savable**. Under **SAVE**.—**Savage**, **sa'v**, **a.** [**O. E.** and **O. Fr. sauvage** [**Mod. Fr. sauvage**], **L. L. salvaticus**, **L. sal-waticus**, wild, from **silva**, a wood. **SILVAN**.] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; wild; uncultivated; untamed; violent; brutal; uncivilized; untaught; rude; cruel; barbarous; inhuman.—**a.** A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught or uncivilized; a man of brutal cruelty; a barbarian.—**Savagely**, **sa'v-aj-li**, **adv.** In a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.—**Savageness**, **sa'v-aj-nes**, **a.** The quality of being savage; barbarism; cruelty; barbarousness.—**Savagery**, **sa'v-aj-ri**, **a.** The state of being savage; wild; uncultivated condition; cruelty; barbarity.—**Savagism**, **sa'v-aj-izm**, **a.** The state of savages; savagery; barbarism.—**Savanna**, **Savannah**, **sa-va'na**, **a.** [**Sp. sabana**, properly a sheet for a bed, a plain, from **L. sabanum**, **Gr. sabanon**, a linen cloth.] An extensive open grassy plain or meadow in a tropical region; a word chiefly used in tropical America, though sometimes applied to any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.—**Savant**, **sa'van**, **a.** [**Fr. ppr. of savoir**, **L. sapere**, to know.] A man of learning; a man of science; a man eminent for his achievements.—**Save**, **sa'v**, **v.t.**—**saved**, **saving**. [**Fr. sauver**, from **L. salvere**, to save, from **salvus**, safe. **SAFE**, **SALVAVION**.] To preserve from destruction or evil of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; to rescue from sin and eternal death; to deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of; to spare; to keep from doing or suffering; with a double object (to save a person trouble); to hinder from being spent or lost (to save time); to hinder from being used; to reserve or lay by; to lay up or hoard.—**To save appearances**, to preserve a good outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.—**v.t.** To be economical; to hinder expenses.—**prep.** [Originally an imperative.] Except; not including.—**Savable**, **sa'va-ble**, **a.** Capable of being saved.—**Savableness**, **sa'va-ble-nes**, **a.** Capability of being saved.—**Savall**, **sa'val**, **a.** [**Sav** and **all**.] A subordinate contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.—**Saver**, **sa'ver**, **a.** One that saves.—**Saving**, **sa'ving**, **p. and a.** Preserving from evil or destruction; frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; incurring no loss, though not gainful (a saving voyage); reserving, as some title or right (a saving clause).—**a.** Something hoarded up; that which is saved; generally in plural.—**prep.** With exception; excepting.—**Savingly**, **sa'ving-li**, **adv.** In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.—**Savings**, **sa'ving-nes**, **a.**—**Savings-bank**, **a.** A bank especially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest.—**Savory**, **sa'vo-ri**, **a.** [**Fr. savoureux**, from **L. L. cerevisia**, **Gr. cerevisium**.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young salted pork.—**Savin**, **Savine**, **sa'vin**, **a.** [**Fr. savinier**, **sa-bine**, from **L. Sabina** (**Aerba**), the Sabine herb, **savin**.] A coniferous tree or shrub of the juniper kind.—**Saviour**, **sa'ver**, **a.** [**O. Fr. salvator** (**Fr. sau-veur**, from **L. salutare**, from **salvus**, to save, **salvus**, safe. **SAVE**).] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who is called the Saviour by way of distinction.—**Savonette**, **sa-vo-net**, **a.** [**Fr.**, dim. of **saon**, soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality.

Savor, sá'vor, n. Same as *Savour*.

Savory, sá'ver-i, n. [Fr. *savore*, L. *saturata*, savory.] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour sauces and dishes.

Savour, sá'ver, n. [O. Fr. *savor*, Mod. Fr. *savour*, from L. *sapor*, from *sapio*, to taste. *Sapio*, Flavour; taste; power of quality that affects the palate; odour (*Sabat*); characteristic property; distinctive quality.—*v.t.* To have a particular taste or flavour; to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else; to smack; followed by *of* (his conduct *savours of* pride).—*v.t.* To like; to relish; to have the flavour or quality of.—*Savourily, sá'ver-i-li, adv.* In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish.—*Savouriness, sá'ver-i-ness, n.* The condition or quality of being savoury; pleasing taste or smell.—*Savourless, sá'ver-less, a.* Destitute of savour; insipid.—*Savoury, sá'ver-i, a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to taste; palatable; hence, agreeable in general.

Savoy, sá'vó-i, n. [Because brought from Savoy.] A variety of cabbage much cultivated for winter use.—*Savoyard, sa-voí-árd, n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Saw, sá, pret. of see.

Saw, sá, n. [A. Sax. *saga, sápe, a saw*—Dan. *sav, Icel. sig, D. saag, G. sape*; same root as L. *seco*, to cut (*Securus*).] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band, or disc of thin iron or steel, with a dented or toothed edge.—*v.t.*—*pret. sawed, pp. sawed or sáwn.* To cut with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw; to move through, as in the act of sawing (to *saw* the air)—*v.t.* To use a saw; to cut with a saw.—*Saw-dust, n.* The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the cutting of a saw.—*Saw-er, sá'er, n.* One that saws; a Sawyer.—*Saw-fish, n.* A fish allied to the sharks and rays; so called from the spines growing like teeth on both edges of its long bony snout.—*Saw-fly, n.* A hymenopterous insect, so called because the ovipositor of the females has serrated or toothed edges.—*Saw-frame, n.* The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work.—*Saw-mill, n.* A mill for sawing timber, and driven by water or steam.—*Saw-pit, n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.—*Saw-toothed, a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.—*Saw-wort, n.* An English plant, so named from its serrated leaves; used for dyeing cloth yellow.—*Sawyer, sá'y-er, n.* [Formed like *lawyer, bowyer*.] One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

Saw, sá, n. [A. Sax. *saga, a saying, a saw*, from stem of *to say, Sav.*] A saying; proverb; maxim.

Saxatile, sak'sá-tí-l, o. [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum, a rock*.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

Sax-born, sak'shórn, n. [After M. Sax, of Paris, the inventor.] A brass wind-instrument with a wide mouth-piece, and three, four, or five cylinders, much employed in military bands. Called also *Sax-cornet*.

Saxicavous, sak-sík'a-vú-s, a. [L. *saxum, a rock, and cavo, to hollow*.] A term applied to certain molluscs which make holes in the rocks.

Saxicolous, sak-sík'ú-lú-s, a. [L. *saxum, a rock, and colo, to inhabit*.] *Bot.* Growing on rocks.

Saxifrage, sak'sí-frá, n. [L. *saxifraga*—*saxum, a stone, and frango, to break*. The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be beneficial in removing stone in the bladder; but the saxifrages seem to have got the name rather from growing among rocks. *SASSAFRAS*] A popular name of various plants, which mostly inhabit the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone, and are mostly rock plants.—*Saxifragous, sak-sí-frá-gú-s, a.* Dissolving stone, especially in the bladder.

Saxon, sak'són, n. [L. *Saxo, pl. Saxones, A. Sax. *Saxons, pl. Saxones, Saxons*, usually derived from *seax, O. H. G. *saxo, a short sword*; G. *Sachsen, a Saxon**.] One of the people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded*

and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; a Saxon of England as opposed to an Angle or Anglian; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; a native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.—*a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language; Anglo-Saxon; pertaining to modern Saxony.—*Saxum blue, a* solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye-stuff.—*Saxon green, a* colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxou-blue ground.—*Saxonism, sak'són-izm, n.* An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.—*Saxonist, sak'són-ist, n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

Say, sá, v.t. pret. & pp. said, ppr. saying. [A. Sax. *sagan, to say*—Icel. *saga, D. *sagen, Dan. *sige, G. *sagen, to say**.] To utter or express in words; to speak; to argue; to allege by way of argument; to give as an opinion; to repeat, rehearse, recite; to recite without singing; to answer; to niter by way of reply; to tell; to suppose; to assume; to take for granted: in this sense often elliptically (*say 3000 men*).—*It is said, they say, it is commonly reported*; people assert or maintain.—*To say say, to say no, to refuse*.—*That is to say, that is, in other words*; otherwise.—*Say* is especially common with a clause or words directly quoted after it, or with such objectives as *something, nothing, this, that, &c.*—*n.* What one has to say (he said his *say*); something said; a statement.—*Sayer, sá'er, n.* One who says.—*Saying, sá'ing, n.* That which is said; a sentence uttered; a proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.**

Sblood, sá-blú-d, inter. An imprecation abbreviated from *God's blood*.

Scab, ská-b, n. [A. Sax. *scab, from L. *scabies, scab, itch, from scabo, to scratch**. Hence, *scabby*.] A sort of crust formed over a sore in healing; the mange in horses; a disease of sheep.—*Scabby, scabbed, ská'b, ská'bd, a.* Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs; mean; vile; worthless.—*Scabbedness, Scabbiness, skab'ed-ness, ská'b-i-ness, n.* The state or quality of being scabbed or scabby.

Scabbard, ská'b'árd, n. [Formerly *scouber, scaberka, scaberpe, &c.*; perhaps from A. Sax. *scatha, scathe, and bergan, O. H. G. *bergan, to protect** (comp. *hauberck*), the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when not in use.] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon.—*v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.

Scabbie, ská'b, v.t. In *masonry*, to dress with a rough slightly furrowed surface.

Scabies, ská'b-í-s, n. [L. *Scab*; mange; itch.—*Scabious, ská'b-í-us, a.* [L. *scabiosus*.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.—*a.* The plant devil's-bit and allied species, named from being formerly deemed of efficacy against scabby eruptions of the skin.

Scabrous, ská'b'rus, a. [L. *scabrosus, from scaber, rough, from scabies, scab*.] Rough; having sharp points or little asperities; applied chiefly in *soot, and bot.* to surfaces.—*Scabrousness, ská'b'rus-ness, n.*

Scaffold, ská'fóld, n. [O. Fr. *eschafaut, eschafaut* (Fr. *eschafaut*); L. L. *scadafaltum, from prep. ex, and cadafaltum, a scaffold, a catafalque*.] A temporary stage or platform; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; a temporary structure of timber for the workmen engaged in building or repairing houses, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold.—*Scaffolding, ská'fóld-ing, n.* A temporary combination of timber or iron for supporting workmen engaged on some building.

Scaglia, ská'lyá-a, n. [It.] An Italian chalky rock of a red colour, and having a fissile structure.—*Scagliola, ská'lyá-ó-la, n.* [It.] A composition of gypsum, splinters of marble, &c., imitative of marble, and used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings.

Scalade, ská'lád, n. [Fr. *escalade, from L. *scala, a ladder**.] An escalade.

Scalariform, ska-lá'r-i-form, a. [L. *scalaris, a ladder, and forma, form*.] Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder.—*Scalari-*

form vessels, certain tubes met with in plants.

Scald, skáld, v.t. [O. Fr. *eschalder* (Fr. *eschalder*), It. *scaldare, to scald, from L. *ex, intens, and calidus, calidus, bot. CALID, CALDOR**.] To burn and injure with or as with hot liquor; to expose to a strong heat over a fire or in water or other liquor (to *scald* milk).—*a.* A burn or injury from scalding.—*Scalding, skáld-ing, e.* So hot as to scald the skin.

Scald, skáld, n. [That is, *scalded, or affected with scald*.] Covered with scurf or scab; scabby; scurvy; palsy; poor.—*Scald-head, n.* A disease of the hairy scalp; favus.

Scald, skáld, skáld, n. [Icel. *skald, Sw. *skald**.] An ancient Scandinavian poet, whose occupation it was to compose poems in honour of distinguished men, and to recite and sing them on public occasions.—*Scaldie, skáld'ik, n.* Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

Scale, skál, n. [A. Sax. *scala, scála, the dish of a balance*—Icel. *skáld, Dan. *skaal, D. *schaal, G. *schale, a dish, a balance**. *Scale, a thin lamina, is allied*. See next art.] The dish of a balance; also the balance itself, or whole instrument: in this sense generally in the plural.—*v.t.* To weigh, as in scales. [*Skál*.]—*Scale-beam, n.* The beam or lever of a balance.**

Scale, ská-l, n. [A. Sax. *scala, a shell, a hank*—Dan. *skál, a scale; skál, rind, shell*; Icel. *skel, a shell*; akin *skale, shell, skill, scull, skull, and see above*.] One of the overlapping plates on the exterior of certain animals; one of the thin, small plates which protect the skin of many fishes; one of the somewhat similar laminae of reptiles; anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; a thin flake or lamina (a *scale* of bone, iron, and the like); bot. a rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a leaf-bud.—*v.t.*—*scalded, scalding*. To strip or clear of scales; to take off in thin laminae or scales; *gun*, to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder.—*v.t.* To come off in scales or thin layers.—*Scale-armour, n.* Armour consisting of small plates of steel partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.—*Scale-fern, n.* A fern, so called from the imbricated tawny scales at the back of the fronds.—*Scale-insect, n.* An insect, scale-like in form, injurious to plants.—*Scaleless, ská'l-less, a.* Destitute of scales.—*Scale-moss, n.* The popular name given to plants resembling moss, which grow on the trunks of trees, &c., and have small scale-like leaves.—*Scaliness, ská'l-ness, n.* The state of being scaly.—*Scaly, ská'l, a.* Covered or abounding with scales; having the form of scales or thin laminae.—*Scaling-hammer, n.* A hammer for removing incrustations from boilers, &c.

Scale, skál, n. [L. *scala, a ladder, from stem of *scando, to mount**; akin to *Skir, skand, to ascend*.] A ladder (*Milton*); anything graduated, especially when applied as a measure or rule; a mathematical instrument consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, &c., with spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances; any succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; series of ranks; relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; a basis for a numerical system (the decimal *scale*); *music*, a succession of notes arranged in the order of pitch, and comprising the sounds that may occur in a piece of music written in a given key; the diatonic scale having its eight notes ascending by five tones and two semitones; also the series of notes producible by voices or instruments (the *scale* of a violin).—*v.t.*—*scolded, scolding*. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.—*Scaler, ská'l-er, n.* One who scales.—*Scaling-ladder, n.* A ladder made for the use of soldiers in scaling walls.

Scalene, ska-lén, n. [Gr. *skalenos, limping, uneven*.] A term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal.—*a.* A scalene triangle.

Scallia, ská'lyá-ó-la, SCALLIOLA.

Scall, skál, n. [Same as Dan. *skál, pea,*

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the use
limping,
triangle of
al.—A
nal, pea,

head, whence *abaldet*, bald; Icel. *skali*, a bald head; akin to *scald*. Scab; scurf; scaldiness. [O.T.]—*Dry scall*, porriasis or itch.—*Wet scall*, eczema.—Scalled, skald, a. Scally; scabby; scald.
Scallion, skal'yun, n. [O.Fr. *escallions*, It. *scaglio*, from L. (*scap*) *scallonia*, the scall of A. s. s.] A kind of onion. SWAL-LION.
Scalloped, skal'op or skol'op, n. [O.Fr. *scalops*, from D. *schelp*, *schelps*, shell, cockle-shell; akin *sculp*, *scala*, &c.] A marine bivalve of the oyster family, used for food, one species of which occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a kind of dish for baking oysters in; a curving on the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle. Written also *Scallop*.—v.t. To cut the edge or border of into scallops or segments of circles.—Scalloped, skal'opt or skol'opt, p. and a. Cut at the edge or border into scallops.—Scalloped or scalloped oysters, oysters cooked (originally in shells) with bread-crumbs, cream, &c.
Scalp, skalp, n. [Akin to *scala*, *shell*, *skull*, *sculp*; comp. D. *schelp*, *schulp*, a shell; Icel. *skjelp*, a shell.] The skull (*Skull*); the outer covering of the skull; the segment of the head, or part of it, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians as a mark of victory over an enemy; a bed of mussels or oysters.—v.t. To deprive of the scalp.—Scalping-knife, n. A knife used by the Indians of America in scalping their prisoners.
Scalpel, skal'pel, n. [L. *scalpulum*, dim. of *scapulum*, a knife, from *scapo*, to cut, to scrape.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.—Scalpelliform, skal'pel'-form, a. Having the form of a scalpel.—Scalper, scalping-iron, skal'per, skal'ping, n. An instrument of surgery used in scraping foul and carious bones.—Scalpriform, skal'p'i'-form, n. [L. *scalprum*, and *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; applied to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.
Scambl, skamb'l, s.t.—*scambled*, *scambling*. [Comp. O.D. *scampelen*, to levitate; to slip; D. *schamelen*, to stir, to shake.] To struggle; to be bold or turbulent; to shamble.
Scammony, skam'oni, n. [L. *scammonia*, from Gr. *skammonia*, from the Persian.] A gum-resin of a bitter and acrid taste, obtained from a species of convolvulus, used in medicine as a drastic purge.
Scamp, skamp, n. [Originally one who deceives or runs off with unpaid debts. See *Scamp*, s.t.] A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue.—v.t. To execute, as a piece of work, in a slim, dishonest, or perfidious manner.—Scamper, skamp'per, n. One who scamps work.—Scampish, skamp'ish, a. Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish.
Scamper, skamp'per, v.t. [From O.F. *escamper*, Fr. *escamper*, It. *scampare*, to save one's life, to escape; lit. to *desamp*, from L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a field. Hence *scamp*. CAMP.] To run with speed; to hasten away.—a. A hasty flight; a hurried run.
Scan, skan, v.t.—*scanned*, *scanning*. [Formerly *scand*, from Fr. *scander*, to scan verse, from L. *scando*, to climb, to scan (seen in *oesend*, *descend*); Skr. *skand*, to climb.] To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; to read so as to indicate the metrical structure; to examine minutely or nicely; to scrutinize.—Scansion, skan'shon, n. The act of scanning; the metrical structure of verse.
Scandal, skan'dal, n. [Fr. *scandale*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a scandal. *Slander* is a different form of this word.] Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another; public reproach or reprobation; opprobrium; shame; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; slander.—s.t. To throw scandal on; to slander.—Scandalous, skan'dal-us, s.t.—*scandalized*, *scandalizing*. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; to shock; to give offence to; to disgrace; to slander.—Scandal-

monger, n. One who deals in or retails scandal.—Scandalous, skan'dal-us, a. Causing scandal or offence; shameful; disgraceful to reputation; libellous; slanderous.—Scandalously, skan'dal-us-li, adv. In a scandalous manner; disgracefully; shamefully.—Scandalously skan'dal-us-ly, a.—*Scandalum magnatum*, skan'dal-um mag-nat-um. The offence of speaking evil of the great (magnates).
Scandent, skan'dent, a. [L. *scandens*, *scandens*, ppr. of *scando*, to climb.] Bot. climbing.
Scandinavian, skan-di-ná-vi-an, a. Relating to Scandinavia.—*Scandinavian tongues*, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish.
Scansion. Under *Scax*.
Scansors, skan-só-ris, n. pl. [Lit. the climbers, from L. *scando*, to climb.] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoos, woodpeckers, parrots, &c., having feet with two toes turned backwards and two forwards.—Scansorial, skan-só-ri-al, a. Climbing or adapted to climbing; belonging to the Scansors.
Scant, skant, a. [Same as Icel. *skamt*, short, brief; akin to Norse *skawta*, exactly measured; comp. Frv. E. and Sc. *skimp* or *skemp*, to give short measure.] Scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; having a limited supply; scarce; short (with of).—s.t. To limit; to stint; to keep on short allowance; to afford or give out sparingly; to be niggard of; to grudge.—adv. Scarcely; hardly; not quite.—Scantly, skant'i-li, skant'i-li, adv. In a scant or scanty manner.—Scantiness, skant-i-ness, skant'i-ness, n. The state or condition of being scant or scanty.—Scanty, skant'i, a. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant; not ample; hardly sufficient (a scanty supply).
Scantling, skant'ling, n. [O.Fr. *scantillon*, Fr. *scantillon*, a specimen, a pattern, from prefix *ex*, and *cantel*, a cantie.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a sample; a pattern; a small quantity; the dimensions of timber, stone, &c., in length, breadth, and thickness; timber less than five inches square; a kind of trestle for supporting a cask.
Scap, skap, n. [L. *scapus*, a stalk.] Bot. a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—Scapiform, ská'p'i'-form, a. Bot. In the form of a scape.
Scap, skáp, s.t. and i. Short form of *scape*.—Scapagot, skáp'got, n. Among the ancient Jews, a goat which was sent into the wilderness bearing the iniquities of the people, which were laid on him by the hands of the high-priest; hence, one made to bear the blame of others.—Scapgrace, skáp'grás, a. A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.—Scapement, skáp'ment, n. Escapement.
Scaphite, skaf'it, n. [L. *scapha*, Gr. *skaphe*, a skiff.] A fossil cephalopod, of a boat-shaped form, belonging to the family of ammonites.—Scaphium, ská'f-i-um, n. Bot. the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.—Scaphoid, skaf'oid, a. Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; navicular.
Scapollite, skáp'ól-it, n. [Gr. *skapos*, a rod, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral, a silicate of aluminas and lime, occurring often in long crystals.
Scapple, skáp'l, s.t. To scabble.
Scappula, skáp'u-la, n. [L.] The shoulder-blade.—Scapular, skáp'u-lar, a. Pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.—Scapular, scapulary, skáp'u-lar, skáp'u-lar-i, n. A kind of ecclesiastical garment consisting of two bands of woollen stuff going over the shoulders, one in front the other behind; *surge*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade; *ornithol*, a feather on the shoulder of a bird.
Scapus, ská'pus, n. [L., a stalk.] Ornith. the stem of a feather; *crak*, the shaft of a column.
Scar, skár, n. [Fr. *scarre*, *escharre*. L. *scabura*, from Gr. *schakra*, a scorch on a wound caused by burning.] The mark of a wound or an ulcer remaining after healing; a cicatrix; a hurt; a wound; bot. a

mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem.—v.t. —*soured*, *sourring*. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.—s.t. To be covered with a scar; to form a scar.—Scary, ská'ri, a. Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.
Scar, skár, n. [Same as Icel. *skor*, a rift in a precipice, *skor*, a rocky lake; Dan. *skjær*, a cliff; root seen in *skor*, *skor*.] A cliff; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a scar.
Scar, skár, n. [L. *scarus*.] The parrot-fish. Under *Parrot*.
Scarab, *Scarabee*, skar'ab, skara-bé, n. [L. *scarabæus*, a beetle.] One of a group of beetles of which the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, so frequently figured on their monuments, is the best-known species; the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone, many of which are found in Egypt.
Scaramouch, skara-mouch, n. [Fr. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccia*.] A buffoon in motley dress; a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery; any poltroon or braggadochio.
Scarus, skár, n. [From O.Fr. *scarra*, *scachra*, It. *schakra*, D. *schakra*, *scarra*, from L. *scarpus*, *scarpus*, for *scarpus*, pp. of L. *scarpere*, to pluck or pull out. EXCART.] Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; seldom met with; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; scantily supplied; not having much; with of.—*To make one's self scarce*, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.—Scarce, scarcely, skár-li, adv. Hardly; barely; scantily; but just; with difficulty.—Scarceness, scarcity, skár-ness, ská'd-i, n. The state or condition of being scarce; dearth; want; famine.
Scare, skár, s.t.—*scared*, *scaring*. [Akin to Icel. *skjarr*, apt to flee, shy, *skirra*, to drive away, G. *scheren*, to drive away; same root as *skier*.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—a. A sudden fright or panic; a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause; a causeless alarm.—Scarecrow, skár'kru, n. Anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a person so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.
Scar, skár, n. [Same as L. G. *scherr*, Dan. *skjerf*, *skierf*, G. *schärpe*, O.H.G. *scherbe*, originally a pocket, hence the band suspending the pocket, a scarf.] A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise.—Scarfed, skár'f, a. Wearing a scarf.—Scarf-skin, n. [Perhaps for *scarf-skin*.] The cuticle or epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.
Scar, skár, n. [Same as Sw. *skar*, a joint; akin Dan. *skarre*, to scarf; Sc. *skare*, a scarf, to scarf.] Carp. the joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece.—v.t. To cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf.—Scarf-joint, n. A joint formed by scarfing.
Scarify, ská'ri-fi, v.t.—*scarified*, *scarifying*. [Fr. *scarifier*, L. *scarificus*, from Gr. *skari-phomai*, to scratch open, from *skari-phos*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] *Surge*, to make small cuts or incisions in the skin by means of a lancet or special instrument so as to draw blood without opening a large vein; to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it; to stir the soil, as with a scarifier.—Scarified, ská'ri-fi-shon, n. *Surge*, the act of scarifying.—Scarifier, ská'ri-fi-kér, n. An instrument used in scarification or cupping.—Scarifier, ská'ri-fi-kér, n. One who or that which scarifies; *aprt*, an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form.
Scarlatina, skár-la-tí-na, n. [From *scarlet*.] A serious contagious fever which especially attacks the young, accompanied by a scarlet eruption, sore throat, &c.; scarlet fever.—Scarlatious, skár-la-tí-nus, a. Pertaining to scarlatina.

Scarlet, skár'let, n. [O. Fr. *scarlate*, Mod. Fr. *scarlate*; It. *scarlatto*; a word of Persian origin.] A beautiful bright-red colour, brighter than crimson; cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet robe or dress.—a. Of the colour scarlet; of a bright-red colour; dressed in scarlet (*Shak.*).—*Scarlet bean*, *Scarlet Runner*, the kidney-bean.—*Scarlet fever*. **SCARLATINA**.—*Scarlet-lake*, n. A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

Scarp, sharp, n. [From Fr. *scarpe*, from It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, from O. It. *scarp*, Mod. G. *scarp*, E. *sharp*—the scarp being cut sharp or steep.] Part, the interior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart. Also written *Scorpe*.—v. t. To cut down like a scarp.—*Scarped*, skárp't, p. and a. Cut down like the scarp of a fortification; precipitous.

Scarred, **Scarry**, a. Under **SEA**.

Scat, **Scatt**, skát, n. [A. Sax. *scat*, a tax, a coin; Icel. *skatt*; Dan. *skat*.] A tax.

Scathe, **Scath**, skáth, n. [A. Sax. *scathon*—Icel. *skatha*, D. and G. *schaden*, to injure; Icel. *skáth*, Goth. *skáthia*, D. and G. *schaden*, injury.] Damage; injury; harm.—v. t.—*scathed*, *scathing*. To injure; to do damage to; to harm.—*Scatheful*, skáth'fúl, o. Causing scathe; harmful.—*Scathing*, skáth'ing, p. and a. Injuring; damaging; harming; blasting.—*Scatheless*, skáth'les, a. Without scathe or harm; unharmed.

Scatology, skát'ol-ó-jí, n. [Gr. *skatos*, dung.] Knowledge of dung, or of savage practices in which dung or filth enters.

Scatter, skát'er, v. t. [A. Sax. *scaterian*, to scatter; same word as *scatter*; Gr. *skedonnyai*, to scatter, is of kindred origin.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to strew; to besprinkle; to disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove to a distance from each other; to disunite; to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow (*to scatter hopes*, &c.).—Syn. under **DISTRASS**.—v. i. To disperse; to separate from each other; to straggle apart.—*Scatter-brain*, n. A thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration. [Colloq.]—*Scatter-brained*, a. Giddy; heedless; thoughtless. [Colloq.]—*Scattered*, skát'erd, pp. Sprinkled or thinly spread; loose and irregular in distribution.—*Scatteredly*, skát'erd-li, adv. In a dispersed manner; separately.—*Scatterer*, skát'er-er, n. One who scatters.

Scoup, skóp, n. [A form of *sculp*.] A bed of shell-fish (an *oyster-scoup*, a *muschel-scoup*); a species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c.

Scour, skár, a. [SCAR.] A scar or precipitous bank; a cliff.

Scavenger, skáv'en-jér, n. [From *scavage*, L. L. *scavagium*, an old law term equivalent to *showage*, a duty on goods shown, from A. Sax. *scawian*, to show. The scavenger was originally one who looked after the scavage. As to the insertion of a comp. messenger, *passenger*.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city; a person similarly engaged.

Scena. Under **SCENE**.

Scene, sèn, n. [Fr. *scène*; L. *scena*, from Gr. *skênê*, a covered place, a tent, a stage, from root of Skr. *sku*, to cover, E. *shade*.] A stage; that part of a theatre in which the acting is done; the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the surroundings amid which anything is transacted; a whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; an assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a place and objects seen together; a landscape; a view; one of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a part of a play, being a division of an act; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; a theatrical display of emotion; an artificial or affected action or course of action.—*Behind the scenes*, behind the scenery of a theatre, at the back of the stage; hence, specially acquainted with the motives influencing the actions of a party or an individual.—**Scena**, shá'na, n. [It.] *Mus.* A scene or portion of an opera; a solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed.—*Scene-painter*, n. One who paints scenery for theatres.—*Scenery*,

scenér-i, n. The paintings representing the scenes of a play; the general appearance or natural features of a place.—*Scene-shifter*, n. One who arranges the movable scenes in a theatre.—**Scenic**, **Scenical**, skén'ik or skén'ik, skén'ikal or skén'ikal, o. Pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical.—**Scenographic**, **Scenographical**, skén'og'raf'ik, skén'og'raf'ikal, o. Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.—**Scenographically**, skén'og'raf'ikal-li, adv. In a scenographic manner; in perspective.—**Scenography**, skén'og'raf'á, n. Representation or drawing according to the rules of perspective.

Scent, sent, n. [For *scent*, from Fr. *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, from L. *sentire*, to perceive by the senses. *Sensus*.] That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odour; smell; the power of smelling; odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed; hence, course of pursuit; track.—v. t. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; to perfume.—*Scentful*, skén'tfúl, o. Odorous; having much scent.—*Scentless*, skén't'les, o. Inodorous; destitute of smell.

Scapta, sep'sis or skép'sis, n. [Gr. *skapto*, doubt.] Scepticism; doubt.

Scepter, sep'tér, n. Same as **SCYTHRA**.

Sceptic, skép'tík, n. [Fr. *sceptique*, from Gr. *sképtikos*, thoughtful, sceptic, from *sképsis*, speculation, doubt, from *sképtomai*, to examine critically; same root as L. *species*.] One who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe; a disbeliever; a person who doubts the existence of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of Christianity.—**Sceptical**, skép'tíkal, a. Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic.—**Sceptically**, skép'tíkal-li, adv. In a sceptical manner.—**Scepticalness**, skép'tíkal-nes, n. The state or quality of being sceptical.—**Scepticism**, skép'tí-sizm, n. The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic; disbelief or inability to believe; doubt; incredulity; a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the Christian religion.—**Scepticize**, skép'tí-síz, v. t.—*scepticized*, *scepticizing*. To act the sceptic; to doubt.

Scyptre, sep'tér, n. [Fr. *scyptre*, L. *scyptum*, from Gr. *sképtron*, a staff, from *sképto*, to prop or lean.] A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler as a symbol of authority.—*The scyptre*, royal power or authority.—**Scyptred**, sep'tér'd, a. Bearing a scyptre; invested with royal power; regal.—**Scyptreless**, sep'tér-les, a. Having no scyptre.

Schedule, shed'ul, sed'ul, also skéd'ul, n. [O. Fr. *schedule*, from L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a scroll, from Gr. *schêdê*, a leaf, from root of *schizo*, L. *scindo*, to split.] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list; a list annexed to a larger document, as to a will, lease, &c.—v. t.—*scheduled*, *scheduling*. To place in a schedule or catalogue.

Scheele's-green, shel'á, n. A green pigment containing arsenic and copper, first prepared by *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist.—**Scheelite**, shé'le-tín, n. A mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, consisting of tungstic acid and lead.

Schem, shk, n. Same as **SCHEME**.

Scheme, ském, n. [Fr. *schemer*, L. *schemata*, from Gr. *schéma*, from *skhaino*, to hold, to keep.] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan of something to be done; a project; the representation of any design or geometrical figure; a diagram.—v. t.—*schemed*, *scheming*. To plan, contrive, plot, project, design.—v. i. To form a plan; to contrive.—**Schematic**, shkém'at'ik, a. Pertaining to a scheme.—**Schematicist**, shkém'at'ist, n. A projector; one given to forming schemes; a schemer.—**Schematicize**, shkém'at'íz, v. t.—*schematicized*, *schematicizing*. To form into a scheme or schemes.—**Schematicful**, shkém'at'í-fúl, a. Full of schemes or plans.—**Schemer**, **Schemist**, shkém'er, shkém'ist, n. One who schemes; a contriver; a plotter.—**Scheming**, shkém'ing, p. and o. Given to for-

ming schemes; artful; intriguing.—**Schemingly**, shkém'ing-li, adv. By scheming or contriving.

Scheme, ském, n. [It. *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch.] An arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle.

Scherif, shér'if, n. *SHERIFF*.

Scherzando, skért-shán'dó, adv. [It.] *Mus.* In a playful or sportive manner.—**Scherzo**, skért'só, n. [It.] A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies.

Schiedam, ské-dám', n. A name for Holland gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland, where it is largely manufactured.

Schiller, shér, shí'er-shí'r, n. [G. *Schiller*, to change colour.] A mineral, a silicate of magnesia, comprising several varieties, of a pear-/lustre and changeable hues.

Schism, sizm, n. [L. *schisma*; from Gr. *schisma*, from *schizo*, to divide; same root as L. *scindo*, to cut, A. Sax. *scendan*, G. *schiden*, to separate. *SCHISMA*, *SCHIZ*.] A split or division in a community; commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.—**Schismatic**, **Schismatical**, sís-mat'ík, sís-mat'íkal, a. Pertaining to schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.—**Schismatic**, n. One who takes part in schism.—**Schismatically**, sís-mat'íkal-li, adv. In a schismatical manner.—**Schismatization**, sís-mat'íkal-nee, n.

Schist, shíst, n. [Gr. *schistos*, divided, divisible, from *schizo*, to split. *Schistos*.] A geological term applied to rocks which have a foliated structure and split in thin irregular plates; properly confined to metamorphic rocks (as gneiss) consisting of layers of different minerals.—**Schistose**, **Schistuous**, shíst'tík, shíst'tús, shíst'us, a. Having the structure or character of schist.

Schnapps, **Schnaps**, shnaps, n. [G. *Schnapps*, D. *snaps*, a dram.] A dram of Holland gin or other ardent spirits.

Schneiderian, shní-dé-r'án, a. [From *Schneider*, who first described it.] A term applied to the lining membrane of the nostrils.

Scholar, skol'er, n. [O. Fr. *escolier* (Fr. *écolier*), from L. L. *scholaris*, from L. *schola*, a school. *SCHOOL*.] One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; a pupil; a disciple; a man of letters; a learned person; a person of high attainments in learning; one that learns anything; a pedant; an undergraduate in an English university who receives a portion of its revenue to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies.—**Scholarly**, skol'er-li, a. Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.—**Scholarship**, skol'er-shíp, n. The character of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning; an exhibition or regularly settled allowance of money for a scholar at some educational institution; a foundation for the support of a student.—**Scholastic**, skó-las'tík, a. Pertaining to or suited to a scholar, school, or schools; characteristic of a scholar; pertaining to the schoolmen of the middle ages, or those philosophers and divines who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice speculation; hence, pedantic; formal.—a. One who adheres to the scholastic method; one of the schoolmen of the middle ages.—**Scholastically**, skó-las'tíkal-li, adv. In a scholastic manner.—**Scholasticism**, skó-las'tí-sizm, n. The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages.

Scholium, skó'lli-um, n. pl. *Scholiums* or *Scholia*. [Gr. *scholion*, from *scholô*, leisure, incubation. *SCHOOL*.] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment, such as those annexed to the Latin and Greek authors by the early grammarians in *Scholiasis*, skó'lli-sat, n. [Gr. *scholiazô*.] One who makes scholia; an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.—**Scholastic**, skó'lli-sat'ík, a. Pertaining to a scholast.

School, skól, n. [A. Sax. *scól*, O. Fr. *escole*, from L. *schola*, from Gr. *scholô*, leisure,

discussion, philosophy, a school.] A place in which persons are instructed in any species of learning; an educational establishment; a place in which instruction is imparted to the young; one of the seminaries of the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages; a body of pupils; the disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles (the *Academy school*, painters of the Italian school); a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time (the old school, the new school); any place of discipline or training. — *High School*, a school in which a superior education can be obtained; sometimes the chief public school in a town. — *Normal school*. **NOAMAL**. — *a*. Relating to a school or to education; pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic. — *a-t*. To instruct; to educate; to discipline; to hide and admonish; to reprove. — *School-board*, *a*. A body of managers elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish to provide means of instruction for the district. — *School-book*, *n*. A book used in schools. — *School-boy*, *n*. A boy attending school. — *School-days*, *n*. pl. The time of life during which children attend school. — *School-divine*, *n*. A divine who espouses the scholastic theology. — *School-fellow*, *Schoolmate*, *n*. An associate in school. — *School-girl*, *n*. A girl belonging to a school. — *School-house*, *n*. A house appropriated for use as a school; a schoolmaster's or schoolmistress's dwelling-house. — *Schooling*, *skol'ing*, *n*. Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand. — *Schoolman*, *skol'man*, *n*. A man versed in the niceties of the school divinity of the middle ages; a scholastic. — *Schoolmaster*, *skol'mas-ter*, *n*. A man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school; one who or that which disciplines and instructs. — *Schoolmistress*, *skol'mis-tres*, *n*. The mistress of a school; a female who governs and teaches a school. — *School-room*, *n*. A room for teaching. — *School-teacher*, *n*. One who gives regular instruction in a school.

School, *skol*, *n*. [Same word as *school*.] A shoal or compact body (a school of fishes).

Scooter, *skon'er*, *n*. [Properly *scooter*, from a New England word *scow*, to skim or skip upon the water, to make ducks and drakes; the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713. *Scow* is the A. Sax. *scuman*, E. to *skun*. *Stun*.) A vessel with two masts, and her chief sails fore-and-aft sails, her mainsail and foresail being both extended by a gaff and a boom.

Schorl, *shorl*, *n*. [G. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, Dan. *skjör*; comp. Dan. *skjör*, brittle.] A mineral of a pearly lustre and colour, brittle texture, and capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction, usually occurring in granitic rocks, and often embedded in felspar and quartz; tourmaline. — *Schoriaceus*, *Schorious*, *Schorly*, *shor-l'us*, *shor'us*, *shor'li*, *a*. Pertaining to or containing schorl; resembling schorl.

Schottische, *shot-tish'*, *n*. [G. *schottische*, Scottish, lit. a Scottish dance.] A dance performed by a lady and gentleman, resembling a polka; the music suited for such a dance in 2/4 time.

Schwinfähr, *schwin'fär*, *n*. A beautiful but highly poisonous pigment, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenious acid and acetate of copper; so called from *Schwina*, *fähr* in Bavaria, where it was first made.

Sciagraphy, *si-ag'ra-fi*, *n*. [Gr. *skiagraphia* — *skia*, a shadow, and *graphein*, to describe.] The art or art of correctly delineating shadows; the art of sketching objects with correct shading. — *Sciagraph*, *si-ag'raf*, *n*. The section of a building showing its inside. — *Sciagraphic*, *Sciagraphical*, *sci-agra'fik*, *si-ag'ra-fik'*, *a*. Pertaining to sciagraphy. — *Sciagraphically*, *si-ag'ra-fik-ly*, *adv*. In a sciagraphical manner.

Sciamechy, *si-am'a-ki*, *a*. **SCIAMACHY**.

Sciatherio, *si-a-th'er-ik*, *a*. [Gr. *sciatheros*, a sun-dial, from *skia*, a shadow, and *thera*, a catching.] Belonging to a sun-dial.

Sciatica, *si-a-ti-ka*, *n*. [L. *sciatica*, from

Gr. *ischadithe*, from *tachia*, a pain in the hip, from *tachos*, the hip.] Neuritis of the sciatic nerve. — **Sciatic**, *Sciatical*, *si-a-tik*, *si-a-ti-ka-l*, *a*. Pertaining to the hip (the sciatic artery or nerve). — **Sciatically**, *si-a-ti-ka-l-ly*, *adv*. With sciatica.

Sciencia, *si'en-a*, *n*. [Fr. *science*, from L. *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know (seen also in *conscious*, *conscience*, *science*, *scientist*.) Knowledge; comprehension or understanding; knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; hence, the knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized (the *sciences of botany*, of astronomy, &c.); mental sciences; art derived from precepts or built on principles; skill resulting from training; special skill.

— *Applied sciences*, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to a pure science, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. — *Natural sciences*. Under **NATURAL**. — *Physical sciences*. **PHYSICS**. — *Moral sciences*, moral philosophy or ethics. — *The seven sciences* of antiquity, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. — **Scient**, *si'ent*, *a*. [L. *sciens*, *scientis*, ppr. of *scio*, to know.] Skillful; knowing. — **Sciential**, *si-en-shal*, *a*. Pertaining to science.

Scientific, *si-en-ti-fik*, *a*. [L. *scientia*, knowledge, and *ficio*, to make.] Pertaining to science; relating to science with a knowledge of science; treating of science; well versed in science; according to the rules or principles of science. — **Scientifically**, *si-en-ti-fik-ly*, *adv*. In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science. — **Scientism**, *si'en-ti-izm*, *n*. The views or practices of scientists. — **Scientist**, *si'ent-ist*, *n*. A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant.

Scimitar, *si-mi-tär*, *n*. [To wit; videlicet; namely, abbreviations to *Scilicet*, or *Scilicet*, *Scimitar*, *si-mi-tär*, *n*. [O. Fr. *cimétere*, It. *scimitarra*, from Per. *shemakir*, *shimakir*.) An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end.

Scintoid, *sin'toid*, *a*. Pertaining to the scint and allied animals.

Scintilla, *sin-ti-la*, *n*. [L.] A spark; a glimmer; the least particle; a trace. — **Scintillate**, *sin-ti-lä*, *a*. Sparkling. — **Scintillated**, *sin-ti-lä-ted*, *a*. Sparkling. — **Scintillating**, [L. *scintillo*, *scintillatum*.] To emit sparks; to sparkle or twinkle, as the stars. — **Scintillation**, *sin-ti-lä-shun*, *n*. The act of scintillating or sparkling; the twinkling of the stars.

Sciography, *si-og'ra-fi*, *n*. **SCIOGRAPHY**.

Sciolist, *si-ol-ist*, *n*. [L. *sciulus*, a smatterer, dim. of *scire*, knowing, from *scio*, to know.

Scioner] One who knows things superficially; a smatterer. — **Sciolistic**, *si-ol-ist-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to sciolism or sciolist; superficial as to knowledge. — **Scioseas**, *si-ol-us*, *a*. Superficially or imperfectly knowing. — **Sciolism**, *si-ol-izm*, *n*. Superficial knowledge.

Sciomachy, *Sciomachy*, *si-om'ak-i*, *n*. **AM'AK-I**, *n*. [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *maché*, a battle.] A fighting with a shadow; an imaginary or futile combat.

Sciomeny, *si'o-man-i*, *n*. [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *menéin*, divination.] Divination by shadows.

Scion, *si'on*, *n*. [Fr. *scion*, from L. *scetio*, *scetionis*, a cutting, from *scio*, to cut. **SCISION**.] A shoot or twig cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting; *sp*. a descendant; an heir.

Scioptic, *Scioptik*, *si-op'tik*, *si-op'trik*, *a*. [Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *optomai*, to see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.

Sciotheric, *si-o-th'er-ik*, *a*. **SCIOOTHERIC**.

Sciocco, *si-rok'ko*, *n*. **SI-OCO**.

Sciurus, *Sciuridae*, *skir'rus*, *skir-rö'sis*, *n*. [L. *sciurus*, from Gr. *skirraos*, a hardened swelling or tumour.] *Med*. a hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.

— **Sciurid**, *skir'roid*, *a*. Resembling scir-

rhus. — **Sciurrocity**, *Sciurrocity*, *skir-roo'ti-ti*, *n*. The state of being scirrhous; also, a scirrhous or induration. — **Sciurhus**, *skir'rus*, *a*. Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhous; indurated; knotty.

Scissor, *si'ser*, *si'sel*, *si'sal*, *n*. [From L. *scindo*, *scindere*, to cut.] Clippings of various metals; the remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage. — **Scissible**, *Scissile*, *si'si-bl*, *si'sil*, *a*. Capable of being cut. — **Scissorial**, *si'si-on*, *n*. [L. *scissio*, from *scindo*, to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument; the state of being cut; division.

Scissors, *si'ser*, *n*. pl. [From O. Fr. *cisoires*, *cisoires*, from L. *scido*, to cut (CWELL); but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, from *scindo*, *scindere*, to cut.] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pin in the centre, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them. — *Scissors spoken of as scissors*. — **Scissor-bill**, *n*. A sea-bird also called skimmer.

Sciurus, *si'ürin*, *a*. [L. *sciurus*, a squirrel. **SCURIAE**.] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe.

Slav, *sklav*, *n*. **SLAV**.

Sclectite, *skle-ret'i-tit*, *n*. [Gr. *skléros*, hard, and *retine*, resin.] A black, hard, brittle mineral (or fossil) resin, nearly allied to amber. — **Sclectoid**, *skle-ret'i-tid*, *a*. [Gr. *skléros*, hard, and *basis*, a base.] Applied to a coral which forms a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the coral animals. — **Sclectodermis**, *skle-rö-der'mik*, *a*. [Gr. *skléros*, and *derma*, skin.] Having the skin covered with hard scales, as certain fishes; having the solid matter deposited between the tissues and each

polyp with a skeleton of its own; said of coral animals.

Sclerogen, *skle-rö-jen*, *n*. [Gr. *skléros*, and *gennao*, to produce.] *Bot*. the ligneous matter deposited on the inner surface of the cells; lignin. — **Scleroid**, *skle-röid*, *a*. *Bot*. having a hard texture. — **Scleroma**, *Sclerotis*, *skle-rö-ma*, *skle-rö'sis*, *n*. *Med*. induration of the cellular tissue. — **Sclerophthalmia**, *skle-rö-thal'mä*, *n*. [Gr. *skléros*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A disease of the eye. — **Sclerotite**, *skle-rö'tik*, *a*. [Gr. *sklérotis*, hardness.] Hard; firm (the sclerotic coat of the eye).

— The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye, the front being covered by the transparent cornea. — **Sclerotitis**, *skle-rö'ti-tis*, *n*. Inflammation of the sclerotic.

Scoba, *skob*, *n*. [L. *scoba*, saw-dust, scrapings, from *scabo*, to scrape.] Scrapings of hard substances; saw-dust. — **Scobiform**, *skob'if-orm*, *a*. Having the form of saw-dust or scrapings.

Scold, *skop*, *n*. [Same as O. Fris. *schol*, sport; Icel. *skop*, skarp, mockery, ridicule.] O. H. G. *scop*, sport.] An expression of derision, mockery, scorn, or contempt; a gibe; a jest; an object of derision. — *v-t*. To show insolent ridicule or mockery; to utter contemptuous language; to mock; with *at* before the object. — *v-t*. To mock *at*; to ridicule. — **Scolder**, *skö'fer*, *n*. One who scorns; a mocker or scorner. — **Scoddingly**, *skö'fing-ly*, *adv*. In a scolding manner; by way of derision.

Scold, *sköld*, *ect*. [Akin to Sc. *scald*, L. O. and D. *schaldan*, Dan. *skald*, G. *schelten*, to scold; Icel. *skjala*, to clash; *skjalt*, a crash; G. *schelle*, a bell.] To find fault in rude language; to utter harsh or rude rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation. — *a-t*. To chide with rudeness and ill-temper; to vituperate. — *n*. One who scolds; a noisy, foul-mouthed woman; a railing virago; a scolding; a brawl. — **Scolder**, *skö'ler*, *n*. One that scolds. — **Scolding**, *skö'fing*, *n*. The act of one who scolds; a vituperative harangue; a railing.

Scoldia, *skö-l'i-da*, *n*. *pl*. [From Gr. *skötes*, an earthworm, a tapeworm.] The tapeworms and allied animals. — **Scoldic**, *skö'lek*, *n*. pl. **SCOLDIC**, *skö'li-ec*. The larva of a tapeworm; a tapeworm embryo.

Scoldism, *skö-li-ö'sis*, *n*. [Gr. *skötes*, crooked.] A distortion or curvature of the spine to one side.

Scollite, skó'lit, n. (Gr. *skolios*, tortuous.) Geol. one of the tortuous tubes found in rocks and supposed to be the burrows of annelids.

Scallop, skó'lop, n. (SCALLOP.) A kind of shell-fish; a scallop; a curving indentation.—*v.t.* To form or cut with scallops.

Scelopendra, skó'lo-pen'dra, n. (Gr. *skolepéndra*, a milliped.) A venomous animal of the centiped or myriapod family.

Scomberoid, skóm'ber-oid, n. (Gr. *skómberos*, a mackerel.) Any fish of the mackerel family.

Scones, skóna, n. [O. Fr. *scones*, a shelter, a sconce; from L. *abscóna* (for *abscóna candelis*, a hidden candle), a sconce, from L. *abscóndo*, *abscóndere*, to hide. AMONG.] A cover or screen; a cover or protection for a light; a case for a candle; the tube in a candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a fixed candlestick on a wall; a work for defence; a bulwark; a fort, as at a pass or river; a covering for the head; a helmet; a head-piece; the head itself; the skull.—*v.t.* To shelter; to enconce.

Scoop, skóp, n. [Same as D. *schop*, *schup*, *spade*, *shovel*; Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; akin to Dan. *skuffa*, a shovel.] A thin metallo shovel with curved sides for lifting grain; a similar but smaller utensil for lifting sugar, flour, &c.; a large ladle with a long handle for dipping in fluids; a spoon-shaped surgical instrument; a sort of pan for holding coals.—*v.t.* To take out with a scoop or as with a scoop; to lade out; to empty as with a scoop; to hollow out; to excavate.—**Scooper**, skóp'er, n. One who or that which scoops; a wading bird, the name of a named from its bill being curved upwards at the extremity.—**Scoop-net**, n. A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

Scope, skóp, n. [It. *scopo*, mark, view, aim, L. *scopus*, Gr. *skopos*, a mark, aim, from Gr. *sképtomai*, to view.] A mark shot at; an aim or end kept in view; ultimate design or purpose; intention; free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual range; space; liberty; sweep.

Scopiferous, skóp'i-fé-rus, a. [L. *scopa*, a brush, and *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.—**Scopiform**, skóp'i-form, a. Having the form of a broom or besom.

Scorbatic, Scorbatical, skor-há'tik, skor-há'ti-kal, a. [Fr. *scorbaticque*, from *scorbut*, the scurvy, from D. *scheurbiuk*, G. *scharbock*, scurvy.] Pertaining to or affected with scurvy.—**Scorbatically**, skor-há'ti-kal-ly, *adv.* In a scorbatic manner; with the scurvy.

Scorch, skorch, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *scorchier*, *scorcer* (Fr. *scorcher*), to strip off the skin; from L. *scorticari*—*ex*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark (whence *cork*).] To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that injures the surface; to parch.—*v.i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched.—**Scorching**, skorch'ing, a. Such as to scorch.

Score, skór, n. [A. Sax. *scor*, a score, a notch, from *scoran*, to shear (see SHEAR); Icel. *skor*, an incision, a tally, the number twenty; skora, to number by notches; akin *scare*, *scour*, *share*, *shear*, *shire*, *skors*, *skort*.] A notch; a cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping account of something; the number twenty, as being marked off by a special or larger score; among archers, twenty yards; an account or reckoning kept by notches, marks, or otherwise; an account of dues; hence, what is due; a debt; the number of points made by players in certain games; account, reason, ground on which declined on the score of illness; a line drawn; a long superficial scratch; music, the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments.—*To go off at score*, to start, as a pedestrian, from the score or scratch; hence, to start off, generally.—*To quit score*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.—*v.t.*—*scored*, *scoring*. To make scores or scratches on; to furrow; to set down, as in an account; to record; to mark; to note; to enter or register; to make a score of; to get for one's self, as points, hits, runs, &c., in certain games;

music, to write out, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.—*s.t.* To make or keep a score; to make a point or hit, or a clever retort.—**Scorer**, skó'rér, n. One who scores; one who keeps the score or tally at games, matches, &c.; an instrument used in marking numbers, &c., on timber.

Scoria, skó'ri-a, n. pl. *Scoriae*, skó'ri-a. [L. *scoria*, from Gr. *skória*, from *skór*, *scoria*.] The increment of metals in fusion; the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross; pl. the cinders of volcanic eruptions.—**Scoriaceous**, *Scoriosa*, skó'ri-á-shus, skó'ri-nas, a. Pertaining to scoria; partaking of the nature of scoria.—**Scorification**, skó'ri-fi-ká'shoun, n. The act or operation of scorifying.—**Scorifier**, skó'ri-fi-ér, n. A vessel used for the process of scorification in assaying silver.—**Scoriform**, skó'ri-form, a. Like scoria; in the form of dross.—**Scorify**, skó'ri-fi, *v.t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter; to separate the dross from the valuable metal.

Scorn, skór-n, n. [O. Fr. *scornas*, affront, disgrace; *scornar*, it. *scornare*, to break off the horns, to affront, from L. *ex*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Extreme and passionate contempt; disdain springing from a person's opinion of the meanness and unworthiness of an object; the expression of this feeling; a scoff; a subject of extreme contempt or disdain.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to despise.—*To laugh at scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of.—*v.t.* To hold in scorn; to despise; to disdain; to treat with scorn; to make a mock of.—*s.t.* To feel scorn or disdain; to show scorn.—**Scorners**, skór-nér, n. One that scorns; a despiser; a scorfer; a defier; one who scoffs at religion.—**Scornful**, skór'ful, a. Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.—**Scornfully**, skór'ful-ly, *adv.* In a scornful manner; contemptuously.—**Scornfulness**, skór'ful-nes, n. The quality of being scornful.

Scorodite, skór'od-it, n. [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.] A mineral consisting of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leek-green or brownish colour.

Scorpio, skóp'i-ó, n. [L.] A constellation of the zodiac; the Scorpion.

Scorpion, skór'p-i-on, n. [L. *scorpio*, *scorpionis*, from Gr. *skorpión*, a scorpion.] An animal belonging to the Arachnida (spiders, &c.) having a pair of large nipping claws and a long jointed tail terminating with a venomous sting; a kind of painful scourge or whip (O.T.); the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23; an ancient military engine.—**Scorpioid**, *Scorpioidal*, skór'p-i-oid, skór'p-i-oid-al, a. Scorpion-like; bot. said of a peculiar twisted inflorescence, curved or circinate at the end.—**Scorpion-fly**, n. An insect having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.—**Scorpion-grass**, n. The old name of the well-known plant forget-me-not.—**Scorpion-shell**, n. A gastropodous shell with projecting spines.—**Scorpion's-tail**, n. A plant having trailing stalks and long jointed pods.

Scot, skót, n. [A. Sax. *scot*, Icel. *skot*, D. *schot*, *skot*, G. *schoss*; from verb signifying to shoot, being a tax or contribution shot on along with others.] Formerly, a payment of money; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a reckoning; a shot.—**Scot and lot**, parish payments imposed according to ability.—**Scot-free**, a. Free from payment of scot; untaxed; unharmed; safe.

Scot, skót, n. [A. Sax. *Scotta*, a Scot, *Scotias*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland; origin quite unknown.] A native of Scotland or North Britain.—**Scotch**, skóch, a. Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.—**Scotch fr.** The typical pine of Europe, especially of the northern and central parts, furnishing excellent timber, and turpentine, tar, resin, &c.—**Scotch mist**, a colloquial term for a wetting mist, like fine rain; or for a fine rain.—**Scotch pebble**, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, &c.—**Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle, so called, because regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.—*s.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken in Scotland; collectively, the people

of Scotland.—**Scotchman**, skóch'man, n. A native of Scotland; a Scot.—**Scots**, skóts, a. Scotch (*Scots law*).—**Scotman**, skóts'man, n. **Scotchman**.—**Scottee**, skót'-ee, *adv.* [L.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.—**Scotticism**, skót'-isim, n. An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.—**Scottish**, skót'ish, a. Pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its natives; Scottish.

Scotch-scoop, *v.t.* [Prthapa Collier, comp. Gael. *scòch*, a cut; or Fr. *scoccher*, a notch, might have given a verb *scoccher*, whence this word.] To cut with shallow incisions; to notch; to chop.—*s.* A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—**Scotch-scollop**, n. pl. A dish consisting of slices of beef beaten and done in a stew-pan.—**Scotch-hop**, n. Same as *Hop-scotch*.—**Scotching**, skóch'ing, n. A method of dressing stone by pick-shaped chisels.

Scoter, skó'tér, n. [Comp. Icel. *skoti*, a shooter; the name may mean diver or darter.] A kind of sea duck abundant on some of the British coast in winter.

Scotia, skó'ti-a, n. [Gr. *skótiá*, lit. darkness.] A hollow moulding in the base of a column, so named from its surface being in shadow.

Scotist, skót-ist, n. One of the followers of Duns Scotus, one of the most celebrated scholastics of the fourteenth century.

Scotodina, skót-ó-d'i-ná, n. [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, giddiness.] *Med.* giddiness, with imperfect vision.—**Scotograph**, skót-ó-graf, n. [Gr. *skotos*, and *graphein*, to write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for enabling the blind to write.—**Scotoman**, *Scotoman*, skót-ó-man, skót-ó-mán, n. [Gr. *skotos*, from *skotos*, darkness.] Disinclined with dimness of sight.

Scotodina, *Scotodina*, Under Scot.

Scoundrel, skóun'drel, n. [Probably for *scowrel* or *scowrel*, one to be shunned or avoided, from A. Sax. *scwara*, to shun, an intermediate step being seen in Sc. *scawer*, *scawer*, to loathe, or as a noun, *loathing*; with d inserted as in *thunder*, *leander*.] A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a man without honour or virtue.—*s.* Belonging to a scoundrel; base; unprincipled.—**Scoundrelism**, skóun'drel-izm, n. The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality.—**Scoundrelly**, skóun'drel-ly, a. Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; villainous.

Scour, skour, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *skure*, Sw. *skure*, G. *schwern*, to scour; perhaps from O. Fr. *scourer*, from L. *excursus*—*ex*, *intens*, and *currus*, to clean, to care for, *Cura*.] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning; to make clean or bright on the surface; to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances; to cleanse away; to efface; to pass swiftly over; to brush along; to pass swiftly over in search of something or to drive away something; to overrun; to sweep clear.—*v.t.* To clean by rubbing; to take dirt or grease out of cloth; to rove or range; to run with celerity; to scamper.—*s.* A kind of diarrhoea or dysentery among cattle.—**Scourer**, skour'ér, n. One who or that which scours.—**Scouring-ball**, n. A ball such as may be made of a combination of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, &c., from cloth.—**Scouring-drops**, n. pl. A mixture used to remove stains from cloth.

Scourge, skér, n. [Fr. *scourge*, a scourge; L. *excorrigiata*, from L. *ex*, *intens*, and *corrigia*, a rein, a shoe-ble.] An instrument of the whip kind for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash; a whip; hence, a punishment; a vindictive infliction; one who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.—*s.t.*—**scourged**, **scourging**. To whip with a scourge; to whip severely; to lash; to chastise for correction; to afflict greatly; to harass.—**Scourger**, skér'jér, n. One who scourges.

Scout, skout, n. [O. Fr. *escoute*, a scout, from *escouter*, *escouter*, *escuter*, to hear, from L. *ausculto*, to listen. AUSCULTATION.] One sent out to rain and bring in information, especially to observe the motions

and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy; a term as Oxford for a college servant or waiter; cried, a Solder.—v.t. To act as a scout.—v.t. To watch closely; to observe the actions of.

Scout, skout, v.t. [Icel. *skida*, a taunt; perhaps from root of *shoot*.] To treat with disdain and contempt; to reject with scorn.

Scow, skon, n. [D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat.] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter or a ferry-boat.

Scowl, skoul, s. [Same as Dan. *skula*, to scowl; comp. Icel. *skula*, to make a wry face.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to let the brows droop; to look sullen or angry; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.—n. A deep angry frown by depressing the brows; dark or tempestuous aspect, as of the heavens; gloom.—**Scowling**, skouling, s. Characterized by a scowl; frowning sullenly.—**Scowlingly**, skoulingli, adv. In a scowling manner; with a sullen look.

Scrabble, skrabl, s. i.—**scrabbled**, **scrabbling**. [A dim. of *scrape*; allied to *scribble* and *scramble*.] To make irregular, crooked marks; to scrawl; to scribble.—v.t. To mark with irregular lines or letters.—n. A scribble; a scrawl.

Scrag, skrag, n. [Comp. Gael. *scrag*, parched, shriveled; Icel. *skroppsgrag*, scraggy, gaunt; Sc. *scrag*, a stunted bush.] Something thin or lean with roughness.—**Scrag of mutton**, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass.—**Scragged**, skragged, a. Rough with irregular points; lean with roughness.—**Scraggedness**, skraggednes, n.—**Scraggly**, skraggli, adv. In a scraggy manner.—**Scragginess**, skragginess, n. The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; roughness.—**Scraggy**, skraggi, a. Having an irregular broken surface; scrawny; lean; bony.

Scramble, skrambl, v. i.—**scrambled**, **scrambling**. [Akin to D. *scrammen*, to scratch; Dan. *skramle*, to ramble; Sw. *skramla*, to clatter; also to *scramble*, *scrape*.] To move or climb by the aid of the hands; to move on all fours; to match eagerly at anything; to struggle to get before others.—n. The act of scrambling; an eager contest for something, in which one seeks to get the thing before another.—**Scrambler**, skrambler, n. One who scrambles.—**Scrambling**, skrambling, p. and a. Irregular; straggling; rambling.—**Scramblingly**, skramblingli, adv. In a scrambling manner; hurriedly.

Scraunch, skran'ch, a. [Allied to Icel. *skran*, refuse.] Slight; thin; slender; miserable [*scraunch* pipes of wretched straw. *M. U.*]

Scrap, skrap, n. [Lit. what is scraped; same as Icel. *skrap*, scrape, trifles. *Scrap*, s. A small piece; a detached, incomplete portion; a fragment; a fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; a little picture suited to go along with others for ornamenting screens, boxes, &c.—**Scrap-book**, n. A book for the preservation of prints, engravings, &c., or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books; an album.—**Scrap-iron**, n. Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together.—**Scrap-metal**, n. Fragment of metal which are only of use for remelting.—**Scrappy**, skrappi, a. Consisting of scraps.

Scrape, skrap, v. t.—**scraped**, **scraping**. [Same as Icel. *skrapa*, to scrape, to scratch; L. G. and D. *scraper*, Dan. *skrape*, to scratch; akin *scrap*, *scramble*, perhaps sharp.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface coating by a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to clean with something sharp; to erase; to collect by laborious effort; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously; usually with *together*.—To *scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to introduce one's self into a person's acquaintance.—v.t. To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument; to rub the feet on the ground; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing

back of the foot.—n. A rubbing with something hard on a surface; an awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot; a disagreeable predicament; a difficulty; perplexity; distress.—**Scrape**, skrap, n. One who or that which scrapes; an instrument with which anything is scraped; a metal instrument placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes.—**Scraping**, skrap'ping, n. What is scraped from a substance, or is collected by scraping.

Scratch, skrach, v. t. [O. E. *cræsch*, to scratch; same as O. D. *kratsen*, Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradsa*, G. *kratsen*, to scratch, the s having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; to scrape with the nails so as not to wound; to write or draw awkwardly; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or blot out; to expunge; *horae-racing*, to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in the race.—To *scratch out*, to erase; to obliterate.—v. i. To use the nails, claws, or the like, in tearing a surface, or in digging.—n. A break in a surface made by scratching; a slight furrow; a score; a slight wound; a superficial laceration; a line upon which boxes are brought when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the scratch, meaning to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—n. Taken at random or haphazard; heterogeneous; hastily collected in a *scratched* company of actors or of cricketers.—**Scratcher**, skrach'er, n. One who or that which scratches; a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl.—**Scratchingly**, skrach'ingli, adv. With the action of scratching.—**Scratch-wood**, n. A rough common weed, also called *Goose-grass*.—**Scratch-wig**, n. A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head.—**Scratch-work**, n. A species of fresco consisting of a coloured plaster covered with a white one, through which a design is scratched.—**Scrawl**, skral, v. t. [A contracted form of *scramble*; comp. D. *schrauelen*, to scratch.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write awkwardly or imperfectly; to scribble; to make irregular lines or bad writing on.—v. i. To write unskillfully and hastily, or bad writing.—**Scrawler**, skral'er, n. One who scrawls.

Scray, skra, n. [W. *gerasen*, the scray.] The sea-swallow; the common tern.—**Screek**, skrek, s. i. [A form of *screech*, shriek—Sw. *skrika*, Icel. *skrakja*, to screek.] To screech or screech; to creak.—**Screech**, skrem, s. i. [Comp. Icel. *skramea*, to screech; probably imitative, like *screech*, shriek, &c.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek; or give out a shrill sound.—n. A shriek, or sharp shrill cry; a sharp, harsh sound.—**Screecher**, skre'mer, n. One that screeches; a South American gullatorial bird, remarkable for its harsh discordant voice.—**Screeching**, skre'ming, p. and a. Crying or sounding shrilly; causing screams of laughter (in *screeching* farce).

Screech, skrech, v. t. [A softened form of *screek*; Icel. *skrakja*, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrike*, to screech; an imitative word.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to shriek.—n. A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream; a sharp, shrill noise.—**Screech-owl**, n. An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.—**Screechy**, skrech'i, a. Shrill and harsh; like a screech.

Screen, skred, n. [Shaan.] A shed or strip; a statement; a harangue or tirade.—**Screen**, skrin, n. [O. Fr. *screen*, *ecreen*, *ecreen*, Fr. *écran*, a screen, perhaps from O. H. G. *skranas*, a table.] An appliance or article that shelters from the sun, rain, cold, &c., or from sight; a kind of upright movable framework used in a room for excluding cold, or intercepting the heat of a fire; that which shelters, protects, or conceals; a kind of riddle or sieve; a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c.; an ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal in a church.—v. t. To shelter or pro-

tect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to cover; to conceal; to sift by passing through a screen.—**Screening**, skrin'ing, n. pl. The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

Screen, skret, n. pl. [Comp. Icel. *skridha*, a landslip on a bill-side.] Debris of rocks, shingles; loose stones.

Screw, skru, n. [Same as Dan. *skrua*, Sw. *skruva*, Icel. *skrufa*, D. *schrauf*, O. D. *schrausa*, L. G. *schrausa*, G. *schraube*, a screw.] A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it in a uniform manner, so that the successive turns are all exactly the same distance from each other, and a corresponding spiral groove is produced; it forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is simply a modification of the inclined plane, the energy being transmitted by means of a hollow cylinder (the *female* screw) of equal diameter with the solid one (*male* screw), having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface so as to correspond exactly to the spiral ridge raised upon the solid cylinder; also, a screw-propeller or a screw-steamer, one who makes sharp bargains; a skin-dint; a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper.—**Achimedean screw**, ANCHIMEDAN.—**Endless screw**, ENDLESS.—**Right and left screw**, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.—**Screw propeller**, an apparatus which, being fitted to ships and driven by steam, propels them through the water, and which, in its various forms, is a modification of the common screw.—A *screw loose*, something defective or wrong with a scheme or individual.—To *put on the screw*, to bring pressure to bear on a person, often for the purpose of getting money.—To *put under the screw*, to influence by strong pressure; to coerce.—v. t. To apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force as by a screw; to wrench; to twist; to rack; to oppress by exactions; to make sharp.—To *screw down*, to fasten down by means of screws.—To *screw in*, to force in by screwing or twisting round.—To *screw out*, to force out by turning; *sg.* to extort.—To *screw up*, to fix up by screws; *sg.* to raise extortionately.—**Screw-bolt**, n. A piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other, used to join together pieces of timber, &c.—**Screw-driver**, n. An instrument resembling a blunt chisel for driving in or drawing out screws.—**Screw-head**, n. One who or that which screws.—**Screw-jack**, n. A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw. *Jaca*.—**Screw-key**, n. An implement for turning screws or nuts by catching them in its jaws.—**Screw-nail**, n. A nail the lower part of which forms a screw, and which has a notch across its head.—**Screw-pipe**, n. The common name for useful vessels which are natives of the East Indies, New Guinea, &c., and are remarkable for being supported above the ground by their aerial or adventitious roots.—**Screw-press**, n. A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.—**Screw-propeller**, n. A ship's screw.—**Screw-valve**, n. A steamship driven by a screw-propeller.—**Screw-valve**, n. A stop-cock (with a valve opened and shut by a screw).—**Screw-wrench**, n. An implement for turning large screws; a screw-key.

Scrubble, skribl, s. i.—**scrubbed**, **scrubbing**. [Based partly on *scramble*, partly on *scribble*, to write; comp. O. H. G. *skribeln*, to scribble.] To write with haste, or without care; to fill with careless or worthless writing.—s. t. To scrawl; to write without care or beauty.—n. Hasty or careless writing; scribble; scribbles, skrib'les, n. One who scribbles or writes carelessly or badly; a petty author; a writer of no reputation.—**Scrubbling**, skrib'ling, s. i. Fitted or adapted for being scribbled on.—n. The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

Scribble, skrib'l, v. t. [Sw. *skrabbla*, G. *schraubeln*, to card, to scribble.] To card or tease coarsely; to submit, as cotton or wool, to a first rough teasing or carding.

— Scribbler, skribler, n. The machine which scribbles or teases cotton or wool.
Scrub, skrub, n. [Fr. *scrubo*, from *L. scrubo*, a scrub, a secretary, from *scribo*, *scribum*, to write; seen also in *ascribo*, *describo*, *inscribo*, *subscribo*, *scripsit*, *postscript*, &c.] One who writes; a penman; one skilled in penmanship; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist; a writer and doctor of the law among the ancient Jews; one who read and explained the law to the people.—s. *scrib*, *scribing*. Carp. To mark by a rule or compass; to mark for fitting accurately.—**Scriber**, skrib'er, n. A tool used by joiners for marking lines on wood.—**Scrubbing-iron**, n. An iron-pointed instrument for marking casks or timber.
Scrimmage, **Scrummage**, skrim'aj, skrum'aj, n. [Corruption of *skirmish*.] A skirmish; a confused contest; a tussle; in football, a confused, close struggle round the ball.
Scrimp, skrimp, s. [Dan. *skrumpe*, Sw. *skrumpe*, L.G. *skrumpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; akin to A. Sax. *scrimmes*, to wither or shrivel.] To make too small or short; to scant; to limit or straiten.—**Scanty**; deficient; contracted.—**Scriminess**, skrim'nes, n. Scantiness.
Scrip, skrip, n. [Same as *lecl. skruppa*, Dan. *skruppe*, L.G. *skrup*, Fr. *scrup*, a bag, a wallet; akin *scrup*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.
Script, skrip, n. [For *script*, *L. scriptura*, something written, from *scribo*, to write. *Scrinia*.] A small writing; a certificate or schedule; *com.* a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company; an interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company, exchanged after registration for a formal certificate.—**Script-holder**, n. One who holds shares or stock by a written certificate or scrip.
Script, skrip, n. [L. *scriptura*, something written. *Scirip*.] Printing, type resembling or in imitation of handwriting; law, the original or principal document.—**Scriptorium**, skrip'to-ri-um, n. [L., from *scripsit*, a writer.] A room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts; a writing-room.—**Scriptory**, skrip'to-ri, a. [L. *scripsit*, *scr.*] Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.
Scripture, skrip'tar, n. [L. *scriptura*, a writing, from *scribo*, *scriptura*, to write. *Scrinax*.] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible; used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article 'the Scriptures'; what is contained in the 'Scriptures'; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.—**Relating to Bible or the Scriptures**; scriptural (scripture history).—**Scriptural**, skrip'to-ral, a. Contained in or according to the Scriptures; biblical.—**Scripturally**, skrip'to-ral-ly, adv. In a scriptural manner.—**Scripturalism**, skrip'to-ral-izm, n. The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.—**Scripturalness**, skrip'to-ral-nes, n. Quality of being scriptural.—**Scripturalist**, skrip'to-ral-ist, n. One who adheres literally to the Scriptures.—**Scripture-reader**, n. One employed to read the Bible in private houses among the poor and ignorant.—**Scripturist**, skrip'tur-ist, n. One well versed in the Scriptures.
Scrivener, skriv'ner, n. [O. Fr. *scrivain* (with E. term. -er added), It. *scrivano*, from L.L. *scribanus*, from L. *scribo*, to write. *Scrinax*.] Formerly a notary; a money-broker; a financial agent.
Scrub, skrub, n. [L. *scrubus*, a little furrow, from *erubo*, a furrow. *Bot.* furrowed or pitted.
Scrofula, skrofu'la, n. [L. *scrofula*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, *scrofula*] a disease, a variety of consumption, due to a deposit of tubercle in the glandular and bony tissues, and generally showing itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, particularly in the neck, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers.—**Scrofulous**, skrofu'lus, a. Pertaining to scrofula; diseased or affected with scrofula.—**Scrofulously**, skrofu-lus-ly, adv.—**Scrofulousness**, skrofu-lus-nes, n.

Scroll, skrol, n. [O. Fr. *scrolo*, *scrolo* (Fr. *scrolo*), a scroll, a register; probably from the Teutonic; comp. *lecl. skrol*, a scroll, Sw. *skrola*, a short writing;] A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule; an ornament of a somewhat spiral form; the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals; the curved head of instruments of the violin family; a kind of volute at a ship's bow; a flourish added to a person's name in signing.—**Scrolled**, skrol'd, a. Inclosed in a scroll or roll; formed into a scroll; ornamented with scrolls.—**Scroll-head**, n. An ornament at the bow of a ship.
Scrotum, skro'tum, n. [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.—**Scrotal**, skro'tal, a. Pertaining to the scrotum.—**Scrotiform**, skro'ti-form, a. *Bot.* formed like a double bag.—**Scrotoscele**, skro'to-sel, n. [Scrotum, and Gr. *kelle*, a tumour.] A scrotal hernia.
Scrub, skrub, a. *L.*—**scrubbed**, **scrubbing**, [Same as *scr*, *scrubbed*, Dan. *skrubbe*, *skrubbe*, L.G. *skrubben*, to scrub, allied to *scraps*, *scrabble*, or from *rub*, with initial *ec*, *sk*, *lutena*.] To rub hard, as with a brush or with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; to scour by rubbing.—*s.* To be diligent and peevish.—*s.* A worn-out brush; a mean fellow; one that labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean.—*s.* Mean; scrubby.—**Scrubbed**, skrub'd, a. *Scrubby*; *scrubby*; *skrub'd*, n. One who or that which scrubs; a hard broom or brush.—**Scrubby**, skrub'ly, a. Small and mean; insignificant; stunted in growth.
Scrub, skrub, n. [Same word as *skrub*, A. Sax. *scrob*, Dan. dial. *skrub*, a shrub.] Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; low underwood.—**Scrub-oak**, n. A stunted species of oak in America.
Scrummage, skrum'aj, n. *Scrummage*, skrum'aj, s. [From *crunch*, with *s* inserted.] To crunch; to grind down.
Scruple, skrup'l, n. [Fr. *scrupule*, a scruple, from L. *scrupulus*, lit. a little sharp stone (dim. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone), the twenty-fourth part of anything, a trifling matter causing doubt or anxiety, doubt, uneasiness.] A weight of 20 grains; the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure; any small quantity; (*skrup'l*); hesitation as to action from perplexity; doubt, hesitation, or perplexity arising from motives of conscience; a point causing hesitation; dubiety.—*s.*—**scrupled**, **scrupling**. To have scruples; to hesitate; to doubt; often followed by an infinitive.—**Scrupler**, skrup'ler, n. One who scruples.—**Scrupulosity**, skrup'lo-si-ty, n. [L. *scrupulositas*.] *Scrupulousness*; nice regard to exactness and propriety; hesitation from fear of acting wrongly.—**Scrupulous**, skrup'lo-lus, a. [L. *scrupulosus*.] Full of scruples; hesitating to determine or to act, cautious in decision; careful; exact in regarding facts; precise; punctilious.—**Scrupulously**, skrup'lo-lus-ly, adv. In a scrupulous manner; carefully; precisely.—**Scrupulousness**, skrup'lo-lus-nes, n. The state or quality of being scrupulous; scrupulosity; exactness; preciseness.
Scrutiny, skru'ti-ni, n. [L. *scrutinatum*, from *scrutare*, to search carefully, to rummage, from *scruta*, trash, frippery.] Close investigation or examination; a minute inquiry; a critical examination; an examination by a competent authority of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll.—**Scrutinise**, skru'ti-ner, n. One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election.—**Scrutinize**, skru'ti-niz, a. [*s.*—*scrutinized*, **scrutinizing**.] To subject to scrutiny; to investigate closely; to examine or inquire into critically.—*s.* To make scrutiny.—**Scrutinizer**, skru'ti-ner, n. One who scrutinizes.—**Scrutinous**, skru'ti-nus, a. Closely inquiring or examining.—**Scrutinously**, skru'ti-nus-ly, adv. Searchingly.
Scud, skud, s. [*s.*—*scudded*, **scudding**, [Comp. Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; akin perhaps

to *shoot*.] To run quickly or with precipitation; to fly with haste; used to run before a tempest with little or no sail spread.—*s.* The act of scudding; loose velocity caused driven swiftly by the wind.—**Scudder**, skuder, n. One who scuds.
Scudo, sku'do, n. pl. **Scudi**, sku'do. [It., lit. a coin marked with a shield, a crow-piece, from *scutum*, a shield.] An Italian silver coin of different value in the different states in which it was issued; the modern piece of 5 lira (about 4s.).
Scull, skul, a. [*s.*—*sculled*, **sculling**, [Frog. *sculler*, a. [*s.*—*scull*, *sculler*, to shove; same word as *scuff*, *scuff*.] To struggle or contend with close grapple; to fight tumultuously or confusedly.—*s.* A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; any confused quarrel or contest; a tumultuous fight.—**Sculler**, skul'er, n. One who sculls.
Scull, skul, a. [*s.*—*scull*, *sculler*, to shove; same word as *scuff*, *scuff*.] A boat rowed by sculls.
Scullery, skul'er-ri, n. [Perhaps from O. Fr. *scullerie*, *scullerie*, a larder, from L. *scullia*, dim. of *scuta*, a dish.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; a back kitchen.
Scullion, skul'yon, n. [O. Fr. *scouillon*, a dish-cloth, from L. *scopa*, a broom.] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery; a low, mean, worthless fellow.—**Scullionly**, skul'yon-ly, a. Base; low; mean.
Sculp, skul'p, n. A kind of small sculp.
Sculpture, skulp'tor, n. [Fr. *sculpture*, from L. *sculptura*, from *sculp*, *sculptum* (also *sculp*), to carve or carve.] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other materials into images of men, beasts, &c.; the art of imitating natural objects in solid substances; statuary; carved work; a figure cut in stone or other solid substance, representing some real or imaginary object.—*s.*—**sculptured**, **sculpturing**. To represent in sculpture; to carve.—**Sculptor**, skulp'tor, n. One who sculps; one who carves or hews figures.—**Sculptural**, skulp'to-ral, a. Pertaining to sculpture.—**Sculpturally**, skulp'to-ral-ly, adv. By means of sculpture.—**Sculpturesque**, skulp'to-resk, a. Possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.
Scum, skum, n. [Same as Sw. and Dan. *skum*, G. *schum*, D. *schum*, O.H.G. *scum*, *scum*, from a root meaning to cover, seen in *sky*, &c.] *Skim* is a derivative verb. The extraneous matter which rises to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation; the scoria of molten metals; refuse, recrement.—*s.*—**scummed**, **scumming**. To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface.—*s.* To throw up scum; to be covered with scum.—**Scummer**, skum'er, n. One who or that which scums.—**Scummings**, skum'ing, n. pl. The matter skimmed from boiling liquors.—**Skummy**, skumi, a. Covered with scum.
Scumble, skum'bl, s. [*s.*—*scumbled*, **scumbling**, [Freq. of *scum*.] Painting, to cover thinly with semi-opaque colour to modify the effect.—**Scumbling**, skum'bling, n. The tacking down of a picture by semi-transparent colour.
Scupper, skup'er, n. [Connected with *scop*, or from O. Fr. and Sp. *scupir*, to spit; *Armor.* *skupa*, to spit.] A channel cut through the side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.—**Scupper-hole**, n. A scupper.—**Scupper-head**, n. A leather pipe attached to the mouth of the scupper to prevent water from entering.
Scurf, skurf, n. [A. Sax. *scurf*, *scurf*, *scurf*, *scurf*, *scurf*, *scurf*, Sw. *skurf*, G. *schurf*, *scurf*; allied to *scraps*.] Matter composed of minute portions of the dry

growing on the sea-shore in sand.—**Seam,** *n.* A sufficient room on a vessel to make any required movement.—**Seam,** *n.* Common salt obtained by evaporation of sea-water.—**Seascope,** *s'kôp,* *n.* [Formed on the model of *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece.—**Sea-serpent,** *n.* A name common to a family of snakes which frequent the seas of warm latitudes; an enormous animal of serpentine form said to have been repeatedly seen at sea, but as to the real existence of which naturalists are generally sceptical.—**Sea-shark,** *n.* The white shark.—**Sea-shell,** *n.* The shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea.—**Sea-shore,** *n.* The shore of the sea; low, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.—**Sea-sick,** *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea from the pitching or rolling of a vessel.—**Sea-sickness,** *n.* A nervous affection attended with nausea and vomiting, produced by the rolling or pitching of a vessel at sea.—**Sea-side,** *n.* The land or country bordering on the sea.—**Sea-slug,** *n.* A marine mollusc destitute of a shell; also the trepan.—**Sea-snake,** *n.* A serpent that inhabits the sea.—**Sea-snipe,** *n.* The bellows-fish; also a bird, the dunlin.—**Sea-squirt,** *n.* An ascidian.—**Sea-swallow,** *n.* The common tern.—**Sea-tangle,** *n.* The name of several species of sea-weeds.—**Sea-term,** *n.* A term used by seamen or peculiar to the art of navigation.—**Sea-toad,** *n.* The anther or fishing frog.—**Sea-tooth,** *n.* A toothed bill of the sea.—**Sea-unicorn,** *n.* The narwhal.—**Sea-urchin,** *n.* A roundish spiny echinoderm; an echinua.—**Sea-wall,** *n.* A strong wall on the shore to prevent encroachments of the sea.—**Seaward,** *adv.* Directed toward the sea.—**Seaward,** *adv.* Toward the sea.—**Sea-ware,** *n.* The algae thrown up by the sea, and made use of as manure, &c.—**Sea-water,** *n.* The salt water of the sea.—**Sea-wax,** *n.* Altha.—**Sea-way,** *n.* Next progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**Sea-weed,** *n.* A name given generally to any plant growing in the sea, but more particularly to members of the nat. order Algae.—**Sea-wolf,** *n.* The wolf-fish.—**Sea-worm,** *n.* Worm or abraded by the sea.—**Sea-worthiness,** *n.* The state of being sea-worthy.—**Sea-worthy,** *a.* Applied to a ship in good condition and fit for a voyage.—**Sea-wrinkle,** *n.* GRASS-WACK.

Seal, *seil,* *n.* [A. Sax. *seol*, *seola*, G. *selch*, *selch*, Icel. *selr*, Dan. *sel*, O. H. G. *selch*; origin doubtful.] A marine carnivorous mammal of numerous species, having both fore and hind feet forming a sort of swimming organs, largely hunted for their fur and blubber; the fur, which forms the valued 'seal-skin' of commerce, being obtained from some of the 'eared' species, or those that have external ears.—**Sealer,** *sel'ér,* *n.* A seaman or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.—**Sealing,** *n.* Seal-fishery.—**Seal-fishing,** *n.* The operation or occupation of catching seals.—**Seal-skin,** *n.* The skin of the fur-seal, which, with the fur on, is made into articles of clothing.

Seal, *seil,* *n.* [O. Fr. *seal*, from L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign. *Sion*.] A piece of stone, metal, or other hard substance on which is engraved some figure or inscription, used for making an impression on some soft substance, as on the wax that makes fast a letter, or is affixed to documents in token of authenticity; the wax or other substance so impressed; the wax, wafer, or similar fastening of a letter or other paper; that which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; assurance; pledge; that which effectually shuts or secures; that which makes fast.—**Great seal,** a seal used for the United Kingdom in sealing public papers of great moment.—**Privy-seal,** *lord privy-seal.* See under *Privy*.—**To seal one's seal to,** to give one's authority to; to give one's assurance of.—**To affix a seal to,** as a mark of authenticity; hence, to confirm or ratify; to establish; to settle; to fasten and mark with a seal; to fasten securely, as with a wafer or with wax; to close hermetically; to shut or keep close (to seal one's lips); to inclose; to confine

securely.—**Sealer,** *sel'ér,* *n.* One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs, &c.—**Sealing-wax,** *n.* A composition of resinous materials used for fastening folded papers and envelopes, and capable of receiving impressions of seals.

Seam, *sem,* *n.* [A. Sax. *seam*, a seam; Icel. *seum*, Dan. and Sw. *seum*, D. *seum*, G. *seum*, all from verb to sew. *Sw.*] A joining line formed by the sewing of two different pieces of cloth, &c., together; a suture; a scar or cicatrix; the line or space between planks joined together; *goal*, the line of separation between two strata; a thin layer or stratum, as of ore, coal, and the like, between two thicker strata.—**To form a seam on;** to unite with a seam; to mark with a cicatrix; to scar.—**Seamer,** *sem'ér,* *n.* One who or that which seams.—**Seamless,** *sem'les,* *a.* Having no seam.—**Seamstress,** *sem'stres,* *n.* [A. Sax. *seam-stre*, with term. *-ess* added.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a sempstress.—**Seamy,** *sem'i,* *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them, as the underside of a garment.

Seam, *sem,* *n.* [A. Sax. *seam*, from L. L. *seama*, *sema*, for L. *sema*, Gr. *sema*, a pack-saddle.] A measure of 8 bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it.

Seam, *sem,* *n.* A net. *SKIN.*

Seance, *se'ân,* *n.* [Fr. *seances*, from *seant*, sitting, L. *sedens*, *sedentis*, pp. of *sedeo*, to sit. *SEDATE*.] A session, as of some public body; among spiritualists, a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations or holding intercourse with spirits.

Sear, *ser,* *a.* [A. Sax. *sear*, to parch from *sear*, dry; akin to L. G. *seor*, O. D. *seor*, *seors*, D. *seor*, dry.] To wither; to dry; to hurt to dryness and hardness the surface of; to cauterize; to burn; to scorch; to make callous or insensible (a seared conscience); to brand.—**[A. Sax. *sear*.] Dry; withered; no longer green and fresh (a sear leaf). Spelled also *Sere*.—Searedness, *sear'ness,* *n.* The state of being seared; hardness; hence, insensibility.**

Sear, *ser,* *n.* Fr. *sear*, cock, a bar, from L. *sera*, a bolt or bar.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock.

Seare, *ser,* *n.* [Also *sears*, from Fr. *sear*, O. Fr. *sear*, from L. *setaceus*, bristly, from *seta*, a bristle.] A kind of sieve or boiler.

Search, *serch,* *v.* [O. E. *serche*, *cerche*, O. Fr. *sercher*, *cercher* (Fr. *chercher*), to search, from L. *serare*, *serare*, to search, to run about, from *sero*, a circle. *CIRCLE*.] To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore; to probe (to search a wound); to put to the test.—**To make search;** to make inquiry; to inquire.—**The act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; quest.—Right of search,** the right of a belligerent to enter merchant vessels of neutral nations on the high seas, to search for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c.—**Searchable,** *serch'a-bl,* *a.* Capable of being searched.—**Searchableness,** *serch'a-bl-ness,* *n.* The state of being searchable.—**Searcher,** *serch'ér,* *n.* One who searches; an examiner; an investigator; a seeker; a prison official who searches the clothing of newly arrested persons.—**Searching,** *serch'ing,* *n.* and *a.* Exploring; examining; investigating; penetrating; sifting; keen.—**Searchless,** *serch'les,* *a.* Eluding search; inscrutable.—**Search-warrant,** *n.* A warrant granted by a judge or magistrate to a constable to enter premises in search of stolen goods or articles kept contrary to law.

Season, *se'm,* *n.* [O. L. *sezon*, *seazon*, O. Fr. *sezon*, *seizon*, Mod. Fr. *seizon*, lit. time of sowing, from L. *sesto*, *sestonis*, a sowing, from *sevo*, *sevo*, to sow.] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by its temperature, moisture, &c. (as spring, summer, autumn, and winter; the wet and the dry seasons of tropical countries); a convenient or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time; a period of time not very long; a while; a time; that time of the year when a particular locality is most frequented by

visitors (the London season); that part of the year when a particular trade, profession, or business is in its greatest activity (the theatrical season); that which gives suitability to food; seasoning.—**To give a suitable;** to fit; to fit for any use by time or habit; to accustom; to prepare to acclimatize; to bring to the best state for use by any process (to season timber by drying or hardening); to render palatable; to flavour; to give a relish or zest to; to temper; to qualify by admixture.—**To become suitable by time;** to grow fit for use.—**Seasonable,** *se'm-a-bl,* *a.* Suitable as to time or season; opportune; happening or being done in due season.—**Seasonableness,** *se'm-a-bl-ness,* *n.* The state or quality of being seasonable.—**Seasonably,** *se'm-a-bl-ly,* *adv.* In due time; sufficiently early.—**Seasonal,** *se'm-al,* *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.—**Seasoner,** *se'm-ér,* *n.* One who or that which seasons.—**Seasoning,** *se'm-ing,* *n.* That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; something added to enhance enjoyment.—**Seasonless,** *se'm-less,* *a.* Without succession of seasons.—**Season-ticket,** *n.* A ticket which entitles its holder to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway, &c., issued at a cheap rate.

Seat, *set,* *n.* [Same as Icel. *seti*, *set*, Sw. *sete*, a seat, from root of *set*; no L. G. *seti*, G. *setz*, *Sitz*.] The place or thing on which one sits; something made to be sat in or on, as a chair, throne, bench, stool, or the like; a regular place of sitting; hence, a right to sit; a sitting (a seat in a church); place of abode; residence; a mansion in the country; the place where anything is situated, bred, settled, or established; station; abode (a seat of learning, the seat of war).—**To place on a seat;** to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority or a place of distinction; to settle; to fix in a particular place or country; to situate; to locate; to fix; to set firm; to assign seats to; to accommodate with room to sit; to fit up with seats.

Sebaceous, *se-ba'shuas,* *a.* [L. L. *sebaceus*, from L. *sebum*, tallow.] Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty; bot. having the appearance of grease or wax.—**Sebacia,** *se-ba'shik,* *n.* Chem. pertaining to fat; obtained from fat (sebatic acid).—**Sebate,** *se-bat,* *n.* Chem. a salt formed by sebatic acid and a base.—**Sebiferous,** *se-bif'er-us,* *a.* [L. *sebiferus*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing fat; fatty matter.

Secant, *se'k-ant,* *n.* [L. *secans*, *secantis*, pp. of *seco*, to cut. *SECTION*.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**Secant plane,** a plane cutting a surface or solid.—**A Geom.** a line that cuts another or divides it into parts; more especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and proceeding till it meets a tangent to the same circle.

Secce, *sek'sh,* *n.* [It., from L. *secco*, dry.] A kind of fresco painting in which the colours have a dry appearance, owing to their being absorbed into the plaster.

Secede, *se-ed'*, *v.* *-ceded*, *seceding*. [L. *secedo*—*se*, apart, and *cedo*, to go. *CED*.] To withdraw from fellowship or association; to separate one's self; especially, to withdraw from a political or religious organization.—**Seceder,** *se-ed'ér,* *n.* One who secedes; one of those Presbyterians who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1783; any Scotch Presbyterian outside the Scottish Church.—**Secession,** *se-sesh'on,* *n.* [L. *secessio*.] The act of seceding; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization; the body of seceders from the Established Church of Scotland.—**Secessionism,** *se-sesh'on-izm,* *n.* The principles of secessionists.—**Secessionist,** *se-sesh'on-ist,* *n.* One who advocates or engages in a secession; one who supported the secession of the Southern States of America in their struggle to break away from the Northern States.

Secura, *se-sér,* *v.* [L. *securus*, *securus* (whence *secur*)—*se*, apart, and *curvo*, to

separate.] To separate; to distinguish; to secrete.—**Secernent**, sē-sēr'nēt, n. That which promotes secession; anal. a secreting vessel.—**a**. Having the power of secreting; secretory.—**Secernment**, sē-sēr'nēt, n. The process of secreting.

Secession. Under **SECEDE**.
Secede, sē-kēd', v.t.—**seceded**, sē-kēd'ed, v.t. [*L. secedo*—*se*, apart, and *cedo*, to shunt, CLAUSE, CLAUSE.] To shut up apart from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some time; *ret.* to withdraw into solitude.—**Seceded**, sē-kēd'ed, p. and n. Separated from others; living in retirement; unrequited; retired.—**Secedingly**, sē-kēd'ed-ly, adv. In a secluded manner.—**Secelusion**, sē-kēd'ish'ōn, n. The act of seceding; the state of being secluded; retirement; privacy; solitude.—**Secelusive**, sē-kēd'ish'iv, a. Tending to secede.

Secund, sē-kund', a. [*Fr. second*, from *L. secundus*, second, from *secus*, besides, to follow. **SEQUEL**.] Immediately following the first; next the first in order of place or time; repeated again; other; next to the first in value, power, excellence, or rank; inferior; secondary.—**a**. One next to the first; one who assists and supports another; one who attends another (his principal) in a duel and sees that his friend gets fair-play; the sixth part of a minute of time or of that of a degree, that is, the second division next to the hour or degree; *music*, the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it, also a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments; *pl.* a coarse kind of flour.—**v.t.** To follow in the next place; to follow up and support; to lend aid to; to assist; to promote; to encourage; to back; to support by one's voice or vote, as a motion or proposal brought forward in an assembly; to unite with in proposing some measure or motion.—**Secundarily**, sē-kund'ar-ē-ly, adv. In a secondary manner; secondly; in the second place.—**Secundariness**, sē-kund'ar-ē-ness, n. The state of being secondary.—**Secondary**, sē-kund'ar-ē, a. [*L. secundarius*.] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance; not primary; subordinate.—**Secondary circle**, in *geom.* and *astron.* a great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.—**Secondary colours**, colours produced by the mixture of any two primary colours in equal proportions.—**Secondary fever**, a fever which arises after the crisis of some disease.—**Secondary planet**, a moon or satellite.—**Secondary strata**, **Secondary rocks**, **Secondary formation**, **geol.** the mesozoic strata.—**Secondary stars**, **satellites**, those of a subdued kind, such as *grays*, &c.—**a**. One who acts in subordination to another; a term for the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing; a secondary circle; a secondary planet.—**Second-best**, a. Next to the best; of second kind or quality.—**To come of second-best**, to be defeated; to get the worst of it.—**Second-cousin**, n. The son or daughter of a cousin-german.—**Secunder**, sē-kund'er, n. One that seconds; one that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.—**Second-hand**, a. Flour of a coarser quality; second.—**Second-hand**, n. Possession received from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner.—**A first-hand**, not from the first source or owner; by transmission (a report received at second-hand).—**a**. Not original or primary; received from another; not new; having been used or worn; dealing in second-hand goods (see **SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER**).—**Secondly**, sē-kund'ly, adv. In the second place.—**Second-rate**, a. The second order in size, quality, dignity, or value.—**a**. Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.—**Second-hand**, a. The hand of a watch that indicates seconds.—**Second-night**, a. The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision; a well-known Highland superstition.

Secrecy. Under **SECRETE**.
Secrete, sē-kret', a. [*Fr. secret*, from *L. secretus*, pp. of *secretus*, *secretus*, to set apart—*se*, apart, and *creo*, to sift, distinguish.

CONCEAL, **DISCREET**.] Apart from the knowledge of others; private; known only to one or to few; kept from general knowledge; not made public; affording privacy; retired; secluded (a secret spot); secretive; not inclined to betray confidence; occult; mysterious; not apparent; privy; not proper to be seen.—**a**. Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed; a thing not discovered or explained; a mystery.—**In secret**, in privacy or secrecy; privately.—**Secrety**, sē-kret'-ē, n. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation of others; secret mode of proceeding; retirement; privacy; the quality of being secret; fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.—**Secretary**, sē-kret'-ar-ē, n. [*L. secretarius*, from *L. secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets. A person employed to write letters, draw up reports, records, and the like; one who carries on another's business correspondence or other matters requiring writing; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an ecclesiastical officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a secretary of state.—**Secretary-bird**, n. An African bird of prey which renders valuable services by killing and eating serpents and other reptiles, so called from its long occipital plumes suggesting a secretary's quill behind his ear.—**Secretarial**, sē-kret'-ar-ē-āl, a. Pertaining to a secretary.—**Secretariate**, sē-kret'-ar-ē-āt, n. The office of a secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business.—**Secretaryship**, sē-kret'-ar-ē-ship, n. The office or post of a secretary.—**Secrete**, sē-kret', v.t. *secreted*, *secreting*. [*L. secreo*, *secretus*, to set apart.] To deposit in some secret place; *physiol.* to separate from the circulating fluid, as from the blood, sap, &c., and elaborate into a new product.—**Secretion**, sē-kret'-sh'ōn, n. The act or process of secreting; the physiological process by which there are separated from the blood substances differing from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c.; the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables; the matter so secreted.—**Secretitious**, sē-kret'-ish'us, a. Separated by secretion.—**Secretive**, sē-kret'-iv, a. Causing or promoting secretion; given to secrecy or to keep secrets.—**Secretiveness**, sē-kret'-iv-ness, n. The quality of being secretive; tendency or disposition towards secrecy or concealment.—**Secrety**, sē-kret'-ē, adv. In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others.—**Secretiveness**, sē-kret'-iv-ness, n. The state or quality of being secret.—**Secretary**, sē-kret'-ar-ē, a. Performing the office of secretion.

Seet, sēt', n. [*Fr. seete*, from *L. seeto*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut; or from *sequeo*, *sectus*, to follow.] A body or number of persons who follow some teacher or leader, or are united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion; a school; a denomination.—**Sectarian**, sēkt'-ar-ē-an, a. Pertaining to sects or sects; strongly or bigotedly attached to a sect or religious denomination.—**a**. One of a sect; a strict member or adherent of a special denomination or party.—**Sectarianism**, sēkt'-ar-ē-an-izm, n. The principles of sectarianism; a narrow-minded devotion to the interests of a party.—**Sectarianism**, sēkt'-ar-ē-an-izm, v.t. To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings.—**Sectary**, sēkt'-ar-ē, n. One that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.
Seetle, sēkt'il, a. [*L. seetile*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut (seen in *dissect*, *dissect*, *indissect*, &c.); same root as *sepe*, *saw*.] Capable of being cut, as with a knife.—**Section**, sēkt'-sh'ōn, n. [*L. sectio*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] The act of cutting; separation by cutting; a part cut or separated from the rest; a division; a portion; a distinct part or portion of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter; a paragraph; hence, the character §, often used to de-

note such a division; a distinct part of a country or people, community, class, &c.; a representation of a building or other object as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure.—**Comic sections**. Under **COMIC**.—**Sectional**, sēkt'-sh'ōn-āl, a. Pertaining to a section; composed of or made up in several independent sections.—**Sectionally**, sēkt'-sh'ōn-āl-ly, adv. In a sectional manner.—**Sectionism**, sēkt'-sh'ōn-izm, v.t. To form into sections.—**Section**, sēkt'-sh'iv, n. **SECTOR**.—**Sector**, sēkt'-or, n. [*L. a cutter*.] **Geom.** a nearly triangular figure formed by two radii and the arc of a circle; a mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c.—**Dip sector**, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon.—**Zeuth sector**. **Zenith sector**, sēkt'-sh'ōn-āl, a. Belonging to a sector.—**Secterial**, sēkt'-sh'ōn-āl, a. Adapted or intended for cutting, as the cutting teeth of certain animals.

Secular, sēkt'-lēr, a. [*L. secularis*, from *seculum*, an age or generation, a century, the times, the world.] Coming or observed at long intervals; extending over, taking place in, or accomplished during a very long period of time (the secular refrigeration of the earth); pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; dissanctified with religious teaching or principles; not devoted to sacred or religious use; temporal; profane; worldly (secular education, secular music); not bound by monastic vows or rules (a secular priest as opposed to a regular).—**a**. An ecclesiastical not bound by monastic rules; a secular priest.—**Secularism**, sēkt'-lēr-izm, n. Supreme or exclusive attention to the affairs of this life; the opinions or doctrines of the secularists.—**Secularist**, sēkt'-lēr-ist, n. One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship; also, one who believes that education and other matters should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.—**Secularization**, sēkt'-lēr-iz'-sh'ōn, n. The act of secularizing or the state of being secularized.—**Secularize**, sēkt'-lēr-iz', v.t.—**secularized**, *secularizing*. To make secular; to convert from religious or ecclesiastical to secular or common use.—**Secularity**, sēkt'-lēr-ē-ty, adv. In a secular or worldly manner.—**Secularness**, **Secularity**, sēkt'-lēr-ness, sēkt'-lēr-ē-ty, n. The state or quality of being secular.

Secund, sē-kund', a. [*L. secundus*, second. **SECONN**.] **Bot.** applied to leaves or flowers which grow on one side of the stem; unilateral.—**Secundina**, sē-kund'-in-ā, **Bot.** the outermost but one of the inclosing sacs of the ovularia; seed that remains in the womb after the birth of the offspring; the after-birth; generally in the plural.
Secure, sē-kūr', a. [*L. securus*, without care, unconcerned, free from danger, safe—*se*, apart, and *cura*, care, cure. *Sure* is this word in a more modified form.] Free from fear or apprehension; confident of safety; careless; unsuspecting; free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety; safe; often followed by *against* or *from*, such as to be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; stable; certain, sure, or confident; with *qf*, in safe custody.—**v.t.**—**secured**, *securing*. To make secure; to guard effectually from danger; to protect; to make certain; to put beyond hazard; to assure; to inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; to seize and confine (to secure a prisoner); to make certain of payment; to warrant against loss; to make fast or firm (to secure a debt); to get possession of; to make one's self master of (to secure an estate).—**Securable**, sē-kūr-ā-ble, a. Capable of being secured.—**Securly**, sē-kūr'-ly, adv. In a secure manner; in security; safely.—**Securment**, sē-kūr-ment, n. The feeling of security; the state of being secure; safety; security.—**Secure**, sē-kūr-ē, n. One who or that which secures.—**Security**, sē-kūr'-ē-ty, n. [*Fr. securité*, *L. securitas*.] The state of being secure; freedom from apprehension;

confidence of safety; sometimes, over-confidence; freedom from danger or risk; safety; that which secures or makes safe; something that secures against pecuniary loss; surly; a person who engages himself for the performance of another's obligations; an evidence of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like (government securities).

Securiform, se-k'ur-i-form, a. [*L. securis*, an axe or hatchet, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Sedan, se-dan, se-dan'; [*From Sedan*, in France, where it is said to have been first used.] A covered chair or kind of ornamental box for carrying a person, borne on poles by two men.

Sedate, se-dat', a. [*L. sedatus*, to calm or appease, to cause.] Tending to calm or appease; calm or tranquil in feeling and manner; serene; untroubled; in a sedate or sedate manner; calmly. — *Sedativeness*, se-dat'i-ness, n. The state or quality of being sedate; composure of mind or manner; serenity; tranquillity. — *Sedative*, se-dat'iv, a. Tending to calm or tranquillize; med. allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain. — *a*. A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

Sedentary, sed'en-tar-i, a. [*L. sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedentis*, pp. of *sedeo*, to sit. *SEDARE*.] Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting (a sedentary occupation); passed for the most part in sitting. — *Sedentarily*, sed'en-tar-i-ly, adv. In a sedentary manner. — *Sedentariness*, sed'en-tar-i-ness, n. The state of being sedentary.

Sederant, se-d'er-ant, a. [Third pers. pl. perf. indie. of *sedeo*, to sit; lit. they sat.] A sitting or meeting of a court or other body of men; a more or less formal meeting of any association or company.

Sedge, sedj, a. [*A. Sax. sagg* = *Sc. sagg*, *L. G. sagg*, a reed, sedge; same root as in *L. seco*, to cut, being a plant with sword-like leaves.] The popular name of an extensive genus of grass-like plants growing mostly in marshes and swamps and on the banks of rivers, distinguished from the grasses by having the stem destitute of joints.

Sedge-bird, sedge-warbler, n. A species of warbler, a summer visitor to Britain, frequenting the sedge banks of streams.

Sedge, sedj', a. Overgrown with sedge.

Sedilla, se-dil'i-a, n. [*L. sedilla*, a seat.] Arch. stone seats in the south wall of the chancel of many churches and cathedrals.

Sediment, sed'i-ment, n. [*L. sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle. *SEDARE*.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settling; lees; dregs. — *Sedimentary*, sed'i-ment'ar-i, a. Consisting of sediment; formed by sediment or matter that has subsided. — *Sedimentary rocks*, rocks which have been formed by materials deposited by water, and as a rule are stratified. — *Sedimentation*, sed'i-ment'at'shon, n. The deposition or accumulation of sediment.

Seditious, sed-i-dh'us, a. [*L. seditio*, *seditio*, discord, sedition — *sed*, apart, and *io*, *tionis*, a going, from *eo*, *ivm*, to go. *ITERIGNANT*.] A factious commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; the stirring up of such a commotion; such offenses against the state as have the like tendency with, but do not amount to treason. — *Seditiousness*, sed-i-dh'us-ness, n. The state or quality of being seditious.

Seduce, se-dus', v.t. — *seduced*, *seducing*. [*L. seducere* = *sed*, apart, and *ducere*, to lead. *DUAX*.] To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty; to lead astray; to corrupt; specifically, to entice to a surrender of chastity. — *Seducement*, se-dus'ment, n. The act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce. — *Seducer*, se-dus'er,

a. One that seduces; one who by deception or the like persuades a female to surrender her chastity. — *Seducible*, se-dus'i-b'l, a. Capable of being seduced. — *Seducingly*, se-dus'ing-ly, adv. In a seducing manner. — *Seduction*, se-duk'shon, n. [*L. seductio*, *seductionis*.] The act of seducing; the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. — *Seductive*, *seductive*, se-duk'tiv, se-duk'tiv, a. Tending to seduce; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; alluring; enticing. — *Seductively*, se-duk'tiv-ly, adv. In a seductive manner.

Sedulous, sed'u-lus, a. [*L. sedulus*, from *sedeo*, to sit; as *assiduous*, from *assideo*, *assiduo*.] Assiduous; diligent in application; steady and persevering in endeavours to effect an object; steadily industrious. — *Sedulously*, sed'u-lus-ly, adv. In a sedulous manner; assiduously. — *Sedulness*, *Sedulity*, sed'u-lus-ness, se-dul'i-ty, n. The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity.

See, se, v.t. — *pre*, *see*, *pp*, *seen*, *ppr*, *seeing*. [*A. Sax. seon*, to see — *Icel. sjá*, *Dan. se*, *D. zien*, *Goth. sáhtan*, *G. sehen* — to see; same root as *L. sequor*, to follow.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of; to understand; to comprehend; to give attention to; to examine; to attend or escort (to see a lady home); to have communication with; to meet or associate with; to visit (to go to see a friend); to experience; to know by personal experience (to see death). — *Simply to see* is often an involuntary, and always a mechanical act; to perceive implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to observe implies to look for the purpose of noticing. — *v.i.* To have the power or sense of sight; to perceive mentally; to discern; to understand; often with *through* or *into*; to examine or inquire; to consider; to be attentive; to take heed; to take care. — *To see to*, to be attentive to; to look after; to take care of. — *To see about a thing*, to pay some attention to it; to consider it. — *See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care. — *Let me see, let us see*, phrases used to introduce the particular consideration of a subject. — *See*, *look* | observe | behold. — *Seeing*, *seeing*, *com*. Because; inasmuch as since; considering; taking into account that. — *See, se'er* or *seer*, n. One who sees; one who foresees future events; a prophet. — *Seership*, se'er-ship or *seer'ship*, n. The office or quality of a seer.

See, se, n. [*From O.Fr. se, sed*, from *L. sedes*, a seat, from stem of *sedeo*, to sit. *SEDARE*.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.

Seed, sed, a. [*A. Sax. seed*, from *sedens*, to sit; *Icel. séð*, *D. zeed*, *G. saad*, *So*.] The imprinted and matured ovule of a plant, containing an embryo, which may be developed, and converted into an individual similar to that from which it derives its origin; one of the grains or fruits of wheat and many other plants, though sometimes the seed is contained in the fruit; the fecundating fluid of male animals; the semen; that from which anything springs; first principle; progeny; offspring; children; descendants. — *To see*, to seed. Under *Rus.* — *v.t.* To produce seed; to shed the seed. — *v.t.* To sow; to supply with seed; to ornament with seed-like decorations. — *Seed-bed*, n. A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed. — *Seed-cake*, n. A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. — *Seed-corn*, n. Corn or grain for seed. — *Seed-crusher*, n. An instrument for crushing seed and expressing oil. — *Seeded*, *seeded*, *pp*, and *a*. Bearing seed; sown; sprinkled with seed. — *Seed-said*, n. A field for raising seed. — *Seediness*, se-d'i-ness, n. State of being seedy; shabbiness. — *Seed-leaf*, n. Bot. The primary leaf developed from a cotyledon. — *Seedling*, *seedling*, n. A plant reared from the seed, and not from a layer, bud, &c. — *Produced from the seed* (a seedling panay). — *Seed-leaf*, n. Bot. a seed-leaf; a cotyledon. — *Seed-oil*, n. Oil expressed from seeds. — *Seed-pearl*, n. A small pearl resembling

a grain or seed in size or form. — *Seedman*, sed'r-man, n. A person who deals in seeds; one who scatters seed (*Sax.*). — *Seed-time*, n. The season proper for sowing. — *Seed-vevel*, n. Bot. the pericarp which contains the seeds. — *Seedy*, se'di, a. Abounding with seeds; running to seed; worn-out; shabby; poor and miserable-looking; feeling or appearing wretched, as after a debauch (colloq.).

Seeing, *seeing*, *com*. Under *See*.

Seek, sek, v.t. — *pret.*, *sought*. [*O.E. seche*, *A. Sax. secan*, to seek, *pret. sechte*, *pp. söcht*; *Icel. sækja*, *Dan. søge*, *Sw. söka*, *D. zoeken*, *G. suchen*, *Goth. sáhtan*; akin to *sake*.] *Be-seech* is from *seek*, with prefix *be-*.] To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for; to take pains to find; often followed by *out*; to ask for; to solicit; to try to gain; to go to; to resort to; to have recourse to; to aim at; to attempt; to strive after (to seek a person's life or his ruin); to search. — *v.t.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavour; to make an effort or attempt; to try; to use one's best endeavours. *To seek after*, to make pursuit of; to attempt; to strive for. *To seek for*, to endeavour to find. — *To be to seek*, to require to be sought for; to be wanting or desiderated (the work is still to seek). — *Seeker*, sek'er, n. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Seel, sei, v.t. [*Fr. ciller, siller*, from *cil*, *L. cilium*, an eyelash.] To close the eyes of a hawk with a thread; a term of falconry; to blind; to hoodwink (*Sax.*).

Seem, sem, v.t. [*A. Sax. seema*, to conciliate, to adjust, to seem, from root of *seme*.] To appear; to present the appearance of being; to be only in appearance and not really; to show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; to pretend; to appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought; to appear to one's self; to imagine; to feel as if (I still seem to hear his voice). — *It seems, it would appear; it appears. — It seems to me* — I think; I am inclined to believe. — Formerly *seem* was often used impersonally in such phrases as *seems, seem seemed*; hence, *seems* as a single word. — *Seemer*, sem'er, n. One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance. — *Seeming*, sem'ing, p. and *a*. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not; specious or plausible in appearance. — *a*. Appearance; show; semblance, especially a false appearance. — *Seemingly*, sem'ing-ly, adv. As it would seem; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance. — *Seemliness*, sem'ing-ness, n. The state or quality of being seemly. — *Seemly*, sem'ing-ly, a. (Same as *Icel. seymdlig*, from *seymr*, fit, seemly.) Becoming; fitting; suitable; decent; proper. — *adv.* Becomingly.

See, sen, pp. of *see*, under *See*.

See, sep, v.t. [*A. Sax. sepan*, to absorb; *akin*, *sep*.] To percolate; to coarsen.

See-saw, se'saw, n. A reduplicated form of *saw*, the motion resembling the act of sawing.] A game in which two children, one on each end of a long piece of timber balanced on a support, move alternately up and down; a motion or action resembling that in see-saw. — *a*. Moving up and down or to and fro. — *v.t.* and *f*. To move as in the game see-saw, or up and down.

See, sevn, v.t. — *pret.*, *seeded*, *pp.* *seeded* or *seeded*, *ppr.* *seeded*. [*A. Sax. seithan*, to seethe; *Icel. sétha*, *G. sieden*, to boil.] To boil; to prepare for food in boiling liquor; to soak; to steep and soften in liquor. — *v.t.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot. — *Seether*, se'ven, n. One who or that which seethes; a pot for boiling things.

Seegar, se-gar', n. [*Prov. E. seppard*, *segar*, contr. for *segsward*.] The case of fire-clay in which the stone-ware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln.

Segment, seg'ment, n. [*L. segmentum*, from *sec*, to cut. *SECTARE*.] A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section; geom. a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane; the segment of a circle, being the part contained by an arc and (to chord). — *v.t.* (segment). To divide or become divided up

into segments.—Segmental, seg-men'tal, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment.—Segmentation, seg-men'ta'shon, n. A division into segments.—Segment-saw, n. A veneer saw whose active perimeter consists of segments attached to a disc; *very*, a nearly circular saw used in operations on the bones of the cranium, &c.—Segment-wheel, n. A wheel a part of whose periphery only is utilized.

Segregate, seg-re-gat, v.t.—*segregated, segregating*. [L. *segrego, segregatum*—*se, apart, and gras, prope, a hook*. Gancaarou.] To separate from others; to set apart.—v.i. To separate or go apart.—a. Separate; select.—Segregation, seg-re-ga'shon, n. The act of segregating; separation from others; dispersion.

Seguidilla, seg-i-del'ya, n. A merry Spanish tune and dance.

Seldlitz-water, Seldlitz, seld'litz, n. The aperient mineral water of Seldlitz, a village of Bohemia.—Seldlitz-cognit, n. An aperient medicine composed of Rochelle-salt, bicarbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, taken while effervescing in water.

Seignior, seign'or, sen'yer, n. [Fr. *seigneur*, It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, titles or words of respectful address, equivalent to Sir, Mr., gentleman; from L. *senior*, elder.] *Feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—*Grand Seignior*, a title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey.—Seigniorial, seign'or-ial, sen-yo'-ri-al, a. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.—Seigniorage, Seign'or-age, sen-yer'-aj, n. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value, or by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion; a royalty or share of profit; the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.—Seignory, Seign'ory, sen-yer'i, n. A lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord.

Seine, sein, sen, n. [Fr. *seine*, from L. *seipna*, Gr. *seipna*, a seine.] A large net for catching fish.—Seine-boat, n. A fishing-boat of about 15 tons, used on the west coast of England to carry the large seine.—Seine-fisher, Seiner, sen'er, n. A fisher with a seine or net.

Seize, sez, v.t. *Law*, see SEIZE.—Seizin, se'zin, s. SEIZURE.

Seismic, Seismal, sis'mik, sis'mal, a. [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seis*, to shake.] Pertaining to earthquakes.—Seismograph, sis-mo-graf, n. An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes.—Seismographic, sis-mo-graf'ik, a. Pertaining to seismography or the seismograph.—Seismography, sis-mo-gra'fi, n. A description or account of earthquakes.—Seismologic, sis-mo-loj'ik, a. Pertaining to seismology.—Seismologist, Seismologue, sis-mo'-lo-jist, sis-mo'-log, n. A student of, or one versed in, seismology.—Seismology, sis-mo'-lo-ji, n. The science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of volcanoes and earthquakes.—Seismometer 'seismo-scope, sis-mo'me'ter, sis-mo'-skop, n. An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions.—Seismometry, sis-mo'me'tri, n. The measurement of the force and direction of earthquakes, &c.; the art or practice of using the seismometer.

Seize, sez, v.t.—*seized, seizing*. [Fr. *seizir*, to seize, from O.H.G. *seisan*, *seisan*, Goth. *seisan*, to set.—Srv.] To suddenly lay hold of; to gripe or grasp suddenly; to take possession by force, or by virtue of legal authority; to have a sudden and powerful effect on; to attack (a fever seized a patient); to lay hold of by the mind; to comprehend; *aut.*, to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord; *law*, to make possessed; to put in possession of; with *of* before the thing possessed.—v.i. With *on* or *upon*, to fall on and grasp; to take hold of; to take possession of.—Seizable, sez-ib'l, a. Capable of being seized; liable to be taken.—Seizer, sez'er, n. One who or that which seizes.—Seizin, se'zin, n. [Fr. *seizine*, *seizin*, from

seisir, to seize.] *Law*, possession; the act of taking possession; the thing possessed.—Seizer, sez'er, n. *Nav.*, the cord or cords used for fastening ropes together.—Seizer, sez'er, n. *Law*, one who seizes or takes possession.—Seizure, sez'ur, n. The act of seizing or taking sudden hold; a taking into possession; the thing seized or taken possession of; a sudden attack of some disease.

Sejant, se'jant, se'jant, n. [O.Fr. from L. *sedare*, to sit.] Sitting, a heraldic term applied to an animal in the position of a sitting cat.

Sejoin, se-join', v.t. [Prefix *se*, apart, and *join*.] To separate.

Selachian, se-la'ki-an, n. [Gr. *selachos*, a shark.] Any fish of the shark or dog-fish family.

Seldom, sel'dom, adv. [A.Sax. *seldan*, *sel-dum*—Icel. *saldan*, Dan. *seldem*, D. *sel-den*, G. *selten*; from *seis*, *sel*, Goth. *sel*, rare.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.—a. Rare; unfrequent.—Seldomness, sel'dom-ness, n. Rareness; infrequency.

Select, se-lect', v.t. [L. *selectio, selectum*—*se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull, or gather. *Lexern*.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.—a. Taken from a number by preference; chosen; picked.—Selection, se-lek'shon, n. [L. *selectio, selectio*.] The act of selecting; a thing or things selected from others.—*Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.—Selective, se-lek'tiv, a. Selecting; tending to select.—Selectness, se-lect'ness, n. The state or quality of being select.—Selector, se-lek'ter, n. One that selects.

Selenium, se-le'n'i-um, n. [From Gr. *selene*, the moon; so named from its being associated with tellurium, from L. *tellus*, the earth.] A non-metallic element, in general chemical analogies related to sulphur and tellurium, often occurring in iron pyrites, and when precipitated forming a red powder.—Selenic acid, se-len'ik, a. A compound of selenic acid with a base.—Selenic, Selenious, se-len'ik, se-len'i-us, a. Pertaining to or obtained from selenium.—Selenide, se-len'id, n. A compound of selenium with one other element.—Seleniferous, se-le-nif'er-us, a. Containing selenium; yielding selenium.—Selenite, se-len-it, n. Foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime.—Selenitic, se-len'it'ik, a. Pertaining to selenite.—Selenitized, se-len'it-iz-ed, a. Containing selenium; combined with selenium.

Selenography, se-le-nog-ra'fi, n. [Gr. *selene*, the moon, and *graphe*, to describe.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing the face of the moon.—Selenograph, se-len'o-graf, n. A picture of the surface of the moon or part of it.—Selenographer, Selenographicist, se-le-nog-ra-fer, se-le-nog-ra-fer, n. One versed in selenography.—Selenographic, Selenographical, se-len'o-graf'ik, se-len'o-graf'ikal, a. Belonging to selenography.—Selenology, se-le-n'o-lo-ji, n. [Gr. *selene*, and *logos*, description.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.—Selenologist, se-len'o-loj'i-kal, a. Pertaining to selenology.

Self, self, seiv, seiv, n. [A.Sax. *self*, *sel*; *sel*, I, an, *sel*, Icel. *sel*, I, *sel*, G. *selb*.] A word added to certain nouns to express emphasis or distinction. Also when the pronoun is used reflexively. Thus for emphasis, I myself will do it; I will examine for myself; thou thyself shalt see; thou shalt see for thyself. Reflexively, I labor myself; he loves himself; we value ourselves. Sometimes *self* is separated from *my*, *thy*, &c., as, *my wretched self*; and this leads to the similar use of *self* as a noun.—The individual as an object to his own reflexive consciousness; one's individual person; personal interest; one's own private interest (he is always for self); a flower or blossom of a

uniform colour (with pl. *Selves*).—*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning.—a.; Same; very same; still used in this sense in the compound *self-same*.—*Self-abasement*, a. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.—*Self-acting*, a. Acting of itself; applied to automatic contrivances for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines.—*Self-action*, n. Action by or originating in one's self or itself.—*Self-adjusting*, a. Adjusting itself by special mechanism.—*Self-aggrandisement*, a. The aggrandisement or exaltation of one's self.—*Self-asserting*, *Self-assertive*, a. Forward in asserting one's self, or one's rights and claims.—*Self-assertion*, n. The act of asserting one's self or one's own rights or claims; a putting one's self forward in an assuming manner.—*Self-assumed*, a. Assumed by one's own act or by one's own authority.—*Self-begotten*, a. Begotten by one's self or one's own power.—*Self-blinded*, a. Blinded by one's own actions or qualities.—*Self-closing*, a. Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically.—*Self-coloured*, a. All of one colour, as a blossom or piece of cloth.—*Self-command*, a. Command or control of one's own feelings; presence of mind; coolness.—*Self-complacency*, a. Satisfaction with one's self or one's own doings.—*Self-content*, a. Pleased with one's self or one's own doings; self-satisfied.—*Self-contented*, a. A high opinion of one's self; vanity. Svn. under *egotism*.—*Self-conscious*, a. Having self-conceit; vain; having an overweening opinion of one's own merits.—*Self-consciousness*, n. The quality of being self-conscious; the self-consciousness.—*Self-condemnation* by one's own conscience.—*Self-condemned*, a. The state or quality of being self-condemned.—*Self-confident*, a. Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.—*Self-consciousness*, a. Conscious of one's states or acts as belonging to one's self; conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one's self appears.—*Self-consciousness*, n. A state of being self-conscious.—*Self-contained*, a. Wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not communicative; a term applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others.—*Self-contempt*, a. Contempt for one's self.—*Self-contradictory*, a. Contradicting itself.—*Self-control*, a. Control exercised over one's self; self-restraint; self-command.—*Self-convicted*, a. Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.—*Self-culture*, n. Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.—*Self-deceived*, a. Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.—*Self-deceit*, *Self-deception*, n. Deception concerning one's self proceeding from one's own mistake.—*Self-defence*, n. Defence of one's own person, property, or reputation.—*Self-delusion*, n. The delusion of one's self; a delusion respecting one's self.—*Self-denial*, n. The act of being self-denying.—*Self-denying*, a. Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.—*Self-destroyer*, n. One who destroys himself.—*Self-destruction*, n. The destruction of one's self.—*Self-destructive*, a. Tending to the destruction of one's self.—*Self-devotion*, n. Sacrifice of one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.—*Self-distrust*, a. Distrust of one's self or one's own powers.—*Self-educated*, a. Educated by one's own efforts or without the aid of teachers.—*Self-estive*, a. Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.—*Self-esteem*, n. The esteem or good opinion of one's self.—*Self-evident*, a. Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.—*Self-evidently*, adv. By means of self-evidence.—*Self-existence*, n. The quality of being self-existent.—*Self-*

ch, chain; sh, so, lock; g, got; j, job; d, fr. ton; ng, sing; w, when; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; sh, sure.

existent, *a.* Existing by one's or its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause. — *Self-explanatory, a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious. — *Self-feeding, a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption (a *self-feeding boiler, furnace, printing-press, &c.*). — *Self-fertilization, n.* Bot. the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. — *Self-fertilized, p.* and *a.* Bot. fertilized by its own pollen. — *Self-governed, a.* Governed by one's self or itself. — *Self-government, n.* The government of one's self; self-control; a system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers. — *Self-help, n.* Assistance of or by one's self; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends. — *Self-importance, n.* High opinion of one's self; pride. — *Self-important, a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous. — *Self-imposed, a.* Imposed or voluntarily taken on one's self (a *self-imposed task*). — *Self-indulgence, n.* From indulgence of one's passions or appetites. — *Self-indulgent, a.* Indulging one's self; gratifying one's own passions, desires, or the like. — *Self-interest, a.* Inflicted by or on one's self. — *Self-interest, n.* Interest or concern for one's self, one's own advantage. — *Self-interested, a.* Particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. — *Self-involved, a.* Come without being asked. — *Self-involved, n.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts. — *Selfish, self'ish, a.* Caring one's self or chiefly for self; regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; proceeding from love of self; influenced solely by private advantage. — *Selfishly, self'ish-ly, adv.* In a selfish manner. — *Selfishness, self'ish-ness, n.* The quality of being selfish; devotion to one's own interests with carelessness of others. — *Self-knowledge, n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit. — *Self-love, n.* The love of one's own person or happiness; the natural feeling which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness. — *Self-luminous, a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light. — *Self-made, a.* Made by one's own exertions; risen in the world by one's own exertions (a *self-made man*). — *Self-murder, n.* The murder of one's self; suicide. — *Self-murderer, n.* A suicide. — *Self-opinion, n.* Exalted opinion of one's self; self-conceit. — *Self-opinioned, a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly. — *Self-possessed, a.* Composed; not excited or flustered; cool; not disturbed. — *Self-possession, n.* The possession of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command. — *Self-praise, n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause. — *Self-preservation, n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury. — *Self-registering, a.* Registering automatically; an epithet applied to any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena (a *self-registering barometer, thermometer, or the like*). — *Self-regulated, a.* Regulated by one's self or itself. — *Self-regulative, a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. — *Self-reliance, n.* Reliance on one's own powers. — *Self-reliant, a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers. — *Self-relying, a.* Depending on one's self. — *Self-renunciation, n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation. — *Self-reproach, n.* The reproach or censure of one's own conscience. — *Self-respect, n.* Respect for one's self or one's own character. — *Self-restrained, a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will. — *Self-restraint, n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control. — *Self-righteous, a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; deeming one's self righteous above others. — *Self-righteousness, n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; false or pharisaical righteousness. — *Self-sacrifice, n.* Sacrifice of one's self or of self-interest. — *Self-sacrificing, a.* Yielding up one's own interest,

feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self. — *Self-same, a.* The very same; identical. — *Self-satisfied, a.* Satisfied with one's self. — *Self-seeker, n.* One who seeks only his own interest. — *Self-seeking, a.* Seeking one's own interest or pleasures; selfish. — *Self-styled, a.* Called or styled by one's self; called by a title assumed without warrant. — *Self-sufficiency, self-sufficiency, n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. — *Self-sufficient, a.* Independent of the aid of others; having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; conceited; overbearing. — *Self-taught, a.* Taught by one's self; educated without a teacher (a *self-taught genius*). — *Self-will, n.* Determination to have one's own way; wilfulness; obstinacy. — *Self-willed, a.* Governed by one's own will; wilful; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate. *Sell, sel, n.* [Fr. *cella, L. cella, a seat, a saddle.*] A saddle. *Sell, sel, v. t.* — *pret. & pp. sold.* [A.Sax. *sellan, sellan, to give, to deliver up; L.G. sellen, low sellu, to sell, to deliver; Goth. seljan, to offer, akin selu.*] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a consideration; to dispose of for something else, especially for money; correlative to *buy*; to make a matter of bargain and sale of; to take a bribe for; to betray. — *To sell one's life dearly, to cause great loss to those who take one's life.* — *To sell a person up, to sell his goods to pay his creditors.* — *v. i.* To practise selling; to be sold; to fetch a price. — *To sell out, to sell one's commission in the army and retire from the service; to dispose of all one's shares in a company.* — *Seller, sel'er, n.* One who sells. *Sellanders, Sellanders, sel'an-ders, sel'enders, n.* [Fr. *solandres.*] A skin disease in a horse's hough or pastern owing to a want of emanation. *Selters-water, sel'ters or sel'terr, n.* A medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters in the valley of the Lahn, Nassau, Germany; called incorrectly *Seltzer-water*. — *Seltzogen, sel'tz-ju, n.* A gazogene. *Silvas, Silvas, sel'vas, sil'vas, n. pl.* [L. *silva, a wood.*] The great forest plains of the Amazon. *Selvage, Selvage, sel'vej, sel'vaj, n.* [From *sel/ and edge*: lit. an edge formed of the "riff" itself; comp. D. *sel/kant, sel'oppo, G. selwende, lit. self-edge, self-end.*] A woven border, or border of close work, on a fabric made of the threads of the fabric; a list. — *Selvaged, Selvaged, sel'vejd, sel'vajd, a.* Having a selvage. *Selves, selvs, pl. of self.* *Semaphore, sem'a-for, n.* [Gr. *sema, a sign, and phero, to bear.*] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance. — *Semaphoric, Semaphorical, sem-a-for'ik, sem-a-for'ikal, n.* Relating to semaphores; telegraphic. — *Semaphorically, sem-a-for'ikal-ly, adv.* By means of a semaphore. — *Semaphorist, sem-a-for'ist, n.* One who has charge of a semaphore. *Sematology, se-ma-to-l'oj-i, n.* [Gr. *sema, a sign, and logos, discourse.*] The doctrine of signs; the science of language as expressed by signs. *Semblance, semblance, n.* [Fr. *semblance, from sembler, to seem, to appear, from L. simulari, like simula.*] Similarity; resemblance; external figure or appearance; form; a form or figure representing something; likeness; image. *Semiography, se-mi-o-gra-fi, n.* [Gr. *semeton, a sign, and grapho, to write.*] The doctrine of signs; *pathol.* a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases. — *Semiographic, se-mi-o-graf'ik, a.* Pertaining to semiography. — *Semiological, se-mi-o-log'ikal, a.* Pertaining to semiology. — *Semiology, se-mi-o-l'oj-i, n.* [Gr. *semeton, and logos, discourse.*] The doctrine of signs; semiotics. — *Semiotic, se-mi-ot'ik, a.* Relating to semiotics. — *Semiotics, se-mi-ot'ika, n.* The science of signs; the language of signs; *pathol.* that branch which teaches how to judge of symptoms in the human body.

Semen, se'men, n. [L., from root of *sevo, to sow.*] The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm. *Semee, sem-ee, a.* [L. *semesus—semd, half, and esus, eaten, from edo, esum, to eat.*] Half-eaten. *Semester, se-me'ster, n.* [L. *semestris, half-yearly—sest, six, and mensis, month.*] A period or term of six months. *Semi, sem'i, n.* [L. *semi, Gr. hēmi.*] A prefix signifying half; half of; in part; partially. The compounds are generally of very obvious meaning if the latter parts be known, and we give only a certain number of them below. *Semi-Arian, sem-i-ri'an, n.* One of an ecclesiastical sect who acquiesced in some of the tenets of the Arians, but rejected others. *Sem' attached, sem'i-at-tacht' a.* Partially attached or united. — *Semi-attached houses, n.* one of two houses joined together, but both standing apart from others. *Semibreve, sem-i-brev, n.* [From *semi* and *brev.*] Music, a note of half the duration or time of the breve, equivalent to two minims, four crotchets, or eight quavers. *Semicircle, semi-ser-ki, n.* [L. *semicirculus.*] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference; any body in the form of a half circle. — *Semicircular, semi-ser-ki-ler, a.* Having the form of a half circle. *Semi-circumference, semi-ser-kum'fer-ens, n.* Half the circumference. *Semicolon, semi-kö-lon, n.* [*Semi* and *colon.*] The punctuation mark or point (;), marking a cause of less duration than the colon, and more than the comma; used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence. *Semi-columnar, semi-ko-lum'när, n.* Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other. *Semi-conscious, semi-kon'shus, a.* Imperfectly conscious. *Semi-cylinder, semi-sil'in-dër, n.* Half of a cylinder that is cut longitudinally by a plane. — *Semi-cylindric, Semi-cylindrical, semi-sil'in'drik, semi-sil'in'dri-ka, n.* In the form of a semi-cylinder. *Semi-detached, semi'd-tacht' a.* Partly separated; applied to one of two houses which are detached from other buildings, but joined together. *Semi-diameter, semi-di-am'et-er, n.* Half a diameter; a radius. *Semi-diurnal, semi-di-er'nal, a.* Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day; continuing half a day. *Semi-double, semi-dub'l, a.* Bot. having the outermost segments converted into petals while the inner ones remain perfect. *Semi-floccular, Semi-flocculus, Semi-flocculose, a.* [*Semi*, and L. *flocculus, a little flower.*] Bot. having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the ligule of compositae. *Semi-fluid, semi-flu'id, a.* Imperfectly fluid. *Semi-lignous, semi-lig'nös-n, a.* Partially lignous or woody; bot. woody at the base and herbaceous at the top. *Semilior, semi-lor, n.* [Prefix *semi*, half, and Fr. *for, gold.*] An alloy, consisting of five parts of copper and one of zinc, used for manufacturing cheap jewelry, &c. *Semi-lunar, semi-lunär, a.* [L. *semi, half, and luna, the moon.*] Resembling in form a half-moon. — *Semilunar valves, anat.* three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta. *Semi-metallic, semi-me-tal'ik, n.* Partially metallic in character. *Semi-mute, semi-müt, a.* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech. *Seminal, sem'i-nal, a.* [L. *seminalis, from semen, seed, from stem of sevo, to sow.*] Pertaining to seed or semen, or to the elements of reproduction; contained in seed; germinal; rudimentary. — *Seminarian, Seminarist, semi-nä-ri-an, semi-nä-rist, n.* A member of a seminary; an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary. — *Seminary,*

sem'i-na-ri, n. [*L. seminarius*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] A seed plot; a nursery; a place of education; any school, college, or university in which persons are instructed. — *a.* Seminary; belonging to seed; trained or educated in a foreign seminary; said of a Roman Catholic priest. — **Semination**, *sem-i-na'shon, n.* [*L. seminatio*.] *Bot.* The natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding. — **Seminiferous**, *sem-i-nif-er-us, a.* [*L. semen*, and *fero*, to produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed. — **Seminiferous**, *sem-i-nif-er-us, a.* [*L. semen*, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen. — **Semi-nymph**, *sem'i-nimf, a.* *Entom.* The nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state. — **Semiography**, *se-mi-og-ra-phi, n.* **SEMIOGRAPHY**. — **Semiology**, *se-mi-ol-og-i, n.* **SEMIOLOGY**. — **Semiotics**, *se-mi-ot-ik, n.* **SEMIOLOGY**.

Semi-palmate, *semi-palmated*, *sem-i-pal-mat, sem-i-pal'ma-ted, a.* *Zool.* Having the feet webbed only partly down the toes. — **Semiped**, *sem'i-ped, n.* (*Semi*, and *L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot.) *Pros.* A half-foot. — **Semipedal**, *sem-i-ped'al, a.* *Pros.* Containing a half-foot.

Semi-Pelagian, *sem'i-pel-i'jan, n.* *Eccl.* *Asst.* a follower of John Cassianus, a monk who, about the year 430, modified the doctrine of Pelagius. — **Semi-Pelagianism**, *sem'i-pel-i'jan-izm, n.* The tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.

Semi-planigrade, *semi-plan'ti-grid, a.* *Zool.* Applied to certain families of mammals, as the civets and weasels, in which a portion of the sole of the hind-feet at least is applied to the ground in walking. — **Semi-quaver**, *sem'i-kw'v-er, n.* *Music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

Semite, *sem'it, n.* [*From Sem or Shem*, eldest son of Noah.] A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race; a Shemite. — *a.* Belonging to Shem or his descendants. — **Semitic**, *se-mit'ik, a.* Relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it. — *Semitic* or *Shemitic languages*, an important group or family of languages, comprising the Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylonian. — **Semitism**, *sem'it-izm, n.* A Semitic idiom; or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

Semitertian, *sem-i-ter'shan, a.* *Med.* applied to a fever possessing both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent. — *a.* A semitertian fever.

Semitone, *sem'i-ton, n.* *Music*, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *si* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *si* (*do*) and *re*, or *sol* and *la*. — **Semitone**, *sem-i-ton'it, a.* Pertaining to a semitone.

Semi-transparent, *sem'i-trans-pa'rent, a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

Semi-vocal, *sem'i-vo-kal, a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; imperfectly vocal.

Semi-vowel, *sem'i-vo-u-el, n.* A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant, as *l, w, r*.

Semolina, *Semola*, *sem-o-li'na, sem'o-la, n.* [*It. semolino*.] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been raised through it, or made separately, used for puddings.

Sempervivous, *sem-per-vi-vunt, a.* [*L. semper*, always, and *vivens*, vivens, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen.

Sempiternal, *sem-pi-ter'nal, a.* [*Fr. sempiternel*, *l. sempiternus* — *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.] Eternal in futurity; everlasting; having beginning, but no end; also, without beginning or end. — **Sempiternity**, *sem-pi-ter-ni-ti, n.* Future duration without end; eternity.

Sempiternus, *sem-pi-ter'us, n.* [*A. Sæ. sempiternus*, a sempiternus, with *tern* — *esse* and inserted *p*. *BRAM.*] A woman who lives by needle-work.

Senary, *se'na-ri, a.* [*L. senarius*, from *sest*, six each, from *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Senate, *sen'at, n.* [*Fr. sénat*, from *L. senatus*, from *senex*, old, aged; cog. with *Goth.*

seniops, *Gr. senes*, *Skr. senas*, old. *SEXTON*, *Skr.*] Originally, in ancient Rome, a body of elderly citizens elected from among the nobles, and having supreme legislative power; hence, the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, the United States, &c.; in general, a legislative body; the legislative department of a government; the governing body of a university. — **Senate-house**, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. — **Senator**, *sen-a-tor, n.* A member of a senate. — **Senatorial**, *sen-a-to'ri-al, a.* Pertaining to a senator or senators; belonging to senators; in the United States, entitled to elect a senator. — **Senatorially**, *sen-a-to'ri-al-ly, adv.* In a senatorial manner. — **Senatorship**, *sen'a-tor-ship, n.* The office or dignity of a senator. — **Senatus**, *se-na'tus, n.* [*L.*] A senate; a governing body in certain universities. — **Senatus academicus**, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors.

Send, *send, v.* — *pret.* and *pp. sent*. [*A. Sæ. sendan* — *Got. sendan*, *Dan. sende*, *I. senden*, *G. senden*, *Goth. sendan*, to send; caus. of an old verb meaning to go.] To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to despatch; to cause to be conveyed; or transmitted; to impel; to propel; to throw; to cast; to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act; to cause to befall; to inflict (to send destruction); before certain verbs of motion, to cause to do the act indicated by the respective verb (to send the enemy flying in all directions). — *To send forth* or *fly* in all directions. — *To send forth* or *out*, to put or bring forth; to emit. — *v. i.* To despatch a message or a messenger for some purpose. — *To send for*, to request by message to come or be brought (to send for a physician). — **Sender**, *send'er, n.* One that sends.

Sensal, *sen'sal, a.* [*O. Fr. sensal*, *sendal*; *L. L. sensatus*, from *Gr. sindos*, a fine Indian cloth, from *Sindus*, the river Indus.] A light thin stuff of silk or thread.

Seneca-ol, *n.* A local name in America for petroleum, from its having originally been collected by the Seneca Indians.

Seneka, *Senega*, *sen'e-ka, sen'e-ga, n.* A drug consisting of the root of a plant of the United States, used in cough mixtures; the plant itself.

Sensence, *se-nens'ens, n.* [*L. sensaco*, from *senex*, old. *SENARE*.] The state of growing old. — *amensent*, *se-nens'ent, a.* Beginning to grow old.

Senschal, *sen'es-shal, n.* [*O. Fr. seneschal*, *L. L. senesculus*, *amenculus*, from *O. G. senesca* — *senes*, old, cognate with *L. senex* (seen also in *marah*).] An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. — **Senschalship**, *sen'es-shal-ship, n.* The office of senschal.

Senegran, *sen'grin, n.* [*G. singran*, a plant — *sin*, signifying duration, and *grin*, green.] The house-leek.

Senile, *se'n-il, a.* [*L. senilis*, from *senex*, old. *SENATE*.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age; characterized by the weakness of old age. — **Senility**, *se-nil'i-ti, n.* The state of being senile; old age; dotage.

Senior, *se'ni-er, a.* [*L. senior*, compar. of *senex*, old. (*SENATE*.)] *Sr.* is from *senior*.] More advanced in age; older; elder; being the elder of two persons of the same name (John Smith, *senior*); higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like. — *a.* A person who is older than another (my *senior* by ten years); one that is older in office than another; one prior or superior in rank or office; an aged person. — **Seniority**, *se-ni-er'i-ti, n.* State of being senior; superior age; priority of birth; priority or superiority in rank or office.

Senna, *sen-na, n.* [*Ar. senna*, *senna*.] The leaves of various species of Cassia, used as a laxative medicine in constipation, dyspepsia, &c.

Se-night, *se'nit, a.* [*Contr. from seven-night*, as *fourteen-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Seant, *sen't, n.* [*From seven and ant*.]

Naut. A sort of flat braided cordage formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun-yarn together.

Sensor, *sen-yur', n.* [*L. sensor*.] A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir*; a gentleman. — **Sellera**, *sen-yur'a, n.* The feminine of *Sellor*; madame or Mrs.; a lady.

Sensation, *sen-a'shon, n.* [*Fr. sensation*, *L. L. sensatio*, from *L. sensio*, *sensum*, to feel, to perceive. *SENSE*.] An impression made upon the mind through the medium of one of the organs of sense; feeling produced by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; a feeling; the power of feeling or receiving impressions; feeling occasioned by causes that do not act on the senses; a purely spiritual or psychical affection (a sensation of awe, novelty, &c.); a state of some excitement (to create a sensation); what produces excited interest or feeling; often used as an adjective in the sense of causing excited interest or feeling (*sensation novelis*, &c.). — **Sensation novelis**, novels that produce their effect mainly by exciting and often in improbable situations, as scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passions, &c., depending but little on the delineation of character. — **Sensational**, *sen-a'shon-al, a.* Relating to or implying sensation or perception by the senses; producing sensation or excited interest or emotion (a sensational novel, a writer of the sensational school); pertaining to sensationalism. — **Sensationalism**, *sen-a'shon-al-izm, n.* *Metaph.* the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses; sensualism. — **Sensationalist**, *sen-a'shon-al-ist, n.* *Metaph.* a believer in or upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism. — **Sensationary**, *sen-a'shon-er-i, n.* Relating to sensation; sensational.

Sense, *sens, n.* [*L. sensus*, *sensatio*, a sense, from *sentio*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses (seen in *scent*, *sensual*, *consent*, *descent*, *assent*, *resent*, *sensuous*, *sensiment*, &c.).] One of the faculties by which man and the higher animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body, the senses being usually spoken of as five, namely, sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch; perception by the senses; sensation; feeling; apprehension through the intellect; discernment; appreciation (no sense of beauty); moral perception; consciousness (a sense of shame); faculty of thinking and feeling; sound perception and reasoning; good judgment; understanding (a man of sense); rationality; view or opinion held in common (to speak the sense of a public meeting); meaning; import; signification of language. — *Common sense*. *COMMON*. — *To be in our senses*, to be in a sound state of mind; to have possession of our mental faculties: the contrary being *to be out of our senses*. — **Senseless**, *sen'se-less, a.* Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; insensible; wanting feeling or sympathy; without sensibility; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; foolish; nonsensical; wanting understanding; acting without judgment; stupid. — **Senselessly**, *sen'se-less-ly, adv.* In a senseless manner; foolishly; stupidly. — **Senselessness**, *sen'se-less-ness, n.* The state or quality of being senseless; want of good sense; folly; stupidity. — **Sensibility**, *sen-si-bil'i-ty, n.* The state or quality of being sensible; capability of sensation; capacity to experience emotion or feeling; the capacity of being impressed with such sentiments as those of sublimity, awe, wonder, &c.; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate every slight change of condition; sensitiveness (the sensitibility of a thermometer). — **Sensible**, *sen'si-bl, a.* [*Fr. sensible*, *L. sensitivus*, from *sentire*.] Capable of being perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible; felt; capable of sensation or impression (the eye is sensible to light); capable of emotional influences; liable to impression or emotion; easily affected; perceiving or having perception either by the senses or the intellect.

line, or course; a sequence; a succession; geol. a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic; chem. a group of compounds, each containing the same radical; arith. and alg. a number of terms or quantities in succession, each of which is related to the one before it according to a certain law.—**Series**, sē'ri-ā, a. Pertaining to a series; consisting of or constituted by a series.—**s.** A talk or other composition running through successive numbers of a periodical work; a publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.—**Seriality**, sē-ri-ā'l'i-ti, a. The state or condition of following in successive order.—**Serially**, sē-ri-ā'l-i, adv. In a series or in regular order.—**Serials**, sē-ri-ā't, a. Arranged in a series; pertaining to a series.—**Serialy**, sē-ri-ā'l-i, adv. In a regular series.—**Serialism**, sē-ri-ā'l-i-z'm, a. [L.] In regular order; one after the other.

Serious, sē-ri-ō-s, a. [Fr. *serius*, from L. *serius*, serious, earnest.] Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting; important; weighty; not trifling; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension; deeply impressed with the importance of religion.—**Seriously**, sē-ri-ō-s-l-i, adv. In a serious manner; earnestly; gravely; solemnly.—**Seriousness**, sē-ri-ō-s-ness, a. The condition or quality of being serious; gravity; solemnity; earnest attention to religious concerns.—**Serio-comic**, sē-ri-ō-kōm'ik, a. Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serjeant, sē-ri-ānt, a. [Fr. *sergent*. See **SERGEANT**.] A serjeant in the army; in England, a lawyer of the high court; called serjeant-at-law or serjeant-at-the-coil.—**Serjeants of the household**, sē-ri-ānt-s of the household, officers who execute several functions within the British royal household, as the serjeant surgeon, &c.—**Common serjeant**, a judicial officer connected with the corporation of London.—**Serjeant's inn**, a society or corporation consisting of the entire body of serjeants-at-law.—**Serjeant-at-arms**, sē-ri-ānt-ā't-ārmz, a. A title of officers who attend the lord chancellor, the speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord-mayor of London.—**Serjeantship**, sē-ri-ānt-ship, a. The office of a serjeant-at-law.—**Serjeantry**, **Serjeanty**, sē-ri-ānt-ri, sē-ri-ānt-ri, a. An honorary kind of English tenure, on condition of service due to the sovereign.

Sermon, sē-ri-mōn, a. [L. *sermo*, *sermo*], a speech or connected discourse, from *sero*, to join together. **Sermons**, a. A discourse delivered in public, especially by a clergyman or preacher, for the purpose of religious instruction or the inculcation of morality, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse written or printed, whether delivered or not; a homily.—**s.** To tutor; to lesson; to lecture.—**Sermonist**, sē-ri-mōn-ist, a. A writer of sermons.—**Sermonize**, sē-ri-mōn-iz, v. t.—**sermonized**, **sermonizing**. To preach; to discourse.—**s.** To preach a sermon to.—**Sermonizer**, sē-ri-mōn-iz-er, a. One who sermonizes; a preacher.

Seroon, sē-ron, sē-ron', sē-ron', a. [Sp. *seron*, a frail or basket.] A weight varying with the substance which it measures; a seroon of almonds being 87½ lbs.; a bale or package for holding drugs, &c.; a seroon.

Serovity. Under **Serous**.

Serotinous, sē-ri-ō-ti-nūs, a. [L. *serotinus*, from *sero*, late.] Bot. appearing late in a season.

Serous. Under **Serous**.

Serpent, sē-ri-pent, a. [L. *serpens*, *serpens*, from *serpo*, to creep; cog. Gr. *serpō*, to creep; Skr. *serpa*, a serpent, from *serip*, to creep.] A reptile of an extremely elongated form, without feet, and moving by muscular contractions of the body; a snake; a powerful bass musical instrument, consisting of a conical tube of wood bent in a serpentine form; *Ag.* a subtle or malicious person.—**Serpent stones** or **snake stones**, popular names sometimes applied to the amulettes.—**Serpent-charmer**, a. One who charms or professes to charm serpents; one

who makes serpents obey his will.—**Serpent-eater**, a. The secretary-bird.—**Serpent-fence**, a. A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.—**Serpent-fish**, a. **BAND-FISH**.—**Serpentiform**, sē-ri-pen'ti-form, a. Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.—**Serpentigera**, sē-ri-pen-ti-jē-er-a, a. Bred of a serpent.—**Serpentine**, sē-ri-pen-tin, a. [L. *serpentina*.] Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or tortuous way and the other like a moving serpent; spiral; crooked;—**Serpentine verse**, a verse which begins and ends with the same word.—**s.** A rock, usually dark-coloured green, red, brown, or gray, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin; much used for the manufacture of various ornamental articles.—**s.** **Serpentines**, **serpentinizing**. To wind like a serpent; to meander.—**Serpentinely**, sē-ri-pen-tin-i-l-i, adv. In a serpentine manner.—**Serpentinous**, sē-ri-pen-ti-nūs, a. Of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.—**Serpent's-tongue**, a. A species of fern, so called from the form of its fronds; adder-tongue.

Serpigo, sē-ri-pi-gō, a. [L.L., from L. *serpo*, to creep.] A name for ringworm or similar skin-disease.—**Serpiginous**, sē-ri-pi-j'i-nūs, a. Med. applied to certain affectionous which creep, as it were, from one part to another.

Serpolet, sē-ri-pō-let, a. [Fr.] Wild thyme. **Serpsula**, sē-ri-pō-lā, a. pl. **Serpula**, sē-ri-pō-lē. [A dim. from L. *serpo*, to creep.] A genus of annelidians inhabiting tortuous calcareous tubes attached to rocks, shells, &c., in the sea.—**Serpulite**, sē-ri-pō-lit, a. Fossil remains of *Serpula*.

Serrate, sē-ri-āt, sē-ri-āt, a. [L. *serratus*, from *serro*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed.—**Serration**, sē-ri-ā-shōn, a. Formation in the shape of a saw.—**Serratura**, sē-ri-ā-tūr, a. Notching in the edge of anything, like a saw.—**Serricorn**, sē-ri-kōrn, a. [L. *serro*, a saw, and *cornu*, a horn.] One of a family of coleopterous insects, which have serrated or saw-shaped antennae.

Serrulate, sē-ri-āt-ūt, sē-ri-āt-ūt, a. [L. *serrula*, dim. of *serro*, a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute notches.—**Serrulation**, sē-ri-āt-ūt-shōn, a. A small notching; an indentation.

Serry, sē-ri, v. t. [Fr. *serro*, to press from L. *sero*, to lock, err, a bolt or bar.] To crowd; to press together.—**Serried**, sē-ri-d, p. and a. Crowded; compacted; in close order (serried ranks of soldiers). **Sertularia**, sē-ri-tū-lā-ri-ā, a. [L. *sertum*, a garland.] The genus of Hydrosora commonly called sea-fra.—**Sertularian**, sē-ri-tū-lā-ri-ān, a. A member of the sea-fir order.

Serum, sē-rum, a. [L. *serum*, whey, the watery portion of anything; akin to Gr. *oros*, whey, serum; Skr. *stra*, water.] The thin transparent part of the blood, a liquid of a pale straw-coloured or greenish-yellow colour; the lymph-like fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, &c.; thence denominated *serous membranes*; the thin part of milk separated from the curd; whey.—**Serous**, sē-rūs, a. Pertaining to serum; having the character of serum.—**Serosity**, sē-ri-ō-s'i-ti, a. The state of being serous.

Serval, sē-ri-vāl, a. A South African carnivorous animal, a kind of small leopard with a bushy tail.

Serve, sērv, v. t.—**serv'd**, **serv'ing**. [Fr. *servir*, from L. *servio*, *servire*, to serve, from *servus*, a servant, a slave; closely akin to *sero*, to preserve (as in *conservare*, *preserve*, *reserve*, &c.); same root in *solid*, *solid*, *solid*, *solid*, &c.) To perform regular or continuous duties in behalf of; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, slave, hired assistant, &c.; to work for; to render spiritual obedience and worship to; to minister to; to wait on at table or at meals; to set or arrange on a table for a meal; generally with up; to conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote; to be of use to (to *serve one's ends*); to help by good offices; to administer to the wants of; to be in the

place or instead of anything to; to be in lieu of (a sofa *served* him for a bed); to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, spirit, or demands of (to *serve the time or the hour*); to treat; to requite (he *served* me ill); to satisfy; to content (nothing would *serve* them but war); to handle, manage, or work (the guns were well *served*); *us.* to protect from friction by winding something round; *law.* to deliver or transmit to; to present in due form.

—**To serve out**, to deal out or distribute in portions.—**To serve one out**, to treat one according to his desert; to take revenge on.—**To serve one right**, to treat one as he deserves.—**To serve the term**, to content (emergency); to answer the purpose.—**To serve a warrant**, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.—**To serve a writ**, to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—**To serve an office**, to discharge the duties incident to it.—**s.** To be or act as a servant; to perform domestic offices; to discharge the requirements of an office; to act as a steward, seaman, &c.; to answer a purpose; to be sufficient; to be of use; to suit (when occasion *serves*); to be convenient.—**Servant**, sē-ri-vānt, a. One who serves; a valet or small tray.—**Servable**, sē-ri-vā-bl, a. Capable of being served.—**Servant**, sē-ri-vānt, a. [Fr. *servant*, from *servir*, L. *servire*, to serve; *servant* is a doublet of *servant*.] One who serves or does services; a person who is employed by another for menial offices or other labour, and is subject to his command; a subordinate assistant or helper; often applied distinctively to domestics or domestic servants, those who for the time being form part of a household (Mrs. Smith has four *servants*).—**Servants' Hall**, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals, &c.—**Four Answels servant**, your obedient servant, phrases of civility used more especially in closing a letter.—**Servant of servants**, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude; a title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the pope.—**Servant-girl**, **Servant-maid**, a. A female or maid servant.—**Servant-man**, a. A male or man servant.—**Servise**, sē-ri-viz, a. [Fr. *service*, from L. *servitium*.] The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices for another; menial duties; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity (to be taken into a person's *service*); assistance or kindness rendered to another; kind office (has done me many *services*); duty performed; official function; especially military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor (to see much *service* abroad); usefulness; benefit caused; profession of respect uttered or sent (my *service* to you); public religious worship or ceremony; religious rites appropriate to any event; or ceremonial (a marriage *service*); a set of dishes or vessels for the table (a tea *service*, a *service* of plate); the duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee.—**Service of a writ**, **process**, &c., the reading of it or the delivery of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given.—**Servicable**, sē-ri-vi-sā-bl, a. Capable of rendering useful service; fit for using; useful; doing service; active; diligent.—**Servicableness**, sē-ri-vi-sā-bl-ness, a. The state of being servicable.—**Servicably**, sē-ri-vi-sā-bl-i, adv. In a servicable manner.—**Service-book**, a. A book used in church service, a prayer-book; a missal.—**Service-pipe**, a. A pipe for the supply of water, gas, and the like from the main to a building.—**Servile**, sē-ri-vil, a. [L. *servilis*.] Pertaining to or befitting a servant or slave; slavish (*servile* fear); held in subjection; dependent; cringing; fawning; meanly submissive.—**Servily**, sē-ri-vil-i, adv. In a servile manner; slavishly.—**Servileness**, **Servility**, sē-ri-vil-i-ti, a. The state or quality of being servile; mean submission; slavishness; slavish deference.—**Serv-ing-maid**, a. A female servant.—**Serv-ing-man**, a. A male servant; a menial.—**Servitor**, sē-ri-vi-tēr, a. [L.L., from L. *servio*, to serve.] A male servant; an attendant; a retainer;

of *D. sloep*, *E. sloep*.] A large boat with two masts, rigged like a schooner; a small light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug-sails.

Shalot, sha-lot, *n.* [Also *sechlot*, from O. Fr. *sechlot*, from *A. scallot*.] A species of onion which grows wild in Palestine, especially near Ascalon.

Shallow, shal'ô, *a.* [Same word as *Icel. skjaldr*, *wry*, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. also *shoal, shal'f*.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface (*shallow water*); having sides not raised much above the bottom (a *shallow trough*); not intellectually deep; but profound; superficial; silly.

—*n.* A place where the water is not deep; a *shoal*.—*s.t.* To make shallow.—**Shallow-brained, a.** Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.—**Shallow-hearted, a.** Incapable of deep feeling or affection.—**Shallowly, shal'ô-ll**, *adv.* In a shallow manner; superficially.—**Shallessness, shal'ô-nes**, *a.* The state or quality of being shallow; superficialness of intellect.—**Shallow-paned, a.** Of weak mind; silly.

Shalm, sham, *n.* A sham.

Shalt, shal't, second person singular of *shall*.

Sham, sham, *n.* [A form of *shame*; comp. Prov. *E. sham*, *shame*, *sham*, to blush for shame.] One who or that which deceives expectation, a trick or fraud; something counterfeit; an imposture.—*a.* False; counterfeit; pretended.—*s.t.*—**Shammed, shamming**, *v.* To make a pretence in order to deceive; to feign (to *sham illness*).—*s.t.* To pretend; to make false pretences.—**Sham-fight, n.** A pretended fight or engagement; manoeuvres of troops in imitation of a real fight.—**Shammer, sham'er**, *n.* One that shams; an impostor.

Shamanism, shá-man-izm, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *shaman*, an idolater.] An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia and elsewhere, consisting mainly in a belief in sorcery, and in demons who require to be propitiated by sacrifices and rites of fetishism.—**Shamanist, shá-man-ist**, *n.* A believer in Shamanism.—**Shamas, shá-man**, *n.* A priest or conjurer among those who profess Shamanism.—**Shamatic, shá-man'ik**, *a.* Pertaining to Shamanism.

Shamble, sham'bl, *v.*—**shambled, shambling**, *v.* [A form of *scamble* (which see)] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.—**Shambling, shambling**, *a.* Moving with an awkward, clumsy pace.—An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

Shambles, sham'bls, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *scemel*, a stool, a bench = Dan. *skammel*, *Icel. skemmil*, from L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a stool.] Originally tables or benches where hutchers exposed meat for sale; hence, a slaughter-house; often treated as a singular; a place of indiscriminate slaughter or hutchery; *shambles*, shelves or benches on which ore is successively thrown in raising it.

Shame, sham, *n.* [A. Sax. *scamu*, *scamu* = *Icel. skamu*, *skámu*, Dan. and Sw. *skam*, G. *scham*, O.H.G. *scama*, *shame*; probably from root meaning to cover. Hence *sham*.] A painful sensation excited by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, or by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; the cause or reason of shame; reproach; disgrace; contempt.—*For shame!* an interjectional phrase signifying you should be ashamed; shame on you!—*To put to shame*, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame or dishonour on.—*s.t.*—**shamed, shaming**, *v.* To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cover with reproach or ignominy.—*s.t.* To be ashamed.—**Shamefacedness, sham'fást**, *a.* (Corrupted from *shamefast*, like *steadfast*.) Easily confused or put out of countenance; bashful; modest.—**Shamefacedly, sham'fást-ll**, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.—**Shamefacedness, sham'fást-nes**, *a.*—**Shameful, sham'fú**, *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; raising shame in others; indecent.—**Shamefully, sham'fú-ll**, *adv.* In a shame-

ful manner; disgracefully.—**Shamefulness, sham'fú-nes**, *a.* The state or quality of being shameful; disgrace.—**Shameless, sham'les**, *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace; done without shame; indicating want of shame.—**Shamelessly, sham'les-ll**, *adv.* In a shameless manner; impudently.—**Shamelessness, sham'les-nes**, *a.* The state or quality of being shameless.—**Shamer, sham'er**, *n.* One who or that which makes ashamed.

Shammy, shamoy, sham'l, *n.* [A corruption of *chamois*, the animal and its prepared skin.] The chamois; a kind of soft leather originally prepared from the skin of this animal, but now commonly made of the skin of the goat and sheep.

Shampoo, sham-pô, *v.* [Hind. *cham-pô*.] To rub and squeeze the whole surface of the body of, stretching the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath, a practice introduced from the East.—*s.t.* The act or operation of shampooing.

Shamrock, sham'rok, *n.* [*Ir. seamrag*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefail, white clover.] A plant regarded as the national emblem of Ireland; generally supposed to be white clover of the wood-cress.

Shandry, shandryán, shan'dri, shan'dri-dán, *n.* A one-horse Irish conveyance.

Shandygaf, shan'di-gaf, *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.

Shank, shank, *n.* [A. Sax. *scanca*, *scanca*, the bone of the leg, the leg, *earn-scanca*, the arm-bone; Dan. and Sw. *skank*; G. and D. *schank*; the shank; skin perhaps *skin*.] The whole leg, or the part from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone; the part of the foreleg of a horse between the knee and the fetlock; that part of a tool or other thing which connects the acting part with a handle; the stem of an anchor connecting the arms and the stock.—*s.t.* In bot. to be affected with disease of the footstalk; to fall by decay of the footstalk; often with *of*.—**Shanked, shankt**, *p. and c.* Having a shank; bot. affected with disease of the footstalk.

Shanny, shan'í, *n.* (Origin unknown.) A small fish allied to the blenny.

Shan't, shank, *a.* Colloquial contraction of *shall not*.

Shanty, shan'ti, *n.* [*Ir. sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a slight temporary building.

Shape, sháp, *v.*—*pret. shaped*; *pp. shaped* or *shapen*; *ppr. shap'ing*. [A. Sax. *scapan*, *scapan* = Gth. *scapan*, *I. scapan*, Dan. *skabe*, O.H.G. *scapan*, *U. scapan*, to shape, form, create; akin perhaps *shave*.] To form or create; to make; to mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to adapt to a purpose; to suit; to conceive or conjure up.—*s.t.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.—*s.t.* External appearance of a body as determined by outlines or contour; make; figure; form; that which has form or figure; an appearance; a being; a pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; external manifestation of thought in words or action; *cookery*, a dish made of biscuit, rice, corn-flour, &c., which receives a particular form.—**Shapeable, sháp'a-bl**, *a.* Capable of being shaped; shapely. Spelled also *Shapable*.—**Shapeless, sháp'les**, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.—**Shapelessness, sháp'les-nes**, *a.* The state of being shapeless.—**Shapelessness, sháp'les-nes**, *a.* The state of being shapely.—**Shapely, sháp'ly**, *a.* Well formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Shard, shard, *n.* [A. Sax. *scard*, from *sceran*, to shear, *SWARE, SWEAR*.] A broken piece of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment in general; the wing-case of a beetle; the leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.—**Shard-borne, a.** Borne along by its shards or scaly wing-cases. [*Shad*.]—**Sharded, shár'ded**, *v.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

Share, shár, *n.* [A. Sax. *scarru*, a portion, lit. a shearing; *scarr*, *scarr*, that which shears or divides, the share of a plough, both from *sceran*, to cut. *Akin shear, shere, shore, short, shirr*. *SEXAR*.] A certain

alotted quantity; a part bestowed; a portion; a part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common (shares in a bank); the iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow—*slice*; a ploughshare.—*s.t.*—**shared, sharing**, *v.* To divide in portions; to part among two or more; to partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.—*s.t.* To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer.

—**Share-beam, n.** That part of a plough to which the share is applied.—**Share-broker, n.** A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.—**Shareholder, shar'hôlder**, *n.* One that holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock company, or in some property.—**Share-list, n.** A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, and the like.—**Sharer, shár'er**, *n.* One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; a partaker.

Shark, shárk, *n.* [Origin uncertain; comp. D. *schrok*, a glutton, a greedy fellow.] A voracious carnivorous marine fish of which there are many species; a greedy, artful fellow; a sharper; a cheat.—*s.t.* To play the petty thief; to swindle.—*s.t.* To pick up hints, spy, or snoopily; with up.—**Sharker, shár'ker**, *n.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow.

Sharp, shárp, *a.* [A. Sax. *scarp*, from the root of *scrap*, and perhaps of *shar*; L.G. *scarp*, D. *scarp*, *Icel. skarp*, G. *scharp*, *sharp*.] Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt; having a keen cutting edge; pointed; peaked; bent at or forming an acute angle; acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; ingenious; shrewd; subtle; keen as regards the organs of sense; quick of sight; vigilant; attentive; affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; acrid; piercing to the ear; penetrating; shrill; acrimonious; severe; sarcastic; cutting (a *sharp reuke*); severely rigid; severe; eager for food; feeling the calls of hunger; fierce; fiery; violent (a *sharp contest*); afflicting, distressing, or painful; biting; piercing (*sharp frost*); gritty (*sharp sand*); smacked (a *sharp visage*); keenly alive to one's own interest; barely honest; phonetic, applied to a sound pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; not accented (the *sharp mutes p, t, k*); *mus.* raised a semitone; too high; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch.—*n.* *Mus.* a note artificially raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl.* the hard part of wheat which require grinding a second time.—*s.t.* To make sharp; to sharpen.—*adv.* *Sharply*; exactly; to the moment; not a minute behind.—**Sharpest, a.** Cut sharply and clearly, so as to present a clear outline; well-defined.—**Sharper, shár'p**, *s.t.* To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus.* to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch.—*s.t.* To grow or become sharp.—**Shar'per**, *n.* A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating.—**Sharp-ground, a.** Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.—**Sharply, shár'p-ly**, *adv.* In a sharp or keen manner; severely; rigorously; acrimoniously; keenly; violently; vehemently; with keen perception; wittily; shrilly; steeply.—**Sharpness, shár'p-nes**, *n.* The state or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge or point; pungency; acidity; keenness of appetite; severity of pain or affliction; severity of language; acuteness of intellect; quickness of sense or perception; keenness; severity (the *sharpness of the air*); keenness in transacting business; equivocal honesty.—**Sharp-set, a.** Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger.—**Sharp-shooter, n.** A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness.—**Sharp-sighted, a.** Having quick sight; having acute discernment.—**Sharp-visaged, a.** Having a sharp or thin face.—**Sharp-witted, a.** Having the mental faculties acute.

Shaster, shas'ter, *n.* [*shá'ster*, *shá's'tra*, *n.* (Skr. *shástra*, from *shas*, to teach.) A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus.

sheet; to fold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.—Sheet-anchor, *n.* [That is, the anchor *shof*, or thrown out for preservation.] The largest anchor of a ship, which is shot out in extreme danger; *fg*, the chief support; the last refuge for safety.—Sheetful, *shet'ful*, *n.* As much as a sheet contains; enough to fill a sheet.—Sheet glass, *n.* A kind of crown-glass blown at first in the form of a cylinder, which is afterwards opened out to form sheet.—Sheeting, *shet'ing*, *n.* Cloth for sheets.—Sheet-iron, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.—Sheet-lightning, *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes.

Sheik, shek or shak, n. [Ar., an old man, an elder.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans, but now widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence.

Shel, Shelling, shel, shelling, n. SHERRING. **Shelary, shé-kar-é, n.** A name given in Hindustan to a hunter; a shikarwan.

Shekal, shek'el, n. [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews; the weight equals 9 dwts. 3-4-the gra. Troy, the value of the silver shekel about \$2.64., of the golden shekel \$1.16. 6d. sterling.

Shekinah, she-kin'a, n. SHECHINAH.

Sheidrake, Sheidraks, shel'drak, shel'drak, n. [From *shelak*, O.E. *shela*, and *drake*, there being a somewhat shield-shaped chestnut patch on the breast.] A name of two species of British ducks, handsome birds that make their nests in rabbit-burrows.—Sheidruck, *shel'druk, n.* The female of the sheidrake.

Shelf, shel, n. pl. Shelves, shelvs. [A. Sax. *scel/s*, *scyl/s*, a shelf; Icel. *skjálfr*, a bench; comp. Sc. *sheld*, *shelva*, a splinter, a thin slice; akin to *shel*, *shale*, *scale*.] A board or platform of boards fixed horizontally to a wall for holding vessels, books, &c.; a ledge; a projecting ledge of rocks; a ledge of rocks in the sea; a shoal.—To put or lay on the shelf, to put aside or out of use; to lay aside, as from duty or active service.—*v.* To place on a shelf; to shelve.—Shelve, *shelv, v. t.*—*shelved*, *shelving*. To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside out of active employment, or out of use; to dismiss; to furnish with shelves.—*v. i.* To slope, like a shelf or sandbank; to incline; to be sloping.—Shelving, *shel'ing, p. and n.* Inclining; sloping; having duellivity.—*n.* The shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.—Shelvy, *shel'vi, n.* Full of rocks or sandbanks; shallow.

Shell, shel, n. [A. Sax. *scel*, *scell*—Icel. *skel*, D. *schel*, G. *schale*, husk, shell, peel; same root as *shale*, *scale*, *skull*.] A hard outside covering, particularly that serving as a natural protection in certain plants and animals; the hard outside part of a nut; the hard covering or external skeleton of many invertebrate animals; as the crab, the oyster, &c.; the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c.; a carapace; the outside and calcareous layer of an egg; any outside framework; any slight hollow structure; a kind of rough coffin; a thin interior coffin inclosed by a more substantial one; the inside plate of a boiler; a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse; a bomb.—*v. t.* To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to throw bombshells into, upon, or among; to bombard (to shell a fort, a town, &c.).—*v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell.—Shelled, *sheld, p. and e.* Deprived of the shell; provided with a shell or shells.—Shell-fish, *n. sing. and pl.* A mollusc or a crustacean, whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, crabs, &c.—Shell-fish-ker, *n.* An undress military jacket reaching only to the waist.—Shell-lac, *shel'lak, n.* Seed-lac melted and formed into thin cakes. *LAC*.—Shell-lime, *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.—Shell-limestone, *n.* A limestone largely consisting of shells; muschelkalk.—Shell-sand, *n.* A deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.—

Shell-proof, n. Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.—Shell-sand, *n.* The triturated shells of mollusca, constituting in a great measure the beach in some localities.—Shell-work, *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.—Shelly, *shel'i, n.* Abounding with shells; covered with shells; consisting of a shell or shells.

Shelles, shel'ter, n. [A. Sax. *scild-brama*, a guard or troop of soldiers—*scild*, a shield, and *brama*, a troop, from *brun*, *arm*.] That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a refuge; a position affording cover or protection; a safe place; security.—*v. t.* To provide shelter for; to cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; to protect; to place under cover; *ref.* to betake one's self to cover or a safe place.—*v. i.* To take shelter.—Shelterless, *shel'ter-less, n.* Destitute of shelter.

Shelm, shel'm, n. A small strong horse from *Sheldonia*.

Shelve, Under SHELVES.

Shemite, shem'it, n. [HEBREW.] A descendant of Shem.—Shemite, *shem-it'ik, n.* Pertaining to Shem; Semitic.

Sheol, she'ol, n. A Hebrew word in the Old Testament, rendered by the Authorized Version grave, hell, or pit.

Shepherd, shep'ard, n. [A. Sax. *scop-herde*—*scop-herd*, a man employed in tending sheep in the pasture; one who exercises spiritual care over a community; a pastor.—*Shepherd kings*, the chiefs of a nomadic race from the East who conquered and ruled in Egypt in early times.—*Shepherd's crook*, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—*Shepherd's dog*, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to assist them in looking after their flocks; a collie.—*Shepherd's (or shepherd) tartan*, a small black and white check pattern in cloth; cloth woven in this pattern.—*Shepherdess*, *shep'er-dee, n.* A woman that tends sheep.—*Shepherd's-plaid*, *n.* A shepherd's tartan cloth.—*Shepherd's-purse*, *Shepherd's-pouch, n.* A common weed of world-wide distribution, having small white flowers, and some somewhat heart-shaped pods.

Sherbet, sher'bet, n. [Ar. *sherbet*, from *sharaba*, to drink; akin *shirap*.] A favourite cooling drink in the East, made of fruit juices diluted with water and sweetened.

Sheriff, Sherif, Sheriff, she-ref, n. [AR.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali; a prince; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

Sheriat, sher-i-át, n. The combined civil and religious law of Turkey.

Sheriff, sher'if, n. [A. Sax. *scire-herde*, a shire-reeve, *scire*, *shire*.] In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county, to whom alone by letters-patent is committed the custody of the county, and whose duties are mainly honorary; in Scotland, the chief judge of a county, having under him one or more sheriffs-substitutes, on whom falls the discharge of the greater part of the important duties of the office, all these judges being trained lawyers; the chief administrative officer in a county of the United States.—**Sheriffly, sher'if-ly, n.** A sheriffship; a sheriffalty.—**Sheriff- clerk, n.** In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court.—**Sheriff-officer, n.** In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, &c.—**Sheriffship, sher'if-ship, n.** The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; a sheriffalty.

Sherry, sher'i, n. A species of wine, so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made.—**Sherry-cobbler, n.** Sherry and cold water sucked up through a straw.—**Sherria, Sherria-cack, sher'ia, n.** Sherry.

Shew, Shewed, Shown, sho, shod, shon. Snow, Snowed, Snowy.

Shiah, n. SHIRAZ.

Shibboleth, shib'le-th, n. [Heb.] A word made the test to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites [Judg. xii.]; hence, the watchword of any party; a pet phrase of a party; a party cry.

Shield, sheld, n. [A. Sax. *scild*, *scylid*, a shield, protection; Goth. *skildus*, Icel. *skjaldir*, G. *schild*; akin *shelter*.] A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler, used in war for the protection of the body; anything that protects or defends; defence; protection; the person that defends or protects; *Ar.* the scutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms; *bot.* an apothecium.—*v. t.* To cover, as with a shield; to cover or protect from danger or anything hurtful or disagreeable; to defend; to protect.—**Shield-fern, n.** A common name for a genus of ferns, from the form of the indusium of the fructification.—**Shieldless, sheld'less, n.** Destitute of a shield or of protection.—**Shieldlessly, sheld'less-ly, adv.** In a shieldless manner.—**Shieldlessness, sheld'less-ness, n.**

Shieling, shiel'ing, n. SHALING.

Shift, shift, v. t. [A. Sax. *scyltan*, to divide, to drive away—Dan. *skift*; Icel. *skipta*, to divide, change, shift; akin to *skive*, *skewe*, or perhaps to *skow*.] To transfer from one place or position to another; to remove; to change; to substitute other clothes for; to dress in fresh clothes.—*v. i.* To change; to pass into a different form, state, or the like; to change place, position, or direction; to change dress, particularly the under garments; to resort, to expedient; to adopt some course in a case of difficulty; to contrive.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; to vacillate.—*n.* A change, a substitution of one thing for another; an expedient tried in difficulty; a contrivance; a resource; one thing tried when another fails; a mean or base refuge or resort; an artifice; a woman's under garment; a chemise; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; the working time of a squad or relay of men; the spell of work; *mus.* a complete change of four notes by changing the position of the left hand in violin playing.—*To make shift, or to make a shift*, to contrive; to find ways and means.—**Shiftable, shift'a-ble, n.** Capable of being shifted or changed.—**Shifter, shift'er, n.** One who shifts (a scene-act/er); one who practices artifice.—**Shiftiness, shift'iness, n.** The quality of being shifty.—**Shifting, shifting, p. and n.** Changing place or position.—**Shifting sand or sanda**, loose moving sand; quicksand.—**Shiftingly, shifting-ly, adv.** In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes.—**Shiftless, shift'less, n.** Destitute of expedients; not resorting to successful expedients.—**Shiftlessly, shift'less-ly, adv.** In a shiftless manner.—**Shiftlessness, shift'less-ness, n.** A state of being shiftless.—**Shifty, shift'y, n.** Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; especially fertile in evasions; given to tricks and artifice.

Shiffe, Shiah, shif't, sh'fa, n. [Ar. *shak*, a multitude following one another.] A member of one of the two great sects into which Mohammedans are divided, the other sect being the Sunnites or Sunni; they consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mohammed.

Shillaroo, shi-l'ar-oo, n. Same as *Shakarry*.

Shillalag, shil-lag, n. [From *Shillalag*, a harony in Wicklow famous for its oaks.] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel.

Shilling, shil'ing, n. [A. Sax. *scilling*—O. Fris. O. Sax. *Dan*, and Sw. *skilling*, Goth. *skillinga*, G. *schilling*; akin to Icel. and Sw. *skilla*, Dan. *skilla*, to divide, the ancient shilling having two cross indentations stamped deeply into it so as to be easily broken into four parts.] A British piece of money of account, equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of a pound sterling.

Shilly-shally, shil'i-shal-i, v. t. [A reduplication of *shill* / *l* and equal to shall I or shall I not?] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.—*n.* Foolish trifling; irresolution.

Shily, Under SHY.

Shimmer, shimmer, v. t. [A. Sax. *scimorian*, freq. of *scimian*, to gleam, from *scimian*, *scimian*; Dan. *skim*, G. *schimmern*, to gleam; same root as *shine*.] To emit a

tremulous light; to gleam; to glisten.—*n.*
A tremulous gleam or glistening.
Shin, shin, n. [A. Sax. *scin, scina*, the shin; D. *schien*, the shin; Dan. *scina*, the shin, a splint; G. *schien*, a splint of wood, *schien-bein*, the shin-bone; from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint.] The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*shined, shining.* To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm.—*Shin-bone, n.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.
Shiny, shin'di, n. A row; a quarrel. [Slang.]
Shine, shin, v.t.—*shone, shining.* [A. Sax. *scinan* = D. *schijnen*, Icel. *skina*, Dan. *skine*, Goth. *scinjan*, G. *schienen*, to shine; same root as in *shimmer, cheer*.] To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; to glitter or be brilliant; to be splendid or beautiful; to be conspicuous or distinguished; to *shine in court*; to be noticeably visible.—*v.i.* To cause or make to shine.—*n.* Fair weather (*shine and storm*); sunshine; brilliancy; brightness; splendor; luster; gloss.—*Shiner, shin'er, n.* One who or that which shines.—*Shining, shin'ing, p. and s.* Emitting light; gleaming; bright; splendid; radiant; illustrious; distinguished; *bet. having a smooth polished surface, as certain leaves.*—*Shiningness, shin'ing-ness, n.* Brightness; splendour.—*Shiny, shin'i, n.* Characterized by sunshine; bright; lustrous; having a glittering appearance; glossy; brilliant.
Shinest, Under Surv.
Shingle, shing'gl, n. [Corrupted from *shindale*, which, like G. *schindel*, was borrowed from L. *scindula*, a shingle, from L. *scindere*, to split.] A thin piece of wood, usually having parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, so as to lap with others, used as a roof-covering instead of slates or tiles.—*v.t.*—*shingled, shingling.* To cover with shingles; to perform the process of shingling on (to *shingle a roof*).
**Shingler, shing'gl'er, n. One who shingles.
Shingle-roofed, a. Having a roof covered with shingles.—*Shingling, shing'gl'ing, n.* A covering of shingles; iron *woman's* the process of expelling the scoria and other impurities from the cast in the malleable state.
Shingle, shing'gl, n. (Norw. *singel*.) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles.—*Shingly, shing'gl'y, a.* Abounding with shingle or gravel.
Shingles, shing'gl's, pl. [From L. *cingula*, a belt, from *cingo*, to gird.] A painful eruptive skin disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle; herpes.
Shinto, Shintoin, shin'to, shin'to-ism, n. (Chinese *shin*, god or spirit, and *to*, way or law.) The ancient religion of Japan, a form of nature worship, though its essence is now ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes.—*Shintoin, shin'to-ist, n.* A believer in the Shinto religion.
Shiny, shin'i, n. [Icel. *skinn*, a skin, a bound.] In Scotland, an outdoor game in which a ball and clubs with crooked heads are employed, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' boundary.
Shipy, Under Surv.
Ship, ship, n. [A. Sax. *scip*, a ship = L. G. *scipp*, D. *schip*, Icel. and Goth. *skip*, Dan. *skib*, O. H. G. *scif*, G. *schiff*, ship. *Ship* is the same word.] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation; a general term for vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats; sometimes restricted to a three-masted, square-rigged vessel.—*Ship's papers*, certain papers or documents required to be carried by ships, as a certificate of registry, bills of lading, &c.—*Ship of the line*, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take its place in a line of battle.—*Ship of the desert*, a sort of postical name for the camel.—*v.t.*—*shipped, shipping.* To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to transport in a ship; to take for service on board ship; *used to fix in its proper place (to ship the tiller, the rudder).***

—*To ship off, to send away by sea.*—*To ship a sea*, to have a wave come aboard; to have the deck washed by a wave.—*v.i.* To go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it; to embark; to engage for service on board a ship.—*Ship-biscuit, n.* Hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship.—*Shipboard, ship'board, n.* The deck or the interior part of a ship; used only in the phrase *on shipboard*.—*Ship-boy, n.* A boy that serves on board of a ship.—*Ship-broker, n.* An agent engaged in buying and selling ships; a broker who procures insurance on ships.—*Ship-builder, n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.—*Ship-building, n.* The art of constructing ships for navigation.—*Ship-canal, n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.—*Ship-captain, ship-master, n.* The commander, captain, or master of a ship.—*Ship-carpenter, n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.—*Ship-chandler, n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.—*Ship-chandlery, n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.—*Shipful, ship'ful, n.* As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.—*Ship-letter, n.* A letter sent by a common ship and not by mail.—*Shipmate, ship'mat, n.* One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow-sailor.—*Shipment, shipment, n.* The act of putting anything on board of a ship; the goods shipped or put on board.—*Ship-money, n.* An ancient imposition in England, levied for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I. after having been long dormant.—*Ship-owner, n.* A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein.—*Shipped, ship'ed, p. and s.* Carried in a ship, as goods; furnished with a ship or ships.—*Shipper, ship'er, n.* One who places goods on board a vessel for transportation.—*Shipping, ship'ing, n.* Ships in general; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, &c.—*Shipping articles*, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen.—*Shipped like a ship, that is with square sails on all the masts.*—*Ship-shape, a.* Having a seamanlike trim; hence, neat and trim; well arranged.—*Ship's-husband, n.* A person appointed to look after the repairs, equipment, provisions, &c., of a ship while in port.—*Ship-worm, n.* The teredo, a mollusc very destructive to ships and submarine wood-work.—*Shipwreck, ship'ruk, n.* The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship; destruction; miscarriage; ruin.—*v.t.* To make to suffer shipwreck; to wreck; to cast away.—*Shipwright, ship'rit, n.* A workman who builds ships; a ship-carpenter.—*Shipyard, ship'yard, n.* A place near water in which ships are constructed.
Shire, shir, n. [A. Sax. *scire*, a division, from *scira*, *sciras*, to cheer, to divide. *Scire, scire*, &c.] A name for the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to the term county.—*The shires*, those English counties the names of which terminate in 'shire,' applied in a general way to the midland counties.—*Shire-town, n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.
Shirk, shirk, v.t. and i. [Probably a form of *shirk*.] To avoid or get off unfairly or meanly; to seek to avoid the performance of duty.—*n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; the act of shirking.—*Shirker, shir'ker, n.* One who shirks duty or danger.—*Shirky, shir'ki, a.* Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.
Shirred, shir'd, n. [Etymol. unknown.] Having cords or elastic threads inserted between two pieces of cloth or in the body of a fabric.
Shirt, shirt, n. [From Icel. *skyrta*, Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt; lit. a garment shortened. *Skirt* is the same word.] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys under the outer clothes.—*v.t.* To put a shirt on; to

clothe with a shirt.—*Shirt-front, n.* The part of a shirt which covers the breast; an article of dress made in imitation of this part.—*Shirting, shir'ting, n.* Cloth suitable for shirts.—*Shirtslee, shirt'lee, a.* Wanting a shirt.
Shit, shit, Sclat.
Shittah-tree, shit'ta, n. [Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim*.] A species of acacia which grows abundantly in the mountains of Sinai, and in some other Bible lands, and yields gum-arabic, and also a hard close-grained timber.—*Shittah-wood, shit'tim, n.* The wood of the shittah-tree.
Shive, shiv, n. [Same as Icel. *skifa*, a slice, Dan. *skive*, L. G. *schibe*, D. *schiff*, G. *schibe*, a slice, a disk. *SERRAVAL*.] A slice; a thin cut; a little piece or fragment.
Shiver, shiv'er, v.t. [Same root as above; comp. G. *schauern*, to splutter; O. D. *schauern*, to break in pieces.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter.—*v.i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.—[Comp. G. *schalten*, a splinter, slate.] A small fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.
Shiver, shiv'er, v.t. [O. E. *schiver*, *schiver*; comp. Prov. G. *schauern*, to shiver; O. D. *schauern*, to shake; akin perhaps to *shut*.] To tremble, as from cold; to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement; to shudder; to quiver.—*n.* A shaking fit; a tremulous motion.—*Shiveringly, shiv'er-ing-ly, adv.* With shivering or slight trembling.—*Shivery, shiv'er-i, a.* Pertaining to shivering; characterized by shivering.
Shoal, shol, n. [A. Sax. *scolah*, *scolah*, a crowd, a shoal; perhaps same as *school*.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng.
Shoal, shol, n. [Allied to *shallow*. *SHALLOW*.] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sandbank or bar; a shallow.—*v.t.* To become more shallow (the water *shoals*).—*n.* Shallow; of little depth (about water).—*Shoalness, shoal'ness, n.* The state of being shoaly.—*Shoaling, shoal'ing, p. and s.* Becoming shallow by being silted up with shoals.—*Shoaly, shoal'i, a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.
Shock, shok, n. [Same as D. *schok*, a bounce, a jolt (but perhaps directly from the derived Fr. *shock*); O. and Prov. G. *schock*, a shock; allied to *shock*.] A violent collision of bodies; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing against; violent onset; hostile encounter; a strong and sudden agitation; any violent or sudden impression or sensation; a blow to the feelings; *elect.* the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity from a charged body; *med.* a violent and sudden disorganization of the system, with perturbation of body and mind.—*v.t.* [Fr. *choquer*, from D. *schokken*, to jog, to jolt.] To shake by sudden collision; to strike against suddenly; to strike, as with horror, fear, or disgust; to offend extremely; to disgust; to scandalize.—*v.t.* To come together with a shock; to meet in sudden encounter.—*Shocking, shock'ing, a.* Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting; very atrocious or repugnant.—*Shockingly, shock'ing-ly, adv.* In a shocking manner; disgustingly; offensively.—*Shockingness, shock'ing-ness, n.*
Shock, shok, n. [O. Sax. *scoc*, threecore, D. *schok*, G. *schock*, Dan. *skok*, a heap, threecores.] A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.; a stock; a lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves.—*v.t.* To make up into shocks or stocks.
Shock, shok, n. [Modified from *shag*.] A mass of glossy matted hair.—*n.* Shaggy having glossy hair.—*Shock-headed, a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.
Shod, shod, past, and pp. of shoe.
Shoddy, shod'i, n. [From *shod*, a provincial pp. of *shod*—the original meaning being stuff thrown off, or shed, from cloth in weaving.] The fibre from old woolens; worn fabrics torn up or devilled by machinery, and mixed with fresh but inferior wool, to be respun and made into cheap cloth, &c.; the coarse or inferior

cloth made from this.—a. Made of shoddy; *sg.* of a trashy or inferior character (*shoddy literature*).—*Shoddy-mill*, *n.* A mill for the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloth and refuse goods.

Shoe, *shū*, *n.* pl. *Shoes*, *shōs*, *oid pl.* *Shoens*, *shōns*. [*A. Sax. scōd, scōda*—Dan. and Sw. *sko*, *icel. skó*, Goth. *skohs*, G. *schuh*, a shoe; probably from root seen in *Skr. shu*, to cover, L. *cutsum*, a shield, *sc.*] A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick kind for the sole, and a thinner kind for the upper; a plate or rim of iron nailed under the hoof of an animal, as a horse, to defend it from injury; anything resembling a shoe in form or use.—*s.f.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shod*, *pp.* *shoed*. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the lower end.—*Shoeblack*, *shō'blak*, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.—*Shoe-brush*, *n.* A brush for cleaning shoes.—*Shoe-buckle*, *n.* A buckle for fastening a shoe; a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe for ornament.—*Shoeing-horn*, *Shoe-horn*, *n.* A curved piece of polished horn (now also of sheet-metal) used to aid in putting on shoes.—*Shoe-latchet*, *n.* A shoe-tie.—*Shoe-leather*, *n.* Leather for shoes.—*Shoeless*, *shō'les*, *a.* Destitute of shoes.—*Shoemaker*, *shō'mā-ker*, *n.* A maker of shoes.—*Shoemaking*, *shō'mā-king*, *n.* The trade of making shoes.—*Shoer*, *shō'ēr*, *n.* One that furnishes or puts on shoes.—*Shoe-string*, *Shoe-tie*, *n.* A ribbon or string for fastening a shoe in wearing it.

Shog, *shōg*, *n.* [A word originating partly in *rog*, partly in *shock*.] A sudden shake; a shock; concussion.

Shone, *shon*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shine*.

Shook, *shuk*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shake*.

Shook, *shuk*, *n.* [A form of *shock*, a pile of sheaves.] The staves and headings sufficient for making one barrel, prepared for use and bound together.

Shoot, *shūt*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shot*. [*A. Sax. scōtan*, to shoot; to dart; *icel. skýta*, Dan. *skjote*, D. *schieten*, G. *schieszen*, to shoot, *dart*, *sc.*; *schieszen* akin to *shut*, *shoot*, *skittle*, *scuttle*, *sc.*] To let fly with force; to propel, as from a bow or firearm (to shoot an arrow, a ball); to discharge; to let off; to fire off (to shoot of a gun); to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; to discharge or propel with force; to empty out with rapidity or violence (to shoot rubbish into a hole); to push or thrust forward; to dart forth; to protrude; to put forth by way of vegetable growth; to pass rapidly through, under, or over (to shoot a rapid or a bridge).—*To be shot of*, to get quit of; to be released from (colloq.).—*'Til be shot*, a mild colloquial form of oath.—*s.f.* To perform the act of discharging a missile from an engine or instrument; to fire (to shoot at a target or mark); to be omitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly; to dart along (shooting stars); to be left as if darting through one (shooting pains); to sprout; to put forth buds or shoots; to increase in growth; to grow taller or larger; to push or be pushed out; to project; to jut.—*To shoot ahead*, to move swiftly away in front; to outstrip competitors in rapidity.—*a.* A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; an annual growth; a kind of sleeping trough for conveying coal, grain, &c., into a particular receptacle; a place for shooting rubbish; a wett thread in a woven fabric.—*Shooter*, *shō'tēr*, *n.* One that shoots; an implement for shooting.—*Shooting*, *shō'ting*, *p. and s.* Pertaining to one who or that which shoots; connected with the killing of game by firearms (a shooting license, the shooting season).—*a.* The act of one who shoots; especially, the act or sport of killing game with firearms (to be fond of shooting and fishing); a tract of ground over which game is shot; sensation of a quick darting pain.—*Shooting-box*, *n.* A private house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.—*Shooting-coat*, *n.* A variety of coat supposed to be suitable for sportsmen.—*Shooting-gallery*, *n.* A place covered in for the practice of shooting at a mark; a covered shooting range.—*Shooting-star*, *n.* A meteor in a

state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky.

Shoot, *shūt*, *n.* [*Fr. scève*, modified by the verb to shoot.] Same as *Chute*.

Shop, *shōp*, *n.* [*A. Sax. scōppa*, a booth, a storehouse; akin to U.D. *shop*, L.G. *schupp*, G. *schoppen*, *schuppen*, a shed, booth, &c.] A building or apartment in which goods are sold by retail, generally with a frontage to a street or road; a building in which workmen carry on their occupation (a joiner's shop, an engine shop).—*To talk shop*, to speak of one's calling or profession only.—*s.f.*—*shopped*, *shoppings*. To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in *pp.*—*Shop-boy*, *n.* A boy employed in a shop.—*Shop-girl*, *n.* A girl employed in a shop.—*Shopkeeper*, *shōp'kē-er*, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; a tradesman.—*Shopkeeping*, *shōp'kē-ing*, *n.* The business of keeping a shop.—*Shop-lifter*, *shōp'lift-er*, *n.* One who, under pretence of buying goods, steals anything in a shop.—*Shoplifting*, *shōp'lift-ing*, *n.* Larceny committed by a shoplifter.—*Shopman*, *shōp'mān*, *n.* A petty trader; a shopkeeper; one who serves in a shop.—*Shoppish*, *shōp'ish*, *a.* Having the habits or manners of a shopman.—*Shopy*, *shōp'y*, *a.* Pertaining to a shop or shops; given to talk or think of nothing but one's own calling.—*Shop-walker*, *n.* An attendant in a large shop who directs customers to the proper department, sees that they are served, &c.—*Shop-woman*, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

Shore, *shōr*, *n.* [*A. Sax. scora*, the shore, from *scoran*, *scoran*, to shear, to divide; O.D. *scōora*, *scōora*. *SHAR*.] The land immediately adjacent to a great body of water, as an ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river; the land along the edge of the water.—*Shore-land*, *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.—*Shoreless*, *shōr'les*, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.—*Shoreward*, *Shorewards*, *shōr'wērd*, *shōr'wērdz*, *adv.* Towards the shore.

Shore, *shōr*, *n.* [Lit. a piece *shorn* or cut to a certain length; same as D. and L.G. *schors*, *schoor*, *icel. skortha*, a prop, a shore. *SHAR*.] A prop; a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of something, often resting obliquely against it.—*s.f.*—*shored*, *shoring*. To support by a shore or shores; to prop; usually with *up* (to shore up a building).—*Shoring*, *shōr-ing*, *n.* A supporting with shores; a set of shores collectively.

Shore, *shōr*, *n.* A sewer.

Shore, *shōr*, *pret.* of *shear*.

Shorn, *shōrn*.

Shorning, *shōr'ing*, *n.* [From *shear*, *pret. shorn*.] Shear the first year's shearing; a shearing; a newly shorn sheep.

Shorn, *shōrn*, *p.* of *shear*. Cut off; having the hair or wool cut off; deprived (a prince *shorn* of his honours).

Short, *shōrt*, *a.* [*A. Sax. scort*, *scort*, *short*, from stem of *shear*; O.H.G. *scurz*, *short*, cut off; *icel. skort*, scantily supplied. *SHAR*.] Not long; not having great length or linear extension; not extended in time; not of long duration; not of great or certain point; limited in quantity; insufficient; inadequate; scanty; deficient (a short supply, short weight); scantily supplied or furnished; not possessed of a reasonable or usual quantity or amount (to be short of money or means); not tenacious or retentive (a short memory); not containing many words; curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; severe; uncivil (a short answer); breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; brittle; friable; not prolonged in sound (a short vowel or syllable); followed by *of*, *ies*, *than*; below; inferior to (his escape was nothing short of a miracle). [*Short* is used in the formation of numerous self-explaining compounds, as *short-armed*, *short-eared*, *short-legged*, *short-tailed*, &c.]—*adv.* In a short manner; abruptly; suddenly.—*To come short*, to be unable to reach a certain necessary point or standard; to fall below expectations; to fail; generally followed by *of*.—*To fall short*, to

become inadequate or insufficient (provisions fall short); to fail to reach a certain standard.—*To stop short*, to stop suddenly or abruptly; to arrest the step; to cease; not to go so far as intended; not to reach the point indicated.—*To turn short*, to turn abruptly on the spot occupied.—*a.* A summary account (the short of the matter).—*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up in few words.—*The long and the short*, a brief summing up in decisive, precise, or explicit terms.—*Shortage*, *shōr'tāj*, *n.* Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.—*Short-bread*, *Short-cake*, *n.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.—*Short-comer*, *shōrt'kūm-er*, *n.* A falling of the usual quantity or amount, as of a crop; a failure of full performance, as of duty.—*Short-drawn*, *n.* Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired.—*Shortens*, *shōrt'nz*, *a.* To make short; to shorten; to abridge; to curtail; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount.—*To shorten suit*, to reef some of the sails *st.*—*s.f.* To become short or shorter; to contract.—*Shortenar*, *shōr'tēr*, *n.* One who or that which shortens.—*Short-hand*, *shōrt'hānd*, *n.* A general term for any system of contracted writing; stenography.—*Short-hand writer*, a reporter who takes down speeches, &c., in shorthand.—*Short-handed*, *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.—*Short-horn*, *n.* One of a valuable breed of cattle, having the horns shorter than in almost any other variety, and yielding flesh of excellent quality.—*Short-lived*, *shōrt'līvd*, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.—*Shortly*, *shōrt'lī*, *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; soon; in few words.—*Shortness*, *shōrt'nes*, *n.* The quality of being short; brevity; shortness; conciseness; deficiency.—*Short-rib*, *n.* One of the lower ribs below the sternum; a false rib.—*Shorts*, *shōrts*, *n. pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture; small-clothes; breeches.—*Short-sight*, *n.* Near-sightedness; myopia; vision accurate only when the object is near.—*Short-sighted*, *a.* Not able to see far; myopic; near-sighted; not able to look far into futurity; not having foresight; characterized by a want of foresight (a short-sighted policy).—*Short-sightedness*, *n.* Myopia; defective intellectual vision.—*Short-winded*, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

Shot, *shōt*, *n. pl.* *Shot* or *Shots*. [From *shoot* (which see); *A. Sax. scōcot*, an arrow.] The act of shooting; a discharge of a firearm or other missile weapon; one who shoots; a marksman; a missile, particularly a ball or bullet for firing from ordnance; cannon balls collectively; comprising round-shot, case-shot, grape-shot, &c.; small globular masses of lead for use with fowling-pieces, &c.; in collective sense, often called distinctively *small shot*; the flight of a missile, or the range or distance through which it passes; range; reach; the whole sweep of a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time, also the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets; *ensowing*, a single thread of wett carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle; *blasting*, a charge of powder or other explosive in a blast-hole, usually fired by a slow-match.—*s.f.*—*Shotted*, *shōt'ing*. To load with shot over a cartridge (to shot a cannon).—*p. and s.* Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the wett of another; chatoyant (*shot-silk*); hence, *Interwoven*; interspersed.—*Shot-box*, *n.* A leather belt or long pouch for shot worn by sportsmen.—*Shot-cartridge*, *n.* A cartridge containing small shot.—*Shot-gun*, *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun for firing shot at short range; a fowling-piece.—*Shot-pouch*, *n.* A pouch for carrying small shot, usually made of leather.—*Shot-proof*, *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.—*Shotted*, *shōt'ed*, *p. and s.* Loaded with shot, as a cannon.—*Shotter*, *n.* A lower for making small shot by pouring melted lead through a colander from the summit, the

lead forming into globules, which cool and harden as they fall.

Shot, shot, s. [A corruption of *scot* (which see).] A reckoning; a person's share of a reckoning; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.—**Shot-free, s.** Free from shot or charge; exempted from any share of expense.

Shotten, shot'n, s. [An old pp. of *shoot*.] Having ejected the spawn (a *shotten* herring). [Shak.]

Should, shud. The pret. of *shall*.
Shoulder, shold'er, s. [O.E. *shulder*, Sc. *shoulter*, A. Sax. *sculdor*—Dan. *skulder*, Sw. *skuldra*, D. *schouder*, G. *schoulder*, the shoulder, the shoulder-blade.] The joint by which the arm of a human being or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body; the bones and muscles of this part together; the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; that which resembles a human shoulder; a prominent or projecting part (the *shoulder* of a hill); a projection on various implements and articles.—*Shoulder-of-mustard*, a triangular sail set on a beam.—*The cold shoulder*, a cold or cool reception of a person (to give a person the *cold shoulder*).—*To put one's shoulder to the wheel*, to assist in overcoming a difficulty; to give effective help.—*Shoulder to shoulder*, a phrase expressive of united action and mutual co-operation and support.—*s.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to take upon the shoulder or shoulders; *midit* to carry vertically at the side of the body and resting against the hollow of the shoulder (to *shoulder arms*).—*s.* To push forward; to force one's way, as through a crowd.—**Shoulder-belt, s.** A belt that passes across the shoulder.—**Shoulder-blade, s.** The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, covering the hind part of the ribs; the scapula.—**Shoulder-bone, s.** An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder.—**Shoulder-knot, s.** An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder.—**Shoulder-strap, s.** A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support the dress or as a badge of distinction.

Shout, shout, s. [Perhaps a softened form of *scout*, or *onomatopoeic*.] To utter a sudden and loud cry, as in joy or exultation, or to call a person's attention.—*s.* A loud cry; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, &c.—*s.* To utter with a shout.—**Shouter, shout'er, s.** One that shouts.

Shove, shuv, s.—*shoved, shoving.* [A. Sax. *scufen*—O. Fris. *shuva*, Icel. *skufa*, D. *schuven*, Goth. *shriban*, G. *schieben*, to shove; *shiu shovet, scufte*.] To force or push along, usually without a sudden impulse; to cause to slide by pushing; to press against; to jostle.—*To shove off*, to thrust or push away; to cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.—*s.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course.—*To shove off*, to push a boat from shore.—*s.* An act of shoving; a push.—**Shove-beard, s.** The game of shovel-board.

Shovel, shuv'el, s. [A. Sax. *scuf* (from *scufen*, to shove)—D. *schufel*, Dan. *skovel*, G. *schufel*, a shovel, *scufen*.] An implement consisting of a broad and slightly hollow blade, or a shallow scoop, with a longish handle, used for removing coals, sand, earth, or other loose matter.—*s.* **Shovelled, shovelling.** To take up and throw with a shovel.—*To shovel up*, to throw up with a shovel; to cover with earth by means of a shovel.—**Shovel-board, s.** A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board towards certain marks; a game played on board ships by shoving with a one wooden disc so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.—**Shovelful, s.** As much as a shovel will hold.—**Shovel-hat, s.** A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.—**Shovelier, shuv'el'er, s.** One who shovels; a species of duck remarkable for the terminal expansion of the bill.

Show, sh5, s.—pret. *showed*; pp. *shown* or

showed; also written *Shew, Shewed, Shewn*. [A. Sax. *scodwan*, to behold, to show; D. *schouwen*, Dan. *skuu*, G. *schauen*, Goth. *scowan*; supposed to be from same root as *L. casso*, to take care, *cautus*, E. *cautious*.] To exhibit or present to the view; to place in sight; to display; to let be seen; to communicate; to reveal; to make known; to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, &c.; to teach; to direct; to guide or usher; to conduct; to bestow, confer, afford (mercy, &c.); to explain or to expound; to indicate; to point out.—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish.—*To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.—*To show up*, to usher or conduct up a stair; to hold up, to ridicule or to contrast.—*s.* To appear; to become visible; to look; to be in appearance.—*To show off*, to make a show; to display one's self.—*s.* The act of showing; exposure to view or notice; appearance, whether true or false; semblance; outward aspect assumed; pretence; ostentatious display; parade; pomp; an object attracting notice; a sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a collection of curiosities exhibited for money (a *flower-show*);—*show of hands*, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.—**Show-bread, s.** Among the Jews, the bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary.—**Show-case, s.** A case with glass on the top or front, within which articles are placed for sale or exhibition.

Showers, shou'ers, s. One who or that which shows.—**Showy, shou'ly, s.** In a showy manner; with parade.—**Showiness, shou'ner, s.** State of being showy; great parade.—**Showing, shou'ing, s.** Exhibition; representation by words.—**Showman, shou'man, s.** One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a travelling exhibition.—**Show-room, s.** A room in which a show is exhibited; an apartment where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers.—**Showy, shou'y, s.** Making a great show or appearance; gorgeous; gaudy; gay; ostentatious.

Shower, shou'er, s. [A. Sax. *scdr*—Icel. *skur*, D. *schauer*, Sw. *skur*, O.H.G. *scdr*, G. *schauer*, a shower.] A fall of rain of short or not very great duration; also of snow or hail; a fall of things in thick and fast succession (a *shower* of stones).—*s.* To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally.—*s.* To rain in showers; to fall as a shower.—**Shower-bath, s.** A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—**Showersman, shou'er's-man, s.** The state of being showery.—**Showersman, shou'er's-man, s.** Without showers.—**Showery, shou'er'y, s.** Raining in showers; abounding with falls of rain.

Shrapnel-shell, shrap'nel, s. [After General Shrapnel, the inventor.] A shell filled with bullets and a small revolving charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point.

Shred, shred, s.—pret. and pp. *shred*; ppr. *shredding*. [A. Sax. *scradigan*, to shred, from *scradia*, Sc. *scrad*, a piece torn off; O. Fris. *shreda*, D. *schraden*, O.H.G. *scra*, to tear. *Shred* is akin.] To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as cloth or leather.—*s.* A piece torn or cut off; any torn fragment; a tatter; a fragment.

Shrew, shru, s. [O.E. *shrew*, wicked, s. wicked person; (to) *shrew*, whence *shrew*; A. Sax. *scrodica*, the shrew-mouse, lit. the evil or venomous mouse.] An ill-tempered woman; a virago; a scold; a shrew-mouse.—**Shrewish, shru'ish, s.** Having the qualities of a shrew; vixenish.—**Shrewishly, shru'ish-ly, s.** In a shrewish manner.—**Shrewiness, shru'ish-ness, s.**—**Shrew-mouse, s.** An insectivorous mammal of North America which hurrows much like the common mole.—**Shrew-mouse, s.** [So called because its bite was once thought venomous.] A harmless little animal with a prolonged muzzle, somewhat resembling a mouse, but belonging to the insectivorous animals, while the mouse is a rodent.

Shrived, shriv'd, s. [From old *shrove*, to curse, *shrove*, evil. *shrove*.] Malicious or mischievous (*shak*); s. acute; ungodly; discerning.—**Shriv'd, shriv'd, s.** In a shrewd manner; acutely; sagaciously.—**Shrewdness, shro'd'ness, s.** The quality of being shrewd; sagacity; acuteness of mind.

Shrill, shrill, s. [A form of *shree* and *shreech*.] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to screech; as in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.—*s.* A sharp shrill cry or scream; a shrill voice.—*s.* To utter with a shrill.—**Shrill, shrek'er, s.** One who shrieks.—**Shrill-owl, s.** *Screech-owl*.

Shrivalty, shre'val'ty, s. [From *cheal*, *shrive*, a sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrive, Under Shrive.

Shrike, shriek, s. [From its shrieking cry.] The name of certain denotrostral insectivorous birds which feed on mice, insects, small birds, &c., and often impale their prey on thorns: called also *butcher-bird*.
Shrill, shrill, s. (An imitative word akin to *bc. shrill*, a screech, I. G. *shrill*, G. *schrill*, shrill.) Sharp or acute in tone; having a piercing sound; uttering an acute sound.—*s.* To utter an acute piercing sound.—*s.* To utter in a shrill tone.—**Shrillness, shrill'ness, s.** The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound.—**Shrilly, shrill'y, s.** In a shrill manner; with a sharp sound or voice.—*s.* (shrill'y.) *Some what shrill*.

Shrimp, shrip'm, s. [Kin to *shrimp*, to deal out sparingly; A. Sax. *scrymman*, to wither, G. *schrympfen*, to shrivel.] A small crustacean allied to the lobster and crayfish, which burrows in sand, and is esteemed as food; a dwarfish creature; a manikin.—**Shrimper, shrip'm'er, s.** A fisherman who catches shrimps.—**Shrimps, s.** A bag-net mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps.

Shrine, shrin, s. [A. Sax. *scrin*, from *L. scrinium*, a box.] A box for holding the bones or other remains of departed saints; a reliquary; a tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church; an altar; a place hallowed from its history or associations (a *shrine* of art).—*s.*—**Shrined, shriv'd, s.** To place in a shrine; to enshrine.
Shrink, shrink, s.—pret. *shrank* and *shrank*; pp. *shrank* and *shrank* (the latter now always an adjective). [A. Sax. *scrinan*, O. D. *scrinan*, to shrink; from root of *shrimp*, *shrip*.] To contract spontaneously, as woollen cloth in water; to draw or be drawn into less compass by an inherent quality; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to draw back, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil; to draw the body together, as in fear or horror.—*s.* To cause to contract by immersing in water.—*s.* The act of shrinking.—*s.* **Shrinkage, shrink'age, s.** The contraction of a material into less compass, as by soaking or by drying.—**Shrinker, shrink'er, s.** One that shrinks.—**Shrinkingly, shrink'ing-ly, s.** In a shrinking manner.—**Shrinkings, shrink'ings, s.** and *s.* Having shrank; shrivelled up; contracted.

Shrive, shriv, s.—pret. *shrove* or *shrived*; pp. *shrove*, *shrived*. [A. Sax. *scruvan*, to shrive; *scruvan* borrowed from *L. scrivo*, to write.] To administer confession of sin; to administer confession of sin as a priest does; to confess and absolve.—**Shrive, shriv's, pp.** of *shrive*.—**Shriver, shriv'er, s.** One who shrives; a confessor.—**Shriving, shriv'ing, s.** Shrift; confession taken.—**Shriving-pew, s.** A term sometimes applied to a confessional.—**Shrive, shriv, s.** [A. Sax. *scryft*; comp. *scry* and *scryft*.] Confession made to a priest; absolution.—**Shrift-father, s.** A father confessor.

Shrive, shriv'el, s.—*shrivelled, shrivelling*. [Probably based partly on *ripen*, to shrivel, partly on *shrink*.] To contract or shrink; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles.—*s.* To contract into wrinkles.

Shroud, shroud, s. [A. Sax. *scrod*, a garment, a shroud; Icel. *skrud*, shrouds, tunicle; Dan. *skrud*, dress; from root of *shred*.] That which covers, covers, or conceals; a garment; a covering; a dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; next one of those large ropes that extend from the

head of a mast to the right and left side of the ship, to support the mast.—*v. t.* To curvop with some covering; to cover; to hide; to veil; to put a shroud or winding-sheet on.—*v. i.* To take shelter.—*Shroudless, shroud'les, a.* Without a shroud.

Shrove-tide, n. (*Særos, pret. of shrove, and tide, time, season.*) The time when the people were shroven preparatory to the Lenten season; the few days before Ash-Wednesday.—*Shrove-Tuesday, n.* Confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

Shrub, shrub, n. [*A. Sax. scrob, a bush; perhaps from same root as shroud, shrimp.*] *Scrub, low shrubby tree, is the same word.* A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom.—*Shrubbery, shrub'er-l, n.* An ornamental plantation of shrubs; growing shrubs.—*Shrubby, shrub'y, a.* Full of shrubs; being or resembling a shrub; consisting of shrubs, or brush.—*Shrubbliness, shrub'l-ness, n.* The quality of being shrubby.—*Shrubless, shrub'les, a.* Having no shrubs.

Shrub, shrub, n. [*Ar. shurb, drink; allied to sprug, shurbat.*] A liquor composed of lime or lemon juice and sugar, with spirit; (chiefly rum).

Shrug, shrug, vt. and t.—*Shrugged, shrug-ging.* [From root of shrink; allied to *D. schrieken, G. schrecken*, to tremble.] To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dissatisfaction, aversion, &c.—*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, a motion usually expressing dislike.

Shrunk, shrunken. Under *SHANK*.

Shuck, shuck, n. [Comp. *shuck*, to throw, husks being thrown away.] A shell or husk.

Shudder, shud'er, v. t. [Same as *L. G. schud-dern, O. D. schudieren, G. schudieren*, to shake, to shiver, freq. forms from *L. G. and D. schudden, G. schütten, O. H. G. scutan*, to shake; allied to *E. shed, to cast.*] To tremble with fear, horror, aversion, or cold; to shake or shiver; to quake.—*n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.—*Shuddering, shud'er-ing, p. and a.* Trembling with fear or horror; quaking.—*Shudderingly, shud'er-ing-ly, adv.* With tremor.

Shude, shud, n. [Connected with *shoddy*, and verb to *shed*.] The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, used to adulterate lined-cake.

Shuffle, shuf, v. t.—*shuffled, shuffling.* [A dim. from *shove*, like *L. G. schuffeln*, to shuffle. *Scuffle* is another form.] To shove rapidly one way and the other; to mix together by pushing or shoving; to throw together higgledy, piggledy; to put into a fresh order at random, as playing cards.—*To shuffle off, to push off, to rid one's self of.*—*To shuffle up, to throw together, to haste.*—*v. i.* To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to practise shifts; to shift; to move with an irregular dragging gait; to shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; to scrape the floor in dancing.—*To shuffle off, to get off by prevarication or quibbling.*—*n.* The act of one who shuffles; an evasion; a trick; an artifice; *deceiving*, a rapid scraping movement with the feet, a compound sort being the *double shuffle*.—*Shuffler, shuff'ler, n.* One who shuffles; one who prevaricates or plays evasive mean tricks.—*Shuffling, shuffling, p. and a.* Moving with irregular gait; evasive; prevaricating.—*Shufflingly, shuffling-ly, adv.* With shuffling; with prevarication.

Shumack, shum'ack, SUMACK.

Shun, shun, v. t.—*shunned, shunning.* [*A. Sax. scunden, to shun; allied to D. schuinen, oblique, schuinen, to slope. Shun* is from *shun*, as also *scoundrel*.] To keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to avoid; to eschew.—*Shunless, shum'les, a.* Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable.

Shunt, shunt, v. t. [From *shun*.] *Railways.* to turn from one line of rails into another.—*v. i.* To cause to turn from one line of rails to another; to turn into a siding; hence (colloq.), to shove on; to fire one's self of.—*Shunter, shunt'er, n.* One who shunts.—*Shunt-gun, n.* A rifled cannon

with two sets of grooves, down one of which the ball passes in loading, passing out by the other when fired.

Shut, shut, a t.—pret. and pp. shut, ppr. shutting. [*O. E. skutan, skuta, A. Sax. scytan, to hit, to lock, to shoot the bolt, from scotan, to shoot. (Snoor.)*] A *skutta* is what is *shut* or cast.] To close so as to prevent ingress or egress; to close up by bringing the parts together (a book, &c.); to forbid entrance into (to *shut* a port); to bar; to preclude; to exclude.—*To shut in, to inclose; to confine; to cover or intercept the view of.*—*To shut off, to exclude; to intercept; to prevent the passage of.*—*To shut out, to preclude from entering; to exclude.*—*To shut up, to make fast the openings or entrances into; to inclose; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; to terminate or conclude; to cause to say nothing more (colloq.).*—*v. i.* To close itself; to become closed.—*n.* Not resonant or sonorous; having the sound suddenly stopped by a succeeding consonant (as in *god*).—*n.* The act of closing or closing.—*Shutter, shutter, n.* One who or that which shuts; a movable covering for a window.

Shuttle, shut'l, n. [*A. Sax. scytel, a shuttle, from scotan, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving. Snoor, Shur.*] An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp; *sewing-machines*, the sliding thread holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch.—*v. t.* To scuttle; to hurry. [*Carl.*]—*Shuttle-cork, n.* [For *shuttle-cork*.] A cork stuck with feathers made to be struck by a battledore in play; also the play.—*v. t.* To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cork.

Shwanpan, shwan'pan, n. A calculating instrument of the Chinese similar in shape and construction to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner.

Shy, shi, a. [Same as *Dan. sky, shy, skittish, G. schen, shy, timid; akin to O. E. sciock, A. Sax. scok, Sc. schich, Sw. skopp, shy. Eachow*, a skin to *shy*.] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; readily frightened; timid; sensitively timid; not inclined to be familiar; retiring; coy; reserved; cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self; followed by *of*.—*e. t.*—*shied, shying.* To start away from an object that causes fear; said of a horse.—*n.* A sudden start aside made by a horse.—*Shyly, shily, shil', adv.* In a shy or timid manner; coyly; diffidently.—*Shyness, shiness, shi'ness, n.* The quality or state of being shy; reserve; coyness.

Shy, shi, v. t. [Probably akin to *shew*, meaning lit. to throw obliquely.] To throw (a stone). [*Colloq.*]

Si, si, Mus. a name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale.

Siagogue, Siagogue, si-a'-gog, si-a'-gog, n. [*Gr. sialon, saliva, and agogos, leading.*] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge.

Siamang, si-a-mang, n. A quadrumanous animal, a kind of gibbon.

Siamer, si-a-mér, n. sing. and pl. A Native or natives of Siam; the language of Siam.

Sibbens, Sibbens, sib'ens, sib'ens, n. A contagious tubercular skin disease.

Siberian, si-be'ri-an, a. Pertaining to Siberia.—*Siberian crab, a.* Siberian tree of the apple genus.—*Siberian dog, a.* variety of the dog, in northern regions employed in drawing sledges over the frozen snow.

Sibilant, sib'i-lant, n. [*L. sibilans, sibilans, ppr. of sibilare, to hiss.*] Hissing; making a hissing sound.—*n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.—*Sibilance, sibilancy, sib'i-lans, sib'i-lans, n.* The quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound as of *s*.—*Sibilate, sib'i-lat, v. t.—sibilated, sibilating.* [*L. sibilare, sibilare, to hiss.*] To pronounce with a hissing sound.—*Sibilation, sib'i-lat'ion, n.* The act of sibilating or hissing; a hissing sound; a hiss.—*Sibilatory, sibilous, sib'i-lat-ory, sib'i-lous, a.* Hissing; having a hissing sound.

Sibyl, sib'il, n. [*Gr. sibylla.*] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit; hence, a prophetess; a sorceress; a fortune-teller; a witch.—*Sibylline, sib'i-lin, a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; like the productions of sibyls; prophetic.—*Sibylline books, certain books, containing directions as to the worship of the gods, the policy that should be observed by the Romans, &c., purchased by Tarquin the Proud from the Cumman Sibyl.*

Sic, sik, adv. [*L. sic, so.*] Thus, or it is so; a word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is literally given, and that there is something peculiar about it.

Sicca, sik'a, n. An Indian jeweller's weight of 150 grains Troy.—*Sicca rupee, a.* rupee which contained 176 grains of pure silver, and was equal to about 2s. 3d. sterling.

Siccate, sik'at, v. t.—*siccated, siccating.* [*L. siccatum, to dry, from siccare, to dry.*] To dry.—*Siccation, sik'h'ation, n.* The act or process of drying.—*Siccative, sik'ativ, a.* Drying; causing to dry.—*n.* That which promotes the process of drying.—*Siccity, sik'it-i, n.* Dryness; aridity.

Sice, sis, a. [*Fr. six, six (pron. see). Six.*] The number six at dice.

Sicilian, si-sil'i-an, a. Pertaining to Sicily.—*Sicilian Vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily in 1282, on the evening of Easter Monday, the signal being the first stroke of the vesper-bell.*—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Sick, sik, a. [*A. Sax. sode = Goth. stuka, L. G. seck, sick, D. siek, Icel. sjukur, G. sieck, sick.*] Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; feeling tedious; wearied (to be *sick of* flattery); affected with disease of any kind; not in health; ill; languishing; used by or set apart for sick persons (a *sick-bed*).—*The sick, persons affected with disease.*—*Sick bay, n.* *Nave*, a portion of the main-deck partitioned off for invalids.—*Sick-bed, a.* A bed on which one is confined by sickness.—*Sick-birth, n.* An apartment for the sick in a ship.—*Sick-brained, a.* Disordered in the brain; distempered in mind.—*Sicken, sicken, v. t.* To make sick; to disease; to make squeamish or qualmish; to disquiet.—*v. i.* To become sick; to fall ill; to feel sick; to become distempered; to languish.—*Sicken-ing, sicken-ing, a.* Making sick; disgusting.—*Sickish, sick'ish, a.* Somewhat sick; indisposed; nauseating.—*Sickishly, sick'ish-ly, adv.* In a sickish manner.—*Sickliness, sick'ish-ness, n.*—*Sickliness, sick'ish-ness, n.* The state of being sickly; insalubrity; the disposition to generate disease (the *sickness* of a climate).—*Sick list, n.* A list containing the names of the sick.—*Sickly, sick'ly, a.* Somewhat sick or ill; not healthy; attended with sickness; producing or tending to produce disease; faint; languid; appearing as if sick.—*ade.* In a sick manner or condition.—*Sickness, sick'ness, n.* The state of being sick; disease; ill health; a disease; a malady; a particular state of the stomach which occurs under the forms of nausea, retching, and vomiting; any disorder of the stomach.—*Sickle, sik'l, n.* [*A. Sax. secol, secol = D. siekel, G. siekel, Dan. sepel, a sickle; a dim. form from root of scythe.*] A reaping-hook; a curved blade or hook of steel with a handle, for use with one hand in cutting grain, grass, &c.—*Sickleed, sik'ed, a.* Furnished with a sickle.—*Sickleman, sick'l-man, n.* One that uses a sickle; a reaper.

Side, sid, n. [*A. Sax. side = Dan. side, Icel. side, G. side, a side; akin to A. Sax. sid, Icel. sidr, side.*] The broad or long surface of a solid body, as distinguished from the end, which is of less extent; the exterior line of anything considered in length; the margin, edge, border; the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder (the right or left *side*); the part of persons on the right hand or the left; the part between the top and bottom; the slope of a hill or mountain (the *sides* of Mount Etna); one of two principal surfaces opposed to

each other; part whichever way directed; quarter in any direction; any party or interest opposed to another (on the same side in politics); line of descent traced through one parent (by the father's side); room, any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid.—*By the side of*, near to; closely adjoining.—*Side by side*, close together and abreast.—*To choose sides*, to select parties for competition in a series of any kind.—*To take a side*, to embrace the opinions of a party in opposition to another.—*Lateral*; being on the side; being from the side or toward the side; oblique; indirect (*in side view*).—*s.t.*—*sided*, *siding*. To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another; to engage in a faction; often followed by *with*.—*Side-arms*, *a. pl.* Arms carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c.—*Sideboard*, *sid'bôrd*, *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold dining utensils, &c.—*Side-box*, *n.* An inclosed space with seats at the side of a theatre.—*Sidewalk*, *n.* An indirect blow or attack.—*Sided*, *sided*, *a.* Having a side; used in opposition to *many-sided*.—*Side-dish*, *n.* A dish placed at the side of a table, instead of at the head or bottom.—*Side-glance*, *n.* A glance to one side.—*Side-light*, *n.* Light admitted into a building, &c. laterally; a window in the wall of a building; information thrown indirectly upon a subject.—*Sideling*, *sid'ling*, *adv.* *Sidelong*, *sid'long*, *adv.* [*Swift*.]—*Sidelong*, *sid'long*, *adv.* [*Swift*, and term *long*, *long*, as in *headlong*, *skilful*.] Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.—*Side-look*, *n.* An oblique look; a side-glance.—*Sidewalk*, *n.* A raised walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a foot-way.—*Sideways*, *sid'wâz*, *adv.* *Sidewise*.—*Side-wind*, *n.* A wind blowing laterally; *fig.* an indirect influence or means.—*Sidewise*, *sid'wâz*, *adv.* Toward one side; laterally; on one side.—*Siding*, *sid'ing*, *n.* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting.—*Sideral*, *sid'êr-êl*, *a.* [*L. sideralis*, *siderus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a star (see also in *consider*)] Pertaining to the stars; starry; measured or marked by the apparent motions of the stars (*sideral time*).—*Sideral clock*, a clock adapted to measure sideral time.—*Sideral day*, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars, being 24 hours, 56 minutes, 49 seconds.—*Sideral system*, the general system of stars of which the solar system is a member.—*Sideral year*, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution in the heavens, being the exact period of the revolution of the earth round the sun, and containing 365 25 sideral days.—*Siderite*, *sid'êr-it*, *n.* [*Gr. sideritis*, from *sideros*, iron.] Magnetic iron ore or loadstone; also native spathic iron ore, and a blue variety of quartz.—*Siderographic*, *siderograph'kal*, *sid'êr-ô-graf'ik*, *sid'êr-ô-graf'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to siderography.—*Siderographist*, *sid'êr-ô-graf'ist*, *n.* One who engraves steel plates.—*Siderography*, *sid'êr-ô-graf'î*, *n.* [*Gr. sideros*, steel or iron, and *graphô*, to engrave.] The art or practice of engraving on steel.—*Siderolite*, *sid'êr-ô-lit*, *n.* [*Gr. sideros*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron.—*Sideromaney*, *sid'êr-man-êj*, *n.* [*Gr. sideros*, and *manêia*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron.—*Sideroscope*, *sid'êr-ô-skôp*, *n.* [*Gr. sideros*, and *skôpeô*, to view.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles.

Siderostat, *sid'êr-ô-stat*, *n.* [*L. sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and *Gr. stasos*, placed, standing, from *stasim*, to stand.] An apparatus consisting of a mirror moved by clock-work and a fixed object-glass, for observing the light of the stars.—*Sidle*, *sid'îl*, *s.t.*—*sided*, *siding*. [*From side*.] To go or move side foremost; to move to one side.—*Sidelo*, *sid'êl*, *n.* [*Fr. sidelo*, from hypothetical *L. L. sidulum*, *sidulum*, from *L. sidus*, to sit. *Senare*.] The investment of a fortified place by an army, and attack of it by passage and advance works that protect the besiegers; any continued endeavour to gain possession.—*Side-train*, *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, &c., carried with an army for attacking fortified places.—*Sidite*, *sid'it*, *n.* *Siverrin*.—*Sidmas*, *sid'mas*, *sid'mas*, *n.* A ferruginous earth of a fine yellow colour, from Sidmas in Italy, used as a pigment.—*Sierra*, *si-êrra*, *n.* [*Sp. from L. serris*, a saw.] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.—*Siesta*, *si-êsta*, *n.* [*Sp.*] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day indulged in by the Spaniards and others.—*Sieur*, *si-êr*, *n.* [*Fr.* abbrev. from *seigneur*.] A title of respect used by the French.—*Sieve*, *si-v*, *n.* [*L. sax*, *sax*, a stone; *L. G. sax*, *D. sax*, *G. sax*, *to separate* made originally of rushes; comp. *Prov. E. saxe*, *Dan. sax*, a rush.] An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser, usually in the form of a shallow circular vessel having its bottom made of basket-work, interwoven wires, hair, canvas, net-work, &c., according to circumstances.—*Sift*, *sift*, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. sifian*, from *sife*, a sieve; *L. L. sifio*, *D. sifien*, to sift. *Sivire*.] To operate on by a sieve; to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; to part, as by a sieve; to examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.—*Sifter*, *sif'ter*, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.—*Sigh*, *si*, *v. i.* [*O. E. syha*, *A. Sax. stean*, *Sc. sic*, *sich*, *Dan. sige*, to sigh; *D. szept*, *n.* *sicht*, probably imitative of sound; comp. *sweep*, noise of the wind.] To make a deep single respiration, as the involuntary expression of sorrow or melancholy; to grieve; to give out a similar sound (the wind *si*, &c.).—*To sigh for*, to long or wish ardently for.—*s.t.* To emit in sighs; to mourn; to express by sighs.—*a.* A single deep involuntary respiration; a simple respiration giving involuntary expression of some depressing emotion, as sorrow, melancholy, anxiety, or the like.—*Sigher*, *si-êr*, *n.* One who sighs.—*Sighingly*, *si-êng'li*, *adv.* With sighing.—*Sight*, *si-t*, *n.* [*A. Sax. sichts*—*G. sichts*, *Dan. sv. sikt*; from stem of *see*; comp. *sight* and *see*.] The act or power of seeing; perception of objects by the eye (to gain *sight* of land); the faculty of vision; range of unobstructed vision; open view (in *sight* of land); visibility; judgment or opinion from seeing; estimation (to find favour in one's *sight*); that which is beheld; a spectacle; particularly, something novel and remarkable; something worth seeing (the *sights* of a town); a great many individuals (colloq.); an appliance for guiding the eye in an optical instrument; a small elevated place near the muzzle, or another near the breech of a firearm, to aid the eye in taking aim.—*At sight*, *after sight*, terms applied to bills or notes payable on or after presentation.—*To take sight*, to take aim.—*s.t.* To rest or catch sight of; to come in sight of; to see (to *sight* the land); to give the proper elevation and direction to hy means of a sight (to *sight* a rifle or cannon).—*Sighted*, *si-ted*, *a.* Seeing in a particular manner (short-sighted, quick-sighted); having a sight or sights (a rifle *sighted* for 1000 yards).—*Sight-boat*, *n.* A boat to see through.—*Sight-box*, *si'ts*, *n.* A wanting the power of seeing; blind.—*Sightlessly*, *si'ts-lî*, *adv.* In a sightless manner.—*Sightlessness*, *si'ts-lî-ness*, *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.—*Sightless*, *si'ts-lî-ness*, *n.* The state of being

sightly.—*Sightly*, *si'ts-lî*, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.—*Sight-seeing*, *n.* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.—*Sight-seeer*, *n.* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.—*Sigillar*, *si-ji-lî-er-î-a*, *n.* [*L. sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark. *Sicr.*] The name given to certain large fossil plants of the coal formation, from the leaf-scars on their stunted stems resembling seal impressions.—*Sigillative*, *si-ji-lî-ê-tî-v*, *a.* Belonging to a seal.—*Sigillography*, *si-ji-log'ra-fî*, *n.* The science of seals on documents.—*Sigmoid*, *si-ji-môid*, *si-ji-môid'î*, *a.* [*From Gr. sigma*, the letter Σ or C=8.] Curved like the letter sigma in its form C; applied in anat. to several parts, as the semilunar valves of the heart and the cartilages of the trachea.—*Sigma*, *sin*, *n.* [*Fr. sigma*, from *L. signum*, a mark; a sign, whence *signal*, *signet*, *assign*, *conspira*, *design*, *resign*, &c. also used from the dim. *signifera*.] The 18th letter of the alphabet is made known or represented; anything visible that indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a motion or posture by which a thought is expressed or intelligence communicated; a prodigy; an omen; a miracle; a wonder; any symbol or emblem; that which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual; something conspicuously placed on or near a house, indicating the occupation of the tenant or giving notice of what is sold or made within; a sign-board; *astro*, one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac, each containing 30 degrees, and named in succession Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, and wash, a character indicating the relation of quantities in an operation performed on them, as + (plus), - (minus), &c.; *was*, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.—*s.t.* To express by a sign; to make known by gesture; to signify; to mark with a sign or symbol; to affix a signature to; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.—*s.t.* To make a sign or signal.—*Signable*, *si-ns-ê-l*, *a.* Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.—*Sign-board*, *n.* A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.—*Signer*, *si-êr*, *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name.—*Sign-manual*, *a.* A signature; the subscription of one's own name to a document; a royal signature.—*Sign-painter*, *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, &c.—*Sign-post*, *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.—*Signal*, *si-ns-êl*, *n.* [*Fr. signal*, *L. L. signale*, from *L. signum*, *Sicr.*] A sign that is intended to communicate information or orders, or the like to persons at a distance, as by a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the showing of lights of various colours, &c.—*a.* Distinguished from what is ordinary; remarkable; notable; conspicuous; said of things.—*s.t.*—*signalled*, *si-ns-ê-lîng*, *adv.* To communicate or make known by a signal or signals; to make signals to (the vessel *signalled* the fort).—*s.t.* To give a signal or signals.—*Signal-box*, *n.* A small house in which railway signals are worked.—*Signal-fire*, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.—*Signalist*, *si-ns-ê-lîst*, *n.* One who makes signals.—*Signalize*, *si-ns-ê-lîz*, *v. t.*—*signalled*, *si-ns-ê-lîng*, *adv.* To make remarkable; to render distinguished; to distinguish by some fact or exploit; often used reflexively.—*Signal-lamp*, *n.* A railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as signals.—*Signalize*, *si-ns-ê-lîz*, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably.—*Signal-man*, *n.* One who signals; specifically, an official or railway who works the signals.—*Signal-post*, *n.* A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c., as signals.—*Signatory*, *si-ns-ê-tô-ri*, *si-ns-ê-tô-ri*, *a.* [*L. signatorius*, pertaining to signing, from *signator*, a signer, from *signum*, a mark. *Sicr.*] He who subscribes of documents; setting a signature to a document; signing a public document, as a treaty.—*a.* One who signs; the represen-

timber.—Silver-gray, a. Of a colour resembling silver.—Silver-haired, a. Having white or gray hair.—Silvering, a. Having a. The art of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on.—Silvering, silver-er, v.t.—Silver-leaf, silver-leaf, a. Silver foliated or beaten out into a thin leaf.—Silverless, silver-less, a. Having no silver; without money; impecunious.—Silverly, silver-ly, adv. With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver.—Silvera, silver-a, a. Made of silver; silver.—Silver-plated, a. Covered with a thin coating of silver.—Silver-smith, silver-smith, a. One whose occupation is to work in silver.—Silver-stick, a. The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty.—Silver-tongued, a. Having a smooth tongue or speech.—Silverly, silver-ly, a. Like silver; containing silver; having the appearance of silver; of silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell.

Simian, Simial, Simions, sim'-an, sim'-al, sim'-us, a. [L. simia, an ape, from simus, sat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like.

Similar, sim'-lar, a. [Fr. similitude, from a hypothetical similiaris, from L. similia, like; akin to simul, together, from root of E. same. Dissimile, resemble, simularis, &c., are akin.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality; geom. having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude.—a. That which is similar; something that resembles something else.—Similarity, sim-ilar-ly, a. The state or quality of being similar; close likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.—Similarly, sim'-lar-ly, adv. In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in essential points.

Simile, sim'-le, a. [L., a like thing, from similes, like. SIMILAR.] Next, the likening together of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison. METAPHOR.—Similitude, sim'-li-tud, a. [L. similitudo.] Likeness; resemblance, in nature, qualities, or appearance; a comparison; a simile; a representation; a facsimile.

Simonia, SIMIAN.

Simiar, sim'-ter. SCIMITAR.

Simmer, sim'-er, a. [Probably imitative of the gentle murmuring sound made by liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Simony, sim'-ni, a. [Fr. simonie, L.L. simonia, from Simon Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Ac. viii.] The buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment; the presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.—Simoniae, sim'-ni-ak, a. [Fr. simoniaque.] One who practices simony.—Simonical, sim'-ni-ak-al, a. Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; guilty of simony.—Simoniacally, sim'-ni-ak-al-ly, adv. In a simoniacal manner.—Simoniac, sim'-ni-ak, a. Simonical.

Simoom, sim'-om, a. [Ar. samum, from samma, to poison.] An intensely hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains.

Simous, sim'-us, a. [L. simus.] Having a flat or snub nose.

Simper, sim'-per, v.t. [Akin to Prov. G. simper, to be affectedly coy; Dan. swaper, simper, coy.] To smile in a stily, affected manner.—a. A smile with an air of silliness; an affected smile or smirk.—Simpering, sim'-per-er, a. One who simper.—Simperingly, sim'-per-ing-ly, adv. In a simpering manner.

Simpsometer, sim'-pi-som'-et-er. SYNOPSIS.

Simple, sim'-pl, a. [Fr. simple, from L. simplex, simple, from a root meaning one or unity (also in E. same), and that of plic,

a fold (E. ply).] Not complex or compound; consisting of one thing or substances only; not complex or complicated; easily intelligible; clear; not given to deceit or duplicity; artless in manner; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; plain; more; being no more and no less (a simple knight); common; humble; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; but consisting of one; not exhibiting divisions; elem. that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary.—Simple interest. Under interest.—a. Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.—Simple-hearted, a. Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.—Simple-minded, a. Artless; unsuspecting; unsuspecting.—Simple-mindedness, a. The character of being simple-minded.—Simple-mindedness, a. The state or quality of being simple; simplicity.—Simpleton, sim'-pl-ton, a. [From simple, with French term. -ton.] One who is very simple; a silly or foolish person; a person of weak intellect.—Simplicity, sim'-plis-ty, a. [Fr. simplicité, L. simplicitas.] The state or quality of being simple, unmixed, uncompounded, or not complex; artlessness of mind; freedom from artifice or cunning; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; weakness of intellect; silliness.—Simplification, sim'-pli-fi-ka'-shon, a. The act of simplifying.—Simplify, sim'-plif-ly, v.t.—Simplified, sim'-plif-ly, a. [Fr. simplifier, L.L. simpliciarius, L. simplex, and facio, to make.] To make simple; to bring to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making; to make plain or easy.—Simply, sim'-pl, adv. In a simple manner; without art or subtlety; plainly; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

Simulate, sim'-i-ut, v.t.—Simulated, simulating. [L. simulatio, simulatio, from simula, like. SIMILAR.] To assume the mere appearance or character of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.—Simulation, sim'-i-ut-shon, a. The act of simulating or of feigning to be that which one is not.—Simulation denotes the assuming of a false character; dissimulation, the concealment of the true character.—Simulator, sim'-i-ut-er, a. One who simulates.—Simulatory, sim'-i-ut-er-ly, a. Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

Simultaneous, sim'-ul-ta'-ne-us, a. [L.L. simulaneus, from L. simul, at the same time, akin to similia, like. E. same.] Taking place or happening at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time.—Simultaneously, sim'-ul-ta'-ne-us-ly, adv. At the same time; together; in conjunction.—Simultaneousness, Simultaneity, sim'-ul-ta'-ne-us-ness, sim'-ul-ta'-ne-ty, a. The state or quality of being simultaneous; coincidence; concomitance.

Sin, sin, a. [A. Sax. syna, sin, sin; Icel. and Dan. synd, O.D. sunda, G. sünde, sin; connected with L. oma, omnia, guilty.] The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence in general; a transgression.—a. t.—Sinned, sinned, v.t. To commit a sin; to violate any known rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass; with against (to sin against good taste).—Sinful, sin'-ful, a. Taluted with, or full of sin; wicked; containing sin or consisting in sin.—Sinfully, sin'-ful-ly, adv. In a sinful manner; wickedly.—Sinfulness, sin'-ful-ness, a. The quality of being sinful.—Sinless, sin'-less, a. Free from sin; innocent.—Sinlessly, sin'-less-ly, adv. In a sinless manner.—Sinlessness, sin'-less-ness, a. The state of being sinless.—Sinner, sin'-er, a. One who sins; one who falls in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender.

Sinai, sinaitic, si-nai'ik, si-nai't'ik, a. Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.

Sinapium, sin'-a-pi-um, a. [Fr. sinapium, L. sinapis, from sinapis, Gr. sinaps, mustard.] A mustard poultice.

Sinece, sin'-ce, a. [O.E. sine, sinnes, sithnes, sithness, all genitive forms from A. Sax. siththan, sit, after that. Comp. the genitives sinece, sinence.] From that time; after that time; from then till now; in the interval; before this or now; ago.—prep. Ever from the time of; subsequently to; after.—conj. From the time when (since I saw you last); because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

Sincere, sin'-ser-er, a. [L. sincerus, sincere, pure, unalloyed.] Pure; unmixed; being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned or simulated; not assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true.—Sincerely, sin'-ser-er-ly, adv. In a sincere manner.—Sincerousness, Sincerity, sin'-ser-er-ness, sin'-ser-er-ty, a. The quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.

Sinciput, sin'-si-put, a. [L.] The fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the occiput or back part.—Sincipital, sin'-si-put-a, a. Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sinece, sin'-ce, a. [L.]

Sine, sin, a. [L. sine, a bending, a curve, a bosom.] Trigon. the straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity.—Versed sine of an arc or angle, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.—Sineal, sin'-kal, a. Pertaining to a sine.

Sinecure, sin'-se-kur, a. [L. sine, without, and cura, cure, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls; any office that has revenue without employment.—s. t. To place in a sinecure.—Sinecurism, sin'-se-kur-izm, a. The state of holding a sinecure.—Sinecurist, sin'-se-kur-ist, a. One who holds a sinecure.—Sinecural, sin'-se-kur-al, a. Relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

Sine qua non, sin'-kwá non, a. [L. without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable.

Sinew, sin'-u, a. [A. Sax. sinews, sinew; D. senew; G. achse, Icel. sin, Dan. sine, a sinew.] The tough fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; fig. that which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.—Sinews of war, money as a means of carrying it on.—s. t. To knit or strengthen, as by sinews.—Sinewy, sin'-u-ly, a. and a. Having sinews; firm; vigorous; sinewy.—Sinewiness, sin'-u-ness, a. The quality of being sinewy.—Sinewless, sin'-u-less, a. Having no vigour.—Sinewy, sin'-u-ly, a. Consisting of or resembling a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, sin'-ful, a. Under SIN.

Sing, sing, v.t.—pret. sang or sung; pp. sung. [A. Sax. singan, pret. sang, pp. sungan;—Icel. singa, Dan. syng, D. singen, G. singen; comp. Gael. sinna, to ring as a bell, to sing.] To utter words or sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet sounds, as birds; to give out a small shrill or humming sound (the kettle sing); to tell or relate something in poetry or verse.—s. t. To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in poetry; to sing out or produce an effect on by singing (to sing one to sleep).—Singer, sing'-er, a. One who sings or whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.—Singing-bird, a. A bird that sings; a song-bird.—Singing-master, a. A teacher of the art of singing.—Sing-song, a. A drawing or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones.—a. Drawing; monotonous.

Singe, sin, v.t.—singed, singeing. [A. Sax. singan, to singe, lit. to cause to sing, a cause of singer, to sing; so also G. sengen, to singe.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; scorch; to remove the nap from an cloth, by passing it over a red-hot roller, through a gas flame, or the like.—a. A burning of the surface; a slight burn.—Singer, sin'-er, a. One who sings or that which sings.

Singhalese, sing-ga'-ler, a. sing, and pl. A native or natives of Ceylon; Cingalese.

Single, sing'gl, a. [*L. singulus*, single, from root seen in *simplex*.] Consisting of one alone; not double or more (a *single star*, a *single act*); often emphatic, even one (I shall not give you a *single farthing*); individual; considered as apart; alone; having no companion or assistant; unmarried (a *single man*, a *single life*); performed by one person, or by one person only opposed to another (*single combat*); honest; unbiased; sincere.—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy.—*Single entry*, a system of bookkeeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account.—*s.*—*Single*, *singling*. To select individually from among a number; to choose out separately from others; with *out* or similar words.—*Single-acting*, a. A term applied to a steam-engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston.—*Single-breasted*, a. Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side.—*Single-handed*, a. Unassisted; by one's self; alone.—*Single-hearted*, a. Having a single or honest heart.—*Single-minded*, a. Having a single or honest mind or heart.—*Singleness*, sing'gl-ness, n. The state or quality of being single; oneness; sincerity; freedom from duplicity.—*Singles*, sing'glz, n. pl. The reeled filaments of silk twisted into a thread.—*Single-stick*, n. A stick or cudgel for fencing with; fencing with such sticks.—*Singly*, sing'gl, adv. Individually; separately; each alone; without partners, companions, or associates; honestly; sincerely.

Singular, sing'gū-ler, a. [*L. singularis*, from *singulus*, single. *SINGULUS*.] Belonging to one; gram. denoting one person or thing (a *singular noun*); marked as apart from others; out of the usual course; remarkable; rare; peculiar; odd (*singular in his behaviour*).—*a*. A particular instance; *gram.* the singular number; a word in this number.—*Singularly*, sing'gū-ler-i-ty, n. The state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; eccentricity; strangeness; oddity.—*Singularly*, sing'gū-ler-i-ty, adv. In a singular manner; peculiarly; remarkably; oddly; strangely.

Singultus, sing-ūl'tus, n. [*L.*] *Med.* the hiccup.

Minister, sin'is-ter, a. [*L.*, left, unlucky, bad; origin doubtful.] On the left hand or left side; left; *her.* the term which denotes the left side of the escutcheon, that is, the right side of a drawing of it; evil; bad; ill-intentioned; baneful; malign; unlucky; inauspicious.—*Sinisterly*, sin'is-ter-i-ly, adv. In a sinister manner.—*Sinisterly*, sin'is-ter-i-ly, a. Belonging to the left hand; inclining to the left.—*Sinistrorsus*, sin'is-ter-ō-sus, [*L. sinistrorsus*, from *sinister*, left, and *versus*, versus, turned.] Directed to the left; turning or twining to the left; usually said of the stems of plants.—*Sinistrorsus*, sin'is-ter-ō-sus, a. *Sinister*; or on the left side; inclined to the left.—*Sinistrorsally*, sin'is-ter-ō-sal, adv.

Sink, sink, v. t. [*pret.* *sunk* or *sank*; *pp.* *sunk* (*sunken* being used as a participial ad.).] [*A. SAX.* *sincan*—*Dan.* *synke*, *D.* *sinken*, *G.* *sinken*, *Goth.* *sinkvan*, to sink.] To fall by the force of gravity; to descend through a medium of little resisting power, as water; to go to the bottom; to fall as from want of bodily strength; to take a lower position to the eye; to decline below the horizon; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to enter the mind and be impressed; to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c.; to fall off in value; to decay; to decrease and become less deep; to subside.—*To cause to sink* to descend below the surface; to immerse in a fluid; to cause to fall or drop; to make by digging or delving (to *sink a pit* or a well); to depress; to degrade; to bring low; to ruin; to crush; to put or leave out of consideration; to lose sight of (one's self or one's own interest); to interest (money) more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme.—*a*. A receptacle for receiving liquid filth; a sewer; a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c.; any place where iniquity is gathered.—*Sinker*, sink'er, n. One who or that which sinks; a weight on

something, as a fish-line, net, or the like, to sink it.—*Sink-hole*, n. An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.—*Sinking*, sink'ing, v. and s. Falling; subsiding; declining.—*Sinking fund*, *FURN.*—*Sink-trap*, n. A trap for a kitchen sink to prevent a back flow of gases.

Sink-a-pace, n. A corruption of *Claque-pace* [which see].

Sinless, sin'less, a. Under Six.

Sinology, sin'ō-logy, n. [*Fr. sinologie*, from (*Fr.* *Sina*, China, *Sinat*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse.) A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one versed in Chinese.—*Sinology*, sin'ō-logy, n. The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.—*Sinological*, sin'ō-logy-kal, a. Pertaining to sinology.—*Sinologist*, sin'ō-logy-ist, n. A sinologist.

Sinople, sin'ō-pl, n. [*Fr. sinople*, *L. sinops*, (*Gr.* *sinops*, from *Sinops*, a town on the Black Sea.) Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish-red colour, sometimes with tinge of yellow.—*Sinoper*, *Sinopite*, sin'ō-per, sin'ō-pit, n. Same as *Sinops*.—*Sinopia*, *Sinops*, sin'ō-pi-a, sin'ō-pis, n. A pigment of a red colour prepared from sinops.

Sinter, sin'ter, n. A German name for a rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters.

Sintoo, *Sintoo*, sin'tok, sin'dok, n. The bark of a species of cinnamon-tree of Java.

Sintoo, *Sintoolam*, sin'tō, sin'tō-lam, n. *SINURO*, *SINUROIS*.

Sinuate, sin'ū-at, s. t. [*L. sinuo*, to curve or bend, from *sinus*, a curve or bend.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn.—*Sinuate*, *Sinuated*, sin'ū-at-ed, a. Winding; sinuous; bot. having large curved bracts in the margin, as in the oak leaf, having a wavy margin.—*Sinuation*, sin'ū-ā-shon, n. A winding or bending in and out.—*Sinuous*, sin'ū-ō-s, a. *Sinuous*.—*Sinuosity*, sin'ū-ō-s'i-ty, n. The quality of being sinuous; a bending in and out; a bend in such a series; a wave line.—*Sinuous*, sin'ū-ō-s, a. [*L. sinuosus*.] Bending or curving in and out; of an undulating form; winding; crooked.—*Sinuosity*, sin'ū-ō-s-i-ty, n. A sinuous manner.

Sinus, sin'us, n. [*L.*] A bend, curve, bay, &c.] A curved opening; a bending inward; a bay; a recess or opening into the land; *anat.* a cavity; *sur.* a cavity containing pus; a fistula; bot. a curved hollow on a margin.

Sioux, si'ō or sū, n. *sing.* and *pl.* A race of Indians in North America.

Sip, sip, v. t. [*sipped*, *sipping*.] [A lighter form of *sip*—*D.* and *I. G.* *sippen*, to sip.] To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; to drink in or absorb in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to suck up.—*s.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid in small quantities with the lips.—*a*. A small draught taken with the lips.—*Sipper*, sip'p'r, n. One that sips.

Siphai, sip'a-hē, n. A sepooy.

Siphon, *Syphon*, si'fon, n. [*Gr. siphōn*, a hollow tube, a reed.] A bent tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel, the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the longer hanging down outside; when the air is sucked from the tube the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise in it and flow over; *soot.* a tube in certain molluscs conveying water to or from the gills.—*Siphonage*, si'fon-ij, n. The action or operation of a siphon.—*Siphonal*, si'fon-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—*Siphon-barometer*, n. A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward.—*Siphon-bottle*, n. A bottle for aerated waters, which are discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas.—*Siphon-gauge*, n. A glass pipe partially filled with mercury, for indicating some internal pressure.—*Siphonite*, si'fon-ik, a. Pertaining to a siphon.—*Siphoniferous*, si'fo-nif'er-ō-s, a. Having a siphon, as the nautilus.—*Siphonobranchiate*, si'fon-ō-bran'ch-i-āt, a. Having a siphon conveying water to the gills, as certain gastropodous molluscs.

Siphuncula, si'fung-kū, n. [*L. siphunculus*,

dim. from *siphon*.] A tube passing through the chambers of the shell of the nautilus and kindred animals.—*Siphuncular*, si'fung-kū-ler, a. Pertaining to a siphuncule.—*Siphunculated*, si'fung-kū-ler-ed, a. Having a siphuncule.

Sir, sēr, n. [*Fr. sire*, from *L. senior*, an elder or elderly person. *SIRIO*.] A common mode of address now used without consideration of rank or status; a general title by which a speaker addresses the person he is speaking to; the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to the Christian name; a title formerly given to clergymen (*Sir Hugh Evans*).—*Siraster*, si-ras'ter, n. *SARASTRA*.

Sirdar, sēr'dar, n. [*Hind. ser-dār*.] A chieftain, captain, or head-man in Hinduistan; the head of the Egyptian army.

Sire, sir, n. [A form of *sr*.] A respectful title used in addressing a king or other sovereign prince; a father; a progenitor (used poeticaly to the mother parent of a hero; particularly used of heroes, *s.*—*Sired*, siring, *To beget*; to procreate; used especially of stallions.

Siren, sēr'en, a. [*Gr. sērion*, a siren.] *Greek myth.* a name of several sea-nymphs, who by their singing fascinated those that sailed by their island, and then destroyed them; in works of art often represented as having partly the form of birds, sometimes only the feet of a bird; a charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her enticing arts; a genus of amphibians peculiar to the southern parts of the United States: called also *wad-eels*; an instrument for measuring the number of sound waves or vibrations; an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog-signal.—*a*. Enticing; bewitching; fascinating (a *siren song*).—*Sirenian*, si-rē-ni-an, n. pl. [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or sirens.] An order of marine herbivorous mammals allied to the whales, and comprising the manatee and dugong.—*Sirenian*, si-rē-ni-an, a. and n. Belonging to, or one of, the Sirenia.

Siriaca, si-rī-a-si-a, n. [*Gr. siriaca*, from *serice*, scorching.] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; sun-sstroke.

Sirius, sir'ius, n. [*Gr. Sirius*, from *serice*, hot, scorching.] A large and bright star called also the Dog-star (which see).

Siriota, ser'io-ta, n. [Formerly *seriota*, from *Fr. seriotage*, *seriotage*, a sirlon—*ser*, over, upon, and *longe*, *loigne*, a loin. *Lois*.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or the part covering either kidney.

Sirame, ser'am, n. A surname.

Sirocco, si-rōk'ō, n. [*It.*, from *Ar. shuruk*, from *sherk*, the east.] An oppressive relaxing wind coming from Northern Africa to Italy, Sicily, &c.; a variety of the sirocco.

Sirrah, sir'a, n. [*Icel. sira*, *sr*, *sirrah*, from *O. Fr. sira*, *Sira*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to fellow, or to sir, with an angry or contemptuous force added.

Sirup, *Syrup*, sēr'up, n. [*Fr.*, lit. a poem of service, being originally a poem in praise of some one, from *L. syr*, to serve.] In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouvers.

Sisal-grass, *Sisal-hemp*, si-sal', n. The prepared fibre of the American aloë, used for cordage: from *Sisal*, in Yucatan.

Slakin, slak'in, n. [*Dan. slæpen*, *Sw. slaka*, *G. schlæg*.] A well-known European song-bird of the finch family, of colour in general greenish.

Sisal, sisal, n. [*Hind.*] A valuable timber tree of India.

Sist, sist, v. t. [*L. sistere*, to stop.] *Scots law*, to stop; to stay (to *sist proceedings*); also to cite or summon.

Sister, sist'r, n. [*From Icel. systir*, *Sw. syst'er*, a sister—*D. zuster*, *A. Sax. zwoester*, *Goth. zwoester*, *G. zwoester*, *sister*; *cog. Rus. sestra*, *L. soror*, *Sk. swastir*.] A female born of the same parents as another person; correlative to *brother*; as a female fellow-Christian; a female belonging to

Skey, ski', a. Skeyy.
Skip, skif, a. (Fr. *esquif*, from O.G. *scif*, Mod. G. *schif*, a ship. *Sic.*) A popular name for any small boat.
Skill, skill, a. (From Icel. *skil*, Dan. *skiel*, discrimination, discernment, from stem of Icel. *skilja*, A.S. *scylan*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish. *Sens.* *skil*, *sculp*, *scull*, *skale*, are akin.) Discernment; understanding; knowledge; wit; familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; nice art in the application of knowledge of any kind; power to discern and execute; dexterity; aptitude.—**Skilful**, skil'ful, a. Having skill; skilled; well versed in any art; dexterous; expert; displaying or done with skill; clever.—**Skilfully**, skil'ful-ly, *adv.* In a skillful manner; dexterously; expertly.—**Skilfulness**, skil'ful-ness, a. The quality of being skillful.—**Skilled**, skill'd, a. Having skill or familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity; expert; skilful.—**Skilledness**, skill'ed-ness, a. Wanting skill.
Skillet, skil'et, a. (O. Fr. *scuellette*, dim. of *scutella*, from L. *scutella*, a dish. *Scuzik*.) A small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water and other culinary purposes.
Skillingalee, skil'ing-alee, skil'ing-alee, a. (Ety. doubtful.) A thin kind of broth or soup, such as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.
Skim, skim, *v.t.* — *skimmed*, *skimming*. (From *scum*, like *all* from *full*.) To lift the scum floating on; to clear from any substance floating on the top; to take off from a surface; to pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly; to glance over in a superficial manner; to skim a newspaper article. — *v.i.* To pass lightly; to glide along.—**Skimmer**, skim'er, a. One who or that which skims; a flat dish or ladle for skimming liquors; an aquatic swimming bird, called also *scissor-bill*, from its peculiar bill.—**Skim-milk**, a. Milk from which the cream has been taken.—**Skimmingly**, skim'ing-ly, *adv.* By gliding along a surface.
Skin, skin, a. [Same as Icel. and Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, *skin*.] The external coating, layer, or tissue of most animals; a hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body; the skin of an animal used as a vessel (wine-skin); any external covering resembling skin in appearance or use; the bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.—*v.t.* — *skinned*, *skinning*. To strip the skin or hide from; to flay; to peel.—*v.i.* To become covered with skin (a wound *skins* over).—**Skin-deep**, a. Not penetrating beyond the skin; superficial; slight.—**Skinflint**, skin'flint, a. A very niggardly person.—**Skinful**, skin'ful, a. As much as the stomach will hold.—**Skinless**, skin'less, a. Having no skin.—**Skinner**, skin'er, a. One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.—**Skinny**, skin'y, a. Consisting of skin, or of little more than skin; wanting flesh.—**Skin-ness**, skin'ness, a. The quality of being skinny.—**Skin-wool**, a. Wool pulled from the dead skin.
Skink, skink, a. [Gr. *skinkos*, a kind of lizard.] A small lizard of Egypt, &c.
Skip, skip, *v.t.* — *skipped*, *skipping*. [Akin to Sw. *skippa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skumpa*, to skip.] To fetch quick leaps or bounds; to spring; to jump lightly; to pass without notice in reading; to make omissions in writing; often followed by *over*. — *v.i.* To pass with a bound; to pass over intentionally in reading.—**Skip**, a. A leap; a bound; a spring.—**Skip-jack**, a. An upstart; a name given to certain beetles, from their being able to spring into the air, and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs.—**Skipper**, skip'er, a. One who skips; the cheese maggot.—**Skipping**, skip'ing, *v.p.* and *v.n.* Given to skip; moving with leaps.—**Skippingly**, skip'ing-ly, *adv.* By skips or leaps.—**Skipping rope**, a. A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play.
Skip, skip, a. [A.S. *scap*, a box, basket, &c.] A box or basket for raising material from mines; a large basket on wheels.

Skip, skip, a. [Icel. *skipa*, to place in order, to arrange.] In the games of bowls and curling, an experienced player chosen by each of the rival sides as their director or captain.
Skipper, skip'er, a. (D. *schipper*, lit. a shipper, from *schip*, a ship. *Naz.*) The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea captain.
Skirmiss, skir'mish, a. (O. Fr. *esmerin*, to fence; lit. *esmerin*, from O. Fr. *esmerin*, to fight, to defend one's self, from *skirm*, a shield.) A slight fight in war, especially between small parties; a short, desultory kind of engagement; a short contest of any kind; a contention. — *v.t.* To fight slightly or in small parties.—**Skirmisses**, skir'mish-es, a. One that skirmishes.
Skirret, skir'et, a. (Contr. for *sugar-root*, the root containing much sugar.) An Asiatic plant, the water-parasit, cultivated in Europe for its succulent, tuberous root, somewhat resembling the parsnip.
Skirraha, skir'rus, a. Scianath.
Skirt, skert, a. (The older form of *skirt*.) The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals.—*v.t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of.—*v.i.* To be on the border.—**Skirting**, skert'ing, a. Material for making skirts; a skirting-board.—**Skirting-board**, a. The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room.
Skit, skit, a. (From A. Sax. *scyte*, lit. a shooting, from *scotan*, to shoot. *Shoot*.) A satirical or sarcastic attack; a pasquinade; a squib.—**Skitish**, skit'ish, a. (Comp. Fr. *scit*, *hasty*.) Easily frightened; shy; wanton; volatile; changeable; heckle.—**Skitishly**, skit'ish-ly, *adv.* In a skitish manner.—**Skitishness**, skit'ish-ness, a. The quality of being skitish; shyness; fickleness; wantonness.
Skittle, skit'l, a. pl. (From stem of A. Sax. *scotan*, to shoot, because shot at. (*Sax*, *Scot*.) *Shuttle* is the same word.) A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of a skittle-alley, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as he can.—**Skittle-ground**, a. An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.—**Skittle-ball**, a. A disc of hardwood for throwing at the pins in skittles.
Skiver, skiv'er, a. (Akin to *skive*.) An inferior leather made of split sheep-skin.
Skoons, skoons, *v.cowc.*
Skorodite, skor'o-dit, a. Scoanrus.
Skoz, skuz, *v.t.* (N. *skuz*, Icel. *skv'r*, the sku.) A powerful predatory bird of the gull family with strong hooked beak and claws.
Skulk, skulk, *v.t.* (Dan. *skulde*, to sneal, allied to *skule*, Icel. *skjól*, a cover, a hiding-place.) To lurk; to keep in a place of concealment; to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to shun doing one's duty.—**Skulk**, *skulker*, *skolk*, *skul'ker*, a. A person who skulks or avoids performing his duties.—**Skulkingly**, skul'king-ly, *adv.* In a skulking manner.
Skull, skol, a. (Same as Sw. *skull*, *skoll*, a bowl or drinking-cup; Dan. *skul*, a shell. *Apernakul*, the skull (lit. brain-shell) the skull being so called from forming a kind of vessel. Allied to *scale* (of a balance) and to *shell*.) The cranium or bony case that forms the framework of the head and incloses the brain; the brain as the seat of intelligence.—**Skull-cap**, a. A cap fitting closely to the head or skull.—**Skullless**, skol'less, a. Having no skull.
Skulpin, skul'pin, a. *Scuzik*.
Skunk, skunk, a. (Contr. from native American *skunk*.) An American carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, provided with glands from which the animal can emit at pleasure an extremely fetid fluid.
Skurry, skur'ri, a. and *v.* *Scuzik*.
Sky, ski, a. [Same as Icel. *sky*, Dan. and Sw. *sky*, a cloud; allied to A. Sax. *scga*, a shade; also to E. *shade*. (*Sansk.*) The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; that portion of the ethereal

region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds; the plural *skies* is often used in the same sense; weather; climate.—(*Open sky*, open air; sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—**Sky-blue**, a. Of the blue colour of the sky.—**Sky-born**, a. Of heavenly birth.—**Sky-coloured**, a. Like the sky in colour; blue; azure.—**Skyey**, ski'y, a. Pertaining to the sky; ethereal.—**Sky-high**, a. High as the sky; very high.—**Sky-lark**, a. A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the common lark of Britain.—**Sky-larking**, a. Sportive gambols in the rigging of a ship; frolicking or tricks of various kinds.—**Sky-light**, a. A window placed in the roof of a house, and having the same slope; a glazed aperture in a ship's deck.—**Sky-rocket**, a. A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.—**Sky-sail**, a. A sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal; sometimes called a *Sky-creaser* (it is into boards), to *skive*, *skiv'ed*, *a.* and *adv.* To ward the sky.
Slab, slah, a. (Comp. Icel. *slap*, mud, mire; Ir. *slab*, mud.) Thick and slimy viscous.—**Slabby**, slah'y, a. Viscous; muddy; slimy; sloppy.
Slab, slab, a. (Perhaps for *slab*, and allied to Sc. *slab*, a thin slice. E. *slab*.) A thin flat regularly shaped piece of anything, as of marble or other stone; an outlying piece taken from round timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.
Slabber, slab'er, a. Same as D. and L.G. *slabber*, G. *schlabber*, to slobber, froge, of *slaben*, *schlaben*, to lap; *slaver*, akin.) To let the saliva fall from the mouth carelessly; to drive; to slaver.—*v.t.* To sup up heartily, as liquid food; to slobber; to besmear.—**Slabby**, a. Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.
Slack, slak, a. [A. Sax. *slac*, slack, slow — O. Fr. and G. *slakk*, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak*, same root (with a prefix) as L. *languidus*, languid, *laxus*, lax. Lat. *slax*, to relax, to loosen or to draw; loose; relaxed; backward; not usque ad diligenciam; not earnest or eager; not in a press of business; not busy; dull as regards trade.—**Slack water**, the time when the tide runs slowly, between ebb and flow.—*Adv.* In a slack manner.—**Slack**, a. The part of a rope that hangs loose; small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality.—**Slack**, *slack*, *v.t.* To become less tense or tight; to become relaxed; to relax; to become less violent; to abate; to relax; to flag.—*v.i.* To lessen the tension of; to loosen; to relax; to remit for want of eagerness; to abate; to retard; to repress; to check.—**Slackly**, slak'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; negligently; remissly.—**Slackness**, slak'ness, a. The state of being slack; looseness; remissness; inattention; slowness; backwardness.
Slag, slag, a. (Same as Sw. *slagg*, G. *schlack*, slag; comp. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; *slag*, *slag*, dampness.) The scoria from a smelting furnace or from a volcano; vitrified mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the fused dross of metal in a smelting furnace.—**Slaggy**, slag'y, a. Pertaining to or resembling slag.
Slake, slak, *v.t.* — *slaked*, *slaking*. [Icel. *slakva*, to slake — Sw. *slakka*, to quench thirst; akin to *slack*.] To quench (thirst, fire, rage); to extinguish; to abate; to duce (quickness) to the state of powder by raising with water.—*v.i.* To be quenched; to become extinct; to slacken; to abate; to decrease.—**Slakeless**, slak'less, a. Incapable of being slaked; quenchless; inextinguishable.
Slam, slam, *v.t.* — *slammed*, *slamming*. (Same as Icel. *slama*, *slama*, to swing, to slam; comp. Sw. *slama*, to jingle.) To close a door, a lid with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang.—*v.i.* To shut or be closed violently or noisily, as a door.—**Slam**, a violent shutting of a door.
Slander, slander, a. (O.E. *scilander*, *scilander*, from Fr. *escandere*, from L. *scandere*, Gr. *skandalon*; so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form.) A false

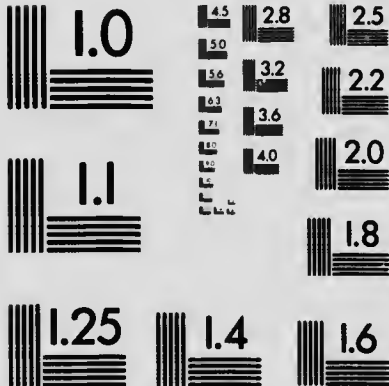
Pate, far, fat, fall: m^a, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, more; tale, tob, bull;

oil, pound; a, Sc. abuse—the Fr. a.



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Sleigh, *slī*, *n.* [D. *slēd*, a contr. form of *slēde*, a sled. **SLKD.**] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice, of a more elegant form than a sled. — **Sleigh bell**, *n.* A small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness to give notice of the vehicle's approach.

Sleight, *slīt*, *n.* [From O.E. *slēgh*, *slēgh*, *slī*, like *height* from *high*; so Icel. *slēpht*, *slīpht*, from *slēp*, *slī*.] An artificial trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity. — *Sleight of hand*, *leg. & domain*; prestidigitation.

Slender, *slēn'dēr*, *a.* [Same as O.D. *slēnder*, thin, slender; comp. D. *slēnder*, *slēnderen*, to wriggle, L.G. *slēnder*, to glide; akin *slīde*.] Small in diameter or thickness compared with the length; not thick; slim; thin; weak; slight (*slēnder* hope); inconsiderable; insufficient; inadequate; meagre (*slēnder* means). — *Slenderly*, *slēn'dēr-lī*, *adv.* Slightly; feebly; inadequately; meagrely. — *Slenderness*, *slēn'dēr-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being slender; slinness; slightness; smallness.

Slept, *slēpt*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sleep*.

Slough-bound, *slōth'bound*, *n.* [Icel. *slōth*, the slot or track of an animal. **SLOR.**] A blood-hound.

Slow, *slō*, *pret.* of *slay*.

Slow, *slō*, *v.t.* To slue.

Slay, *slā*, *v.* [A. Sax. *slas*, a slay; Icel. *slā*, a bar, bolt; akin *verh* to *slay*.] A weaver's reed. — *v.t.* To separate or part into threads.

Slice, *slīs*, *v.t.* — *slīced*, *slīcing*. [O. Fr. *scelice*, a slice, a splinter, from O.H.G. *scilican*, *scilican*, G. *schleichen*, to break, to split. **AKIN** *slate*, *slit*.] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece from; to cut into parts; to cut off in a broad piece. — *n.* A thin broad piece cut off; that which is thin and broad like a slice; a broad thin knife for serving fish at table. — *Slicer*, *slī'sēr*, *n.* One who or that which slices.

Slit, *slīt*, *n.* [L.G. *slīck*, G. *schlīck*.] The cre of a metal, particularly of gold, when pounded and prepared for working.

Slitken-sides, *slīt'ēn-sīd*, *n. pl.* [From forming a *slit* or smooth surface on the *sides* of cavities.] A variety of galeons lining the walls of small fissures; *mining*; the polished striated surfaces of joints, beds, or fissures of rocks, glazed over with a film of calcareous or siliceous matter.

Slide, *slīd*, *v.t.* — *pret.* *slīd*, sometimes *slīded*, *pp.* *slīded*, *slīder*, *slīding*. [A. Sax. *slīdan*, to slide; O. G. *slītan*, to slide; G. *schlīten*, a sledge; Lith. *slīdas*, slippery. **SLIDGES** (the vehicle) and *slīde* as a slide. To move along a surface by slipping; to slip; to glide; to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice; to pass along smoothly; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another, generally from a better to a worse. — *v.t.* To thrust smoothly along; to thrust or push forward by slipping; to pass or pass imperceptibly; to slip. — *n.* A smooth and easy passage; a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on; an inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies; that part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. — *Slider*, *slī'dēr*, *n.* One who or that which slides; the part of an instrument that slides. — *Slide-rest*, *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding and resting the cutting-tool, and ensuring accuracy in its motion. — *Slide-valve*, *n.* A kind of valve regulating the admission or escape of steam or water in machinery. — *Sliding*, *slī'dīng*, *a.* Made so as to slide freely; fitted for sliding. — *n.* The act of one who slides; lapse; back-sliding; the slipping of a body along a surface. — *Sliding-rule*, *slīde-rūl*, *n.* A mathematical instrument, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain numbers engraved on it, such that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. — *Sliding-scale*, *n.* A sliding-rule; a scale or rate of payment which varies under certain varying conditions; a scale to settle

wages by the rise and fall of the market price of the product of labour.

Slight, *slīt*, *a.* [Same as O. L. G. *slīght*, D. *slēcht*, plain, common, mean; Icel. *slīdtr*, smooth, common; G. *schlecht*, smooth, plain, bad; lit. perhaps 'beaten out smooth,' the root being that of *slay*.] Not decidedly marked; small; trifling; insignificant (a *slight* difference); not strong or forcible (a *slight* impulse or effort); not severe or serious (a *slight* pain); not thorough or exhaustive (a *slight* examination); not firm or of strong construction; slim; slender; paltry; contemptible. — *n.* A moderate show of disrespect; contempt shown by neglect or inattention; intentional disregard. — *v.t.* To treat as unworthy of notice; to disregard intentionally; to treat with intentional neglect or superciliousness. — *Slighter*, *slīt'ēr*, *n.* One who slights or neglects. — *Slightheadly*, *slīt'ēd*, *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect.

Slightly, *slīt'lī*, *adv.* In a slight manner or measure; in a small degree; but little; somewhat. — *Slightness*, *slīt'nēs*, *n.* The quality of being slight; smallness; weakness; want of strength; triviality.

Slim, *slīm*, *adv.* **SLRL**, under **SLR**.

Slim, *slīm*, *a.* [Same as D. *slīm*, L. G. *slīms*, Dan. and Sw. *slīm*, Icel. *slīmr*, G. *schlīm*, all with the stronger sense of *bad*.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to height; slight; unsubstantial; not executed with due thoroughness; cunning (S. Africa). — *Slimness*, *slīm'nēs*, *n.* Somewhat slim. — *Slinness*, *slīm'nēs*, *n.* State or quality of being slim.

Slime, *slīm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *slīm*, Icel. *slīm*, D. *slīm*, G. *schlīm*, slime, slimy matter, muck, &c.; allied to G. *schlīm*, mud, perhaps to *slīms*, foam.] A soft,ropy or glutinous substance; soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud; asphalt or bitumen (O. P.); a mucous or viscous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals; *fig.* anything of a clinging and offensive nature. — *v.t.* — *slīmed*, *slīmīng*. To cover with slime; to make slimy. — *Slime-pit*, *n.* An asphalt or bitumen pit. — *Slinness*, *slīm'nēs*, *n.* The quality of being slim; viscosity. — *Slimy*, *slīm'ī*, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overlaid with slime.

Slimes, *slīm'ēs*, *n.* **SLRZ**, under **SLR**.

Sling, *slīng*, *n.* [A. Sax. *slīnga*, Sc. *slīng*, Sw. *slīnga*, Icel. *slīnga*, O. G. *slīnga*, a sling; G. *schlīnge*, a noose or snare. See the *verb*.] An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap or piece of leather to hold the missile and two strings attached to it; a sweep or swing; a sweeping stroke; a hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained; a rope or chain especially arranged for raising or lowering heavy articles, as casks, bales, &c.; the strap to carry a rifle. — *Slings of yard* (*navy*), ropes or chains which suspend it by the middle. — *v.t.* — *pret.* and *pp.* *slīng*. [A. Sax. *slīngan*, to sling, to swing; Dan. *slīng*, Sw. *slīnga*, Icel. *slīngva*, G. *schlīngen*, to twist; same root as Icel. *slīngi*, G. *schlīnge*, a serpent. **SLNK** is akin.] To throw with a sling; to sling or hurl; to hang so as to swing; to place in slings in order to hoist or lower. — *v.t.* To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. — *Slinger*, *slīng'ēr*, *n.* One who slings or uses a sling.

Sling, *slīng*, *n.* [Comp. L. G. *slīngan*, G. *schlīngen*, to swallow.] An American drink composed of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened.

Slink, *slīngk*, *v.t.* — *pret.* and *pp.* *slīnk* (*pret.* sometimes *slēnk*). [A. Sax. *slīncan*, to link, Sw. *slīnka*; perhaps from root of *slīng*.] To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away. — *v.t.* To cast prematurely; said of the female of a bear. — *n.* A sneaking fellow; a calf brought forth prematurely.

Slip, *slīp*, *v.t.* — *slīpped* or *slīpt*, *slīppīng*. [A. Sax. *slīpan*, to slip, to glide; D. *slīppen*, Dan. *slīppe*, Icel. *slīppa*, G. *schlīpen*, to slip.] To move smoothly along a surface; to slide; to glide; to have the feet slide; to fall by a false step; to depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink; with *away*; to fall into error or fault; to err; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to

glide; to enter by oversight; with *in or out* (some errors have slipped in); to escape inensibly, especially from the memory. — *To let slip*, to set free from the leash or noose, as a hound straining after a hare. — *v.t.* To put secretly or unobserved (slipped it into his pocket); to let loose (to slip the hounds); to disengage one's self from; to cast or suffer abortion of; to make a slip or slips of for planting. — *To slip off*, to take off noiselessly or hastily (to slip off one's shoes). — *To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely. — *To slip a cable*, to let the end of it run out of the ship and sail without weighing anchor. — *To slip the leash*, to disengage one's self from a leash. — *n.* The act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a mistake inadvertently made (a slip of the pen); a departure from rectitude; a venial transgression; an indiscretion; a hickaliding; a twig separated from the stock for planting or grafting; a scion (perhaps lit. a twig that can be slipped in); a leash or string by which a dog is held; a long narrow piece; a strip (a slip of paper); a portion of printed matter not yet formed into pages or columns; a proof from a galley of type; a child's pinafore; a loose covering or case (pillow-slip); an inclined plane upon which a vessel is supported while building or upon which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, *sc.*; *pottery*, ground flint or clay mixed in water till of the consistency of cream for making porcelain; a fault or dislocation of strata; *cricket*, one of the felders who stands behind the wicket on the off side, and whose duty it is to back up the wicket-keeper; *pl.* that part of a theatre at the sides of the stage where the flat-scenes are slipped on and off. — *To give a person the slip*, to escape or desert from him. — *Slip-dock*, *n.* A dock containing a slip for vessels. — *Slip-knot*, *n.* A knot which will not bear a strain, but slips. — *Slipper*, *slīp'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which slips or lets slip; the person who lets hounds slip at the right moment in coursing; a loose light shoe for household wear. — *Slipped*, *slīp'ēd*, *a.* Wearing slippers. — *Slipperily*, *slīp'ēr-lī*, *adv.* In a slippery manner. — *Slipperiness*, *slīp'ēr-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery. — *Slippery*, *slīp'ēr*, *a.* [A. Sax. *slīpīg*, slippery.] Allowing or causing anything to slip or slide readily; so smooth as to cause slipping; not affording sure footing; not to be trusted to; ready to use evasions or the like; unstable; changeable; uncertain. — *Slipped*, *slīp'ēd*, *a.* Wearing slippers; wearing shoes down at heel; slovenly, especially as regards literary qualities.

Slippop, *slīp'lop*, *n.* [A reduplication of *slip*.] Bad liquor; feeble composition. — *a.* Feeble; poor; jejune.

Slit, *slīt*, *v.t.* — *pret.* and *pp.* *slīt* or *slīted*, *pp.* *slītīng*. [A. Sax. *slītan*, to tear, to rend; Icel. *slīta*, Dan. *slīde*, Sw. *slīde*, G. *schlīssen*, to slit, to split; akin *slās*, *slās*, *slāsk*.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to cut a long fissure in; to slit the ear or tongue; to cut in general. — *n.* A long cut; a long narrow opening; a slash. — *Slitter*, *slīt'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which slits. — *Slitting-mill*, *n.* A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into nail rods, &c.; a thin revolving iron disc used by lapidaries for slitting or cutting gems.

Sliver, *slīv'ēr* or *slīv'ēr*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *slīvan*, to cleave, to split.] To cut into long thin pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise. — *n.* A long piece cut or rent off; a splinter; a small branch; *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fibre, in a loose untwisted condition.

Sloak, *slōk*, *n.* [A form of *slat*; L. G. *slāca*, a pole.] A narrow piece of timber holding together larger pieces.

Slobber, *slōb'ēr*, *v.t.* [A form of *slabber*.] To drive; to elaver to slabber. — *v.t.* To bealaver. — *n.* Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber. — *Slobberer*, *slōb'ēr-ēr*, *n.* One who slobbers. — *Slobber*, *slōb'ēr*, *a.* Moist; mnddy; sloppy.

Sloe, *slō*, *n.* [A. Sax. *slō*, Sc. *slac*, D. and

L.G. *slog*, G. *schlack*, from L.G. *slog*, D. *slow*, G. *schlack*, sour, astrincent. A British shrub of the plum genus, called also *Blackthorn*; also its fruit, which is black and very astringent.

Slogan, slō'gan, n. [From Gael. *siuagh-sluir*, lit. an army cry.] The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of a Highland clan; hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field.

Sloka, slō'ka, slō'kan, slō'k, n. A name given to some edible sea-weeds.

Sloop, slōp, n. [From D. *sloop*, L.G. *sluap*, *sluap*, a sloop; akin *skallop* (through the French).] A vessel with one mast, and often with nothing but fore-and-aft sails, the main-sail being extended by a gaff and a boom, and attached to the mast on its foremost edge.—*Sloop-of-war*, in the British navy, a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-boat.

Slop, slōp, s.t. *slopped*, *slopping*. [Comp. Icel. *slōp*, ofal of fish; Fr. *g. schloppe*, to swallow; E. *lobber*, *lobber*, also to slip.] To spill liquid upon; to soil by letting a liquid fall upon.—A quantity of water carelessly thrown about, as on a floor; pi. mean liquor or mean liquid food; the waste dirty water of a house.—*Slop-basin*, *slop-bowl*, n. A dish for receiving the drags from tea-cups or coffee-cups at table.

—*Slop-pail*, n. A pail for receiving slops, or for chamber use.—*Sloppiness*, slōp'i-ness, n. The state of being sloppy; muddiness.

—*Sloppy*, slōp'i, a. Wet, so as to spatter easily; plashy.

Slop, slōp, n. [Same as Icel. *slōppr*, a wide outer dress, a gown; from root of *slip*.] A smock-frock; any kind of loose outer garment; pi. a loose lower garment; a sort of wide breeches; also, ready-made clothing; the clothes and bedding of a sailor.

Slopproom, n. The place for the slops of a ship's company.—*Slop-seller*, n. One who sells ready-made clothes.—*Slop-shop*, n. A shop where ready-made clothes (slops) are sold.—*Slop-work*, n. The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

Slope, slōp, n. [From A. Sax. *slōpa*, pp. of *slōpan*, to slip, akin to *slōpan* and D. *slōpen*, to slip. SLP.] An oblique direction; a direction inclining obliquely downward; a declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.—s.t.—*Sloped*, *sloping*. To form with a slope; to cause to slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.—s.t.—To take an oblique direction; to descend in a slanting direction.—*Sloping*, slōp'ing, p. and a. Oblique; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.—*Slopingly*, slōp'ing-ly, adv. In a sloping manner; obliquely.—*Slopy*, slōp'i, a. Sloping; having a gentle declivity.

Slot, slōt, n. [Same as D. and L.G. *slot*, a lock; akin to D. *sloten*, Dan. *slutte*, G. *schlösser*, to lock.] A bolt or bar; an oblong hole in a piece of metal, &c., as for the reception of a bolt; a trap-door in the stage of a theatre.—*Slotted*, slōt'ed, a. Furnished with a slot or slots.—*Slotting*, slōt'ing, n. The operation of making slots.—*Slotting-machine*, n. A species of self-acting tool that cuts slots.

Slot, slōt, n. [Same as Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail, *slōth* in *slōth*-hound.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot.—*Slot-hound*, n. A hound that tracks animals by the slot; a sleuth-hound.

Slot, slōt, n. A trap-door in the stage of a theatre. Written also *slot*.

Slōth, slōth or slōth, n. [From *slow*, and equivalent to *slōth* (like *growth* from *grow*); A. Sax. *slaweth*, *slowness*, from *slaw*, slow. SLOW.] Slowness; disinclination to action; sluggishness; indolence; laziness; idleness; the name of two South American mammals, adapted for living in trees but moving with great slowness on the ground.—A *Australian slōth*, the koala.—*Slōthful*, slōth'ful or slōth'ful, a. Sluggish; lazy; indolent.—*Slōthfully*, slōth'ful-ly or slōth'ful-ly, adv. In a slōthful manner; sluggish.—*Slōthfulness*, slōth'ful-ness or slōth'ful-ness, n. The state or quality of being slōthful; the habit of idleness.

Slouch, slōuch, n. [Same as Icel. *slōkr*, a

dull inactive person; akin Sw. *slōka*, to droop, E. *slack*, *slap*, *sluggard*.] A stoop in walking; an ungainly, clownish gait; or an awkward clownish fall; or a prostration or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.—s.t.—To have a downy or clownish gait or manner.—s.t.—To depress; to cause to hang down.—*Slouch-hat*, n. A hat with a hanging brim.—*Slouching*, slōuch'ing, p. and a. Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

Slough, slōu, n. [A. Sax. *slōh*, a slough; allied to G. *schlauch*, an abyss, the gullet, *schlauch*, to swallow.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.—*Sloughy*, slōu'i, a. Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough, slōuf, n. [Sc. *slōch*, a hawk; G. *schlauch*, the skin of an animal stripped off.] The cast skin of a serpent or other animal; sary; the dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.—s.t.—To come off, as the matter formed over a sore; a term in surgery.—*Sloughy*, slōuf'i, a. Pertaining to the dead matter which separates from flesh; having a slough.

Sloven, slōv'n, n. [Akin to L.G. *slōf*, D. *slōf*, careless; D. *slōfen*, to trail one's feet; *slōp* is perhaps allied.] A man careless of his dress or habitually negligent of neatness and order; a lazy fellow. *Slut* is the corresponding feminine term.—*Slovenly*, slōv'n-ly, a. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of personal neatness; wanting neatness or tidiness; loose and careless (*slovenly* dress).—adv. In a slovenly manner.—*Slovenliness*, slōv'n-ness, n. The state or quality of being slovenly.

Slow, slō, a. [A. Sax. *slōw*, slow; Dan. *slōw*, *slō*, Icel. *slōr*, blunt, dull, slow. Hence *slōth*.] Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; extending over a long time; gradual; not ready; not prompt; inactive; tardy; dilatory; not hasty; acting with deliberation; indicating a time later than the true time (the clock is *slow*); dull; heavy; not lively; stupid.—*Slow coach*, a colloquial term for one who is slow in movement or deficient in quickness.—*Slow match*. Under March.—adv. Slowly.—s.t.—To delay; to retard; to slacken in speed.—s.t.—To slacken in speed.—*Slowly*, slō'ly, adv. In a slow manner; not rapidly; gradually; tardily; not hastily.—*Slowness*, slō'ness, n. Want of speed or velocity; tardiness; want of readiness or promptness; dullness; dilatoriness; sluggishness.

Slow-worm, slōw-worm, n. [Not from *slow*, but from A. Sax. *slō-worm*, lit. slay-worm (from *slāhan*, to slay), because it feeds on worms.] A name given to the blind-worm. BLIND-WORM.

Slab, slāb, n. [Perhaps akin to *slab*, n.] A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery; a rove.—s.t.—*Slabbed*, *slabbing*. To form into slabs.—*Slabber*, slāb'er, n. One who slabs; a slabbing-machine.—*Slabbing-billy*, *Slabbing-machine*, n. A machine that produces slabs.

Slabber, slāb'er, s.t. [A form of *slabber*, *slabber*.] To daub; to besmear; to sully; to soil; to do lazily, or with careless hurry; to slur over.

Sludge, slūj, n. [Also *slutch*, *sluck*, *sluck*, forms corresponding to L.G. *sluck*, D. *sluck*, *sluck*, dirt, mire, allied to E. *sluck*.] Mud; mire; soft mud.—*Sludge-door*, *Sludge-hole*, n. An opening in a steam-boiler to remove matter deposited at the bottom.—*Sludgy*, slūj'i, a. Miry; slushy.

Slue, slū, s.t. *slued*, *sluing*. [Perhaps from Icel. *slúa*, to turn, to twist, with change of a to l.] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship).

Slugg, slug, n. [Same as O.E. *stugga*, slow, sluggish. Akin to *slack* or *slouch*.] As the name of an animal it is represented by D. *slak*, *slak*, a snail.] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; the popular name of a family of shell-less snails very injurious to the agriculturist and horticulturist.

Sluggard, slūg'ard, n. [From *slue*, and the suffix -ard.] A person habitually lazy and inactive.—a. Sluggish; lazy.—*Sluggish*, slūg'ish, a. Habitually indolent; slōthful; inactive; having little motion

(a sluggish stream); inert.—*Sluggishly*, slūg'ish-ly, adv. In a sluggish manner; slōthfully; slowly.—*Sluggishness*, slūg'ish-ness, n. State or quality of being sluggish; indolence; inertness; slowness.

Slug, slug, n. [Akin to *slue*; comp. Prov. E. *slug*, to strike heavily.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

Sluice, slōs, n. [Same as D. *sluys*, *sluys*, Dan. *sløss*, G. *schleuse*, O. Fr. *sclosure*, Fr. *sclosure*, from L.L. *sclosure*, from L. *sclosure*, *sclosure*, to shut out, to exclude. EXCLUDE.] A contrivance for excluding or admitting the inflow of a body of water; a water-way provided with a gate by which the flow of water is controlled; a flood-gate; any vent for water; that through which anything flows.—s.t.—*Sluiced*, *sluicing*. To let in a copious flow of water on; to wet or lave abundantly; to scour out, or cleanse by means of sluices.—*Sluice-gate*, n. The gate of a sluice.

Slum, slum, n. [Comp. Dan. *slum*, mire, mud.] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city; a noisome neighbourhood.

Slumber, slum'bər, s.t. [A. Sax. *slumbarian*, from *slumra*, *slumber*; Dan. *slumre*, D. *sluimern*, G. *schlummern*, to slumber, to go to sleep; to insertion of b, comp. *number*, *Amvāla*.] To sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be inert, or in a state of stupor or inactivity.—a. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; sleep; repose.—*Slumberer*, slum'bər-er, n. One that slumbers.—*Slumbering*, slum'bər-ing, n. State of sleep or repose.—*Slumberingly*, slum'bər-ing-ly, adv. In a slumbering manner.—*Slumberless*, slum'bər-less, a. Without slumber; sleepless.—*Slumberous*, slum'bər-ous, a. Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

Slump, slump, s.t. [Comp. Dan. *slumpe*, to stumble or light upon, from *slump*, chance, hazard.] To sink in walking, as in snow; to walk with sinking feet.—a. A sudden fall in price or value.

Slump, slump, n. [Same as Dan. *slump*, D. *slump*, a lot, a heap; Sw. *slumpa*, to buy things in blocks.] The whole number taken in one lot; the gross amount (to take things in the slump).—s.t.—To throw together into a single lot or mass.

Slung, slung, pret. and pp. of *sling*.

Slunk, slung, pret. and pp. of *slink*.

Slur, slər, s.t. *slurred*, *slurring*. [From Prov. E. *slur*, thin mud; comp. Icel. *slor*, slith; L.G. *slurra*, to trail the feet, D. *slorren*, to drag.] To soil or sully; to disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to pass lightly over; to say little of; to pronounce in an indistinct or sliding manner; used to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run (notes) into each other.—a. A slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; the bending of two or more notes; a curved mark indicating this.

Slush, slush, n. [A form of *sludge*.] Sludge or watery mire; soft mud; wet, half-melted snow; a mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication; refuse fat or grease in ships; a mixture of white-lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent them rusting.—s.t.—To cover or grease with slush.—*Slushy*, slush'i, a. Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

Slut, slūt, n. [Same as Dan. *slutte*, *slutte*, D. *slutte*, Prov. G. *schlütte*, a slut; comp. Dan. *slut*, loose, flabby.] A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and tidiness in her person, clothes, furniture, &c.; the correlative of *slow*; a name of slight contempt for a woman.—*Sluttish*, slūt'ish, n. The practices of a slut; sluttishness.—*Sluttish*, slūt'ish, a. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; devoid of tidiness or neatness.—*Sluttishly*, slūt'ish-ly, adv. In a sluttish manner.—*Sluttishness*, slūt'ish-ness, n. The qualities or practices of a slut; untidiness.

Sly, slī, a. [O.E. *slīc*, *slīc*, from Icel. *slārr*, sly; akin L.G. *slōw*, Dan. *slō*, G. *schlau*, sly. Hence *slight*.] Measly artful; crafty; cunning; proceeding by underhand ways; wily; cautious; shrewd; arch; knowing (a

ely remark).—On the sly, in a sly or secret manner; secretly.—Slyly, silyly, silyl', *adv.* In a sly manner; cunningly.—Slyness, slyness, sly'ness, *n.* The quality of being sly; cunning; craftiness; archness.

Smack, smæk, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smaccan*, to taste, from *smac*, smack, taste.—D. *smak*, Dan. *smag*, G. *schmecken*, taste; D. *smaken*, Dan. *smage*, G. *schmecken*, to taste.] To have a taste or flavour; to taste (it smacks of onions); to have a certain quality infused; to partake in character; to savour (it smacks of vanity).—*n.* A slight taste or flavour; savour; tincture; a slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smack, smæk, *v.t.* [Same as Sw. *smacka*, to smack. P. *smakken*, to smack the lips; imitative of the sound made.] To make a sharp noise with the lips; to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips.—*v.t.*—To kiss with a sharp noise; to make a sharp noise by opening the mouth; to make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm.—*n.* A loud kiss; a quick sharp noise, as of a whip; a quick smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap.—*adv.* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap.—Smacking, smæk'ing, *n.* Making a sharp brisk sound; brisk.

Smack, smæk, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmacks*, a smack.] A large sloop with a gaff-top-sail and a running bowsprit; a small sloop used in the fishing trade.

Small, smal, *a.* [A. Sax. *smal*—L.G. and D. *smal*, G. *schmal*, Goth. *smals*, Sc. *smal*, Dan. and Sw. *smal*, Icel. *smal(r)*.] Little in size; not great or large; of minute dimensions; little in degree, quantity, amount, duration, or number; of little moment; trifling; petty; trifling; of little genius or ability; insignificant; of little strength or force; weak; gentle; soft; not loud; characterized by littleness of mind or character; narrow-minded; ungenerous; mean.—*Small fruits*, fruits raised in market gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and the like.—*The small hours*, the early hours of morning.—*n.* The small or slender part of a thing; pl. small-clothes; breeches.—*Small-arms*, *n. pl.* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.—*Small-beer*, *n.* A species of weak beer.—*Small-clothes*, *n. pl.* Breeches or trousers; smalls.—*Small-coal*, *n.* Coals not in lumps or large pieces.—*Small-craft*, *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.—*Small-fly*, *n. pl.* Small creatures collectively; young children; persons of no importance.—*Small-hand*, *n.* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large hand.—*Smallish*, smal'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.—*Smallness*, smal'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being small; littleness of size, quantity, degree, or value.—*Small-pox*, *n.* A size of type between long-primer and pica.—*Small-pox*, *n.* A disease characterized by fever and a cutaneous eruption, propagated by contagion, and very dangerous, especially in persons that have not been vaccinated.—*Small-talk*, *n.* Light conversation; gossip.—*Small-wares*, *n. pl.* The commercial name for textile articles of the tape kind, braid, bindings, &c.; also buttons, dress trimmings, &c.

Smallage, smal'aj, *n.* [Small, and Fr. *ache*, smallage, from L. *apium*, parsley.] A name for celery.

Small, smalt, *n.* [It. *smalto*, from O.H.G. *smaltin*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt.] Glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, reduced to an impalpable powder, and employed as a pigment and colouring matter.—*Smaltine*, smal'tin, *n.* Gray or tin-white cobalt, consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

Smaragd, smar'ag, *n.* [Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald, a bright green stone.] An old name given to the emerald and other bright green transparent stones.—*Smaragdine*, sma-rag'din, *a.* Pertaining to emerald; of an emerald green.—*Smaragdite*, sma-rag'dit, *n.* A mineral, called also *Green Diatase*.

Smart, smärt, *n.* [A. Sax. *smortan*, to

smart, to feel pain; D. *smart*, *emert*, Dan. *smerte*, G. *schmers*, pain, ache; allied to Rus. *smert*, Lith. *smertis*, death, being from a root seen in L. *mors*, death (whence *mortalis*.) A sharp quick pain; a pricking local pain; severe pungent pain of mind; smart-money (to pay the smart).—*v.t.* To feel a lively pungent pain; to be acutely painful; to feel sharp pain of mind; to suffer acute mental pain.—*a.* Causing a keen local pain; keen; severe; poignant; producing any effect with force and vigour; vigorous (a smart blow); sharp; severe (a smart skirmish); brisk; fresh (a smart breeze); lively; shrewd; fine in dress; spruce.—*Smartian*, smärt'in, *n.* Dress; spruce; to render brisk, bright, or lively.—*Smartly*, smärt'li, *adv.* In a smart manner; keenly; painfully; briskly; sharply; witily; sprucely.—*Smart-money*, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or painful situation; money paid by a recruit to be free of his engagement.—*Smartness*, smärt'ness, *n.* The quality of being smart; pungency; keenness; quickness; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; spruceness.

Smash, smash, *v.t.* [Perhaps formed from *smash* through the influence of *smite*; comp. G. *schmis*, Sw. *smiak*, a dash, a blow.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush by a sudden blow.—*v.t.* To go to pieces; to go to utter wreck.—*a.* A breaking to pieces; ruin; bankruptcy.—*Smasher*, smash'er, *n.* One who or that which smashes.—*Smashing-machine*, *n.* A press used by bookbinders.

Smatter, smat'er, *v.t.* [For *smacker*, from *smack*, a taste or small quantity.] To have a slight superficial knowledge; to talk superficially.—*n.* A slight superficial knowledge.—*Smatterer*, smat'er-er, *n.* One who has only a smattering or slight superficial knowledge.—*Smattering*, smat'er-ing, *n.* [Formerly *smackering*.] A slight superficial knowledge; an insignificant degree of acquirement (a smattering of law).

Smear, smér, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smearian*, from *smear*, grease; Icel. *smeyran*, G. *schmieren*, to smear; D. *smeer*, Icel. *smör*, Dan. *smør*, G. *schmeer*, grease.] To overpread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; to soil.—*n.* A spot made as if by some unctuous substance; a stain; a blot or blotch.

Smectite, smekt'it, *n.* [Gr. *smektis*, fuller's earth, from *smékhō*, to wipe.] An earth resembling fuller's earth.

Smegmatic, smeg-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *smegma*, soap, from *sméghō*, to wash off.] Soapy; cleansing; detergent.

Smell, smel, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *smelled* or *smelt*. [Allied to L.G. *smellen*, *smellen*, to smoulder, to smoke; D. *smullen*, to smoulder; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Akin *smoulder*.] To perceive by the nose; to perceive the scent of; to perceive as if by the smell; to detect by sagacity.—*To smell out*, to find out by sagacity.—*To smell a rat*, Under Rat.—*v.t.* To exercise the sense of smell; to give out odour or perfume; to affect the sense of smell; to have an odour or scent; to have a smack of any quality.—*n.* The sense or faculty of which the nose is the special organ; the faculty of perceiving by the nose; that which affects the olfactory organs; odour; scent.—*Smeller*, smel'er, *n.* One who smells.—*Smelling*, smel'ing, *n.* The sense of smell.—*Smelling-bottle*, *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent, either to please or stimulate the sense of smell.—*Smelling-salts*, *n. pl.* Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell.

Smelt, smelt, *n.* [A. Sax. and Dan. *smelt*.] A small but delicious European fish allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers.

Smelt, smelt, *v.t.* [Same as D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelte*, Icel. *smelta*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to liquefy; akin G. *schmelz*, fat. MEX.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.—*Smelter*, smel'ter, *n.* One who smelts ore.—*Smeltery*, smel'ter-i, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.—*Smelting*, smel'ting, *n.* The process of ob-

taining metals from their ores by the action of heat, air, and fluxes.—*Smelting-furnace*, *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores; a blast-furnace.

Smew, smé, *n.* [Perhaps for *sea-diver*; comp. the German names *see-diver* and *me-diver*.] A swimming bird of the merganser family, frequenting the sea-shores, lakes, and ponds; also called *Whis Nwa*.

Smile, smil, *v.t.*—pret. *smiled*, *smiling*. [Same as Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smida*, O.G. *smielein*, to smile; same root as Skr. *smi*, to smile.] To express pleasure or slight amusement by a special change of the features, especially the mouth; the contrary of *to frown*; to express slight contempt, sarcasm, or pity by a look; to sneer; to look gay and joyous (the desert *smiled*); to appear propitious or favourable.—*v.t.* To express by a smile (to *smile* content); to put an end to or dispel by smiling; with away.—*n.* A peculiar contraction of the features expressing pleasure, approbation, or kindness; opposed to *frown*; gay or joyous appearance; favour; countenance.—*Smiler*, smil'er, *n.* One who smiles.—*Smiling*, smil'ing, *n. and a.* Wearing a smile; gay or joyous in aspect.—*Smilingly*, smil'ing-ly, *adv.* In a smiling manner.—*Smilingness*, smil'ing-ness, *n.*

Smirch, smérch, *v.t.* [From stem of *smear*.] To stain; to smear; to smudge.

Smirk, smérk, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *smertian*, *smearian*, to smirk or smile; from stem of *smite*; comp. O.G. *smieren*, to smile.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; to look affectedly soft or kind.—*n.* An affected smile; a soft look.

Smite, smit, *v.t.*—pret. *smote*; pp. *smitten* or *smit*; pp. *smiting*. [A. Sax. *smitan*, to smite—D. *smieten*, Dan. *smide*, G. *schmeissen*, to strike, to cast or fling; originally to smear or defile; comp. Sc. *smit*, to communicate a disease to; akin are *smudge*, *smut*.] To smite; to give a blow with the hand, something in the hand, or something thrown; to slay; to kill; to assault or visit with something evil; to blast; to afflict, chasten, punish; to strike or smite with love or other feeling.—*v.t.* To strike; to knock.—*Smitten*, smit'ten, *n.* One who smites.—*Smitten*, smit'ten, pp. of *smite*. Struck; affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

Smith, smith, *n.* [A. Sax. *smiða*, a craftsman, a smith; Icel. *smiðr*, Goth. *smiþa*, D. *smid*, G. *schmied*, a smith; not akin to *smooth*.] One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; often distinctively applied to a blacksmith.—*To hammer into shape*; to forge.—*Smithcraft*, smith'kraft, *n.* The art or occupation of a smith.—*Smithery*, smith'er-i, *n.* A smithy; work done by a smith; the act or art of forging.—*Smithy*, smith'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *smiþke*, a smithy.] The workshop of a smith.

Smitt, smit, *n.* [L.G. *smitta*, G. *schmitz*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen*, to besmear; akin *smite*.] Fine ochre made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

Smock, smok, *n.* [A. Sax. *smoco*—Icel. *smokkr*, a smock; Sw. *smog*, a garment; lit. a garment one creeps into; comp. A. Sax. *smalpan*, Icel. *smjuga*, to creep. SWEDEN.] A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment; a smock-frock.—*v.t.* To provide with or clothe in a *smock* or smock-frock.—*Smock-frock*, *n.* A loose garment of coarse linen worn by field-labourers over their other clothes.

Smoke, smök, *n.* [A. Sax. *smoco*, smoke—D. and L.G. *smook*, Dan. *smög*, G. *schmuck*, smoke; comp. Gr. *smékhō*, to burn slowly.] The exhalation or vaporous matter that escapes from a burning substance; especially the volatile particles expelled from burning vegetable matter; what resembles smoke; vapour; *Ag. idis* talk; vanity; nothingness (it all ended in smoke.—*v.t.*—*smoked*, *smoking*. To emit smoke or vaporous matter; to give out visible vapour when heated; to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; *Ag. to burn or rage* (O.T.).—*v.t.* To apply smoke to; to foul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to fumi-

gate; to drive out by smoke; to draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; to inhale the smoke of; to discover or find out; to make fun of (a person).—**Smoke-bell**, *n.* A glass bell suspended over a gas-light to intercept the smoke.—**Smoke-black**, *n.* Lampblack.—**Smoke-board**, *a.* A sliding board or plate to cause an increased draught in a chimney and prevent the smoke from coming out into the room.—**Smoke-box**, *n.* The part of a tubular steam-boiler into which the smoke is received before passing into the funnel.—**Smoke-dry**, *a.* To dry by smoke.—**Smoke-house**, *n.* A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh or fish by smoking.—**Smoke-jack**, *a.* A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or whosis set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.—**Smokeless**, *smök'les*, *a.* Having no smoke.—**Smoker**, *smök'ér*, *n.* One who smokes, especially tobacco; a place for smoking; a smoking concert.—**Smoke-stack**, *a.* In steam vessels a name common to the funnel and the several escape-pipes for steam beside it.—**Smoke-tight**, *a.* Impertious to smoke.—**Smokily**, *smök'i-lí*, *adv.* In a smoky manner.—**Smokiness**, *smök'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being smoky.—**Smoking**, *smök'ing*, *p. and a.* Emitting smoke; used for smoking or having its smoke inhaled; set apart for the purpose of smoking in.—**a. The act of one who or that which smokes; the act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.—**Smoking-cap**, *a.* A light ornamental cap used by smokers and others for indoor wear.—**Smoky**, *smök'i*, *a.* Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; resembling smoke; filled with smoke; tarnished with smoke.—**Smoky quartz**, a variety of quartz of a smoky brown colour, much the same as cat's-paw.**

Smolder, *smöld'er*, *Smoldering*, &c. **Smol'ter**, *n.*

Smolt, *smölt*, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *smal*, a spot.] A salmon when a year or two old and when it has acquired its silvery scales.

Smooth, *smúv'n*, *a.* [A. Sax. *smoetha*, *smoetha*, also *smoetha*, smooth; root doubtful, perhaps that of Bohemian *smat*, cream.] Having a very even surface; free from asperities; not rough; evenly spread; glossy; gently flowing; not ruffled or undulating; falling pleasantly on the ear; not harsh or rugged; using language not harsh or rugged; bland; soothing; insinuating; without jolt or shock; equable as to motion.—**Smooth** is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth-haired*, *smooth-leaved*, *smooth-shaven*, *smooth-swarded*, &c.—**a.** The act of making smooth; the smooth part of anything.—**v. t.** To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; to free from obstruction; to make easy; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify; to allay.—**Smooth-bore**, *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel and not rifled.—**Smooth-bored**, *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled.—**Smooth-chinned**, *a.* Having a smooth chin; beardless.—**Smoothen**, *smúv'n*, *v. t.* To make smooth; to smooth.—**Smoothen**, *smúv'nér*, *n.* One who or that which smoothes.—**Smooth-faced**, *a.* Having a smooth face; beardless; having a fawning insinuating look.—**Smooth-grained**, *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.—**Smoothing-iron**, *n.* An iron instrument with a flat polished face, used when heated for smoothing clothes, linen, &c.—**Smoothly**, *smúv'n-lí*, *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; not roughly or harshly; with bland, insinuating language.—**Smoothness**, *smúv'n-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being smooth; evenness of surface; easy flow of words; blandness of address.—**Smooth-spoken**, *a.* Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering.—**Smooth-tongued**, *a.* Soft of speech; plausible; cozening.

Smorzando, *smord-zan* 'dó. [It., dying away.] A word placed over a passage of music to indicate a decrease, or dying away of the sound.

Smote, *smót*, *pret. of smite*.

Smother, *smuv't'er*, *a.* [For older *smotherer*, *smurth'er*, from A. Sax. *smorhan*, to suffocate.] stifling smoke; a suffocating dust.

—**v. i.** To suffocate or stifle; to suffocate by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; to cover close up, as with ashes, earth, &c.; *fig.* to suppress; to hide from public view.—**v. t.** To be suffocated; to smoulder.—**Smother-ly**, *n.* A name given to the various species of aphid.—**Smotheriness**, *smuv't'er-i-nes*, *n.* State of being smothery.—**Smothery**, *smuv't'er-i*, *a.* Tending to smother; stifling; full of smother or dust.

Smoulder, *smöld'er*, *e. t.* [Perhaps from old *smother*, and therefore the same word as *smother*; comp. also Dan. *smuldre*, *smulre*, to crumble; *t.* moulder, from *smul*, dust.] To burn in a stifled manner; to burn and smoke without flame; *fig.* to burn inwardly, as a thought, passion, and the like; to exist in a suppressed state.

Smudge, *smuj*, *v. t.*—**smudged**, *smudging*. [A form of *smutch* (which see).] To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke.—**a.** A foul spot; a stain; a smear.—**Smudge-coal**, *a.* A miner's name for coal converted into a kind of natural coke by internal heat.

Smug, *smug*, *a.* [Same as L. G. *smuck*, Dan. *smuk*, G. *schmuck*, handsome, fine, neat; akin to *smock*.] Neat; trim; spruce; fine; affectedly nice in dress.—**v. t.**—**smugged**, *smugging*. To make smug or spruce.—**Smug-faced**, *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.—**Smugly**, *smug'lí*, *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.—**Smugness**, *smug'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being smug; neatness; spruceness.

Smuggle, *smug'l*, *e. t.*—**smuggled**, *smuggling*. [Same as L. G. *smuggeln*, Dan. *smugte*, G. *schmuggeln*, to smuggle, from stem of A. Sax. *smagan*, *icel. smyga*, to creep, *Smock* is akin.] To import or export secretly and contrary to law; to manage, convey, or introduce clandestinely.—**v. t.**—**smuggled**, *smuggling*. To practise smuggling.—**Smuggler**, *smug'ler*, *n.* One who smuggles; a vessel employed in smuggling goods.—**Smuggling**, *smug'ling*, *n.* The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the legal duties.

Smut, *smút*, *n.* [Akin to *smutch*, *smutch*, being from stem of *smut*; comp. D. *smet*, a blot, a stain.] A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself; obscene and filthy language; a disease of cereals, the farina of the seed being converted into a black, soot-like powder.—**v. t.**—**smutted**, *smutting*. To stain or mark with smut or other dirty substance; to affect with the disease called smut.—**v. i.** To gather smut; or give off smut.—**Smut-ball**, *n.* A fungoid disease analogous to smut; also, the fungus producing it.—**Smutty**, *smút'tí*, *a.* Soiled with smut; affected with smut; obscene; not modest or pure.—**Smuttily**, *smút'tí-lí*, *adv.* In a smutty manner.—**Smuttiness**, *smút'tí-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being smutty.

Smutch, *smutch*, *v. t.* [Closely allied to *smut*; same as Sw. *smutta*, Dan. *smuts*, G. *schmutz*, filth, dirt. *Smudge* is another form. *Smur*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or filth; to smudge.—**a.** A foul spot; a smudge; a black stain.

Smuck, *smúk*, *a.* [Lit. a 'smack' or morsel hastily taken. *Smurck*.] A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a share, as in the phrase, *to go smucks*, that is, to have a share.

Snaffle, *snáfl*, *n.* [Comp. D. *snavel*, a snout or animal's muzzle.] A bridle, consisting of a slender hit with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.—**Snaffle-bit**, *n.* A pisin, slender bit having a joint in the middle.

Snag, *snag*, *n.* [Comp. *icel. snapt*, a small stake or peg.] A short projecting stump of a branch; a branch broken from a tree; the trunk of a large tree stuck by chance in a river with one end projecting so that steamboats, &c. are liable to strike on it.—**v. t.**—**snagged**, *snapping*. To trim by lopping branches; to injure by a snag.—**Snaggy**, *snag'í*, *a.* Full of snags; having short stumps.

Snail, *snáil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *snac*, contr. from *snacp*, *icel. snáip*, Dan. *snæp*; dim. form from root of *snake*, *snac*, the name signifying creeping animal.] A

slimy, slow-crawling, air-breathing mollusc differing from the slug chiefly in having a spiral shell, but the latter is also sometimes popularly called *snail*; a slow-moving person; a sluggard; a drone; a piece of spiral machinery; a piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock.—**Snail-clover**, *Snail-plant*, *Snail-trefoil*, *n.* A papilionaceous plant with small-like pods.—**Snail-paced**, *a.* Moving very slowly.—**Snail-shell**, *n.* The spiral shell of the snail.

Snak, *snák*, *n.* [A. Sax. *snaca*; *icel. snakr*, *snakr*, Sw. *snok*, Dan. *svang*, akin *snack*, *snail*.] A name commonly given to any serpent, and often to the common non-venomous British snake.—**A snake in the grass**, a secret or treacherous enemy.—**Snake-bird**, *n.* The darter. *Dartus*.—**Snake-moss**, *n.* Common club-moss.—**Snake-root**, *n.* The popular name of various American plants reputed to be remedies for snake bites.—**Snake-stone**, *n.* An ammonite; a stone popularly believed to cure snake bites.—**Snake-wood**, *n.* The plant bistort.—**Snake-wood**, *n.* A tree of the East Indies supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra; also a tree of Bomerara, so called from the heart-wood being mottled with irregularly shaped dark spots.—**Snakish**, *snák'ish*, *a.* Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities.—**Snaky**, *snák'i*, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; cunning; insinuating.

Snag, *snag*, *v. t.*—**snagged**, *snapping*. [Same as L. G. and D. *snappen*, Dan. *snappe*, G. *schnappen*, *t.* snap. *Snip* is a lighter form, and *snaps* is connected, probably also *snob*.] To bite suddenly; to seize suddenly or unexpectedly; to break upon suddenly; with sharp, angry words; often with up; to crack; to make a sharp sound with (to *snag* the fingers); to shut with a sharp sound; to break with a sharp sound; to break short.—**To snag off**, to break or bite off suddenly.—**v. i.** To make a sudden effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth (to *snag* at a person's hand); to accept promptly (to *snag* at a proposal); to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm when it descends without exploding the charge; to utter sharp, angry words.—**a.** A sudden, eager bite; a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sharp cracking sound; the spring catch of a purse, bracelet, and the like; a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake.—**A cold snag**, a sudden severe time of cold weather.—**Snapper**, *snáp'er*, *n.* An antirrhinum; a play in which riddles are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.—**Snapper**, *snáp'er*, *n.* A lock that shuts with a catch or snap.—**Snapper, snaper**, *n.* One that snaps.—**Snapping-turtle**, *n.* A large freshwater tortoise of the United States, which readily snaps at things.—**Snappish**, *snáp'ish*, *a.* Apt to snap or bite; apt to use sharp words; sharp in reply; tart; crabbed.—**Snappishly**, *snáp'ish-lí*, *adv.* In a snappish manner; angrily; tartly.—**Snappishness**, *snáp'ish-nes*, *n.* The quality of being snappish.—**Snapp-shot**, *n.* A photograph taken instantaneously.

Snares, *snár*, *n.* [A. Sax. *snear*, a snare, a noose; *icel. snara*, Dan. *snare*, a snare, D. *snare*, a string; from a root meaning to twist, seen also in L. *servus*, *NERVE*.] A noose or set of nooses by which a bird or other living animal may be entangled; a gin; *fig.* something that serves to entangle or entrap a person.—**a. t.**—**snared**, *snaring*. To catch with a snare; to catch or take by guile.—**Snarer**, *snár'er*, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.—**snary**, *snár'i*, *a.* Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious.

Snarl, *snarl*, *v. t.* [A freq. corresponding to old *snar*—L. G. and O. D. *snarren*, G. *schneeren*, to snarl; akin to *snore*, *snort*.] To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.—**Snarler**, *snár'ler*, *n.* One who snarls.—**Snarling**, *snár'ling*, *p. and a.* Growling; snarling.

sn, chain; sn, to look; s, got; s, job; s, Fr. low; ng, sing; vx, then; th, thin; v, wig; wh, whig; sh, assure.

comfortable place. [Colloq.]—**Sunggle**, *sung'gl*, *s. i.*—**Sungpled**, *sung'pld*. [A freq. and dim. from *sung*.] To lie close for convenience or warmth; to nestle. —**Sungy**, *sung'gl*, *adv.* In a sung manner; closely; comfortably. —**Sungness**, *sung'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being sung. —**Sung**, *sung*, *adv.* [A. Sax. *sung*, *sw*; Icel. *sung*, *so*, *soth*, *so*, *sv*, *L. G.* and *G. so*, *D. so*. It appears in *as*, *also*, *whosoever*, &c.] In this or that manner; to that degree (so long); thus (he does it so); in like manner or degree; after *as* (as thou art so were they); in such a manner; to such a degree; with *as* or *that* following (so fortunate as to escape); colloquially, extremely, very (it is so beautiful); as has been said or stated (it is so, do so); the case being such; accordingly; well (if you are here again, are you?); somewhere about this or that; thereby (a year or so); in wishes and asseverations (so help me Heaven! that is, may Heaven so help me as I speak truth). —**So forth**, *so on*, more of the same or a similar kind; et cetera. —**So so**, indifferent; middling; mediocre (a very so affair). —**So, so**, an exclamation implying discovery or observation of some effect; ay, ay; well, well. —**So that**, to the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that; with the effect or result that. —**So then**, thus then it is that; the consequence is; therefore. —**So 'twas**, provided that; on condition that; in case that. —**So 'twas**, Enough! that will do! —**So-and-so**, *so-and-so*. A certain person not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing. [Colloq.]

Soak, *sok*, *s. i.* [Probably akin to *suck*.] To let lie in a fluid in order to imbibe what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; to steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly; to draw in by pores; to permeate or permeate by pores. —**Soaked**, *sok'd*, *adj.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid; to steep; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately to tingle constantly. —**Soaking**, *sok'ing*, *n.* Act of soaking; fluid imbibed. —**Soaker**, *sok'er*, *n.* One who soaks; a constant drinker. —**Soaking**, *sok'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Steeping; macerating; wetting thoroughly. —**Soak**, *sok*, *v.* A wetting; a drenching.

Soap, *sop*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sop*—Sw. *sopa*, *L. G. sops*, *O. H. G. sops*, from same root as *L. sapa*, *tallow*.] A chemical compound of potash and soda with fat, soluble in water, and used for detergent or cleansing purposes; flattery (slang). —**S. i.** To rub or wash over with soap; to flatter (slang). —**Soap-beller**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap. —**Soap-bolling**, *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap. —**Soap-bubble**, *n.* A thin film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe with beautiful iridescent colours. —**Soap-plant**, *n.* A name common to several plants used in the preparation of soap, being capable of raising a lather. —**Soap-stone**, *n.* A species of steatite. —**Soap-suds**, *n. pl.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap. —**Soapwort**, *sop'wort*, *n.* A perennial plant common in gardens, the stems of which, upon being put in water, form a lather like soap. —**Soapy**, *sop'y*, *adj.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap; *fig.* flattery; unctuous; oily; said of persons, language, &c. (colloq.).

Soar, *sor*, *s. i.* [Fr. *sorcer*, from *L. L. sorcere*, to take to the air—*L. ez*, out, and *sur*, the air.] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings or as on wings; to mount intellectually; to rise above what is prosaic or common place, &c.; to be transported with a lofty imagination, desires, &c. —**S. n.** A towering flight; ascent.

Sob, *sob*, *s. i.* —**Sobbed**, *sob'bd*, *adj.* [Akin to *A. Sax. soðan*, to sigh; *G. seufzen*, to sigh; *E. souph*.] To weep with convulsive catchings of the breath. —**S. n.** A convulsive catching of the breath excited by mental emotion of a painful nature; a short convulsive sigh.

Sober, *sob'er*, *a.* [Fr. *sobri*, from *L. sobrius*, sober, from *es*, apart, and *obrius*, drunken.] Temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemious; not intoxicated; not drunk; not wild, visionary, or heated with

passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason; dispassionate; calm; serious; grave; not bright, gay, or brilliant in appearance; dull-looking. —**S. i.** To make sober; to cure of intoxication; to make temperate, calm, or solemn. —**S. i.** To become sober, staid, or sedate; often with *down*. —**Soberize**, *sob'er-iz*, *s. i.* To become sober. —**S. i.** To make sober. —**Soberly**, *sob'er-ly*, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately; moderately; calmly; seriously; gravely. —**Sober-minded**, *a.* Having a calm and temperate disposition. —**Soberness**, *sob'er-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being sober; sobriety; temperance; calmness. —**Sobriety**, *sob'er-i-ty*, *n.* [L. *sobrietas*.] Temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemiousness; moderation; freedom from the influence of strong drink; calmness; coolness; seriousness; gravity. —**Soboles**, *sob'ol-es*, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A creeping underground stem. —**Soboliferous**, *sob'ol-if'er-us*, *a.* *Bot.* Producing young plants from a creeping underground stem. —**Sobriquet**, *sob'ri-ke-t*, *n.* [Fr.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

Socage, *socage*, *sok'aj*, *n.* [L. *L. societas*, *sociage*; lit. the tenure of one over whom his lord had a certain jurisdiction, from *A. Sax. soc*, the privilege of holding a court in a district, from stem of *sok*.] A tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate services. —**Socman**, *sok'man*, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

Sociable, *sok'i-ah-ih*, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*, *L. sociabilis*, from *socio*, to associate or unite, from *socius*, a companion, from the root of *L. sequor*, to follow (whence *E. saguines*, &c.).] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse; fond of companions; companionable; sociable; social. —**S. n.** An open carriage with seats facing each other; a tricycle for carrying two persons; a couch with a curved S-shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other. —**Sociability**, *sok'i-ah-ih-ness*, *n.* The quality of being sociable. —**Sociably**, *sok'i-ah-ih-ly*, *adv.* In a sociable manner; conversibly; familiarly. —**Social**, *sok'ial*, *a.* [Fr. *societ*, from *L. societas*, from *socius*.] Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; ready to mix in friendly converse; sociable; consisting in union or mutual converse; *bot.* growing naturally in large groups or masses; *zool.* living in communities, as wolves, deer, wild cattle, &c.; or as ants, bees, &c., which form co-operative communities. —**Social science**, the science dealing with all that relates to the social condition, or the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. —**The social evil**, a term frequently applied to prostitution. —**Socialism**, *sok'ial-izm*, *n.* The name applied to theories of social organization having for their aim the abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action; especially, a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement. —**Socialist**, *sok'ial-ist*, *n.* One who advocates socialism. —**Socialist**, *sok'ial-ist*, *sok'ial-ist*, *sok'ial-ist*, *n.* Pertaining to socialism. —**Sociality**, *sok'ial-ih-ty*, *n.* The quality of being social. —**Socialize**, *sok'ial-iz*, *s. i.* —**Socialized**, *sok'ial-izd*, *adj.* To render social; to regulate according to socialism. —**Socially**, *sok'ial-ly*, *adv.* In a social manner or way. —**Societarian**, *sok'i-eh-ter-i-an*, *sok'i-eh-ter-i-an*, *n.* Pertaining to society. —**Society**, *sok'i-eh-ty*, *n.* [Fr. *société*, *L. societas*.] The relationship of men to one another when associated; companionship; fellowship; company; a body of persons united for the promotion of some object, either literary, scientific, political, religious, benevolent, convivial, or the like; an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; the persons collectively who live in any region or at any period, viewed in regard to their manners and customs, civilization, moral

or material condition; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually; used without the article. —**Society journal** or **newspaper**, a journal whose main object is to chronicle the sayings and doings of fashionable society. —**Society verses**, verses for the amusement of polite society; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character. —**Societas**, *sok'i-eh-ty-an*, *n.* [From *Laelius* and *Faustus Socius*, uncle and nephew, natives of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founders of the sect of Sociinians in the sixteenth century.] Pertaining to *Laelius* or *Faustus Socius* or their religious creed. —**S. n.** A follower of Socius. —**Societarianism**, *sok'i-eh-ty-an-izm*, *n.* The tenets of the Societians; a belief akin to Unitarianism, rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, and the eternity of future punishment. —**Sociology**, *sok'i-eh-ty-ol-ji*, *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and *Gr. logos*, discourse. **SOCIABLE**.] The science which investigates the laws that regulate human society in all its grades; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of civilization. —**Sociologic**, *sok'i-eh-ty-ol-ji-k*, *n.* Pertaining to sociology. —**Sociologist**, *sok'i-eh-ty-ol-ji-st*, *n.* One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology.

Sock, *sok*, *n.* [A. Sax. *soc*, from *L. soccus*, a kind of low-heeled shoe, especially worn by comic actors.] The shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, the *sock*, comedy in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the *buskin*; a knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking.

Socket, *sok'et*, *n.* [From *sok*, a shoe.] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise; a hollow which receives and holds something else (the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes).

Socle, *sok'l*, *n.* [Fr. *socle*, *L. socculus*, dim. of *soccus*.] *Arch.* A plain, low pedestal; also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Socman, *sok'man*, *n.* See **SOCAGE**.

Socrates, *sok're-ah-t*, *sok'rat'ik*, *sok'rat'ik-ah*, *n.* Pertaining to Socrates the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing; reaching conclusions by means of question and answer. —**Socratically**, *sok'rat'ik-ah-ly*, *adv.* In the Socratic manner. —**Socratism**, *sok'rat-izm*, *n.* The doctrines of Socrates. —**Socratist**, *sok'rat-ist*, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.

Sod, *sod*, *n.* [Same as *L. G.* and *O. D. soda*, *D. soda*.] The surface layer of the ground with the grass growing on it; piece lifted from that surface; turf; sward.

Soda, *sod*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sodde*.

Soda, *sod'a*, *n.* [Sp. *ig*, and *It. soda*, glass-water, *barilla*.] As a chemical term, the protoxide of the metal sodium; in common language applied to what is strictly carbonate of sodium (or soda), used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt. —**Baking soda**, bicarbonate of soda. —**Caustic soda**, hydrate of sodium, having a corrosive effect on animal substances. —**Sulphate of soda**, *glasber-salts*. —**Soda-ash, *n.* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder. —**Sodate**, *sod-dik*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing soda. —**Soda-water**, *n.* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. —**Sodium**, *sod'i-um*, *n.* [Named from its oxide *soda*.] A soft light silvery metallic element, of which soda is the oxide; never found in the uncombined state in nature, but existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetable and animal organisms.**

Sodality, *sod-dal'ih-ty*, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

Sodden, *sod'dn*, *pp.* of *sodde*. Boiled; seethed; soaked and softened, as in water; thoroughly saturated; not well baked; doughy.

ob, chain; ok, Se. look; s, fox; j, job; k, Fr. ton; ng, sing; wa, steam; th, thin; w, wdg; wa, whig; sh, sure.

Sodomite, sod'om-it, n. An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy. — **Sodomitical**, sod'om-it'i-kal, a. Relating to sodomy. — **Sodomically**, sod'om-it'i-kal-li, adv. — **Sodomy**, sod'om-i, n. The sin attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom; a carnal copulation against nature.

Soever, so-é-ver. A word compounded of *so* and *ever*; generally used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of such words as *who*, *what*, &c., in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, &c., from which it is sometimes separated.

Sofa, so'fa, n. [Fr. and Sp. *sofa*, a sofa, from Ar. *sofah*, a bench before a house.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends. — **Sofa-bed**, **Sofa-bedstead**, n. A sofa adapted for use as a bed when required.

Soft, soft, n. [Fr. *softie*, It. *softia*, from L. *sub*, under, and *ago*, to fasten.] Arch. the lower surface of an arch or of an architrave; the under part of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, &c.

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Soil, soil, n. [O. Fr. *soil*, *soils* (Fr. *soil*), from L. *solus*, the soil. **SOLUS**.] The upper stratum of the earth's crust; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants; earth; ground; land; country.

Soil, soil, v.t. [O. Fr. *soiler*, to satiate, from *soil*, L. *solulus*, sated, dim. of *solus*, sated, t. l. *SATUARE*.] To feed (cattle or horses) in the house with fresh grass or green fodder instead of putting out to pasture.

Soir, swá'r, n. [Fr. *soir*, evening, an evening party, from *soir*, evening, from L. *serus*, late.] Originally, an evening party; now usually a reunion or social meeting of some society or body, at which tea and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

Sojourn, so'jurn, v.t. [O. Fr. *sojurner*, from L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, diurnal. **DIURNAL**, **DIURN**.] To dwell for a time; to dwell as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place a permanent habitation. — **Sojourn**, a. A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

Sojourner, so'jurn-er, n. One who sojourns; a temporary resident. — **Sojournment**, so'jurn-ment, n. The sojourning; temporary residence.

Soken, so'kn, n. [Lat. *soctus*, a. **SOCTUS**.] A district held by tenure of socage.

Sol, sol, n. [First used in Italy.] In singing, a syllable used to denote the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

Solace, so'las, n. [O. Fr. *solacia*, from L. *solacia*, from *solus*, solatus, to solace (seen in *consolate*, *deconsole*.)] To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to console; to comfort; to allay or assuage. — **Solace**, a. Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; what relieves in distress; recreation.

Solacement, so'la-ment, n. Act of solacing.

Solanaceous, so-la-ná'shus, a. [L. *solanum*, nightshade.] Pertaining to plants of the nightshade family, which includes also the potato and tobacco. — **Solanine**, so-lá-nin, n. An alkaloid obtained from nightshade and allied plants, very bitter and highly poisonous.

Solander, so-lan-der, n. [Fr. *soulardres*.] A disease in horses.

Solan, so-lan, n. [Icel. *solan*, the gannet.] The gannet.

Solar, so-lá'r, n. [Sp. from L. *solarius* (*solarius*), easterly wind, from *sol*, the sun.] A hot oppressive south-east wind in Spain.

Solar, so-lá'r, n. [L. *solarius*, from *sol*, the sun; cog. Icel. *sol*, Goth. *sun*, Ir. *sol*, the sun.] Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or produced by the sun; measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution. — **Solar cycle**, a period of twenty-eight years. — **Solar day**, **Solar day**, a day of certain determinate hours.

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Sold, sold, pret. and pp. of *sell*.

Soldan, so'dan, n. A sultan.

Soldatogue, sol-da-tog, n. [Fr. from *soldat*, a soldier.] Belonging to a soldier; soldier-like.

Solder, sol'der, v.t. [O. Fr. *solder*, *soldier* (Fr. *souder*); lit. to make sold, from L. *solidus*, solid. **SOLID**.] To unite by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens on cooling, and renders the joint solid; *fig.* To unite or combine in general; to patch up. — **Solder**, n. A metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances by being fused between them. **Solder** are such as require a red heat to fuse them. **Soldier** melt at a comparatively low temperature. — **Soldier**, n. One who sells. — **Soldiering**, sol'der-ing, n. The act of one who sells. — **Soldering-bit**, **Soldering-iron**, n. A tool consisting of a wedge-shaped piece of copper with a handle, the copper being heated and used to melt the solder in soldering.

Soldier, sol'der, n. [O. Fr. *soldier*, from L. *solidarius*, *solidarius*, from L. *solidus*, solidus, military pay; lit. a solid piece of money. **SOLID**.] A man who serves in an army; a common soldier or private; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour. — **Soldier-erab**, n. A name given to the hermit-crab, from its extreme combativeness. — **Soldiering**, sol'der-ing, n. The occupation of a soldier.

Soldierlike, **Soldierly**, sol'der-lik, sol'der-ly, a. Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; honourable. — **Soldiership**, sol'der-ship, n. Military qualities or character; martial skill. — **Soldier**, sol'der, n. A soldier collectively; a body of military men.

Sole, sol, n. [Fr. *sole*, the sole of the foot, from L. *solus*, the fish, from L. *solus*, a sole, the fish, a sill, same origin as *sol*, solid. **SOLUS**, **SOL**.] The lower side of the foot; the bottom surface of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom; the part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands; a marine fish belonging to the family of flat-fishes, of an oblong form, probably so called from its shape.

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ing. [O. Fr. *solismaker*.] To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies or according to legal forms; used especially of marriages; to make grave, serious, and reverential. — *Solemnize*, *sol'm-ni-z*, *v. t.* One who solemnizes. — *Solemnly*, *sol'm-ni-ly*, *adv.* In a solemn manner, with religious solemnities; with impressive seriousness; with all due form.

Solen, *sol'en*, *n.* [Gr. *solēs*, a tube, the solen.] A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs which burrow in the sand and have long bivalve shells.

Solenette, *sol-net*, *n.* [Dim. of *solen*.] A small British fish allied to the sole.

Soler, *sol'ert*, *n.* [L. *solera, solertis*.] Crafty; subtle.

Solera, *sol'ra*, *n.* [L. from *solen*, a sole.] A muscle of the leg which serves to extend the foot, shaped like the sole-fish.

Sol-fa, *sol'fa*, *v. t.* In music, to sing the notes of the scale in their proper pitch, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, *—*, *do*. To sing to the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, instead of to words.

Solatara, *sol-fa-ta-ra*, *n.* [It., name of a volcano near Naples.] A volcanic vent emitting sulphurous, muriatic, and acid vapours or gases.

Sologgio, *sol-fa-ri-ō*, *n.* [It.] In music, a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*; an exercise in scale singing; solimitation.

Solicit, *sol-sit*, *v. t.* [Fr. *soliciter*, L. *solicitare*, from *solicitus*, solicitous, from *solus*, whole, and *cito*, *citum*, to agitate.] To ask from with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; to wait or await to action; to invite; to disturb or disquiet; to make anxious; *law*, to incite to commit a felony; to endeavour to influence by a bribe. — *v. i.* To make solicitation for some one or for a thing. — *Sollicitant*, *sol-sit'ant*, *n.* One who solicits. — *Sollicitation*, *sol-sit'ant'shon*, *n.* The act of soliciting; an earnest request; endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery; the offence of inciting a person to commit a felony. — *Sollicitor*, *sol-sit'er*, *n.* One who solicits; an attorney; a law agent; one who represents another in court. — *Sollicitor-general*, *n.* An officer of the British crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the management of the legal business of the crown. — *Sollicitorship*, *sol-sit'er-ship*, *n.* The office of a solicitor. — *Sollicitous*, *sol-sit'ous*, *adj.* [L. *solicitus*, anxious, uneasy.] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; disturbed; restless. — *Sollicitly*, *sol-sit'ly*, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern. — *Sollicitness*, *sol-sit'ness*, *n.* — *Sollicitude*, *sol-sit'it'ud*, *n.* [L. *solicitudine*.] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; concern; anxiety. — *Syn.* under *Care*.

Solid, *sol'id*, *a.* [Fr. *solide*, from L. *solidus*, solid, firm, compact, from same root as *solus*, the sole [E. *sole*], *solus*, whole (whence the *sol* in *solist*, *solismal*), *solus*, safe [E. *safe*].] Possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself; impenetrable; firm; compact; opposed to liquid and gaseous; not hollow; full of matter; having all the geometrical dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness; cubic (a solid foot); strong; sound; substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like; real; valid; financially sound; equal. — *Solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a single point and not in the same plane. — *Solid square*, a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal. — *A* firm compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a liquid or a gas, whose particles yield to the slightest impression; *geom.* a body or magnitude which has three dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness. — *Regular solids* those which are bounded by equal and regular planes. — *Solidifiable*, *sol-id'i-fi-ble*, *a.* Capable of being solidified. — *Solidification*, *sol-id'i-fi-ka'shon*, *n.* The

act or process of making solid; the passage of bodies from the liquid or gaseous to the solid state. — *Solidify*, *sol-id'i-fi*, *v. t.* — *solidified*, *sol-id'i-fy'ing*. [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facto*, to make.] To make solid or compact; to cause to change from a liquid or a gas to a solid. — *v. i.* To become solid or compact. — *Solidity*, *sol-id'i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*, L. *soliditas*.] The state or quality of being solid; firmness; density; compactness; opposed to fluidity; strength or stability; massiveness; soundness; strength or validity as opposed to weakness or fallaciousness; the quantity of space occupied by a solid body; cubic content. — *Solidly*, *sol-id-ly*, *adv.* In a solid manner; firmly; compactly; on firm grounds. — *Solidness*, *sol-id-ness*, *n.* Solidity.

Solidarity, *sol-id-ar'i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, from *solide*, solid.] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general.

Solidangular, *Solidangular*, *sol-id-ang-gul-er*, *sol-id-ang-gul-us*, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, *angulus*, a hoof.] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven, as the horse, ass, zebra. — *Solidangular*, *sol-id-ang-gul-at*, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or a quadruped of, the family of whole-hoofed mammals.

Solidian, *sol-id'i-an*, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *ides*, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

Soliloquy, *sol-l'i-ō-kwi*, *n.* [L. *soliloquium* — *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak. *Solz*, *Loquaciosa*.] A talking to one's self; a monologue; a discourse not addressed to any person. — *Soliloquize*, *sol-l'i-ō-kwi-z*, *v. i.* — *soliloquized*, *soliloquizing*. To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

Soliped, *sol-i-ped*, *sol-i-ped*, *a.* [L. *solus*, sir, and *pes*, a foot.] An animal whose hoofs are not cloven; a solidungulate. — *Soliped*, *Solipedus*, *sol-i-ped-dal*, *sol-i-p'e-dus*, *a.* solidungular.

Soliloquous, *sol-l'i-ō-kwi-us*, *a.* [L. *sol*, *solus*, the sun, and *loquor*, to follow.] Following the course of the sun.

Solitaire, *sol-tair*, *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius*, *SOLITAR*.] An article of jewelry in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows and an equal number of balls; a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct.

Solitary, *sol-tairi*, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone (whence *sol*).] Being or living alone; being by one's self; not much visited or frequented; retired; lonely (a solitary residence); passed without company; shared by no companions (a solitary life); single; individual (a solitary example). — *A* one that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. — *Solitary*, *sol-tairi-ly*, *adv.* In a solitary manner; alone. — *Solitariness*, *sol-tairi-ness*, *n.* The state of being solitary or apart from others; the state of not being frequented; loneliness.

Solitude, *sol-tit'ud*, *n.* [L. *solitudo*, from L. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone. *SOLITARY*.] A state of being alone; loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of inhabitants; a lonely place; a desert.

Sollar, *sol'er*, *n.* [L. *solarium*, *SOLAR*.] A loft or garret; the entrance to a mine.

Solimitation, *Solimitation*, *sol-mi-tant'shon*, *n.* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*.] *Mus.* the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch; solfeggio.

Solo, *sol'o*, *n.* It. pl. *Soli*, *sol'i*, Eng. pl. *Soles*, *sol'is*. [It. from L. *solus*, alone.] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice without or with an accompaniment. — *Soloist*, *sol'ist*, *n.* A solo singer or performer.

Solstice, *sol-sit's*, *n.* [From L. *solstitium*: *sol*, the sun, *sto*, to stand. *SOLAR*, *STAVE*.] The time of the year at which, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, the sun is at its greatest distance north or south from the equator, and begins to turn back, which happens at midsummer and midwinter, or June and Feb

December; either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these distances. — *Solstitial*, *sol-sit'sh'nl*, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; happening at a solstice. — *Solstitial points*, the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. — *Solstitial solary*, a great circle supposed to pass through the solstitial points.

Soluble, *sol'u-ble*, *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt, *solvo*.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; capable of being solved or resolved, as a mathematical problem; capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c. — *Solubility*, *sol-u-bil'i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; capability of being solved or cleared up. — *Solubleness*, *sol-u-bil-ness*, *n.* The state or character of being soluble; solubility.

Solus, *sol'us*, *a.* [L.] Alone; chiefly used in dramatic directions and the like (enter the king *solus*).

Solution, *sol'u'shon*, *n.* [L. *solutio*, from *solvo*, to melt, dissolve. *SOLVA*.] The act of dissolving or state of being dissolved; the conversion of solid matter into liquid by means of a liquid (called the solvent); the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid; the liquid thus produced; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining; explanation; *math.* the method of resolving a problem; *med.* the termination or the crisis of a disease. — *Chemical solution*, a perfect chemical union of a solid with a liquid. — *Mechanical solution*, the mere union of a solid with a liquid, without any alteration of the chemical properties of either. — *Solution of continuity*, a breach of continuity; a breach or rupture in a material substance.

Solve, *solv*, *v. t.* — *solved*, *solving*. [L. *solvo*, *solvens*, to loosen, release, solve, for *solvo*, from *eo*, apart, and *solvo*, to loosen; *solvo* is seen also in *absolve*, *dissolve*, *resolve*, *soluble*, *dissolute*, *resolute*, &c.] To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; to operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes so as to bring out the required result (to solve a problem). — *Solvency*, *solv'en-si*, *n.* The state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims. — *Solvent*, *solv'ent*, *a.* [L. *solvens*, *solvens*, pp. of *solvo*.] Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts. — *A* any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders liquid other bodies; a menstruum. — *Solver*, *solv'er*, *n.* One who or that which solves. — *Solvable*, *solv'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being solved. — *Solvability*, *solv-a-bil'i-ti*, *n.* Capability of being solved. — *Solvableness*, *solv-a-bil-ness*, *n.*

Soma, *sol'm*, *n.* A plant, and an intoxicating drink obtained from it, which played an important part in the great Vedic sacrifices of the ancient Hindoos.

Somatic, *Somatic*, *sol-mat'ik*, *sol-mat'ikal*, *a.* [Gr. *somatikos*, from *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body. — *Somatics*, *sol-mat'ika*, *n.* Same as *Somatology*. — *Somatist*, *sol-mat'ist*, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. — *Somatology*, *sol-mat'ol-ō-j*, *n.* The doctrine of bodies or material substances; that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties. — *Somatome*, *sol-ma-tō-m*, *n.* [Gr. *sōma*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] One of the sections into which an animal body is, or may be regarded as, divided.

Sombre, *som'ber*, *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, *sombre*; Sp. and Pg. *sombro*, a shade; from L. *sūb*, under, and *ombra*, a shade. *UMBRAGE*.] Dark in hue or aspect; dusky; gloomy; dismal; melancholy. — *v. t.* To make somber, dark, or gloomy; to shade. — *Somberly*, *sol-m'ber-ly*, *adv.* In a sombre manner; darkly; gloomily. — *Somberness*, *sol-m'ber-ness*, *n.* State or quality of being sombre; gloominess. — *Somberous*, *sol-m'brus*, *a.* *Somberly*. — *Somberously*, *sol-m'brus-ly*, *adv.* *Somberly*. — *Somberousness*, *sol-m'brus-ness*, *n.* *Somberous*, *sol-m'brus'ō*, *n.* [Sp. from *sombro*, a shade. *SOMNAX*.] A broad-brimmed hat.

Some, *sum*, *s*. [A. Sax. *sum*, *some*, *one*, a certain; Goth. *sums*, *leel*, *sumar*, Dan. *summe* (pl.), *some*, perhaps akin to *summa*.] Expressing a certain indeterminate quantity or number, sometimes as prepositive of a considerable quantity (situated at some distance); indicating a person or thing not definitely known, or not specified; often followed by *or other* (*some person or other*); used before a word of number, with the *some* of about or near (a village of *some* eighty houses); applied to those of one party; certain, in distinction from others (*some* men believe one thing, *others* another). It is often used without a noun and often followed by *of* (*some* of us, *some* of our provisions).—**Somebody**, *sum'bod-i*, *n*. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.—**Somehow**, *sum'hou*, *adv*. One way or other; in some way not yet known.—**Somehow**, *sum'huw*, *a*. Denoting a person or thing of that kind.—**Something**, *sum'thin*, *a*. An indeterminate or unknown event or thing; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little; a person or thing of importance.—*adv*. In some degree or measure; somewhat; rather.—**Sometime**, *sum'tim*, *adv*. Once; formerly; at one time or other.—*a*. Having been formerly; former; late; whilom.—**Sometimes**, *sum'tims*, *adv*. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; once; fortuitously (*Shak*).—**Somewhat**, *sum'whot*, *a*. Something, though uncertain what; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.—*adv*. In some degree or measure; rather; a little.—**Somewhere**, *sum'whar*, *adv*. In or to some place or other unknown or not specified; in one place or another.—**Somewhither**, *sum'whiv-er*, *adv*. To some indeterminate place.

Somerset, *sum'er-set*, *sum'er-set*, *n*. [Corrupted from O.Fr. *subversus*, *lit*. *subversus*, *lit*. *over*, from L. *supra*, *over*, and *salto*, to leap.] A leap by which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

Somite, *sō'mit*, *n*. [Gr. *sōma*, a body.] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal.

Summer, *sum'er*, *n*. A summer or girder.

Somnambulator, *som-nam'bū-lāt*, *n*. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, *ambulatorium*, to walk.] To walk in sleep.—**Somnambulation**, *som-nam'bū-lā'shon*, *n*. The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism.—**Somnambulator**, *som-nam'bū-lāt-er*, *n*. A somnambulist; a sleep-walker.—**Somnambulist**, *som-nam'bū-līk*, *a*. Pertaining to somnambulism.—**Somnambulism**, *som-nam'bū-līz-m*, *n*. The act or practice of walking in sleep, resulting from a peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep.—**Somnambulist**, *som-nam'bū-līst*, *n*. A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.—**Somnambulist**, *som-nam'bū-līst'ik*, *a*. Pertaining to or affected by somnambulism.

Somniferous, *som-nīf-er-us*, *a*. [L. *somifer*—*somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.—**Somnific**, *som-nīf-ik*, *a*. [L. *somnus*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep.

Somniloquence, *som-nīlō-kuw-iz-m*, *n*. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, to speak.] The act or custom of talking in sleep.—**Somniloquist**, *som-nīlō-kwīst*, *n*. One who talks in his sleep.—**Somniloquous**, *som-nīlō-kwus*, *a*. Apt to talk in sleep.—**Somnology**, *som-nīlō-kwī*, *n*. A talking in sleep.

Somnolence, *som-nō-lens*, *n*. [L. *somnolentia*, from *somnolentus*, sleepy, from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; *pathol*. a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.—**Somnolent**, *som-nō-lent*, *a*. Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.—**Somnolently**, *som-nō-lent-ly*, *adv*. Drowsily.

Son, *sun*, *n*. [A. Sax. *sunu*—Icel. *sonur*, *sunur*, Sw. *son*, Dan. *søn*, Goth. *sunus*, G. *sohn*, Skr. *śvān*, *son*; root seen in Skr. *śva*, to beget.] A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother; also used of

animals; a male descendant; a term of affectionate address by an old man to a young one, a confessor to his penitent, a teacher to his disciple, &c.; a native of a country; a person strongly imbued by some quality (*sons of light*).—**The Son**, the second person of the Godhead; Christ; called also *Son of God* and *Son of Man*.—**Son-in-law**, *n*. A man married to one's daughter.—**Sonless**, *sun'les*, *a*. Having no son.—**Sonship**, *sun'ship*, *n*. The state of being a son.

Sonant, *sō'nant*, *a*. [L. *sonans*, *ppr* of *sono*, to sound.] Pertaining to sound; sounding; uttered with voice and not breath merely; voiced, as the letters *b*, *d* compared with *p*, *t*, &c. A sonant letter.

Sonata, *sō-nā'ta*, *n*. [It. from L. *sonare*, to sound.] A musical composition for solo instruments, consisting of several movements, the allegro, adagio, rondo, and minuetto or scherzo.

Song, *song*, *n*. [A. Sax. *sang*, *song*, from *stapan*, to sing; *siwo*.] That which is sung, whether by the human voice or a bird; a little poem to be sung; a vocal melody; an air for a single voice or several; a lay; a strain; posy; verse.—**A vers song**, an old song, a trifle; an insignificant *sum*.—**Song-bird**, *n*. A bird that sings.—**Songless**, *song'less*, *a*. Destitute of the power of song; without song.—**Song-sparrow**, *n*. The hedge-sparrow.—**Songster**, *song'st-er*, *n*. One who sings; especially, a bird that sings.—**Songsters**, *song'st-ers*, *a*. [*Songster* and *form*, *see*.] A female singer.—**Song-thrush**, *n*. The mavis or thrush.

Soniferous, *sō-nīf-er-us*, *a*. [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bear.] Conveying sound; producing sound.

Sonnet, *son'et*, *n*. [Fr. *sonnet*, from It. *sonetto*, a dim. from L. *sonus*, a sound.] A short poem of fourteen lines, forming two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule; a short poem; a song.—**Sonneteer**, *son-et-ēr*, *n*. [Fr. *sonnetier*.] A composer of sonnets; a small poet; usually in contempt.—**Sonnettes**, *son'et-is*, *pl*. To make the subject of a sonnet; to celebrate in a sonnet.

Sonometer, *sō-nom'et-er*, *n*. [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena and laws of the vibrations of tense strings or wires; an apparatus for testing the acuteness of a person's hearing.

Sonorous, *sō-nō-rus*, *a*. [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound.] Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-volumed sound; high sounding.—**Sonorously**, *sō-nō-rus-ly*, *adv*. In a sonorous manner.—**Sonorousness**, *sō-nō-rus-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being sonorous.

Sooching, *sō-shong*, *a*. **Soochosa**.

Soodra, *sō'dra*, *n*. A person of the fourth or lowest caste into which the Hindus are divided. Written also *Sudra*.

Soot, *sot*, *n*. [A. Sax. *sōta*, *soot*; O.Fris. *son*, *soot*, Goth. *sons*, *soot*.] In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; early; before any time supposed; quickly; speedily; readily; willingly; gladly (I would as soot do it).—**As soot as, so soot as**, immediately at or after another event.—**Sooter or later**, at some future time, near or remote.

Sootsack, *sō'sōk*, *n*. The dolphin of the Ganges.

Soot, *sot*, *n*. [A. Sax. *sōt*, *soot*—Icel. *sōt*, Dan. *sod*, L.G. *sot*, *soot*.] A black substance formed from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke.—*c*. To cover or foul with soot.—**Soot-flake**, *n*. A flake or particle of soot; a smut.—**Sootiness**, *sō'ti-nes*, *n*. The quality of being sooty.—**Sooty**, *sō'ti*, *a*. Pertaining to, producing, covered with, or resembling soot; fuliginous; dusky; dark.

Sootkin, *sō't-er-kin*, *n*. [Comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *sooter*, Prov. G. *sootera*, to boil gently.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; an abortive progeny or scheme.

Sooth, *sōth*, *n*. [A. Sax. *sōta*, true, truth—

Dan. *sōd*, Icel. *soonar*, Goth. *sovds*, true, corresponding to Skr. *śva*, being, and therefore meaning lit. 'being,' or 'that is.' Truth; reality; used frequently with *in* (in sooth I know not).

Sooths, *sōth*, *v*.—**Soothed**, *sōth-ed*. [For-merly to assent in a servile manner, to say yes to, from A. Sax. *soothian*, to confirm or show to be true, *sōth*, truth, *sooru*.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to cajole; to make less angry or violent; to pacify; to assuage; to mitigate, ease, or allay.—**Sooths**, *sōth-er*, *n*. One who or that which soothes.—**Soothing**, *sō'thing*, *p*, and *a*. Such as to soothe; assuaging.—**Soothingly**, *sō'thing-ly*, *adv*. In a soothing manner.

Soothsayer, *sō'th-sā-er*, *n*. [From sooth and say.] To foretell; to predict. [N.T.]—**Soothsayer**, *sō'th-sā-er*, *n*. One who foretells or predicts; a prophet.—**Soothsaying**, *sō'th-sā-ing*, *n*. A foretelling; a prediction.

Sop, *sop*, *n*. [Same as Icel. *soppa*, a sop, a sup; Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; D. *sop*, L.G. *soppe*, a sop.] Closely connected with *sop*, *soppe*, something d'ipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; something given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus to pacify him, in the ancient story.—*c*.—**Sopped**, *sop-ped*, *participle*. To steep or dip in liquor.—**Soppy**, *sop'p-i*, *a*. Sopped or soaked in liquid; like a sop.

Soph, *sōf*, *n*. An abbreviation of *Sophister* and of *Sophomore*.

Soph, *sōf*, *n*. A title of the king of Persia.

Sophism, *sōf'iz-m*, *n*. [Fr. *sophisme*, from Gr. *sophistēs*, a frater, a quibbler, a sophist, from *sophos*, clever, wise.] A specious proposition; a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy designed to deceive.—**Sophist**, *sōf'ist*, *n*. [Gr. *sophista*, a sophist.] One of a class of leading public teachers in ancient Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries a.c., many of whom were men who spent their time in verbal quibbles and philosophical enigmas, thus causing the term to take on a bad sense; a captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.—**Sophister**, *sōf'is-t-er*, *n*. A sophist; a quibbling disputant; a plausible fallacious reasoner; in the University of Cambridge, England, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence; a soph.

Sophistic, *sōf'is-tīk*, *a*. Fallaciously subtle, containing sophistry; quibbling. . . Syn. under *FALACIOUS*.—**Sophistically**, *sōf'is-tīk-ly*, *adv*. In a sophistical manner; fallaciously.—**Sophisticalness**, *sōf'is-tīk-nes*, *n*.—**Sophisticated**, *sōf'is-tī-kāt*, *c*.—**Sophisticated**, *sōf'is-tī-kāt*, *c*. To pervert; to wrest from the truth; to adulterate; to render spurious by admixture.—**Sophisticated**, *sōf'is-tī-kāt*, *c*.—**Sophisticated**, *sōf'is-tī-kāt*, *c*. Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.—**Sophistication**, *sōf'is-tī-kā'shon*, *n*. The act of adulterating; adulteration; the act or art of quibbling; a quibble.—**Sophisticator**, *sōf'is-tī-kāt-er*, *n*. One who sophisticates.—**Sophistry**, *sōf'is-t-ri*, *n*. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only and intended to mislead.

Sophomore, *sōf'ō-mōr*, *n*. [From Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, foolish.] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes; one next above a freshman.

Sophta, *sōf'ta*, *SOFTA*.

Soporiferous, *sō-pō-rīf-er-us*, *a*. [L. *soporifer*—*sopor*, *soporis*, sleep (cog. with Skr. *swap*, to sleep, Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.) Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.—**Soporiferously**, *sō-pō-rīf-er-us-ly*, *adv*. In a soporiferous manner.—**Soporiferousness**, *sō-pō-rīf-er-us-nes*, *n*. The quality of being soporiferous.

Soporic, *sō-pō-rīf-ik*, *a*. [L. *sopor*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep.—**a**. A drug or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Soprano, *sō-prā'nō*, *n*. It pl. *Sopranā*, *sō-prā'nē*, E. pl. *Sopranos*, *sō-prā'nōz*. [It. from *sopra*, L. *supra*, above.] The highest species of female voice, whose ordinary *easy* range is from C below the treble staff to G or A above it; equivalent to *Treble*, a term which is falling out of use.—**Sopranist**, *sō-prā'nīst*, *n*. A treble singer.

Soundable, sound'bl, a. Capable of being sounded.—**Sound-bow**, n. The part of a bell on which the clapper strikes.—**Sounding**, sound'ing, p. and a. Causing sound; sonorous; having a lofty sound; bombastic: (more sounding phrases).—**Sounding-board**, **Sound-board**, n. A canopy over a pulpit, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice towards the audience; a thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c., are stretched.—**Sounding-post**, **Sound-post**, n. A small post in a violin, set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sound.—**Soundless**, sound'less, a. Having no sound; voiceless; silent; dumb.

Soup, sôp, n. [Fr. *soupe*, from G. *suppa*, *suppa*, Dan. *suppe*, Icel. *suppa*—*soup*, broth, &c.; akin *sup*, *sup*, *sup*.] A kind of broth; a sort of food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients.—**Soup-kitchen**, n. A charitable establishment for supplying soup to the poor.—**Soup-maigre**, sôp-mâ'gr, n. [Fr., lit. meagre soup.] Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables and a little butter.—**Soupy**, sôp'y, a. Like soup.

Souperon, sôp-sô'n, n. [Fr., from O.Fr. *souperon*, a suspicion. *Suspicion*.] A very small quantity; a taste.

Sour, sour, a. [A. Sax. *sûr*, *sour*—Icel. *sour*, Dan. *sour*, D. *seur*, G. *seuer*; also found in Celtic: W. and Armor. *sur*—*sonr*. *Sourax*.] Sharp to the taste; tart; acid; harsh of temper; crabbed; austere; morose; expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness (a *sour* word or look); become tart or acid by keeping, as milk.—**Sour grapes**. Under *GAAR*.—v. t. To make acid or sour; to make cross, crabbed, or discontented (to *sour* the temper); to embitter.—v. i. To become acid; to acquire tartness; to become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.—**Sour-grass**, **Sour-kraut**, **Sour-kraut**, n. Same as *Sour-trust*.—**Sourish**, **sourish**, a. Somewhat sour; moderately acid.—**Sourly**, sour'ly, *ade*. In a sour manner; acidly; morosely; peevishly; discontentedly.—**Sourness**, sour'ness, n. The state or quality of being sour; acidity; sharpness to the taste; asperity; harshness of temper.—**Sour-sep**, n. A large succulent fruit closely allied to the custard-apple.

Sourse, sôrs, n. [Fr. *source*, O.Fr. *source*, from L. *sursum*, *sub*, *under*, and *rego*, to direct. *SURR*, *ROKRR*.] The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything; first cause; origin.

Souse, sôus, n. [A form of *sauce*.] Pickle made with salt; sauce; pickled meat; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.—v. f.—**soused**, **sousing**. To steep in pickle; to plunge into water.

Souse, sôus, a. t. and f. [Comp. G. *sensen*, to rush.] To fall suddenly on.—v. a. A violent attack; a blow.—*ads*. With sudden violence.

Soutane, sô-tân, n. [Fr., from L.L. *subtana*, from L. *subtus*, beneath.] A cassock, usually black, worn by Roman Catholic clergy.

South, south, n. [A. Sax. *sûth*; Icel. *súth*, *súth*, Dan. *sud*, *súden*, O.H.G. *sud*, Mod. G. *süd*, south; allied to *sun*, being the region of the sun.] One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north; the region or locality lying opposite to the north; the wind that blows from the south.—v. a. Situated in the south, or in a southern direction; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.—v. i. To move or turn towards the south; *astro*. To arrive at or pass the meridian of a place.—**South-down**, n. [From the hills called *South Downs* in England.] One of a noted breed of English sheep; mutton from this sheep. Used also adjectively.—**South-east**, n. The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.—v. a. Pertaining to the south-east.—**South-easter**, n. A wind from the south-east.—**South-easterly**, **South-easterly**, a. **South-east**.—**Southerliness**, *suv'er-li-ness*, n. State of being south-

erly.—**Southerly**, *suv'er-ll*, a. Lying in the south; coming from the south.—**Southern**, *suv'er'n*, a. [A. Sax. *sûthern*, from *sûth*, *sûth*, south.] Belonging to the south; lying on the south side of the equator; coming from the south.—**Southern Cross**, n. A bright constellation in the southern hemisphere, the principal stars of which form a cross.—**Southern**, *suv'er-nâr*, n. An inhabitant or native of the south.—**Southernmost**, *suv'er-nâr-lî-est*, n. State of being southerly.—**Southerly**, *suv'er-nâr-ll*, *ade*. Toward the south.—**Southernmost**, *suv'er-nâr-môst*, a. Furthest toward the south.—**Southern**, *suv'er-nâr*, *suv'er-nâr-wd*, n. A composite plant nearly allied to wormwood, formerly employed in medicine as a stomachic and stimulant.—**Southing**, *south'ing*, a. Motion to the south; the time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place; way; and the difference of latitude southward from the last point of reckoning. *Nautica*.—**Southernmost**, *south'môst*, a. Furthest toward the south.—**Southern**, *suv'er-nâr*, *suv'er-nâr*, n. A native or inhabitant of a southern country or region; a term formerly applied in Scotland to a native of England.—**Southward**, *south'ward*, *ade*. Toward the south.—v. i. Lying or situated toward the south; directed towards the south.—**South-west**, n. The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.—v. i. Lying in the direction of the south-west; coming from the south-west.—**South-wester**, n. A strong, south-west wind; a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather; frequently contracted into *Sos-wester*.—**South-westerly**, a. In the direction of south-west; coming from the south-west.—**South-western**, a. Pertaining to the south-west.—**South-west**, n. a. and *ade*. Towards the south-west.

Souvenir, sô-ve-nêr', n. [Fr., from L. *subvenire*, to occur to mind.] That which reminds or revives the memory of anything; a keepsake.

Sovereign, sô-ve-rên', a. [O.Fr. *soverain*, Mod. Fr. *souverain*; from L.L. *superanus*, from L. *super*, above, over. The *g* has been erroneously inserted.] Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; royal; princely; paramount; efficacious in the highest degree (a *sovereign* medicine).—v. a. A supreme ruler; the person having the highest power or authority in a state, as a king, queen, emperor, &c.; a monarch; a gold coin of the value of 20s., and weighing 123.74 grains Troy, the standard of the English coinage.—**Sovereignty**, sô-ve-rên-tî', n. The state of being a sovereign; the supreme power in a state; monarchical sway; supremacy; supreme excellence.—**Sovran**, *sô-ve-rân*, n. and a. Same as *Sovereign*, and etymologically more correct.

Sow, sou, n. [A. Sax. *sowa*, *sâ*, a sow—L.G. *soga*, O.D. *sowe*, G. *seu*, Dan. and Sw. *so*; cogn. L. *sua*, Gr. *aus*, *sow*; perhaps from root *su*, to bring forth (whence *son*.)] The female of the swine; *fouling*, the main channel into which metal is run from a smelting furnace. See under *Pta*.—**To Ave or get the right (or wrong) side by the ear**, to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; to come to the right (or wrong) conclusion.

Sow, sô, a. t.—*pret. sowed*, *pp. sowed* or *sown*. [A. Sax. *aduan* (*pret. adew*; *pp. adosen*); to sow—Icel. *sâ*, Dan. *saa*, G. *eden*, Goth. *adun*; same root as L. *sero*, *saturus*, to sow (whence *season*). *Seed* is from this stem.] To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; to plant by sowing; to stock with seed; to spread abroad; to disseminate; to propagate (to *sow* discord).—v. i. To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.—**Sower**, sô'er, n. One who sows; a disseminator.

Sowar, sou'ar, n. [Hind.] A trooper; a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry.

Sowens, **Sowans**, sô-enz, sô-ans, n. pl. [Comp. A. Sax. *sedu*, gine, paste.] A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, used in Scotland; flummery.

Soy, sôy, n. A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a small bean, and eaten with fish, cold meat, &c.; the plant from the seeds of which the sauce is prepared.

Spa, spa, n. A mineral spring; a place to which people resort for its mineral waters; from *spa*, a celebrated watering-place in Belgium.

Spaced, *spad*, n. [Fr. *espace*, from L. *spatium*, space, from root *spa*, to stretch, seen in *space*.] Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; extension in all directions; any portion of extension; the interval between any two or more points or objects; quantity of time; the interval between two points of time; printing, the interval between words in printed matter; also a kind of blank type for separating words; *mas*, one of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff.—v. t.—*space*, *spacing*. To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in.—**Spacial**, *spâ-sh'âl*, a. Pertaining to space.—**Spacially**, *spâ-sh'âl-ly*, *ade*. As regards or with reference to space.—**Spacious**, *spâ-sh'us*, a. [L. *spatiosus*.] Involving an extended space; large in extent; wide extended; not contracted or narrow; roomy.—**Spacially**, *spâ-sh'us-ll*, *ade*. In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.—**Spaciousness**, *spâ-sh'us-ness*, n. The quality of being spacious.

Spadassin, *spa-das'in*, n. [Fr., from It. *spada*, L. *spatula*, a sword.] A swordsman; a bravo; a bully (Ital.).

Spade, *spad*, n. [A. Sax. *spada*—D. *Daan*, and *sv. spada*, Icel. *spati*, G. *spaten*; cogn. Gr. *spathe*, any broad blade.] An instrument for digging, having a broad blade of iron and a stout handle, adapted to be used with both hands and one foot; pl. one of the four suits of playing cards.—**To spill a spade** a spade, to call things by their proper names; to speak plainly and without mincing matters.—v. t. To dig with a spade; to jure the sword from with a spade.—**Spade-bone**, n. The shoulder-blade.—**Spadeful**, *spâd'ful*, n. As much as a spade will hold.—**Spade-guinea**, n. A guinea with a spade-formed shield bearing the coat of arms on the reverse.—**Spadille**, *spa-dil'*, n. [Fr. *spadille*.] The ace of spades in playing ombre.

Spadix, *spâ-diks*, n. [L., a palm branch] with its fruit, as an *adj.* date-brown.] *Bot.* a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy radius, and the whole surrounded by a large leaf called a spathe, as in palms.—**Spadicose**, *spâ-dish'us*, a. *Bot.* growing within a spathe or spadix; forming a spadix.—**Spadicose**, *spâ-dish'us*, a. *Bot.* growing on a spadix.

Spade, *spâ-dô*, n. [L.] A castrated animal; a gelding; an impotent person.

Spas, *spâ*, a. t. and f. [Icel. *spâ*, Dan. *spas*, to foretell, to tell fortunes. | To foretell; to divine; to tell one's fortune. [Scotch.]]

Spaid, *spâd*, n. A hart three years old.

Spake, *spâk*. One of the forms of the preterite of *speak*, the more commonly used form being *spoke*.

Spalpeen, *spâl-pên*, n. [Ir. *spailpín*, Gael. *spailpeán*.] An Irish term for a mean or insignificant fellow.

Span, span, n. [A. Sax. *span*, a span (the measure), *spannan*, to bind; Icel. *spánn*, Dan. *spann*, L. *span*, G. *spanne*, a span; same root as L. *spatium*, space; Gr. *spân*, to draw (whence *spanem*).] The space from the point of the thumb to that of the little finger when extended, nine lines; the eighth of a fathom; a short space of time; the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments; a pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team.—v. t.—*spanned*, *spanning*. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure or reach from one side of to the other.—**Spanless**, *span'-less*, a. Incapable of being spanned or measured.—**Span-long**, a. Of the length of a span.—**Spanner**, *span'er*, n. One that spans; a screw.—**Span-root**, n. A common root formed by two meeting inclined planes.

Span, span, *pret.* of *spine*.

Spanemia, *spa-nê-mi-a*, n. [Gr. *spanis*,

Fate, far, fat, fall: mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nôte, no. move; tūbe, tnb, bull;

oil, pound; a, Sc. abunē—the Fr. u.

talk; to discourse; to make mention; to tell by writing; to communicate ideas in any manner; to be expressive.—*To speak for*, to argue in favour of; to plead the cause of; to urge the claims of; to be the representative or spokesman of.—*To speak out*, to speak loud or louder; to speak boldly or unreservedly.—*To speak up*, to speak in a loud or louder tone; to express one's thoughts freely.—*To speak well for*, to be a favourable indication of.—*To speak with*, to converse with. A man may speak by uttering a single word, whereas to talk is to utter sentiments consecutively; so, a man may be able to speak though he is not able to talk. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning; as, to speak before a brilliant audience; while *talk* implies a conversational speaking.—*v.t.* To enter with the mouth; to utter articulately; to say; to declare (to speak the truth); to proclaim; to talk or converse in (to speak French); to address; to accost; to express in any way (her eyes spoke love).—*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.—*Speakabis*, spē'ka-hi, a. Capable of fit for being spoken.—*Speaker*, spē'ker, a. One who speaks; one that utters a speech in public, or one that practices public speaking; a person who is the mouthpiece or spokesman of another; a person who presides over a deliberative assembly (the speaker in the House of Commons).—*Speakership*, spē'ker-ship, a. The office of speaker.—*Speaking*, spē'king, a. Used for the purpose of conveying speech (a speaking-trumpet); forcibly expressive (a speaking likeness); extending to mere phrases of civility (a speaking acquaintance).—*Speaking-trumpet*, a. A trumpet-shaped instrument which enables the sound of the voice to be heard at a great distance.—*Speaking-tube*, a. A tube of gutta-percha or other material for communicating orally from one room to another.

Spear, spēr, a. [A. Sax. *spere*—D. and G. *spær*, Dan. *spær*, Icel. *spjör*; comp. L. *sparus*, a hunting spear; probably akin to *spär*.] A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a pointed instrument with barbs, for stabbing fish, &c.—*v.t.* To pierce with, or as with, a spear; to kill with a spear. *Spearer*, spē'r-er, a. One who spears.—*Spear-grass*, a. A name applied to various long sharp-leaved grasses.—*Spear-head*, a. The metal point of a spear.—*Spearman*, spē'r-man, a. One who is armed with a spear.—*Spearmint*, spē'r-mint, a. An aromatic plant having spear-shaped leaves.

Spee, spē, v. a. A colloquial abbreviation of *Specialist* (see a commercial term).

Special, spē'shal, a. [Fr. *spécial*, from L. *specialis*, from *species* kind (which see).] Pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive character; distinctive; peculiar; peculiar; differing from others; designed for a particular purpose or occasion; having a distinct field or scope.—*Special case*, a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court as to the law bearing on the facts.—*Special constable*, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—*Special correspondent*, a person specially appointed to give an account of some important event or series of events in a newspaper.—*Special license*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which enables a priest to marry the parties without banns, and at any time or place other than those necessary in ordinary cases.—*Special pleader*, a lawyer whose occupation it is to give opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings.—*Special pleading*, the business of a special pleader; the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth.—*Special verdict*, a verdict in which the jury find the facts proved, leaving the law bearing on them to be determined by the court.—*a.* Any person or thing appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway train, &c.—*Specialism*,

speh'al-ism, a. A particular branch or department of knowledge; devotion to some one subject.—*Specialist*, spēsh'al-ist, a. A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, art, or science; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject.—*Speciality*, spēsh'al-i-ti, a. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that in which one is specially versed; a quality or attribute peculiar to a species.—*Specialization*, spēsh'al-i-sa'shon, a. The act of specializing or devoting to a particular use or function; special determination.—*Specialize*, spēsh'al-is, v.t.—*specialized*, *specialising*. To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.—*Specialy*, spēsh'al-i, adv. In a special manner; particularly; especially; for a particular purpose.—*Specialty*, spēsh'al-ti, a. A particular point; that in which one is specially versed; a speciality; law, a special contract; an obligation or bond.

Species, spē'shi, a. [The ablative of L. *species*, used as an English word from its occurrence in the phrase 'paid in specie', that is, in visible coin.] Gold or silver coined, and used as a circulating medium; coin; in contradistinction to paper-money. *Species*, spē'shēs, a. *sing.* and *pl.* [L. *species*, appearance, shape, sort, kind, from *specio*, to behold; akin to Gr. *skoptomai*, Skr. *paśh*, to see. English words in which L. *specio* appears are very numerous, as *specious*, *specimen*, *specify*, *spite*, *speculate*, *despite*, *aspect*, *prospect*, *respect*, *spectacle*, &c.] A kind, sort, or variety; a class, collection, or assemblage of things or beings classified according to attributes which are determined by scientific observation; a group of animals or plants which bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization, and produce similar progeny, several species uniting to form a genus; *logic*, a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and designated by a common name.

Specify, spē'sh-i-fī, v.t.—*specified*, *specifying*. [Fr. *spécifier*, as if from a L. *specifeco*—*species*, and *facio*, to make.] To mention or name distinctively; to designate in words, so as to clearly distinguish or limit.—*Specific*, spē-sif'ik, a. [Fr. *spécifique*.] Pertaining to, characterising, or constituting a species; marking something as a distinct species; tending to specify or particularize; definite; precise; *med.* possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease.—*Specific centre*, the locality where any species of animals or plants first appeared and from which it became diffused.—*Specific character*, that which distinguishes one species from every other species of the same genus; the essential character of a species.—*Specific gravity*. Under GRAVITY.—*Specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.—*a.* A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible or supposed infallible remedy; something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an infallible agent.—*Specifically*, spē-sif'ik-al-i, adv. In a specific manner; so far as concerns the species; definitely; particularly.—*Specification*, spē-sif'ik-a'shon, a. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; a statement describing the dimensions, details, peculiarities, &c., of any work about to be undertaken, as in building, engineering, &c.; an article, item, or particular specified.—*Specificness*, spē-sif'ik-nes, a. The character of being specific.

Specimen, spē'sh-i-men, a. [L. *specimen*, an example, specimen, from *specio* to behold. *Specis*.] One of a number of similar things intended to show the character of the whole, or of others not exhibited; a portion exhibited; a sample. A specimen exhibits the nature or character of a whole without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; a sample is a portion taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be

judged by it; in many cases, however, the words are used indifferently.

Speciosa, spē'sh-us, a. [Fr. *spécieux*, from L. *speciosus*, showy, beautiful, plausible, from *species*, show, appearance. *Speciosus*.] Pleasing to the eye; superficially fair; just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view (a specious argument, a specious objection).—*Syn.* under *Coloratus*.—*Speciously*, spē'sh-us-i, adv. In a specious manner; with show of right or reason.—*Speciousness*, spē'sh-us-nes, a. The quality of being specious; plausibility.—*Speciosty*, spē-shi-ost-i, a. The state of being specious; a specious show.

Speck, spēk, a. [A. Sax. *specca*, a speck; akin L.G. *speak*, a speck; *speckis* is a derivative.] A spot; a small discoloured place in anything; a stain; a blemish; a small particle or patch.—*v.t.* To spot; to mark with specks or spots.

Speck, spēk, a. [D. *spek*, fat.] Blubber, the fat of whales and other mammalia.

Speckle, spēk'l, a. [Dim. of *speck*.] A little spot in anything, of a different colour from that of the thing itself; a speck.—*v.t.*—*Speckled*, *speckling*. To mark with small specks or spots.—*Speckled*, spēk'id, p. and a. Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object.—*Speckledness*, spēk'id-nes, a.

Spectacle, spēk'ta-kl, a. [Fr. *spectacle*, from L. *spectaculum*, from *specio*, to behold, freq. of *specio*, to see. *Species*.] A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited as worthy of being seen; a gorgeous or splendid show; anything seen; a sight; *pl.* an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision, consisting of two lenses mounted in a light frame so constructed as to be held to the nose and temples, and keep the lenses before the eyes.—*Spectacled*, spēk'ta-kl-d, a. Furnished with or wearing spectacles.—*Spectacular*, spēk'ta-kl-er, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; pertaining to spectacles.

Spectator, spēk'ta-tor, a. [L., from *specio*, freq. of *specio*, to behold. *Species*.] One who looks on; a beholder; one who is present at a play or spectacle.—*Spectatorial*, spēk'ta-tor-i-al, a. Pertaining to a spectator.—*Spectatrix*, spēk'ta-tris, spēk'ta-tri-ka, a. A female beholder or looker on.

Spectre, spēk'ter, a. [Fr. *spectre*, from L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition, from *specio*, to behold. *Species*.] An apparition; the disembodied spirit of a person who is dead; a ghost; a phantom.—*Spectral*, spēk'tral, a. Pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike; pertaining to spectra; pertaining to the solar or other spectrum.—*Spectrally*, spēk'tral-i, adv. In a spectral manner; like a ghost or spectre.—*Spectrology*, spēk'trol-ō-j-i, a. [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the characteristic spectra of bodies.—*Spectrological*, spēk'trol-ō-j'i-ka-l, a. Pertaining to spectrology.—*Spectrometer*, spēk'trom-ē-ter, a. [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus attached to a spectroscope for purposes of measurement.—*Spectroscopy*, spēk'trō-skōp, a. [*Spectrum*, and Gr. *skopos*, to look at.] The instrument employed in spectrum analysis, which by means of a prism or train of prisms produces a magnified image of any spectrum.—*Spectroscopic*, spēk'trō-skōp'ik, spēk'trō-skōp'i-ka-l, a. Pertaining to the spectroscopy or spectroscopy.—*Spectroscopically*, spēk'trō-skōp'i-ka-l-i, adv. By the use of the spectroscopy.—*Spectroscopist*, spēk'trō-skōp-i-ist, a. One who uses the spectroscopy; one skilled in spectroscopy.—*Spectroscopy*, spēk'trō-skōp'i, a. That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscopy and with spectrum analysis.—*Spectrum*, spēk'trum, a. *pl.* *Spectra*, spēk'tra. A spectre; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away; the shining figure or stripe, exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours or some of them, formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light, as of the sun, received through a

small slit and refracted by being passed through a prism or series of prisms. The solar spectrum or spectrum of sunlight is coloured transversely throughout its length, the colours shading insensibly into one another from red at the one end, through orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, to violet at the other, and it is also crossed by a number of black lines having definite positions. The moon and planets have spectra like that of the sun, while each fixed star has a spectrum peculiar to itself, and the incandescent vapour of each elementary substance has its characteristic spectrum. — *Spectrum analysis*, the art or operation of examining spectra, whether of the heavenly bodies or of substances heated to incandescence, by means of the spectroscope, a means of detecting the presence of substances otherwise undetected.

Specular. Under SPECULUM.
Speculate, spek'û-lit, v.t. — *speculatus, speculatio*. [L. *specular, speculatus*, from *specula*, a look-out, from *specio*, to see. SPECIOS.] To meditate; to consider a subject in its different aspects and relations; to theorise; to purchase goods, stock, or other things with the expectation of an advance in price and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; to engage in speculation. — *Speculation*, spek'û-litshon, n. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; a theory or theoretical view; the laying out of money or incurring of extensive risks with a view to more than the usual success in trade; a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits. — *Speculative*, spek'û-lit-tiv, a. Given to speculation; contemplative; pertaining to, involving, or formed by speculation; theoretical; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; pertaining to, or given to, speculation in trade. — *Speculatively*, spek'û-lit-tiv-ly, adv. In a speculative manner. — *Speculativelyness*, spek'û-lit-tiv-ness, n. The state of being speculative. — *Speculator*, spek'û-lit-ter, n. One who speculates or forms theories; a theoriser; one who speculates in trade; one who incurs great risks in the hope of great gain. — *Speculatively*, spek'û-lit-tiv-ly, a. Speculative.

Speculum, spek'û-lim, n. [L. a mirror, from *specio*, to look, to behold. SPECIOS.] A mirror or looking-glass; *optics*, a reflecting surface, such as is used in reflecting telescopes, made of an alloy of copper and tin or of glass; *surv.* an instrument with a reflecting mirror attached for examining certain openings of the body. — *Speculum metal*, metal used for making the specula of reflecting telescopes — an alloy of two parts copper and one of tin. — *Specular*, spek'û-ler, a. [L. *specularis*.] Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth reflecting surface. — *Specular* from ore, a hard, crystallised variety of hematite.

Sped, sped, pr. & and pp. of *speed*.
Speech, spetch, n. [A. Sax. *spæc, spræc, spech*, from *specere, spræcan*, to speak. BRAK.] The faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking; language; a particular language; the act of speaking with another; conversation; anything spoken; a discourse, oration, or harangue. — *Speech-day*, n. The periodical examination of a public school. — *Speechification*, spetch'î-fî-keshon, n. The act of speechifying. — *Speechifier*, spetch'î-fî-er, n. One who speechifies. — *Speechify*, spetch'î-fî, v.t. — *speechified, speechifying*. To make a speech; to harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.] — *Speechless*, spetch'les, a. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; not speaking for a time; silent. — *Speechlessness*, spetch'les-ness, n. The state of being speechless; muteness.

Speed, spéd, v.t. — pret. and pp. *sped* or *spedid*. [A. Sax. *spedan*, to hasten, to prosper, from *spéd*, haste, prosperity, from *spécan*, to thrive, same as O. H. G. *spedan*, to succeed.] To make haste; to move with celerity; to have success; to prosper; to succeed; to have any fortune,

good or ill; to fare. — v.t. To despatch or send away in haste; to hasten; to accelerate; to expedite; to help forward; to make prosperous; to cause to succeed; to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services; to kill or destroy; especially in pp. *sped* (*Shak.*). — n. Success; fortune; prosperity in an undertaking; swiftness; celerity; haste; impetuosity. — *God-speed*. Under God. — *Speeder*, spéd-er, n. One who speeds; a kind of machine for forwarding things in manufacture. — *Speedful*, spéd'ful, a. Full of speed; successful; prosperous. — *Speedfully*, spéd'ful-ly, adv. In a speedy manner; speedily; successfully. — *Speedy*, spéd-i, a. Quick; nimble; rapid in motion; not dilatory or slow. — *Speedily*, spéd'li-ly, adv. In a speedy manner; quickly; in a short time. — *Speediness*, spéd-i-ness, n. The quality of being speedy; quickness; despatch. — *Speedless*, spéd-les, a. Having no speed; not prosperous; unsuccessful. — *Speedwell*, spéd-wel, n. [From growing on roadsides, and, as it were, cheering travelers on their way.] The common name of plants of the genus *Veronica*, a favourite species being the germander speedwell.

Spear, Spear, spér, v.t. and t. [A. Sax. *spyrjan*, Icel. *spyrja*, lit. to search out by the track or trace, from *spor*, D. *spor*, G. *spor*, a track.] To ask; to inquire. [Scott.]
Speasman, spé-lá-mán, n. [L. *speleum*, from Gr. *speleion*, a cave.] Pertaining to a cave or caves; dwelling in a cave or caves.
Spelding, Speldron, spéld'ing, spéldron, n. [Sc. *speld*, to spread out; akin to G. *spalten*, Sw. *spjåla*, to cleave, to divide.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scott.]

Spell, spel, n. [A. Sax. *spell*, a saying, tale, charm. Icel. *spjall*, O. G. *spel*, Goth. *spjall*, a tale. Hence the latter part of *pospel*.] A charm consisting of some words of occult power; an incantation; any charm. — v.t. — pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spell*. [A. Sax. *spjellan*, to say, speak, tell.] To repeat, point out, write, or print the proper letters of in their regular order; to form by letters; to read; to read with labour or difficulty; often with *out*; to act as a spell upon; to fascinate; to charm. — v.t. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing; to read. — *Spell-bound*, a. Bound as by a spell or charm. — *Speller*, spel-er, n. One that spells; a spelling-book. — *Spelling*, spel'ing, n. The act of one who spells; orthography. — *Spelling-bee*, n. An assemblage of persons met for the purpose of exercising themselves, or comparing their acquirements, in spelling. — *Spelling-book*, n. A book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spell, spel, n. [A. Sax. *spelian*, to supply the room of another; comp. D. and Sw. *spel*, G. *spiel*, play, game.] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn of work; a single period of labour; a period; a while or season.
Spell, spel, n. A spintler; a spill.
Spelt, spelt, n. [A. Sax. *spelt*, L. G. and D. *spelt*, G. *spelt*, from root of *spelt*.] An inferior kind of wheat. Called also German *Wheat*.

Spelt, spelt, a. pret. and pp. of *spell*.
Spelter, spel'ter, n. [L. G. *spalter*, G. and D. *spjauter*, spelter; akin *peveler*.] A name often applied in commerce to zinc.
Spence, spens, n. [O. Fr. *despens*, a buttery from *dependere*, L. *dependere*, to depend — *and pendere*, to weigh.] A buttery; a place where provisions are kept; in Scotland, the apartment of a house where the family sit and eat.
Spencer, spen'ser, n. An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from an Earl Spencer, who first wore it.
Spencer, spen'ser, n. [Perhaps akin to *sponker*.] *Naut.* a fore-and-aft sail with a gaff and boom set abaft the fore and main masts.

Spend, spend, v.t. — pret. and pp. *spent*. [A. Sax. *spendan*, borrowed from L. *spendo* or *dispendo*, to expend, to dispose. EX-PAN, PAN, AW.] To lay out (money); to part with in purchasing; to exhaust (to spend one's energies); to waste; to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; to ex-

haust of force or strength; to waste (to spend efforts). — v.t. To make expense; to spend money. — *Spender*, spen'der, n. One that spends; a prodigal; a lavish. — *Spent-thrift*, spen'th'rift, n. One who spends his means lavishly or improvidently; a prodigal; often used as an adjective (*spen'th'rift* ways). — *Spent, spent, pret.* and pp. of *spend*. Worn out; wearied; exhausted; having deposited the spawn; said of a herring. — *Spent ball*, a cannon or rifle ball which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it, or to wound otherwise than by a contusion.
Spenserian, spen-sér-i-an, a. Pertaining to the poet Spenser; applied to the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his *Fairy Queen*.

Sperm, sperm, n. [L. and Gr. *sperma, spermatos*, seed, from *spéro*, to sow.] The seminal fluid of animals; semen; spawn of fishes or frogs. — *Spermatæon*, spér-mat'è-on, [Lit. sperm of whale; L. *sperma*, and *ctæta*, a whale.] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale common in the Pacific. — *Spermarium*, *Spermary*, spér-ma'ri-um, spér-ma-ri, n. The organ in male animals in which spermatozoa are produced. — *Spermatheca*, spér-ma-thé-ka, n. [Gr. *sperma*, and *théka*, case.] A cavity in certain female insects (e.g. queen-bees) in which the sperm of the male is received. — *Spermatia*, *Spermatias*, spér-mat'î-ka, spér-mat'î-ka, a. Seminal; pertaining to the semen, or conveying it. — *Spermatium*, spér-ma-ti-um, n. The emission of sperm or seed. — *Spermatogenesis*, spér-ma-toj'én-és, a. [Gr. *sperma*, and root *gen*, to produce.] Sperm-producing. — *Spermatoid*, spér-ma-to'id, a. [Gr. *sperma*, and *oides*, form.] Sperm-like; resembling sperm or semen. — *Spermatocoon*, spér-ma-to'oon, n. pl. *Spermatocoe*, spér-ma-to'oe. [Gr. *sperma*, and *coon*, egg.] A cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell. — *Spermatocyst*, spér-ma-to'st'è-a, n. [Gr. *sperma*, and *thés*, to flow.] Emission of the semen without copulation. — *Spermatocoon*, spér-ma-to'oon, n. pl. *Spermatocoe*, spér-ma-to'oe. [Gr. *sperma*, and *coon*, a living being.] One of the microscopic animalcule-like bodies developed in the semen of animals and essential to impregnation. — *Sperm-cell*, n. A cell in which are developed spermatocoe. — *Spermatia*, spér-mat'î-ka, a. Pertaining to sperm or seed. — *Spermatid*, spér-mid'î-um, n. [Gr. *sperma*, and *oides*, resembling.] *Bot.* A small seed-vessel, more commonly called an *Achene*. — *Spermatoderm*, spér-mo-dér-m, n. [Gr. *sperma*, and *derma*, skin.] *Bot.* the integuments of a seed in the aggregate. — *Sperm-oil*, n. The oil of the spermaceti-whale. — *Spermatocoe*, spér-mo-thé-ka, n. [Gr. *sperma*, and *théka*, case.] *Bot.* the seed-vessel; the case in which seeds are contained. — *Sperm-whale*, n. The spermaceti whale or cachalot.

Spermatocoe, spér-ma-to'oe, n. pl. The offal of skin and hides from which glue is made.
Spew, spú, v.t. [A. Sax. *spewian*, to spew; D. *spuwen*, *spuwen*, G. *spiesen*, Icel. *spjafa*, Goth. *spiesian*, to vomit; cog. L. *spuo*, to vomit. *Spit* is from same root.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach; to eject or to cast forth. — v.t. To vomit. — *Spewer*, spú-er, n. One who spews.

Sphacelus, sfas'è-lus, n. [Gr. *sphakios*, from *sphazo*, to kill.] Gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal; death of a caries of a bone. — *Sphacel*, sfas'è-l, n. Gangrene. — *Sphacelate*, sfas'è-lat, t. To mortify; to become gangrenous as flesh; to become carious as a bone. — v.t. To affect with gangrene. — *Sphacelated*, sfas'è-lat, sfas'è-lat-ed, a. *Bot.* decayed, withered, or dead. — *Sphaculation*, sfas'è-litshon, n. The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. — *Sphacelism*, sfas'è-liz-mus, n. An inflammation of the brain.

Sphaerencyma, sfé-réng'hi-ma, n. [Gr. *sphaire*, a sphere, and *encyma*, anything poured in.] A name given to spheroidal spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits. — *Sphaeridium*, sfé-rid'î-um, n. pl. *Sphaeridia*, sfé-rid'î-a, (Gr.

sphaera, a sphere, and *telos*, resemblance. One of the curious stalked appendages with button-like heads, covered with cilia, carried on the tests of almost all sea-urchins.—*Spharisterium*, *sfer'is-tê-ri-um*, n. [Gr. *sphairisterion*, from *sphairiêla*, a ball-player, *sphaîra*, a ball.] A building for playing at ball; a tennis-court.—*Spha-roblast*, *sfer'ô-blast*, n. [Gr. *sphaîra*, and *blastos*, a sprout.] Bot. a cotyledon which rises above-ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour.—*Sphaeroiderite*, *sfer'ô-id'ê-rit*, n. *Sphaeroiderite*.—*Sphaerulite*, *sfer'ô-lit*, n. *Sphaerulite*.
Spagnum, *sfa'gnum*, n. [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses; peat-moss, valuable for packing plants for transmission.
Sphen, *sên*, n. [From Gr. *sphên*, a wedge, from the shape of its crystals.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanio acid, and lime.
Sphenogram, *sfer'nô-gram*, n. [Gr. *sphên*, *sphênos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A wedge-shaped, cuneiform, or arrow-headed character. *Cuneiform*.—**Sphenography**, *sfer'nô-gra-fî-a*, n. The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.—**Sphenographer**, *sfer'nô-gra-fê-r*, n. One versed in cuneiform writing.—**Sphenographic**, *sfer'nô-gra-fî-k*, a. Pertaining to sphenography.
Sphenoid, *sfer'noid*, *sfer'nô'id*, n. [Gr. *sphên*, a wedge, and *eidô*, form.] Resembling a wedge.—**Sphenoid bone**, a bone in the base of the skull, so named because it is wedged in amidst the other bones.—**Sphen**, a wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone.—**Sphene**.—As a prefix in anatomical terms means pertaining to the sphenoid.
Sphenopteris, *sfer'nô-ptê-ris*, n. [Gr. *sphên*, *sphênos*, a wedge, and *ptêris*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns remarkable for the wedge-shaped divisions of their fronds.
Sphere, *sfer*, n. [L. *sphaera*, from Gr. *sphaîra*, a ball, a globe.] A globular body; an orb or globe; a planet, star, or sun; a solid body the surface of which in every part is equally distant from a point within it called its centre; the concave expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; rank or order of society.—*v.t.*—**Sphered**, *spher'ing*. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to form into a sphere.—**Spherical**, *sfer'al*, a. Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; rounded like a sphere.—**Sphere-born**, a. Born among the spheres.—**Sphere-melody**, *Sphere-music*, n. The music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to the hypothesis of Pythagoras.—**Spherical**, *Spheric*, *sfer'ikal*, *sfer'ik*, a. [Fr. *sphérique*; L. *sphaericus*.] Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining or belonging to a sphere; relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary.—**Spherical angle**, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles.—**Spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes.—**Spherical triangle**, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles.—**Spherical trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which deals with spherical triangles.—**Spherically**, *sfer'ik-al*, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.—**Sphericity**, *Sphericalness*, *sfer'is-ti*, *sfer'ik-al-ness*, n. The state or quality of being spherical; globularity; roundness.—**Spherics**, *sfer'ik*, n. A small sphere.—**Spherics**, *sfer'iks*, n. *Geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere.—**Spheroid**, *sfer'ôid*, n. A body not perfectly spherical; *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, being either *oblate* or *prolate*.—**Spheroidal**, *sfer'ô'id-al*, a. Having the form of a spheroid; *crystal* bounded by several convex faces.—**Spheroidal**, *Spheroidal*, *sfer'ô'id-ik*, *sfer'ô'id-ik*, a. *Spheroidal*.—**Spheroidicity**, *sfer'ô-id-ist-ik*, n. The quality of being spheroidal.—**Spherometer**, *sfer'ô-mê-tê-r*, n. An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses,

&c.—**Sphaeroiderite**, *sfer'ô-id'ê-rit*, n. [Gr. *sphaîra*, and *sidêros*, iron.] An ore of iron found in spheroidal masses.—**Sphaerula**, *sfer'ô-la*, n. [L. *sphaerula*, a little sphere.] A spherule.—**Sphaerulite**, *sfer'ô-lit*, a. Covered or studded with spherules.—**Sphaerula**, *sfer'ô-l*, n. A little sphere or spherical body.—**Sphaerulite**, *sfer'ô-lit*, n. [Gr. *sphaîra*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of obsidian found in rounded grains.—**Sphery**, *sfer'î*, a. Belonging to the spheres; resembling a sphere or orb.
Sphincter, *sfin'ktê-r*, n. [Gr. *sphingktêr*, from *sphingô*, to draw close.] Anat. a name applied to circular muscles, or muscles in rings, which serve to close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth, of the anus, &c.
Sphinx, *sfin'ks*, n. pl. *Sphinxes*, *sfin'ks'es*. [L. *sphinx*, Gr. *sphînx*.] Greek myth. a she-monster often represented with the winged body of a lion and the breasts and head of a woman, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed all who were not able to guess it, till Oedipus did so, whereupon the sphinx slew herself; hence, a person who puts puzzling questions, *Egyptians* *awig*, a figure having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) or animal head, probably a purely symbolical figure, having no connection with the Greek fable; a name of the hawk-moths.
Sphragistics, *sfra-jis'tiks*, n. [Gr. *sphragis*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.
Sphragis, *sfrî-gô'sis*, n. [From Gr. *sphragô*, to be full of health and strength.] Over-rakness, a disease in plants, in which they tend to grow to wood, stem and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, &c.
Sphygmia, *sfig'mik*, a. [Gr. *sphugmos*, the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**Sphygmograph**, *sfig'mô-graf*, n. An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse.—**Sphygmographic**, *sfig'mô-graf-ik*, a. Of or pertaining to the sphygmograph.—**Sphygmometer**, *sfig'mô-mê-tê-r*, n. An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a sphygmograph.
Spicate, *spî'kât*, a. *Spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike. [Bot. having a spike or ear; eared like corn.
Spice, *spîs*, n. [O. Fr. *espices* (Fr. *épice*), from L. *species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares, spices, drugs, &c. *SPECIES*.] A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery; *Ag.* a small admixture; a flavouring; a smack.—*v.t.*—**Spiced**, *spicing*. To season with spice; to season, literally or figuratively.—**Spice-mnt**, n. A ginger-bread nut.—**Spicer**, *spî'er*, n. One that seasons with spice; one who deals in spice.—**Spicery**, *spî'er-î*, n. Spices collectively; a repository of spices.—**Spicily**, *spî's-î*, *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour.—**Spiciness**, *spî's-î-ness*, n. Quality of being spicy.—**Spicy**, *spî's*, a. Producing spice; abounding with spices; having the quality of spice; flavoured with spice; aromatic; *Ag.* pungent; piquant; keen.
Spiciferous, *spî'fê-r-us*, a. [L. *spica*, an ear, and *fêro*, to bear.] Bearing ears, as corn; spicated; eared.—**Spiciform**, *spî'si-form*, a. Bot. spike-shaped.
Spick-and-span, *spîk-and-span*, a. or *adv.* [*Spick*, a spike, and *span*, a chip, a splinter. *SPAN-NEW*.] In full used adverbially with *new* = quite new; *iran-new*; also used adjectively (a *spick-and-span* suit of clothes).
Spicose, *Spicous*, *spî'k-ôs*, *spî'k-ûs*, a. [From L. *spica*, a spike or ear.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn.—**Spicosity**, *spîk-ô-s-î-ti*, n. The state of being spicose.
Spicula, *spî'k-û-la*, n. pl. *Spiculae*, *spî'k-û-le*. [L. *spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a sharp point, a spike.] Bot. a small spike or spikelet; a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage.—**Spicular**, *spî'k-û-lê-r*, a. Resembling a dart; having sharp points.—**Spiculate**, *spî'k-û-lât*, a. Covered with or divided into fine points.—**Spiculae**, *spî'k-û-l*, n. [L. *spiculae*.] A little spike; a little sharp needle-shaped

body.—**Spiculiform**, *spî'k-û-lî-form*, a. Having the form of a spicule.
Spidy. Under *brice*.
Spider, *spî'dê-r*, n. [For *spindler* for *spinnar*, one that spins; comp. G. *spinnen*, a spider, from *spinnen*, to spin.] The common name of well-known animals of the class Arachnida, many of them remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation; something supposed to resemble a spider, as a kind of gridiron, or a trivet to support vessels over a fire.—**Spider-line**, n. One of the threads of a spider's web ingeniously substituted for wires in micrometer scales.—**Spider-monkey**, n. A name given to many species of New World monkeys.
Spiegelstein, *spe'gêl-stên*, n. [G.—*spiegel*, a mirror, and *stein*, iron; from its fracture showing large steel spots.] A kind of cast-iron made from specular iron ore or hematite, containing much carbon and manganese, largely used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.
Spigot, *spî-got*, n. [O. E. *spigotte*, *spiget*, *spytic*, dim. forms from *spike* = *spike*.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or a small hole in a cask of liquor; a spike.
Spiks, *spîk*, n. [Same word as *spike* with initial *s*.] Icel. *spîk*, Sw. *spîk*, a spike; cog. L. *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn; W. *yspîg*, a spike.] A large nail or pin; a piece of pointed iron like a long nail, as on the top of walls, gates, &c.; a nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon are filed up; an ear of corn or other grain; bot. a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis.—*v.t.*—**Spiked**, *spiking*. To fasten with spikes or long nails; to set with spikes; to fix upon a spike.—To *spike a gun or cannon*, to fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or steel pin into the springs forcibly into it, in order to render it unusable.—**Spikelet**, *spîk'let*, n. Bot. a small spike making a part of a large one.—**Spike-nard**, *spîk'nard*, n. [The plant bears flowers in spikes. See *Naan*.] An aromatic herbaceous plant of the East Indies, the root of which is highly prized for its aromatic properties; a name given to several other plants, and to various fragrant essential oils.—**Spike-oil**, n. A volatile oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spike-nard*.—**Spike**, *spîk*, a. In the shape of a spike; set with spikes.
Spile, *spîl*, n. [Same as D. *spijl*, L. G. *spîla*, a bar, a stake; G. *spîl*, a skewer. *SPILL*, n.] A small peg or wooden pin used to stop a hole in a cask or barrel; a spigot.—*v.t.*—**Spiled**, *spiling*. To supply with a spigot.—**Spile-hole**, n. A small aperture in a cask to let in air, so that the contained liquor may flow freely.
Spill, *spîl*, n. [Same as D. *spil*, G. *spîlla*, a spindle, a peg; allied to *spice*, *spelt*, &c. *spale*, a chip. A spigot; a spike; a small slip of wood or strip of paper rolled up, used to light a lamp, &c.
Spill, *spîl*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *spilled* or *spilt*. [A. Sax. *spilian*, to spill, to ruin; L. G. and D. *spillen*, Icel. *spîlla*, Dan. *spilde*, to spill, to waste; akin to *spil* above.] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; to suffer or cause to flow out; to shed (a man *spills* another's blood; to throw from a horse or cart a colicq.).—*v.i.* To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.—**Spiller**, *spîl'ê-r*, n. One that spills.
Spillth, *spîth*, n. [From *spil*; comp. *spill* from *still*, *stealth* from *steal*.] A spilling; that which is spilt; that which is poured out with lavish profusion.
Spina, *spî-n*, *v.t.*—*pret.* *spun* or *span*; *pp.* *spun*; *ppr.* *spinning*. [A. Sax. *spinnan*—D. and G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Icel. and Sw. *spinna*—to spin; same root as *spare* and Gr. *spôn*, to draw. Hence *spindle*, *spinner*, *spider*.] To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery (to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to draw out tediously (to *spin* on a tale); to extend to a great length; to whirl rapidly; to cause to turn with great speed (to *spin* a top); to form by the extrusion of a viscid fluid from their body, as spiders, silk-

worms, &c.—To spin a yarn, to tell a long story; originally a seaman's phrase.—*v. t.* To perform the act of making threads; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to move round rapidly; to whirl, as a top or a spindle; to run or drive with great rapidity; to go quickly (colloq.).—*n.* The act of spinning; a rapid run; a race.—*Spinnaker*, spin'ér, *n.* One who or that which spins; a spider; a spinneret.—*Spinnerey*, spin'ér-ét, *n.* One of the nipple-like organs with which spiders form their webs.—*Spinnery*, spin'ér-í, *n.* One of the numerous minute spinning tubes of spiders.—*Spinning-jenny*, spin'ér-í, *n.* A spinning-mill.—*Spinning-wheel*, spin'ér-í, *n.* The first spinning-machine by which a number of threads could be spun at once; invented about 1787 by James Hargreaves.—*Spinning-mill*, spin'ér-í, *n.* A mill or factory where spinning is carried on.—*Spinning-wheel*, spin'ér-í, *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand.—*Spinnest*, spin'ér-ét, *n.* A woman.—*Spinster*, spin'ér-ét, *n.* A woman and don't he term, *spinster*, *n.* [Spin, who spins or whose occupation is to spin; an unmarried woman, in law any one from a vicount's daughter downward.]
Spinach, spinázh, spin'á, *n.* [O. Fr. *espinoche*, It. *spinacoe*, Sp. *espinaca*, from L. *spinax*, a spine—being named from the prickles on its fruit.] A well-known annual plant, the young deep-green leaves of which are eaten in salads, or cooked in various ways.—*Spinaceous*, spin'á-shus, *a.* Pertaining to the spinach class of plants.
Spinal, Under *Spine*.
Spindle, spin'dl, *n.* [A Sax. *spindal*, lit. the instrument for spinning, from *spinnan*, to spin; so also G. Sw. and Dan. *spindel*.] A slender rod by which the thread is twisted and wound in spinning; any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns; an axis or arbour; a measure of yarn; in cotton, 15,120 yards; in linen, 14,600 yards.—*v. i.*—*Spindled*, spin'dl-d, *participle*. To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.—*Spindle-legs*, spin'dl-á, *n.* Long slender legs, of a person having such.
Spindrift, spin'drif, *n.* [A form of *spoon-drift*.] *Naut.* the hindling drift of salt water blown from the surface of the sea in hurricanes.
Spine, spin, *n.* [L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine, from a root seen also in *spine*. From the Latin come also *spinach*, *spinet*, *spinney*.] The backbone of a vertebrate animal, so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebrae; a thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument of an animal; a ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge.—*Spinal*, spin'ál, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal.—*Spinal column*, the backbone.—*Spinal cord*, *Spinal marrow*, the elongated mass of nervous matter contained in the osseous canal of the spine.—*Spinescent*, spin'es-ent, *a.* [L. *spinesco*, to grow thorny.] *Bot.* terminating in a spine; somewhat spinose.—*Spiniferous*, spin'í-fer-us, *a.* Producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.—*Spinaliform*, spin'ál-í-form, *a.* Having the form of a spine or thorn.—*Spinigerous*, spin'í-fer-us, *a.* Bearing a spine or spines.—*Spininess*, spin'í-ness, *n.* The quality of being spiny.—*Spinicety*, spin'í-sí-tí, *n.* The state of being spinous or spinose.—*Spinous*, spin'ús, spin'ús, *a.* [L. *spinosus*.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.—*Spinule*, spin'ú-l, *n.* [L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*.] A minute spine.—*Spinulose*, spin'ú-l-ó-s, *a.* *Bot.* somewhat thorny.—*Spinulose*, spin'ú-l-ó-s, *a.* *Bot.* covered with small spines.—*Spiny*, spin'í, *a.* Full of spines; thorny; like a spine; slender; perplexed; thornblossom.
Spinell, spinéll, spin'el, *n.* [Fr. *spinelle*, It. *spinello*, originally perhaps a mineral with spine-shaped crystals, from L. *spina*, a spine.] A species of corundum, which occurs in regular crystals and sometimes in rounded grains.
Spinet, spin'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *spinette*, from L. *spina*, a spine, because its strings were twined by spine-like pieces of quill.

Spina.] A stringed musical instrument, which differed from the virginal only in being of a triangular form.
Spiniferous, Under *Spine*.
Spinaker, spin'a-ker, *n.* [From *spina*, in sense of to go rapidly.] A triangular racing sail carried by yachts when running before the wind, on the opposite side to the main-sail.
Spinner, spin'ér, *n.* Under *Spine*.
Spinney, spin'í, spin'í, *n.* [O. Fr. *espinoche*, from *spina*, a brier, from L. *spina*, a thorn.] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees; a small grove.
Spinose, spin'ús, *a.* Under *Spine*.
Spinozism, spin'ó-zí-zm, *n.* A system of pantheistic philosophy propounded by Baruch Spinoza, who was born in Amsterdam in 1632 of a Jewish family, and died at the Hague in 1677.—*Spinozist*, spin'ó-zí-zt, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.
Spinstar, Under *Spine*.
Spinal, Under *Spine*.
Spindle, spin'dl, *n.* [L. *spindulum*, from *spiro*, to breathe. *Spindit*.] A breathing hole; an aperture for exhalation or inhalation; one of the breathing-pores or apertures of the breathing-tubes of insects.
Spina, spin'á, *n.* [Gr. *spina*.] A genus of plants, order Rosaceae, some of the species of which (as meadow-sweet) are esteemed for their flowers.
Spirant, spin'ant, *n.* [L. *spiro*, to breathe.] A surd continuous consonant, as *h, th, s, z, &c.*
Spir, spin, *n.* [L. *spira*, from Gr. *spira*, a spiral line, something twisted.] A winding line like the threads of a screw; a spiral; anything wreathed or contorted; a wreath; the convolutions of the spiral shell of a mollusc above the lowest or body whorl.—*Spiral*, spin'ál, *a.* Winding round a fixed point or centre, like a watch-spring; winding round a cylinder, and at the same time rising or advancing forward, like a cork-screw; pointed or shaped like a spire.—*Spiral pump*, a form of the Archimedean screw.—*Spiral screw*, a screw formed upon a conical core.—*Spiral spring*, a coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis.—*n.* A curve which continually recedes from a centre or fixed point while continuing to revolve about it; a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—*Spirality*, spin'ál-í-tí, *n.* The state of being spiral.—*Spirally*, spin'ál-í, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction in the manner of a screw.—*Spiry*, spin'í, *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; tapering like a spire.
Spir, spin, *n.* [A Sax. *spira*, a spike or stalk; D. *spier*, a spire of grass; Dan. *spire*, a sprout, *spira*, a spire; akin to *spear* and *spier*.] A body that shoots up to a point; the tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.—*v. i.*—*Spired*, spin'ed, *participle*. To shoot up pyramidally; to taper up.—*Spired*, spin'ed, *a.* Having a spire.
Spirifer, spin'í-fer, *n.* [L. *spira*, a spiral, and *fero*, to bear.] A fossil genus of brachiopoda, having a shell with two internal, calcareous spiral appendages.
Spirit, spin'ít, *n.* [L. *spiritus*, breath, courage, the soul, life, from *spiro*, to breathe, seen also in *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*, &c. *Spiris* is the same word.] The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body which it occupies; a person considered with respect to his mental or moral characteristics; the human soul after it has quitted the body; an apparition; a spectre; a ghost; a supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like; vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, or the like; emotional state; mood; humour; often in the plural (to be in high or low spirits); the *v. i.* or essential part of anything; inspiring or actuating principle; essence; real meaning; intent, as opposed to the letter or formal statement; a liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol; pl. brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or other distilled liquor containing much alcohol

(a glass of spirits).—*A animal spirit*, liveliness of disposition; constitutional brightness and gaiety.—*Holy Spirit*, or *the Spirit*, the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity.—*v. t.* To animate with vigour; to encourage; to convey away secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap.—*Spirited*, spin'ít-éd, *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire (a spirited address); having a spirit of a certain character; used in composition (high-spirited, low-spirited).—*Spiritedly*, spin'ít-éd-ly, *adv.* In a spirited manner; with spirit; with courage.—*Spiritiveness*, spin'ít-éd-ness, *n.* The state.—*Spiriting*, spin'ít-ing, *n.* The work of a spirit; work done as if by a spirit.—*Spirit-lamp*, *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil.—*Spiritless*, spin'ít-les, *a.* Destitute of spirits; destitute of courage or fire; depressed; pusillanimous.—*Spiritlessly*, spin'ít-les-ly, *adv.* In a spiritless manner.—*Spiritlessness*, spin'ít-les-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritless.—*Spirit-level*, *n.* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, by the central position of an air-bubble on its upper side.—*Spiritose*, spin'ít-ó-s, (It., spirited.) *Adv.* In a spirited manner.—*Spirit-rapper*, *n.* One who believes in or practices spirit-rapping.—*Spirit-rapping*, *n.* The name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, &c.—*Spiritual*, spin'ít-ú-ál, *a.* [L. *spiritualis*.] Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; pertaining to the mind or intellect; intellectual; pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; holy; sacred; divine; relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.—*Spiritualism*, spin'ít-ú-ál-izm, *n.* The state of being spiritual; spiritual character; the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter; that system of philosophy according to which all that is real is spirit, soul or mind, matter or the external world being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else a mere edict of the mind itself; the belief that communication can be held with departed spirits by means of phenomena manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*.—*Spiritualist*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íst, *n.* One whose state is spiritual; an adherent of spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*; one who pretends to hold such intercourse.—*Spiritualistic*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íst-ík, *a.* Relating to spiritualism.—*Spirituality*, spin'ít-ú-ál-í-tí, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual character; immateriality; what belongs to the church or to religion, as distinct from *temporalities*; generally in plural.—*Spiritualization*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íz-á-shon, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.—*Spiritualize*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íz, *v. t.*—*Spiritualized*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íz-d, *participle*. To make spiritual or more spiritual; to infuse spirituality or life into; to inform with life; to convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to.—*Spiritualiser*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íz-ér, *n.* One who spiritualizes.—*Spiritually*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íz-ly, *adv.* In a spiritual manner.—*Spiritual-minded*, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections.—*Spiritualness*, spin'ít-ú-ál-íz-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spirituality.—*Spirituous*, spin'ít-ú-ús, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux*.] Containing spirit as the characteristic ingredient; alcoholic.—*Spirituousness*, spin'ít-ú-ús-ness, *n.*
Spiritus, spin'ít-ús, *n.* [L. *Gram.* a breathing; an aspirate.—*Spiritus asper*, a rough breathing; in *Gram.* the mark ^h, indicating a sound like an aspirated *h* in English.—*Spiritus lenis*, a soft breathing; the mark ^h, denoting the absence of the rough breathing.
Spirometer, spin'rom-ét-ér, *n.* [L. *spiro*, to breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A contrivance for determining the capacity of the human lungs by breathing into it.

Spirit, *spirt*, *v.t.* [Same as *Iscl. spritta*, *Sw. spritta*, *G. spritzen*, to squirt, to spirt; *A. Sax. spryan*, to sprout. *Spirit* is another form. *Sprout*.] To throw or force out in a jet or stream of spirit water from the mouth.—*v.t.* To gush or issue out in a small stream or jet.—*n.* A jet of water or other fluid.

Spry. Under *Spraz*.
Sprytrude, *spri'lad*, *n.* [*L. spritudo*, from *spiritus*, thick.] Thickness of soft or liquid substances; denseness.

Spit, *spit*, *n.* [*A. Sax. spita*, a spit—*D. spit*, *spit*, *Dan. spid*, *Iscl. spyta*, *G. spiese*, a spit, a pike; akin *G. spita*, pointed; from a root seen also in *spike*.] A long pointed spike or prong of metal, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea; a long narrow shoal extending from the shore.—*v.t.*—*spitted*, *spitting*. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; to thrust through; to pierce.
Spit, *spit*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. spit*, *spit*, *ppr. spitting*. [*A. Sax. spytian*, *Dan. spytte*, *Iscl. spyta*, to spit out; akin *spit*, *spatter*; same root as *spew*.] To eject from the mouth; to eject or throw out with violence; to belch.—*v.t.* To throw out saliva from the mouth; to rain slightly.—*n.* What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.—**Spitfire**, *spit'fir*, *n.* A violent or passionate person; one who is irascible or fiery.—**Spitter**, *spit'er*, *n.* One who spits.—**Spittle**, *spit'l*, *n.* The moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva ejected from the mouth.—**Spittoon**, *spit'ton*, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

Spital, *spit'al*, *n.* [Corrupted from *hospit'al*.] A hospital.

Spitcheek, *spich'kok*, *v.t.* [From *spit* and *stuck*, or *spit* and *cook*.] To spit an eel lengthwise and broil it.—*n.* An eel split and broiled.

Spite, *spit*, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *despite* (which see).] A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; a feeling of ill-will or malevolence; a manifestation of malevolence or malignity; chagrin; vexation.—*In spite of*, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding.—*v.t.*—*spited*, *spiting*. To mortify; to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite or vexation.—**Spitful**, *spit'ful*, *a.* Filled with spite; having a malicious disposition; malignant; malicious.—**Spitfully**, *spit'ful'i*, *adv.* In a spiteful manner.—**Spitfulness**, *spit'ful'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being spiteful.

Spitfire, *spit'fir*, *n.* Under *Sprir*.
Spittle, *spit'l*, *n.* *Spiral*.
Spitz-dog, *spits*, *n.* [*G. spitz*, lit. pointed, from its pointed muzzle and ears.] A small variety of the Pomeranian dog, which has become a favourite lap-dog.

Splanchno, *splan'k'nik*, *a.* [*Gr. splanchno*, the bowels.] Belonging to the entrails.—**Splanchnography**, *splan'k'nog'ra'fi*, *n.* An anatomical description of the viscera.—**Splanchnology**, *splan'k'no'lo'ji*, *n.* The doctrine of the viscera, or of diseases of the internal parts of the body.—**Splanchnoskeleton**, *splan'k'no*, *n.* The bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera.—**Splanchnotomy**, *splan'k'not'o'mi*, *n.* [*Gr. splanchno*, and *tomé*, a cutting.] *Anat.* the dissection of the viscera.

Splash, *plash*, *v.t.* [A form of *plash*, with intense *p* prefixed.] To spatter with water, or water and mud; to dash a liquid upon or over; to spatter; to cast or dash in drops.—*v.t.* To strike and dash about water, or something liquid.—*n.* A small quantity of water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything; a stroke or fall of something in water; a noise from water dashed about; a spot of dirt or other discolouring matter; a blot; a dach.—**Splash-board**, *n.* A broad piece in front of a wheel of vehicle, to ward off mud thrown up from the horses' heels.—**Splasher**, *plash'er*, *n.* One who or that which splashes; a screen or guard placed over locomotive wheels.—**Splashy**, *plash'i*, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

Spatter, *spat'er*, *v.t.* [Probably formed from *spatter*, like *sputter* from *sputter*.] To make a noise, as in water.
Spay, *spia*, *v.t.* [Abbrev. from *display*.]

To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; *swab*; to slope or form with an angle, as the jamb or sides of a window.—*n.* *Arch.* a sloped surface, as when the opening through a wall for a door, window, &c., widens inwards.—*s.* Spreading out; turned outward (a *spay-foot*).—**Spay-footed**, *a.* Having feet with the toes turned outward; having flat feet.—**Spay-foot**, *n.* A foot turning outward and with a flat under surface; a flat foot.—**Spay-mouth**, *n.* A wide mouth.

Spleen, *sp'len*, *n.* [*L. spleen*, *Gr. splén*, the spleen.] A spongy glandular organ situated in the upper part of the abdomen, forming one of the ductless glands concerned in the elaboration of the blood; the milt; anciently, supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; hence, anger; latent spite; ill-humour; malice (to vent one's spleen); melancholy; low spirits; vapours.—**Spleenful**, *sp'len'ful*, *a.* Full of displaying spleen; spleenetic; fretful; melancholy.—**Spleenfully**, *sp'len'ful'i*, *adv.* In a spleenful manner.—**Spleenish**, *sp'len'ish*, *a.* Spleenetic; affected with spleen.—**Spleenishly**, *sp'len'ish'li*, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.—**Spleenishness**, *sp'len'ish'ness*, *n.*—**Spleenwort**, *sp'len'wert*, *n.* A name of various British ferns, given because they were supposed to remove disorders of the spleen.—**Spleeny**, *sp'len'i*, *a.* Characterized by spleen; spleenetic.

Splendid, *sp'len'dent*, *a.* [*L. splendidus*, *splendens*, *ppr. of splendo*, to shine.] Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; very conspicuous; illustrious.
Splendid, *sp'len'did*, *a.* [*Fr. splendide*, *L. splendidus*, from *splendo*, to shine.] Magnificent; gorgeous; dazzling; sumptuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious.—**Splendidly**, *sp'len'did'li*, *adv.* In a splendid manner; brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently.—**Splendidness**, *sp'len'did'ness*, *n.* The quality of being splendid.—**Splendor**, *sp'len'dor*, *n.* [*L. splendor*.] Great brightness; brilliant lustre; magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliance; glory; grandeur; eminence.

Spleenetic, *spie-net'ik* or *sp'len'e-tik*, *a.* [*L. spleeneticus*, from *spleen*, the spleen. *SPLEEN*.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.—*n.* A person affected with spleen.—**Splenetic**, *spie-net'ik'al*, *a.* Spleenetic.—**Splenetically**, *spie-net'ik'al'i*, *adv.* In a spleenetic manner.—**Splenic**, *sp'len'ik*, *sp'len'ik'al*, *a.* [*L. splenicus*.] A part belonging to the spleen.—**Splenitis**, *sp'len'itis*, *n.* [Term. *itis* signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the spleen.—**Splenoid**, *sp'len'oid*, *a.* [*Gr. splén*, and *oidos*, resemblance.] Spleen-like; having the appearance of the spleen.—**Splenule**, *sp'len'ul*, *n.* A small or rudimentary spleen.

Splioe, *sp'lis*, *v.t.*—*spliced*, *splicing*. [Same as *Dan. spjise*, *spjise*, *D. spliczen*, *Sw. splicza*, *G. spliczen*, to splice. Closely akin to *split*, the ends of the rope being *split* in splicing.] To unite, as two ends of rope, by interweaving the strands of the ends; to unite by overlapping, as two pieces of timber; to unite in marriage (slang).—*n.* The joining of two ends of rope by interweaving the intertwined strands; the junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and fastening the ends.

Spint, *spint*, *n.* [A nasalized form of *split*—*Dan. Sw. and G. spint*, a spinter. *Spinter* is a derivative.] A splinter; *surv.* a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to confine a broken part when set, or to maintain an part of the body in a fixed position; *forrery*, the splint-bone of a horse; a disease affecting the splint-bone.—*v.t.* To confine or support by means of splints.—**Splint-armor**, *n.* That kind of armour which was made of several overlapping plates.—**Splint-bone**, *n.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the shank-bone.—**Splint-coal**, *n.* A hard laminated variety of bituminous coal.

Splinter, *sp'nt'er*, *n.* [Same as *D. and G. splinter*, a splinter; *G. also spiltter*, *Spritz*.] A fragment of anything split or shivered off; a thin piece of wood, or other solid substance rent from the main body; a

split.—*v.t.* To split or rend into splinters or long thin pieces; to shiver; to support by a splint.—*v.t.* To be split or rent into long pieces; to shiver.—**Splinter-bar**, *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

Split, *split*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. split* (sometimes *spilted*); *ppr. splitting*. [Same as *L. G. spiltten*, *O. D. spiltzen*, *Dan. spiltte*, *G. spalten*; allied to *spice*; *spine*, *splitter*, are nasalized derivative forms.] To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate or part in two from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend; to divide or break into parts; as by discord; to separate into parts or parties.—*To split hairs*, to make too nice distinctions.—*To split the sides*, to burst with laughter.—*v.t.* To part asunder, especially lengthwise; to suffer disruption; to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces; to differ in opinion; to break up in parties; to inform upon one's accomplices or divulge a secret (low).—*A crack, rent, or straight fissure; a division or breach, as in a party; a flat strip of steel, cane, &c., a cleft twig of willow, &c., used in basket-weaving.*—*p.* and *a.* Divided; cleft; rent in two.—**Split infinitive**, one with a word or words between 'o' and the verb.—**Split-pease**, *n.* A linked pease, split for cooking.—**Splitter**, *split'er*, *n.* One who or that which splits.

Splooch, *splo'ch*, *n.* [From *spod*, with inserted *l* (as in *spatter*, *spatterer*, *sputter*, *sputterer*, and term. borrowed from *block*.)] A spot or stain; a dach; a smear.—**Splochy**, *splo'chi*, *a.* Marked with sploches.
Splogger, *sp'ut'er*, *n.* [From *sputter*, with inserted *l*. *Spruzer*.] A hustle; a stir.—*v.t.* To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.—**Sputterer**, *sp'ut'er'er*, *n.* One who sputters.

Spoil, *spoil*, *v.t.* [*Fr. spoliar*, from *L. spoliare*, to plunder, from *spolium*, plunder.] To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; to seize by violence; to corrupt or vitiate; to render useless; to injure fatally; to ruin; to destroy.—*v.t.* To practise plunder; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted.—*n.* That which is taken from others by violence; plunder; booty; the slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.—**Spoliable**, *spoi'la-bl*, *a.* Capable of being spoiled.—**Spoiled**, *spoil'd*, *spoil'd*, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of its valuable qualities; rendered useless; vitiated; destroyed.—**Spoiled**, or *spoil'd*, *n.* A child ruined by being petted or over-indulged.—**Spoller**, *spoil'er*, *n.* One that spoils.

Spoken, *sp'ok*, *pret. of speak*.—**Spoken**, *sp'ok'n*, *pp. of speak*. Used adjectively for oral, as opposed to written; also used as equivalent to *speaking* in such compounds as *civil-spoken*.—**Spoken-man**, *n.* One who speaks for another or others.

Spoke, *sp'ok*, *n.* [*A. Sax. spoca*—*Iscl. spök*, *D. speck*, *L. G. speke*, *G. speiche*; same root as *spike*, *spool*, *pike*.] The radius of a wheel; one of the bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim; the round of a ladder; one of the handles jutting from the circumference of the steering-wheel of a vessel; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle in order to prevent its turning when going down a hill.—*To put a spoke in one's wheel*, to put an impediment in one's way; to thwart one's purpose or design.—*v.t.*—*spoked*, *spoking*. To fit or furnish with spokes; *spoke-shave*, *n.* A sort of small plane with a handle at each end, for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c.

Spoliator, *sp'oil'at*, *v.t.*—*spoliated*, *spoliating*. [*L. spolio*, *spoliatus*, to plunder. *SPOIL*.] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil.—*v.t.* To practise plunder; to commit robbery.—**Spoliation**, *sp'oil'at'shon*, *n.* The act of plundering; robbery; plunder.—**Spoliator**, *sp'oil'at'er*, *n.* One who commits spoliation.—**Spoliatory**, *sp'oil'at'or'i*, *a.* Consisting in spoliation; destructive.
Spondes, *sp'on'de*, *n.* [*L. spondens*, *Gr. spondaios*, from *Gr. spondá*, a solemn libation, such libations being accompanied by a slow and solemn melody.] A poetic

foot of two long syllables, used in Greek and Latin poetry. — *Spondate*, *Spondateal*, *spon-dá'tik*, *spon-dá'ti-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; composed of spondees.

Sponge, *spun*, *a.* (O. Fr. *spongia* [Fr. *sponge*], from *L. spongia*, *Gr. spongia*, *a. sponge*.) A name given to a class of animal growths or organisms belonging to the Protozoa, also to the framework or skeleton of these bodies, which is composed of many elastic fibres, soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily imbibing fluids, and as readily giving them out again upon compression; in common domestic use; one who meanly lives upon others; a sycophant or cringing dependant; a parasite; a kind of mop for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the extremity or point of a horse-shoe answering to the heel; *bat-spon*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid, generated by the yeast; *metal*, iron in a soft or plastic condition, as delivered from the puffing furnace. — *To throw up the sponge*, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; to submit; a phrase borrowed from the prize-ring. — *s.t.* — *sponged*, *sponging*. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; to efface; to destroy all traces of; to gain by sycophant or mean arts. — *s.t.* To imbibe, as a sponge; to live by parasitic arts. — *Sponge-cake*, *a.* A sweet-cake: so called for its light make. — *Spongy*, *sponj'us*, *a.* Resembling a sponge; spongy. — *Sponger*, *sponj'er*, *a.* One who sponges. — *Spongiiform*, *sponj'i-form*, *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and porous. — *Spongiines*, *sponj'i-ne*, *a.* The quality or state of being spongy. — *Sponging-house*, *a.* A house where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt: so called from the extortionate charges made. — *Spongiola*, *sponj'i-ol*, *a.* [Fr. *spongiola*, *L. spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*.] Bot. the extremity of the fibre of a root, presenting a spongy character. — *Spongiolite*, *sponj'i-ol-it*, *a.* [Gr. *spongia*, *a. sponge*, and *lithos*, *a. stone*.] One of the minute siliceous spicules or needles found in sponges. — *Spongiose*, *sponj'i-ös*, *a.* Sponge-like. — *Spongy*, *sponj'i*, *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, easily compressible texture.

Sponial, *spon'ial*, *a.* [*L. sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, *a. spouse*, from *spondeo*, *sponsus*, to promise. *Sponsus*.] Relating to marriage; to a spouse. — *Sponsion*, *sponsh'ion*, *a.* [*L. sponsio*, *sponsio*, *a. solemn promise*.] The act of becoming surety for another; an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. — *Sponsor*, *spon'sor*, *a.* [*L. sponsor*, *a. surety*.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; one who is surety for an infant at baptism; a godfather or godmother. — *Sponsorial*, *spon-sör'i-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor. — *Sponsorship*, *spon-sör-ship*, *a.* State of being a sponsor.

Spontaneous, *spon-tá-ne-us*, *a.* [*L. spon-taneus*, from *spondo*, of free-will.] Proceeding from natural inclination and without constraint or external force; voluntary; acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law; self-originated. — *Spontaneous combustion*. — *Spontaneous generation*. — *Spontaneousness*, *spon-tá-ne-us-ness*, *adv.* In a spontaneous manner. — *Spontaneity*, *spon-tá-ne-í-ti*, *a.* The quality of being spontaneous.

Spontoon, *spon-tóon*, *a.* [Fr. *sponoon*, *It. sponzoon*, *sputoon*.] A kind of half-pike, formerly borne by officers of infantry, and used for signaling orders.

Spook, *spók*, *a.* (D. and L.G. *spook*.) A ghost or apparition. — *Spooky*, *Spookish*, *spók'ish*, *spók'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to spooks; ghostly; haunted; unearthly.

Spool, *spól*, *a.* [Same as *D. spool*, Dan. and Sw. *spole*, *G. spule*, *spool*.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood, &c., used to wind thread or yarn on.

Spoon, *spóm*, *v.t.* [Probably from *sponno*, *foam*, to go foaming through the sea; *comp. sponno*, *foam*.] A verb used to sail easterly and rapidly before the wind.

Spoer, *spón*, *a.* [A. S. *spō*, *Ice. spón*,

spón, Dan. and D. *spoon*, *G. spose*, *a. chip*, a splinter, originally a chip of wood or supping up liquids; same as *spoon*, in *spooner*.] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, used at table for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids and soft food; a foolish fellow; a simpleton. — *s.t.* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle. — *s.t.* To act like a spoon or spoony. — *Spoon-bill*, *a.* A gallinular bird of the heron family, so called from the shape of the bill, which is somewhat like a spoon at the end. — *Spoonful*, *spón'ful*, *a.* As much as a spoon contains. — *s.t.* *really*, *spón'li*, *adv.* In a spoony manner. — *Spoon-meat*, *a.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food. — *Spoon-net*, *a.* A form of angler's landing net. — *Spoony*, *Spooney*, *spón'i*, *e.* [Weak as a child fed on spoon-meat.] Soft; silly; weak-minded; weakly or foolishly fond; showing calf-love. — *a.* A stupid or silly fellow; a ninny; a spoon.

Spoon-drift, *spón'drít*, *a.* [For *spoon-drift*.] Storm. Fine spray from the tops of waves; spindrift.

Spoor, *spór*, *a.* [Borrowed from *D. spoor*, a track; the same word as *A. Sax.* and *Ice. spor*, *G. spoor*, a track.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animal; used originally by travellers in South Africa.

Sporadic, *Spórádik*, *spór-rad'ik*, *spór-rad'ikal*, *a.* [Gr. *sporadikos*, from *sporas*, *s.t.* sown, from *spéro*, to sow, to scatter. — *Sporadic*, *single*; *scattered*. — occurring here and there in a scattered manner. — *Sporadic disease*, *a. disease* which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from *epidemic* and *endemic*. — *Sporadically*, *spór-rad'ikal-it*, *adv.* In a sporadic manner.

Spore, *spór*, *a.* [Gr. *sporos*, *a. seed*, from *spéro*, to sow, whence also *sporadic*, *sporm*.] Bot. the reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant, as distinguished from a true seed; seed, a minute germ of certain animal organisms, as Infusoria. — *Sporangium*, *spór-anj'um*, *a. pl.* *Sporangia*, *spór-an'j'a*. [Gr. *spora*, *a. seed*, and *angon*, *a. vessel*.] Bot. the case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed. — *Sporocase*, *a.* Bot. the sporangium or covering of the spores of cryptogams. — *Sporidium*, *spór-id'um*, *a. pl.* *Sporidia*, *spór-id'ia*. Bot. a name given to the spores of fungi and lichens when they are contained in asci or bags. — *Sporiferous*, *spór-if'er-us*, *a.* Bot. bearing spores. — *Sporiferousness*, *spór-if'er-us-ness*, *a.* Bot. the *spore-case* of a fungus. — *Sporidium*, *spór-id'um*, *a. pl.* [Gr. *derma*, *a. skin*.] Bot. the skin of a spore. — *Sporogen*, *spór-jen*, *a.* A plant producing spores instead of seed. — *Sporoid*, *spór-oid*, *a.* [Gr. *ston*, *an animal*.] A moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes. — *Sporule*, *spór'ul*, *a.* Bot. a little spore; a distinct granule within a spore. — *Sporuliferous*, *spór-ulif'er-us*, *a.* Bot. bearing sporula.

Sporran, *Spór-an*, *a.* [Gael. *sporan*.] The pouch worn by the highlanders in full dress in front of the kilt, usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on.

Sport, *spórt*, *a.* [An abbrev. of *disport*. Disport.] A pastime or amusement in which a person engages; a game; a diversion; a merry-making; an out-of-door recreation such as grown men indulge in, more especially hunting or fishing, also horse-racing, &c.; such amusements collectively; amusement, fun, or enjoyment. — *per-rienced*; *jest*, as opposed to *earnest*; *mockery*; *derision*; object of mockery; any plant or animal deviating from the normal or natural condition or type; a monstrosity. — *Is sport*, in *jest*; for play or diversion. — *s.t.* To divert; to make merry; need *ref.* (O.T.); to exhibit or wear in public (colloq.). — *To sport one's oak*, to keep the outer door of one's chambers shut; a phrase in use at universities and the Inns of Court. — *s.t.* To play; to frolic; to make merry; to trifle; to practice the diversions of the field. — *Sporter*, *spórt'er*, *a.* One who sports.

Sportful, *spórt'ful*, *a.* Full of sport; frolicsome; indulging in mirth or play; sportive. — *Sportfully*, *spórt'ful-it*, *adv.* In a sportful manner. — *Sportfulness*, *spórt'ful-ness*, *a.* The state of being sportful. —

Sporting, *spórt'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Belonging to or practicing sport or sports. — *Sporting men*, one who practices field-sports; also a horse-racer; one who patronizes pugilism, &c. — *Sportive*, *spórt'iv*, *a.* Engaging in sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; amorous; wanton. — *Sportively*, *spórt'iv-it*, *adv.* In a sportive manner. — *Sportiveness*, *spórt'iv-ness*, *a.* The state of being sportive; playfulness; frolicsome. — *Sportsman*, *spórt's-man*, *a.* One who pursues the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, fishing, &c. — *Sportsmanship*, *spórt's-man-ship*, *a.* The practice of sportsman; skill in field-sports.

Spout, *spót*, *a.* [Same as *D. spot*, Dan. *spotte*, *a. spot*; *Ice. spotti*, *spott*, *a. hit*, a small piece; same root as *spot*, *spatter*.] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a place discoloured; a stain on character or reputation; disgrace; reproach; blemish; a locality; any particular place; a small part of definite shape and different colour from the ground on which it is. — *Upon the spot*, immediately; before moving. — *s.t.* — *spotted*, *spotting*. To make a spot, speck, or fleck upon; to stain; to tarnish; to mark with spots of colour different from the ground; to note something as peculiar to, in order to identify; to catch with the eye; to recognize (colloq.). — *Spottedness*, *spót'ed-ness*, *a.* Free from spots; free from stain or impurity; pure; unspotted; immaculate. — *Spottily*, *spót'ed-it*, *adv.* In a spotted manner. — *Spottiness*, *spót'ed-ness*, *a.* The state or quality of being spotted; freedom from spot or stain. — *Spotted*, *spót'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Marked with spots. — *Spotted fever*, a species of typhus fever accompanied by an eruption of red spots. — *Spottedness*, *spót'ed-ness*, *a.* The state of being spotted. — *Spottiness*, *spót'ed-ness*, *a.* The state or quality of being spotted. — *Spotty*, *spót'i*, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places; spotted.

Spouse, *spóus*, *a.* [O. Fr. *espouse*, from *L. sponsus*, betrothed, pp. of *spondeo*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self. — *Esponsus*.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. — *Spouseless*, *spóus-less*, *a.* Destitute of a husband or wife; unmarried. — *Spousal*, *spóus'al*, *a.* Spousal; nuptials; generally in the plural.

Spout, *spout*, *a.* [From stem of *spit*, *spere*, perhaps directly from *D. spuit*, *a. spout*, *spuiten*, to spout.] A nozzle or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; an adjunct; a pipe or conduit; a pipe for conducting water as from a roof; a water-spout. — *s.t.* To pour out in a jet and with some force; to throw out through a spout or pipe; to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator; to mouth. — *s.t.* To issue in a strong jet; to run as from a spout; to spurt; to make a speech, especially in a pompous manner. — *Spouter*, *spóut'er*, *a.* One who spouts, one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner. — *Spoutless*, *spóut-less*, *a.* Having no spout.

Sprag, *sprag*, *a.* [Allied to *spring*.] A billet of wood; a prop for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking. — *s.t.* — *spragged*, *spragging*. To prop by a sprag; to stop by putting in the spokes of a wheel.

Sprat, *sprát*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esprat*, *dra*, to force or strain, from *L. exprime*, *to press*, *ress* out. — *Exp. ess.*] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation. — *a.* A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation.

Sprang, *sprang*, *pret. of spring*.

Sprat, *sprát*, *a.* [Formerly also *sprot*, from *D.* and *L.G. sprot*, *G. sprotte*, *sprát*; allied to *sproat*.] A small fish of the herring family found in great abundance on the British coast, and excellent as food.

Sprawl, *sprawl*, *v.t.* [A contr. word allied to *Sc. sprangle*, *sprachle*, to scramble, Dan. *sprette*, to sprawl; Sw. *spretta*, to palpitate.] To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched out or

struggling; to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully.

Spray, sprá, n. [Same as Dan. *sprag*, Sw. *spragg*, a spray; allied to *spring* and *spring*.] A small shoot or branch; the extremity of a branch; a twig; the small branches of a tree collectively.—**Spray-drain, n.** A drain formed by burying the spray of trees in a trench.—**Sprayer, sprá, n.** Full of or laden with sprays or twigs.

Spray, sprá, n. [A. Sax. *springan*, to pour; D. *sprijen*, to scatter; akin *spring*, *sprinkle*.] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; the vapour from an atomizer.

Spread, spréd, v.t.—pret. and pp. spread (spread). [A. Sax. *spredan*, to extend—L.G. *spredan*, D. *spredan*, Dan. *spreda*, G. *spreden*, to spread, to scatter.] To stretch or expand to a broader surface (a sheet, a carpet); to open out (the wings); to unfurl (a sail); to stretch; to cover by extending something; to overextend; to extend; to shoot to a greater distance in every direction (a tree spreads its branches); to put forth; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to propagate (a disease); to cause to affect greater numbers; to emit; to diffuse (perfume); to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; to set and furnish with provisions.—**v.t.** To extend itself; to be extended or stretched; to be made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another; to be diffused.—**n.** The act of spreading or state of being spread; extent; compass; a table, as spread or furnished with a meal; a feast (colloq.).—**Spread-eagle, n.** Her, an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body.—**s.** Pretentious; boastful; defiantly bombastic (a *spread-eagle* style).—**Spreader, spréd'er, n.** One who or that which spreads.—**Spreadingly, spréd'ing-ly, adv.** In a spreading manner; increasingly.

Spree, spré, n. [From Ir. *spre*, animation, sprit, vigour; comp. *spry*.] A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.

Sprig, sprig, n. [A. Sax. *spere*, a branch; allied to *spray*, a twig.] A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; an offshoot; a slip; a youth; a lad; used as a term of slight disparagement (a *spere* of nobility); an ornament resembling a sprig; a small square bead or nail without a head.—**Sprigged, sprig'ed, a.** Marked with ornaments resembling sprigs; fastened with sprigs.—**Spriggy, sprig'gy, a.** Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright, sprít, n. [Contr. for *spirit*, and spelled erroneously, *sprite* being the better spelling.] A spirit or sprite; an elf. The spelling *sprite* is now obsolete or obsolescent, but *sprightly* and not *sprítly* is still the common spelling.—**Sprightly, sprít'ly, a.** [Also written *sprítly*.] Having the quality of a spirit or spright (*Shak.*); lively; spirited; brisk; airy; gay.—**Sprightliness, sprít'li-ness, n.** The quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.

Spring, spring, v.i.—pret.prung or sprang (spring, sprang), pp. sprung. [A. Sax. *springan*, to spring; to leap—D. and G. *springen*, Sw. *springa*, Dan. *springe*, to spring, from root seen also in *sprinkle, sprig, spray*.] To rise or come forth, as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light; to issue into sight or knowledge; to take rise or origin; to issue or originate, as from ancestors, or from a country; to result, as from a cause, motive, principle, &c.; to leap; to jump to fly back by elastic force; to start; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to shoot; to issue with speed and violence; to warp or become warped; to become cracked (as a mast).—**To spring at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.—To spring forth, to leap out; to rush out.—To spring in, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—To spring on or upon, to leap on; to assault.—v.t.** To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from a covert; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to propose or suggest suddenly; to crack; to weaken by a crack in the timber (to *spring* a mast); to pass by

leaping; to jump over (to *spring* the fence).—**To spring a leak, to have a leak open; to experience the opening of a leak.—To spring a mine (in the military sense), to cause it to explode; often used fig.—To spring a rattle, to set a policeman's rattle in noisy motion.—n.** A leap; a bound; a flying back of a body by its elasticity; elastic power or force; an elastic body, made of various materials, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, &c., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity; *sp.* that by which action is induced; mainspring; natural fountain of water, owing its origin to the water which falls upon the earth; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue; any source of supply; that from which supplies are drawn; one of the four seasons of the year (so called because plants *spring* or grow then); the vernal season; *sp.* the first and freshest part of any state or time; a crack in the masonry of a wall, obliquely or transversely; a rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor; *arch*, the point of an arch that rests on its support.—**Spring-balance, n.** A contrivance for weighing articles by observing the amount of deflection or compression which their weight produces upon a steel spring properly adjusted.—**Spring-beetle, n.** An elater.—**Spring-board, n.** An elastic board used in vaulting, &c.—**Spring-bok, n.** [D. lit. the springing buck.] A species of antelope, nearly allied to the gazelle, very abundant in South Africa.—**Spring-carriage, n.** A wheel-carriage mounted upon springs.—**Spring-cart, n.** A light cart mounted upon springs.—**Springer, spring'er, n.** One who springs; *arch*, the lowest voussoir or bottom stone of an arch; the bottom stone of the coping of a gable; the rib of a groined roof or tank.—**Spring-grass, n.** A British grass flowering early in April.—**Spring-gun, n.** A gun so set that it may be unintentionally discharged by trespassers.—**Spring-head, n.** A fountain or source; a fountainhead.—**Springiness, spring'ness, n.** The state of being springy; elasticity.—**Springing, spring'ing, n.** The act of one who or that which springs; *arch*, the point from which an arch springs; *arch*, the point from which a cable; the rib of a groined roof or tank.—**Spring-loom, n.** A loom that fastens with a spring.—**Spring-tail, n.** An insect that can leap by means of an elastic caudal appendage.—**Spring-tide, n.** The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, and which rises higher than common tides; the time or season of spring; spring-time.—**Spring-time, n.** The spring; the vernal season.—**Spring-water, n.** Water issuing from a spring.—**Spring-wheat, n.** A species of wheat to be sown in the spring.—**Springy, spring'y, a.** Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light (a *springy* step); abounding with springs or fountains.

Springal, spring'al, n. [O. Fr. *springale*, from G. *springen*, to spring.] An ancient writlike engine, used for shooting large crows.

Spring, spring, n. [From *spring*; comp. *spring* from *spring*.] A nose attached to a spring or elastic body so as to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare.—**v.t.** To catch in a spring; to ensnare.

Sprinkle, spring'kl, v.t.—sprinkled, sprinkling. [A dim. form from O.E. *springan*, A. Sax. *springan*, for *springan*, to sprinkle, cans. of *springan*, to spring; comp. D. *springelen*, to sprinkle; G. *springeln*, to speckle. See *save*.] To scatter in drops or particles; to cast or let fall in fine separate particles; to strew; to besprinkle; to bestrew; to bedrop.—**n.** A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling.—**Sprinkler, spring'kl'er, n.** One who sprinkles; a device for sprinkling.—**Sprinkling, spring'kl'ing, n.** A small quantity falling in drops or particles; a small number or quantity scattered as if sprinkled.

Sprint, sprít, n. [Akin to *sprint*.] A short race or run at high speed.

Sprit, sprít, n. [A. Sax. *spriet*, a sprout, a shoot; D. *sprit*, a spirit, *boesprít*, the bowsprit.] A sprout; a small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally and thus extends and elevates it; also, the bowsprit of a vessel.—**Sprit-sail, n.** A sail extended by a sprit; a sail, now disused, on a yard under a bowsprit.

Sprite, sprít, n. A spirit or spright; commonly, a kind of fairy, elf, or goblin.

Sprocket, sprok'et, n. A rag-wheel.

Sprocket-wheel, sprok'et, n. A rag-wheel.

Sprout, sprout, v.i. [Same as L.G. *sprijen*, D. *sprijen*, to sprout; whence *spreda*, a sprout, to sprout, whence *spreda*, a sprout, to shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots.—**n.** [D. *spriet*, a sprout.] The shoot or bud of a plant; a fresh outgrowth from a plant or tree; pl. young coloworts; Brussels-sprouts.

Spruce, sprú, n. [Lit. after the Prussian style, from *Spurce*, *Frux*, formerly used for *Fraxina*, *Fraxinus*.] Brisk; active (*Shak.*); neat or smart in dress; trim; snug; landified.—**v.t.—spruced, spruce.** To trim or dress in a spruce manner.—**To spruce up, to dress one's self sprucely or neatly.—Spruce, Spruce'er, n.** [So-called because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia.] The name given to several species of trees of the pine family, yielding valuable timber; as the Norway spruce-fir of Europe, and the white spruce, the black spruce, and the hemlock spruce of North America.—**Spruce-beer, n.** A fermented liquor made from sugar or molasses, and flavoured with sprouts of the spruce-fir.—**Sprucely, sprú'ly, adv.** In a spruce manner; trimly; natively.—**Spruce-ness, sprú'ness, n.** Trimness; natiue-ness.

Spruit, sprút, n. [D.] A brook; a small tributary stream; a S. African word.

Sprung, sprung, pret. and pp. of spring.

Spry, sprí, a. [Allied to *spree*; or to old *spreck*; *spreek*, Sw. *spred*, lively.] Nimble; active; vigorous; lively. [Colloq.]

Spud, spud, n. [A form of *spade*; or akin to Dan. *spyd*, Icel. *spýd*, a spear, E. a *spit*.] A straight narrow spade with a long handle for digging up weeds, &c.; also, a small spade with a short handle.

Spue, spú, v.t. and i. Same as *Spew*.

Spume, spúm, n. [L. *spuma*, foam from *spuo*, to spit out, *spew*.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter or liquor.—**v.t.** To froth; to foam; to spume.—**Spume-beer, n.** A *spume-ous*, a *frothiness*.—**Spumescent, spú-mes'ent, a.** [L. *spumescere*, to grow foamy.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.—**Spumiferous, spú-mí-fer-us, a.** Producing foam.—**Spuminess, spú-mí-ness, n.** Quality of being spummy.—**Spumous, Spummy, spú-mus, spú'm, a.** [L. *spumosus*.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spun, spun, pret. and pp. of spin.—**Spun-gold, n.** Flattened gold, or silver-gilt wire wound on a thread of silk.—**Spun-silk, n.** SILK.—**S, spun-silver, n.** Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of silk.—**Spun-yarn, n.** *Naval*, a cord formed of two, three, or more rope-yarns twisted together.

Sponge, spunj. Same as *Sponge*.

Sponk, sponk, n. [Ir. *spone*, Gael. *spone*, tender, touchwood, sponge; from L. *spongia*, a sponge.] Tender; spongy; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou; a quick, ardent temper; mettle; pluck.

Spur, spúr, n. [A. Sax. *spura*, *spora*, a spur; Icel. *spori*, Dan. *spore*, O.G. *spor*, Mod. G. *sporn*; from a root meaning to kick, seen also in *spurn*, *spurious*.] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels to prick the horses for hastening their pace; *sp.* an incitement or stimulus; a large or principal root of a tree; something that projects; a snag; the hard pointed projection on a cock's leg which serves as an instrument of offence and defence; *peg*, a mountain, or mountain mass, that shoots from another mountain mass and extends for some distance; *bot.* any projecting appendage of a flower resembling a spur.—**v.t.—spurred, spurring.** To prick with spurs; to urge or encourage to action; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to stimu-

late; to put spurs on; to furnish with spurs.—*v. t.* To spur one's horse to make it go fast; to ride fast; to press forward.—*Spurgal, spur'gal, v. t.* To gail or command with a spur.—*n.* A place galled by the spur.—*Spur-gear, spur-gearing, n.* Gearing in which spur-wheels are employed.—*Spurless, spur'less, a.* Having no spurs.—*Spurred, spur'd, a.* Wearing spurs; having prolongations or shoots like spurs.—*Spurrier, spur'rier, n.* One who uses spurs; something that incites or urges on.—*Spurrier, spur'rier, n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.—*Spur-wheel, n.* A wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii.

Spurge, spér, *n.* [O. Fr. *espurge*, spurge from *L. expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, out of, and *purgo*, to purge. *Fr. aox.*] The common name of certain British plants, with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative.—*Spurge-laural, n.* A British evergreen shrub (not a laurel).

Spurious, spú'ri-us, a. [L. *spurius*, bastard, from same root as *spurio*, to despise. *Sruan.*] Not legitimate; bastard; not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; adulterate.—*Spurious wing, in ornith.* the bastard-wing.—*Spuriously, spú'ri-us-li, adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.—*Spuriouslyness, spú'ri-us-ness, n.* The state or quality of being spurious.

Spura, spérn, v. t. [A. Sax. *spurnan*, to spurn; *Icei. sporna, spurna*. O. H. G. *spurnan, spornan*, to kick; same root as *spurn*, and *L. sperno*, to despise, *spurtus, spurtus*.] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.—*v. i.* To kick or toss up the heels; to dash the foot against something; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything.—*n.* A kick; disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.—*Spurner, spur'ner, n.* One who spurns.

Spurry, spér, *n.* [D. and O. Fr. *spurrus*, O. *spurrey, spurra*.] A British plant growing in corn-fields, &c., one species of which is cultivated as food for cattle.

Spurt, spért, v. t. [A form of *spirt*; akin to *sprom*; comp. *Icei. spertir*, a spurt.] To throw out in a stream or jet, as water; to spout; to squirt.—*v. i.* To gush out; to spirt.—*n.* A forcible gush of liquid; a jet; a sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency; a short sudden act.

Sputter, spú'tér, v. t. [Akin to *spout* or *spurt*; same as *L. G. sputtern*, to sputter.] To emit saliva from the mouth in rapid speaking; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva; to give out moisture (as green wood burns); to burn with some crackling or noise (as a candle).—*v. i.* To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; to jabber.—*Sputterer, spú'tér-er, n.* One that sputters.

Spy, spi, v. t.—spied, spying. [O. Fr. *espier*, to spy, from O. H. G. *spehōn*, to search out or examine. Same root as in *L. specio*, to see, *Skr. spēc*, to look. *Species*.] To see in sight of; to discover at a distance or in concealment; to spy; to gain a knowledge of by artifice; to explore; to view and examine secretly.—*v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize; to pry.—*n.* A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, &c. of others; a secret emissary sent into the enemy's camp or territory to bring back intelligence.—*Spy-glass, n.* A telescope, especially a small telescope.

Squab, skwob, a. [Akin Sw. *squabba*, a fat woman; Dan. *kvæbbit*, fat, squab.] Fat; short and stout; bulky; unfedged; unfeathered.—*n.* A young unfedged pigeon; a short fat person; a kind of sofa or couch; a soft cushion.—*v. t.* To fall plump.—**Squabby, skwob', a.** Thick; fat; squab.
Squabble, skwob'l, v. t.—squabbled, squabbling. [Same as Sw. *squabbet*, a dispute; comp. *L. G. kvæbbet*, to quarrel.] To engage in a noisy quarrel; to quarrel and fight noisily; to brawl; to wrangle; to debate peevishly; to dispute.—*v. i.* *Typog.* To put over, as types that have been set up.—*n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a petty quarrel.—**Squabbler, skwob'l-er, n.** One who squabbles.

Squad, skwod, n. [Abbrev. of *squadron*.] Any small party of men; *mil.* a small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.—*Awkward squad*, the recruits not yet fitted to take their place in the regimental line.

Squadron, skwod'ron, n. [O. Fr. *escadron* (Fr. *escadron*), from *It. squadra*, a squadron, from *squadra*, a square—*L. prefix ex*, and *quadra*, a square. *Squans.*] A body of troops drawn up in a square; the principal division of a regiment of cavalry; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war under the command of a commander or junior flag-officer.—**Squadroned, skwod'ron-d, a.** Formed into squadrons.

Squalid, skwól'id, a. [L. *squalidus*, squalid, from *squalo*, to be foul or filthy.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.—**Squalidly, skwól'id-li, adv.** In a squalid, filthy manner.—**Squalidity, squalidness, skwól'id-i-ti, skwól'id-ness, n.** The state of being squalid; filthiness.—**Squalor, skwól'er, n.** Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Squal, skwól, v. t. [An imitative word: *Icei. skvát*, squal or scream, *skvát*, to scream; akin *spual*.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently.—*n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and strong gust of wind; a sudden and vehement succession of gusts.—*A black squal*, one attended with dark clouds.—*A thick squal*, one accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.—*A white squal*, one which produces no diminution of light.—**Squaler, skwól'er, n.** One who squals.—**Squally, skwól'i, a.** Abounding with sudden and violent gusts of wind; gusty.

Squaloid, skwól'oid, a. [L. *squalus*, a shark.] Like a shark, or resembling a shark.

Squaler. Under *SQUALIN*.

Squama, skw'ma, n. pl. Squamæ, skw'mæ, l., a scale.] A scale or scaly part of plants; a horny scale on animals.—Squamæna, skwa-mæ-nus, a. Squamose, covered with small scale-like bodies.—Squamata, skw'mætá, n. A minute scale.—Squamiform, skw'mi-form, a. Having the form or shape of scales.—Squamigerous, skwa-mij'ér-us, a. [L. *ex*, and, *pero*, to bear.] Bearing or having scales.—Squamoid, skw'moid, a. Scaly; covered with scales.—Squamous, Squamous, skw'mus, skwa-mus, a. [L. *squamosus*.] Covered with or consisting of scales; resembling scales; scaly.

Squander, skwón'dér, v. t. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *swinden*, *swenden*, to waste away, vanish, with *g* inserted as in *swenstak* and vulgar *swim* for *swim*, &c.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to waste without economy or judgment.—**Squanderer, skwón'dér-er, n.** One who squanders; a spendthrift.

Square, skwár, a. [O. Fr. *esquarre*, a square; from *L. prefix ex*, and *quadra*, a square, from *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor*, four.] Having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines; fair, just, or honest; adjusted so as to leave no balance (to make accounts square).—**Square measures**, the squares of linear measures; superficial (a square is such a square foot, a square yard, &c.).—**Square number**, the product of a number multiplied into itself.—**Square root, arith.** and *alg.* that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity; thus, 8 is the square root of 64.—**All square**, all arranged; all right. (*Colloq.*)—*n.* A four-sided plane rectilinear figure, having all its sides equal and all its angles right angles; what nearly approaches this shape; a square surface; an area of four sides with houses on each side or on at least three; an instrument used by artificers, draughtsmen, and others, for testing or describing right angles; *arith.* and *alg.* the number or quantity produced by multiplying a number or quantity by itself; *mil.* a body of infantry formed into a rectangular figure with several ranks or rows of men facing on each side.—*On or upon the square*, all right; not objectionable; fair and strictly honest.—*v. t.* **Squared, squaring.** To make square; to

reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; to reduce to any given standard; to compare with a standard; to adjust, regulate, accommodate, fit; to make even so as to leave no difference or balance; to settle (to square accounts); *math.* to multiply by itself; *naut.* to place at right angles with the mast or keel (to square the yards).—*To square the circle*, to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure.—*v. i.* To suit; to fit; to accord or agree (the facts do not square with the theory).—**Square-built, a.** Of a square build or shape.—**Squarely, skwár-li, adv.** In a square form; fairly; honestly.—**Squareness, skwár-ness, n.** The state of being square; fairness in dealing.—**Squarer, skwár'er, n.** One who squares.—**Square-pegged, a.** *Naut.* a term applied to a vessel most of whose sails are of a square shape and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—**Square-sail, n.** *Naut.* a sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle.—**Square-toed, a.** Having the toes square.—**Square-toes, n.** A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage. (*Colloq.*)—**Squarish, skwár-ish, a.** Nearly square.

Squareness, skwó'ri-ness, skwó'ri-ness, a. [L. *squarrosus*, rough.] Bot. covered with processes or projecting points spreading at right angles or in a greater degree.—**Squarrose, skwó'r-ó-sé, a.** Bot. somewhat squarrose.

Squash, skwosh, v. t. [O. Fr. *esquasher*, to crush, from *L. ex*, intense, and *coquere*, to constrain, from *coquo*, coctum, to force (whence *coquit*).] *Squat* in skin. To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.—*n.* Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; a heavy seed pod; a sudden fall or shock of heavy sea body.—**Squasher, skwosh'er, n.** One who squashes.—**Squashiness, skwosh-i-ness, n.** The state of being squashy.—**Squashy, skwosh'i, a.** Soft or pulpy and green; soft and wet; miry; muddy.

Squash, skwosh, n. [From American Indian name.] A plant, a kind of gourd, cultivated in America as an article of food.—**Squash-gourd, Squash-melon, n.** The squash.

Squat, skwot, v. i.—squatting, squatting. [From O. Fr. *quadr*, to duck, to bend, with *es-* *L. ez* intense, prefixed; same origin as *squash, v. t.*] To sit down upon the hams or heels; to sit c_o to the ground; to cower, as an animal; to settle on land, especially public lands, without any title or right.—*v. i.* To pnt on the hams or heels; used reflexively.—*a.* Sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick like the figure of an animal squatting.—*n.* The posture of one who squats.—*h.* *Cast'er, skwó't-er, n.* One that squats; one that settles on unoccupied land, particularly public land, without a title.—**Squatting, skwot'ing, n.** Occupied by squatters.

Squaw, skwa, n. [Amer. Indian.] Among American Indians, a female or wife.

Squawk, skwak, v. t. [Akin to *squawk*.] To cry with a loud harsh voice.

Squawk, skwak, v. t. [Imitative; comp. *squawk, g. quack*, to sneak; Sw. *spjåka*, to cry like a frog.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to cry with an acute tone, as a pig, a mouse, or the like; or to make a sharp noise, as a wheel, a door, &c.; to break secrecy.—*n.* A sharp shrill cry or noise.—**Squawker, skwák'er, n.** One that squeaks.

Squawk, skwól, v. t. [A weaker form of *squawk*, implying a shriller sound.] To cry with a sharp shrill voice, as certain animals do.—*n.* A shrill sharp cry; a squeak.—**Squeamish, skwé'mish, a.** [Prov. E. *scamish*, O. and Prov. *swcam*, an attack of sickness, from A. Sax. *swcam*, a swimming or giddiness, or N. *swim*, dizziness; akin to G. *schwindel*, dizziness. The *g* has been inserted partly through the influence of *quack, n. t.*] Having a stomach that is easily turned; excessively nice as to taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; scrupulous.—**Squeamishly, skwé'mish-li, adv.** In a squeamish or fastidious manner.—**Squeamishness, skwé'mish-ness, n.** The state or quality of being squeamish; fastidiousness.

Squeeze, skwēz, v.t. — *squeezed, squeezing.* [Formerly *squeis, squies*, from A. Sax. *scwian*, to squeeze (with addition of initial *s*); I. O. *quasa*, a bruise; Sw. *quasa*, to crush; G. *quatschen*, to squash.] To press between two bodies; to press closely; to crush; to clasp closely; to press lovingly; to oppress so as to make to give money; to harass by extortion; to force by pressure. — *v.t.* To press; to press among a number of persons; to pass by pressing. — *n.* An application of pressure; a compression; a hug or embrace. — **Squeezer**, skwē'z-er, n. One who or that which squeezes. — **Squeezing**, skwē'z-ing, n. Compression; that which is forced out by pressure. — **Squeezable**, skwē'z-a-bl, a. Capable of being squeezed. — **Squeezability**, skwē'z-a-bl'i-ti, n. The quality of being squeezable.

Squash, skwəsh, v.t. [From Prov. E. *quiesh*, a blow (with gradated *s* through influence of *quash*, *quash*; allied perhaps to *quash*.) To crush; to destroy. — *v.t.* To be crushed. — *n.* A flat heavy fall.

Squib, skwib, n. [From O. E. *scwipa*, for *scwip* (comp. *scwemish*), to move along swiftly; Icel. *scipa*, to dart; allied to *scowp* and *scowp*.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder, which being ignited it flies along, throwing out a train of sparks and bursting with a crack; a petty lamproom.

Squid, skwid, n. [Probably from *scuid*, from its squirting out black matter.] A popular name of certain cuttle-fishes, of which the most familiar are the calamaries.

Squill, skwil, n. [L. *scylla*, *scilla*, Gr. *scylla*, a squill (both plant and animal).] A plant allied to the hyacinths, onions, &c., with a bulbous root used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant; a crustaceous animal; a kind of shrimp.

Squinch, skwinsh, n. Arch. A small arch (or several combined) formed across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon.

Squint, skwint, a. [Comp. Prov. E. *scwint*, *scwint*, to squint; D. *scwint*, a slope, *scwint*, *scwint*, sloping, oblique. Looking obliquely or askance; not having the optic axes coincident; said of the eyes; having distorted sight. — *v.t.* To look obliquely with the eyes; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be affected with strabismus; to have an indirect reference. — *v.t.* To turn (the eye) to an oblique position; to cause to be squint. — *n.* An oblique look; an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide; arch. an oblique opening through the walls of old churches, to enable a person in the transept or aisle to see the high altar. — **Squint-eyed**, a. Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect. — **Squinting**, skwint'ing, n. The act of looking squint; strabismus. — **Squintingly**, skwint'ing-ly, adv. With squint look; by side glances.

Squire, skwir, n. [Contr. of *esquire*.] The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a knight; the knight's shield or armour bearer; a devoted male attendant on a lady (colloq.); a valet; a gaiter; a title popularly given to a country gentleman. — *v.t.* — **Squird**, *sqwiring*. To attend on as squire. — **Squirearch**, skwir'ark, n. A member of the squirearchy. — **Squirearchy**, skwir'ar-ki, n. Pertaining to a squirearchy. — **Squirearchy**, skwir'ar-ki, n. The squire or gentlemen of a country taken collectively. — **Squiron**, skwi-rōn, n. A small or petty squire; a half-squire, half-farmer (Irish). — **Squirooch**, skwir'ooch, n. A name common to various species of rodent mammals, mostly living in trees, and distinguished by their powers of leaping, and

their usually long and bushy tails. — **Squirrel-monkey**, n. A monkey of Brazil, resembling a squirrel.

Squirt, skwert, v.t. [Prov. E. *swirt*, L. G. *swirt*, to squirt, the *g* being inserted as in *scwemish*. Comp. Icel. *skvætta*, to squirt.] To eject from a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream. — *v.t.* To be ejected in a rapid stream; to spurt or spirt. — *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream; a syringe; a small jet. — **Squirt**, skwert'er, n. One who squirts.

Stab, stah, v.t. — **stabbed, stabbing.** [Allied to *staff*; comp. Gael. *stab*, Ir. *stabaim*, to stab; Gael. and Sc. *stab*, a stake, a prickle; also Goth. *stabs*, a rod; G. *stab*, a staff.] To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill by a pointed weapon; to drive in; to pierce in a figurative sense; to inflict keen or severe pain on. — *v.t.* To aim a blow with a pointed weapon; to be extremely cutting. — *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon; a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; keen, poignant pain. — **Stabber**, stab'er, n. One who, or that which, stabs.

Stable, stā'bl, a. [L. *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand. BRAUN.] Firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; firmly fixed or settled; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or wavering; abiding; durable. — **Stability**, stā'bl'i-ti, n. To render stable. — **Stability**, *stabilis*, n. The state or quality of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadiness or firmness of character. — **Stably**, stā'bl-ly, adv. In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.

Stable, stā'bl, n. [L. *stabilium*, a standing-place, a stable, from *sto*, to stand. BRAUN, a.] A building constructed for horses (rarely used generally) to lodge and feed in, and furnished with stalls and necessary equipments. — *v.t.* — **stabled, stabling.** To put or keep in a stable. — *v.t.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell, as beasts; to kennel. — **Stable-boy**, **Stable-man**, n. A boy or man who attends at a stable. — **Stabler**, stā'bl-er, n. A stable keeper; one who stables horses. — **Stabling**, stā'bl-ing, n. A keeping in a stable; accommodation for keeping horses.

Stablish, stā'lish, v.t. [Esvanlian.] To settle in a state for permanence; to establish.

Staccato, stak-kā'tō, a. [It. pp. of *staccare*, to separate.] *Mus.* a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a crisp, detached, distinct, or pointed manner.

Stack, stak, n. [Same as Icel. *stakkr*.] Sw. *stack*, Dan. *stak*, a stack, a pile of hay; skin *staks*, *stak*, *stak*.] Corn in the sheaf; hay, reeds, straw, &c., piled up in a regular form for keeping, and often thatched; a pile of wood containing 100 cubic feet; also, a pile of indefinite quantity; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; a single tall chimney; the funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel; a high rock detached; a columnar rock rising out of the sea. — *v.t.* To pile or build into the form of a stack; to make into a large pile. — **Stack-stand**, n. A framework on which to build stacks of grain, &c., to keep them off the ground. — **Stack-yard**, n. A yard for stacks of hay or grain.

Stacts, stak'tē, n. [Gr. *staktē*, from *stasō*, to drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews.

Staddle, stad'l, n. [A. Sax. *stathol*, *stathol*; skin to *stead*, *stead*, *staid*.] A stack-stand; a tree left uncut when others are cut down.

Stadium, stā'di-nm, a. pl. *Stadia*, stā'di-a. [L., from Gr. *stadion*.] A Greek measure equal to 606 feet 9 in.; the course for foot-races in ancient Greece. Also *Stade*.

Stadtholder, stā'thōl-dēr, n. [D. *stadhouder* — *stad*, a city, and *houder*, holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, also the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province. — **Stadtholder**, stā'thōl-dēr-ship, n. The office of a stadtholder.

Staff, staf, n. pl. *Staves*, *Staffs*, stāvz, stāfz, (In last two senses always the latter). [A. Sax. *staf*, a staff; D. and N. G. *staf*,

Icel. *staf*; Dan. *stav*, G. *stab*, a staff; same root as *stab*, stem, and skr. *stabh*, *stabhā*, to make firm.] A stick carried in the hand for support; a walking-stick; *st.* that which props or upholds; a support; a stick used as a weapon; a straight stick used as a symbol of office; a baton; a rod with a curved head belonging to a bishop; the long handle of an instrument or weapon; *surv.* a graduated stick used in levelling; *sest.* a light pole on which to hoist and display the colours; *mus.* the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed; *mil.* a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions; a number of persons, considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (the editorial staff of a newspaper, a hospital staff, &c.). — **Staff-officer**, n. An officer, not a staff-officer of an army or regiment. — **Staff-sergeant**, n. A sergeant of a superior class on the staff of a regiment.

Stag, stag, n. [Same as O. E. *stag*, a young horse, a cock-turkey; Sc. *stagg*, a stallion; Icel. *staggi*, a male animal; from stem of A. Sax. *stagan*, Icel. *stige*, G. *stiegen*, to mount; lit. the mounter. STAIR.] The male red-deer, or a generic name of the red-deer; the male of a hind; a hart; sometimes applied particularly to a hart in its fifth year; *commercial* *stag*, an outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. — **Stag-beetle**, n. One of the largest of British insects, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the males. — **Stag-evil**, n. A disease in horses; tetanus or lock-jaw. — **Staggard**, stā'gārd, n. A stag four years old. — **Stag-hound**, n. A large and powerful kind of hound used in hunting deer.

Stage, stā, n. [O. Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étape*), from hypothetical L. *staticum*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand (whence *state*, *station*, &c.).] A floor or platform elevated above the ground or a common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; a scaffold; a staging; the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited; hence, the stage, the theatre, the dramatic profession, the drama; the scene of any noted action or affair; a place of rest on a journey, as where a relay of horses is taken; a station; the distance between two places of rest on a road (a stage of 15 miles); a single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or progression, in increase or decrease, in rising or falling; a coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another; a stage-coach; a wooden landing-place at a quay or pier; a landing stage. — *v.t.* To put upon the theatrical stage. — **Stage-box**, n. A box in a theatre close to the stage. — **Stage-coach**, n. A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly between two places for the conveyance of passengers. — **Stage-coachman**, **Stage-driver**, n. A driver of a stage-coach. — **Stage-direction**, n. An instruction to the performers accompanying the text of a play. — **Stage-door**, n. The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre. — **Stage-effect**, n. Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly. — **Stage-manager**, n. One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the scenes. — **Stage-play**, n. A theatrical entertainment; a play adapted for representation on the stage. — **Stage-player**, n. An actor on the stage. — **Stager**, stā'jer, n. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience. — **Stage-struck**, a. Smitten with a love for the stage; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor. — **Stage-wagon**, n. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers at regularly appointed times. — **Stage-whisper**, n. A loud whisper, as by an actor in the theatre, to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed; an aside. — **Stage**, stā'ji, a. Pertaining to the stage; theatrical, in a

depreciatory sense.—Staggy, staggish, a. The character or quality of being staggy; theatricality.—Staging, staj'ing, n. A temporary structure for support, as in building; scaffolding.

Stagger, stagger, v.t. [From older staker, to stagger; from root of staks; comp. to stich fast.—O. I. staggere, S. staker, stacher, Icel. stakra, to stagger.] To sway helplessly to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to cease to stand firm; to hesitate; to become less confident or determined.—v.i. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less confident; to strike as incredible; to amaze.—n. A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall; pl. a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness.—Staggeringly, stager'ing-ly, adv. In a staggering manner.

Stagnate, stagnat', v.i.—stagnated, stagnating. [L. stagnare, stagnatum, to stagnate (whence stanch), from stagnum, standing water, a pool (whence stank, tank).] To cease to run or flow; to have no current, as water; to become impure from want of current; to cease to be brisk or active; to become dull, quiet, or inactive (as trade).—Stagnant, stag'nant, a. The state of being stagnant.—Stagnant, stag'nant, a. [L. stagnans, stagnans, pyr. of stans, not flowing; not running in a current or stream; standing; hence, impure from want of motion; inactive; dull; not brisk (trade is stagnant).—Stagnantly, stag'nant-ly, adv. In a stagnant manner.—Stagnation, stag'nash'ion, n. The condition of being stagnant; the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being very dull or inactive (as trade).

Staid, staid, a. [From stay, to stop, to steady.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not volatile, flighty, or fanciful.—Staidly, staid'ly, adv. In a staid manner; sedately; soberly.—Staidness, staid'ness, n. Gravity; sobriety; sedateness.

Staid, staid, pret. and pp. of stay.

Stain, stan, v.t. [A abbrev. of distain (which see); comp. sport, from disport. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul to spot; to colour, as wood, glass, &c., by a chemical or other process; to tinge with colour; to impress with figures or patterns in colours different from the ground (to stain paper for hangings); to soil or sully with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on.—v.i. To take stains; to become discoloured or soiled; to grow dim.—n. A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; taint of guilt or evil; blot; blemish; disgrace; reproach; shame.—Stained, ständ, p. and a. Having a stain or stains; discoloured; tarnished; produced by staining.—Stained glass, glass painted with metallic oxides or chlorides ground up with proper fluxes, and fused into its surface at a moderate heat.—Stains, stä'ner, n. One who stains; a workman engaged in staining (paper-stainer).—Stainless, stän'les, a. Free from stains or spots; free from the reproach of guilt; unblemished; immaculate.—Stainlessly, stän'les-ly, adv. In a stainless manner.

Stair, star, n. [Lit. that by which a person mounts; A. Sax. stager, from stigan, Icel. stiga, G. steigen, to mount, to climb, whence also step, stile (on a fence), and the first part of stairway.] A succession of steps rising one above the other arranged as a way between two points at different heights in a building, &c.; used often in plural in same sense, while the singular is also employed to mean a single step.—Pair of stairs, a set or flight of steps or stairs; more properly perhaps two flights.—Flight of stairs, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—Down stairs, below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house.—Up stairs, in the upper part of a house.—Stair-carpet, n. A carpet for covering stairs.—Staircase, star'käs, n. The part of a building which contains the stairs.—Stair-foot, n. The bottom of a stair.—Stair-head, n. The top of a staircase.—

Stair-rod, n. A metallic rod for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

Stair-step, n. [A. Sax. stak, a shore, bank, a landing place; Icel. stöð; from root of stand, stand.] A landing place; an elevated wharf for shipping coal, &c.

Stake, stak, n. [A. Sax. staca, a stake—L. G. staba, D. stak, Dan. stags; from the root of stick, stick.] A piece of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something, as part of a fence, &c.; the post to which one is condemned to die by fire was fastened (to suffer at the stake), that which is pledged or wagered; that which is laid down to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat; something hazarded; the state of being pledged or put at hazard; preceded by at (his honour is at stake).—v.i.—staked, staking. To set and plant like a stake; to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits of hy stakes; with out (to stake out land); to pledge; to lay down as stake; to hazard upon the issue of a competition, or upon a future contingency.—Stake-holder, n. One who holds stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—Stake-net, n. A net for catching salmon, stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground in rivers or firths, where the sea ebbe and flows.

Stalactite, sta-lak'tit, n. [From Gr. stalaktos, trickling or dropping, from stalasso or stalai, to let fall drop by drop.] A mass of calcareous matter, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs of caverns, and produced by the filtration of water containing particles of carbonate of lime through fissures and pores of rocks.—Stalactic, Stalactical, Stalactitic, stalactitic, sta-lak'tik, stalak'tik, stalak'tik, sta-lak'tik, sta-lak'tik, a. Pertaining to or having the character of stalactite; resembling a stalactite; containing stalactites.—Stalactiform, Stalactiform, sta-lak'ti-form, sta-lak'ti-form, a. Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.—Stalagmite, sta-lag'mit, n. [Gr. stalagmos, a dropping, from stalasso, to drop.] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, sometimes rising into columns, which meet and blend with the stalactites above.—Stalagmitic, Stalagmitical, stalagmit'ic, sta-lag-mit'ic, a. Relating to or having the form of stalagmite.—Stalagmitically, stalag-mit'ic-ly, adv. In the form or manner of a stalagmite.

Stale, stal, a. [Akin to stall, the meaning being from standing long; comp. O. D. stel, that remains standing, quiet, ancient. STALL.] Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept; not new; not freshly made (stale bread); cut of regard from use or long familiarity; rite; common; musty.—v.i.—staled, staling. To make vapid, needless, cheap, or worthless; to wear out.—Stalely, stäl'ly, adv. In a stale manner.—Stale-mate, n. Chess-playing, the position of the king when so situated that, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check, there being no other available move; in this case the game is drawn.—v.i. To subject to a stale-mate in chess; hence, to perplex completely; to nonplus.—Staleness, stäl'ness, n. The state of being stale.

Stale, stal, v.t. [Same as D. and G. stallen, Dan. stille, Sw. ställa, to make water, from O. stall, A. Sax. stan, a stable. STALL.] To make water; to discharge urine, as horses and cattle.—n. Urine of horses and cattle.

Stalk, stal, n. [A. Sax. stel=L. G. and D. stiel, G. stiel, a stalk, stock, handle.] A long handle, as of a rake.

Stalk, stak, n. [Name as Dan. stilk, Icel. stikr, a stalk. STALK.] The stem or main axis of a plant; the pedicel of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant; anything resembling a stalk.—Stalked, stakt, a. Having a stalk or stem.—Stalk-eyed, a. Zool. applied to crustaceans such as the lobster, shrimp, and crab, which have the eyes set at the end of foot-stalks.—Stalkless, stak'

less, a. Having no stalk.—Stalklet, stak'let, n. Bot. a secondary stolon; the stalk of a leaflet.—Stalky, stak'y, a. Resembling a stalk.

Stalk, stak, v.t. [A. Sax. stalon, to go softly or warily; Dan. stalis, to stalk.] To walk softly or in a stealthy manner; to walk behind a stalking horse; to pursue game by approaching softly and warily behind a cover; to walk in a lofty or dignified manner; to pace slowly.—v.i. Sporting, to pursue stealthily; to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing.—n. A high, proud, stately step or walk.—Stalker, stä'ker, n. One who stalks; a kind of fishing-net.—Stalking, stä'king, n. Sporting, the art of approaching game softly and warily, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, &c.—Stalking-horse, n. A horse behind which a Fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game; fig. anything thrust forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretence.

Stall, stal, n. [A. Sax. stall, stal, place, stall, stable; Icel. stallr, D. stal, G. stall, Dan. stal, a stall, a stable, &c.; same root as in stand.] The place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division or compartment of a stable or cow-house for one horse or ox; a bench or kind of table in the open air on which anything is exposed to sale; a small house or shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale or an occupation carried on (a butcher's stall); a fixed seat in the choir or chancel of a cathedral, church, &c., and mostly appropriated to some dignitary; a high-seat seat in a theatre; missing, an opening made between pillars in the direction that the work is progressing or transversely.—v.t. To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall; to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed (to stall horses or a carriage).—v.i. To live as in a stall; to dwell.—Stall-feed, v.t. To fatten in a stall or stable (to stall-feed an ox).—Stalling, stäl'ing, n. Stabling (see).

Stallion, stäl'yun, n. [O. E. stalon, O. Fr. estalon (Fr. étalon), a stallion; from O. H. G. stal, E. stall; lit. the horse kept in the stall.] A horse not castrated; an entire horse.

Stalwort, stalwert, stal'wert, a. [O. E. stalword, stalworth, from A. Sax. stalworth, lit. worthy of place, from stal, place. STALL.] Brave; bold; redoubtable; daring; tall and strong; large and strong in frame.—Stalworth, stal'worthiness, stal'wert-ness, stal'wert-ness, n. The state or quality of being stalwart.

Stamen, stä'men, a pl. Stamens, stä'mens, or Stamina, stäm'ina. [L. stamen, pl. stamina, the warp of a web, a thread, the fibre of wood; from root sta, to stand.] Bot. the male organ of fructification in plants, situated immediately within the petals, and composed in most cases of three parts, the filament, the anther, and the pollen, of which the two latter are essential, the other not; pl. stamina, whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; long lasting strength or vigour.—Stamened, stäm'end, a. Furnished with stamens.—Staminal, stäm'i-nal, a. Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.—Staminate, Staminate, stäm'i-nat, stäm'i-nat, a. Furnished with stamens.—Staminate, Staminate, stäm'i-nat, stäm'i-nat, n. [L. staminivus.] Consisting of stamens; possessing stamens; pertaining to the stamen.—Staminiferous, stäm'i-nif'er-us, a. Bearing or having stamens.

Stammer, stäm'er, v.t. [A freq. form from a root stam; A. Sax. stamor, stamer, Icel. stamra, stammer, stammering, speaking with difficulty; L. G. stammern, D. stammern, stammeln, G. stammeln, Icel. stammra, to stammer; allied to stumble.] To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.—v.i. To utter with hesitation or imperfectly; frequently with out.—n. Defective utterance; a stutter.—Stammerer, stäm'er-er,

st. One that stammers. — **Stammering**, *stam'er-ing*, *n.* The act of one who stammers; defective articulation. — **s.** Characterized by a stammer; stuttering. — **Stammeringly**, *stam'er-ing-ly*, *adv.* With stammering.

Stamp, *stamp*, *v.t.* (Same as *sw. stamps*, *Dan. stampe*, *D. stampen*, *G. stampfen*, to stamp, nasalized forms corresponding to *Iscl. stappa*, *D. stoppen*, *G. stopfen*, to step; akin *step*.) To strike or press forcibly by thrusting the foot downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mark with an impresser; to imprint; to fix deeply; to coin or mint; to affix a stamp (as a postage or receipt stamp) to; to cut out with a stamp; to crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill. — *To stamp out*, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to suppress at once by strong measures. — *s.t.* To strike the foot forcibly downward. — **s.** The act of stamping; an instrument for making impressions on other bodies; a mark imprinted; an official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax showing that the duty is paid; often used as a means of raising revenue; a small piece of stamped paper used by governments; a postage-stamp; an instrument for cutting materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure; general character fixed on anything (bears the stamp of genius); sort or character (a man of the same stamp); metal, a kind of hammer for crushing or beating ores to powder. — **Stamp-act**, *n.* An act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties. — **Stamp-collector**, *n.* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties; one who collects rare or foreign stamps. — **Stamp-distributor**, *n.* An official who issues government stamps. — **Stamp-duty**, *n.* A tax or duty imposed by governments on many species of legal instruments. — **Stamper**, *stamp'er*, *n.* One who stamps. — **Stamping-machine**, *n.* A machine for forming articles or impressions by stamping. — **Stamping-mill**, *n.* An engine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp. — **Stamp-office**, *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties are received.

Stampeo, *stamp'ed*, *n.* [Amer. Sp. *stampida*, a stamped; akin to *stamp*.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, on the prairies, and causing them to run for long distances. — *v.t.* — **stampeded**, *stamp'ed*. To take sudden flight, as if under the influence of panic terror. — *s.t.* To cause to break off in a stampede.

Stanch, *stanch*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estanche* (Fr. *estanche*), to stanch, from *L. L. stancare*, from *L. stagnare*, to make or be stagnant, STAGNATE.] To prevent the flow of, as of blood; to stop the flow of blood from, to dry up. — *v.i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow. — *a.* [Lit. made water-tight, and, as applied to a ship, not leaky.] Strong and tight; sound; firm in principle; steady; hearty; loyal (a stanch republican, a stanch friend). — **Stancher**, *stanch'er*, *n.* One who or that which stanches. — **Stanchless**, *stanch'less*, *a.* Incapable of being stanch; insatiable. — **Stanchly**, *stanch'ly*, *adv.* In a stanch manner. — **Stanchness**, *stanch'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being stanch; strongness and soundness; firmness in principle. Also written *staunch*, *staunchness*, &c.

Stanchion, *stanch'ion*, *n.* [O. Fr. *estanchion*, *estanchon*, from *stancia*, a support, from *L. L. stancia*, from *L. sto*, to stand, STAND.] A prop or support; a post or beam used for a support; an upright post or beam of different forms in ships.

Stand, *stand*, *v.t.* — *pret.* and *pp.* *stood* (*stod*). [A. Sax. *standan*, to stand, *pret.* *stod*, *pp.* *standan* = *Iscl. standa*, O. H. G. *stantan*, Goth. *stantan*, D. *staen*, G. *stehen*; from root seen also in *L. sto*, Gr. (*Antistaw*, Skr. *stah*); from same root are *stead*, *stead*, *still*, *stool*, &c., and through the French and Latin come *stage*, *state*, *station*, *stable*, &c.] To be stationary or at rest in an upright position; to be set upright; to be on end; to be as regards position or situation; to have its site or locality; to cease from pro-

gress; to come to a state of rest; to stop; to pause; to halt; to continue or remain without injury; to last; to endure; to maintain one's ground or position; to maintain a fixed or steady attitude; to persevere; to persist; to insist; to be placed as regards rank or order (as *stands first*); to be in a particular state or condition; to be (how *stands the matter*); to be in the *stand* or place; to be equivalent (if *stands for*); to become a candidate; to hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any local point; to measure from feet to head, or from bottom to top; to stagnate; to be valid; to have efficacy. — *Note.* *Stand* with many adverbs receives the sense of motion as previous to coming to rest, and becomes equivalent to *to step*, *go*, *come*, *as*; to *stand about*, to stand apart, to *stand aside*, to *stand back*, to *stand forth*, &c.] — *To stand against*, to resist; to oppose. — *To stand by* (with by the adverb), to be present; to be near; to be placed or left aside; (with by the preposition) to support; to defend; to assist; not to desert. — *To stand fast*, to be fixed; to be unshaken. — *To stand for*, to espouse the cause of; to represent; to take the place of; to stand one's self as a candidate; *stand* — *To direct the course towards* — *To stand from* (*stand*), to direct the course from. — *To stand in*, or *stand in for* (*stand*), to direct a course toward land or a harbour. — *To stand off*, to keep at a distance. — *To stand of and on* (*stand*), to sail toward land and then from it. — *To stand or stand in* (with personal objects, the person being really in the dative), to cost (that coat *stood him four pounds or in four pounds*). — *To stand out*, to project; to be prominent; to persist in opposition or resistance. — *To stand to*, to apply one's self to; to remain fixed (in a purpose or opinion); to abide by; to adhere, as to a contract, &c.; to be consistent or truly with (it *stands to reason*). — *To stand up*, to rise to one's feet; to rise to make a claim or a declaration; to rise in opposition; to rise and stand on end (as one's hair). — *To stand up against*, to place one's self in opposition to; to resist. — *To stand up for*, to rise in defence of. — *To stand upon*, to set value on; to insist on; to attach a high value to; to be a stickler for (to *stand upon ceremony*). — *To stand with*, to be consistent. — *s.t.* To place on end; to endure; to sustain; to bear; to await; to undergo. — *To stand it*, to be able to endure or bear something. — *To stand one's ground*, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position. — *To stand fire*, to remain while being shot at by an enemy without giving way. — *To star* — *s.t.* to sustain the trial or examination; — *a.* a cause. — **s.** A cessation of progress, motion, or activity; a stop; a halt; a point or condition beyond which no further progress is made; a state of hesitation or perplexity; a place or post where one stands; a station; a halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack; a small table or frame on or in which articles may be put for support (an umbrella *stand*), or on which goods may be exposed for sale (a fruit *stand*); a place in a town where carriages, cabs, &c., stand ready for hire; an erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings. — **Stand of arms**, a musket or rifle with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge-box, &c. — **Stander**, *stand'er*, *n.* One who stands. — **Stand-by**, *n.* One that stands near. — **Stand-by**, *n.* One who takes a stand near. — **Standing**, *stand'ing*, *pp.* and *a.* Permanent; not temporary; lasting; not transitory; stagnant; not flowing; fixed; not movable; remaining erect; not cut down. — **Standing orders**, regulations made by a deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which business shall be conducted in it. — **Standing rigging**, the ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position, as the shrouds and stays. — **s.** The act of one who stands; duration of existence (a custom of long *standing*); station; place to stand in; power to stand; condition in society; relative position; rank; reputation. — **Standish**, *stand'ish*, *n.* [Stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink.

— **Stand-point**, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position or point of view from which a matter is considered. — **Stand-still**, *n.* A standing at rest; a stop. — **Stand-up**, *n.* Applied to a fight where the combatants stand up manfully on each other.

Standard, *stand'ard*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *estandard*, *estandard* (Fr. *standard*), from the Teutonic verb to stand with suffix *-ard*.] A flag or ensign set up and round which men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose; a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff; a banner; that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; a measure or weight by which others are to be regulated and adjusted; that which is established as a rule or model by public opinion, custom, or general consent; that which serves as a test or measure (a *standard of morality*, or of taste); *hort.* a tree or shrub which stands slung and not attached to any wall or support; *bot.* the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla; *corp.* any upright in a building, serving as a standard; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by competent authority; fixed; settled; *hort.* not trained on a wall, &c. — **Standard-bearer**, *n.* One who bears a standard. — **Standardize**, *stand'ard-iz*, *v.t.* To accept as a standard; to make into certain fixed or standard sizes, qualities, &c.

Stang, *stang*, *n.* (Same as *D. stang*, *G. stange*, *Dau. stang*, *Iscl. stang*, bar, beam, pole; from root of *sting*, *stick*.) A long bar; a pole; a shaft. — *To ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole in derision, a punishment inflicted in former times on wife or husband beaters and others.

Stanhope, *stan'hop*, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage without a top, so called from the gentleman Stanhope, for whom it was contrived.

Stank, *stank*, *n.* [O. Fr. *estang*, Fr. *estane*, from *L. stagnum*, a pool, STAGNATE.] A pool; a pond; a ditch. — **STANK**, *old pret.* of *stink*.

Stannary, *stan'ar-ri*, *n.* [From *L. stannum*, tin.] Relating to the tin-works. — **Stannary courts**, courts in Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among those connected with the tin-mines. — **s.** A tin-mine; tin-works. — **Stannate**, *stan'at*, *n.* A salt of stannic acid. — **Stannic**, *stan'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to tin; procured from tin. — **Stanniferous**, *stan-if'er-us*, *a.* Containing or affording tin. — **Stannotype**, *stan'o-tip*, *n.* *Photog.* a picture taken on a tin-plate. — **Stannous**, *stan'us*, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing tin.

Stanza, *stan'za*, *n.* [It. *stanza*, a stanza, a stanza, a stanza, from *L. stans*, *stantis*, *pp.* of *sto*, to stand, STARE.] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause; a measure in that poem, and successively repeated. — **Stanzal**, *stan'z'al*, *a.* Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza.

Stapelia, *sta-pe'li-a*, *n.* [After Stapel, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of fleshy African plants with beautiful flowers, many of which have the odour of rotten flesh.

Stapes, *stap'es*, *n.* [L., a stirrup.] A metatarsal bone of the small bones of the ear, so called from its form.

Staphyline, *staf'lin*, *a.* [Gr. *staphylé*, a bunch of grapes.] *Mineral*, having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.

Staphyloplasty, *staf'il-o-plas'ti*, *n.* [Gr. *staphylé*, the uvula, and *plasseo*, to form.] *Surg.* the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost. — **Staphyloplastic**, *staf'il-o-plas'tik*, *a.* Relating to staphyloplasty. — **Staphyloplasty**, *staf'il-o-plas'ti*, *n.* [Gr. *staphylé*, and *raphe*, a suture.] *Surg.* the operation of uniting a cleft palate. — **Staphyloptome**, *staf'il-o-ptom*, *n.* *Surg.* a knife for operating upon the uvula or palate. — **Staphyloptomy**, *staf'il-o-ptom-i*, *n.* [Gr. *staphylé*, and *tomé*, a cutting.] *Surg.* amputation of the uvula.

Staple, *stap'l*, *n.* (Same as *D.* and *G. stapel*, a post, prop, stocks, heap, emporium; so

skill.—**State-trial**, *n.* A trial of a person or persons for political offences.
Statist, *n.* [Fr. *statistique*, from Gr. *statist*, *statistika*, a. [Fr. *statistique*, from Gr. *statist*, *statistika*, causing to stop or stand; same root as *statu*, *stand*.] That branch of dynamics which treats of the properties and relations of forces in equilibrium, the body upon which they act being in a state of rest. See *STATISTICA*.
Statistical, *statist'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion (*statistical pressure*). — *Statistical electricity*, electricity produced by friction. — *Statistically*, *statist'ikal-ly*, *adv.* In a statistical manner; according to statistics.
Station, *stá'shon*, *n.* [Fr. *station*, *L. statio*, *stationis*, from *sto*, to stand. *STATO*.] The spot or place where anything stands, particularly where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time; post assigned; situation; position or locality; condition of life; social position; the place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a building or buildings on a railway for the reception of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed, and where trains stop; seat and box of the peculiar locality where each species naturally occurs. — *Military station*, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison. — *Naval station*, a harbour for war vessels, where there is a dockyard and every requisite for the repair of ships. — *v.t.* To assign a station or position to; to post; *vt.* To take up a post or position. — *Stational*, *stá'shon-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a station. — *Stationariness*, *stá'shon-a-ri-ness*, *n.* The quality of being stationary; fixity. — *Stationary*, *stá'shon-a-ri*, *a.* [L. *stationarius*.] Remaining in the same station or place; not moving; fixed; remaining in the same condition. — *Stationary engine*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws loads on a railway by means of a rope. — *Station-clerk*, *n.* A clerk at a railway station. — *Stationer*, *stá'shon-er*, *n.* [From bookbinders originally having a station or stall (L. *statio*) at fairs or in market-places.] One who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink, and various other materials connected with writing. — *Stationery*, *stá'shon-er-ri*, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as the various materials employed in connection with writing. — *Stationery office*, a public office in London through which all government offices are supplied with writing materials. — *Station-house*, *n.* A place of arrest or temporary confinement, a police-station. — *Station-master*, *n.* The official in charge of a railway station.
Statistics, *stat-ist'ik*, *n.* [Fr. *statistique*, from Gr. *statos*, fixed, settled, from *statō*, to stand. *STATO*, *STATAN*.] A collection of facts which admit of numerical statement and of arrangement in tables, especially facts illustrating the physical, social, moral, intellectual, political, industrial and economical condition of communities or classes of men; that department of political science which deals with such facts. — *Statistic*, *stat'ist*, *n.* A statistician. — *Statistical*, *statist'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to statistics; containing statistics. — *Statistically*, *statist'ikal-ly*, *adv.* In a statistical manner. — *Statistician*, *stat-ist'ish'an*, *n.* One versed in statistics.
Statoblast, *stat'ó-blast*, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, stationary, and *blastos*, a bud.] A germinal bud of certain polyzoa.
Stave, *stá'v*, *n.* [Fr. *statue*, *L. statua*, from *statuo*, to set, to place, from stem of *sto*, to stand. *STATO*.] A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood; a sculptured cast or moulded figure of some size and in the round. — *Questionnaire statue*, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback. — *Statued*, *stat'ed*, *a.* Furnished with statues. — *Statuary*, *stat'ú-a-ri*, *n.* [L. *statuarius*, the art of statuary, *statuarius*, a statuary, from *statua*, a statue.] The art of carving or making statues, a branch of sculpture; statues regarded collectively;

one that professes or practices the art of making statues.—*Statuesque*, *stat-ú-ó-k*, *a.* Partaking of or having the character of a statue.—*Statuesquely*, *stat-ú-ó-k-ly*, *adv.* In a statuesque manner.—*Statuette*, *stat-ú-ó-t*, *n.* [Fr.] A small statue; a statue smaller than nature.
Stature, *stá'túr*, *n.* [L. *statura*, from *sto*, *statuo*, to stand. *STATO*.] The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; generally used of the human body.
Status, *stá'tus*, *n.* [L. *status*, *statu*, *STATO*.] Standing or position as regards rank or condition; position of affairs.—*Status quo*, the condition in which the thing or things were at first.
Statute, *stá'tút*, *n.* [Fr. *statut*, *L. statutum*, from *statuo*, to set up, to fix, to determine. *STATO*.] A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; especially one passed by a body of representatives; a written law; a permanent rule or law of a corporation. — *Statute law*, a statute; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to common law.—*Statutable*, *stat'ú-ta-bl*, *a.* Made or introduced by statute; in conformity to statute. — *Statutably*, *stat'ú-ta-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.—*Statute-book*, *n.* A register of statutes; the statute-book, the whole statutes of a country. — *Statute-roll*, *n.* An enrolled statute. — *Statutory*, *stat'ú-tó-ri*, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.
Staunch, *stá'nsh*, *SVACH*.
Stawros, *stá'v-ro-lit*, *n.* [Gr. *stavros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] Cross-stone.
Stave, *stá'v*, *n.* [From *staf*, through influence of the plural *staves*.] A pole or piece of wood of some length; one of the thin narrow pieces of timber of which spars, tubs, buckets, &c., are made; a stanza; a verse; *mus. the staff*. — *v.t.* — *staved*, *staving*. To break in a stave or staves of, or to break a hole in (in this sense pret. and pp. may be *stove*); to furnish with staves or rundles. — *To stave of*, *lit.* to push off with a staff; — *to stave*; to put off; to delay. — *Staves*, *stá'v*, *n.* The plur. of *staf* as well as of *stave*.
Stavasser, *stá'v-á's-ter*, *n.* [A corruption of *Staphylogria*.] Larkspur.
Stay, *stá*, *v.t.* — *pret. staid*, *stayed*; *ppr. staying*. [O. Fr. *estayer*, to prop, support, keep steady, from O. Fr. *estayer*, *stade*, a prop, *staden*, to establish; akin to *E. stand*, *steady*.] To remain, continue, or be in a place; to abide; to dwell; to delay; to tarry; to be steady or firm; to continue in a state; to remain; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to come to a stand. — *v.t.* To prop or support (O. Fr. *estayer*); to make to stop; to stop; to cause to cease (to stay operations); to delay; to keep back; to abide; to wait for; to await. — *To stay the stomach*, to satisfy hunger; to satisfy a strong desire. — *n.* A continuance in a place; an abode for a time; continuance in a state or condition; stand; stop; obstacle; obstruction; a prop; a support; a piece in some structure performing the office of a brace or tie; pl. a kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by females, sometimes by men; a bodice; corset; so called from the support it gives to the body. — *Stayer*, *stá'er*, *n.* One who or that which stays. — *Stayless*, *stá'lis*, *a.* A lace for fastening the stays or bodice in female dress. — *Staymaker*, *stá'má-ker*, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays. — *Stay-rod*, *n.* A supporting or strengthening rod in a steam-boiler.
Stay-stay, *stá*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stap* = *Isl. Dan. Sv. D. and G. steg*, a stay.] *Noun*, a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. — *In stays*, the situation of a vessel when she is going about from one tack to the other. — *To wise stays*, to fall in the attempt to tack about. — *Stay-sail*, *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay.
Stead, *stéd*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stado* = *D. and L. G. stede*, *Dan. sted*, *Isl. stadi*, *Goth. staha*, *G. stat*, place, stand; from root of *stand*; hence, *steady*, *steadfast*, *bestand*, *bestand*, *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c.] Place or room

which another had or might have; preceded by *in*, as, *in a steady*, as *William reigned in his stead*; hence, *steadfast*. — *To stand a person to stand*, to be of use or advantage to him. — *v.t.* To be of use to; to benefit.
Steadfast, *stéd'fast*, *a.* [See *st*, place, and *fast*; *lit. firm in place*.] *Fast* fixed; firm; constant or firm in resolution; resolute; not liable to wavering. Written also *steadfast*. — *Steadfastly*, *stéd'fast-ly*, *adv.* In a steadfast manner; with fixed eyes; firmly. — *Steadfastness*, *stéd'fast-ness*, *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.
Steady, *stéd'ly*, *a.* [A. Sax. *stediq*, from *stede*, place (*STATO*); *D. and Dan. stadig*, *G. stadig*, constant.] Firm in standing or position; firmly fixed; constant in mind or pursuit; not liable; regular; constant; uniform. — *v.t.* — *steadied*, *steading*. To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support firmly. — *v.t.* To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position. — *Steadily*, *stéd'ly*, *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; steadfastly; assiduously; unwaveringly. — *Steadiness*, *stéd'li-ness*, *n.* The state of being steady; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.
Steak, *sták*, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; *loaf*, *steak*, *Sw. stek*, a steak; perhaps akin to *steck*, as being stuck on a spit to roast.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.
Steal, *stól*, *v.t.* — *pret. stole*, *pp. stolen* or *steale*. [A. Sax. *stelan*, to steal = *D. stelen*, *Isl. stela*, *Goth. stilan*, *G. stehlen*, to steal; same root as *Gr. stelen*, to deprive, *Skrt. stenas*, a thief.] To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely without right or leave; to gain or win by address or gradual imperceptible means; to perform secretly; to accomplish clandestinely to steal a look. — *To steal a march upon*, to gain an advantage over stealthily. — *v.t.* To practice or be guilty of theft; to withdraw or pass privily; to slip unperceived; to go or come furtively. — *Stealer*, *sté'ler*, *n.* One that steals; a thief. — *Stealing*, *sté'ling*, *n.* The act of one who steals; theft. — *Stealth*, *sté'lt*, *n.* [Comp. *heel*, *heald*; *sil*, *stih*.] The act of stealing; a secret or a cunning method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy. — *Stealthily*, *sté'lt-ly*, *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth. — *Stealthiness*, *sté'lt-ness*, *n.* The character of being stealthy. — *Stealthy*, *sté'lt*, *a.* Done by stealth; accompanied by efforts at concealment; done furtively; furtive; sly.
Steam, *stém*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stæm*, steam, smoke; *Isl. stöum*, *Fris. stoom*, steam; *skin*, *U. G. steam*, drift of snow or rain.] The vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure; the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F.); popularly, the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and fr. m. all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat. — *v.t.* To give out steam or vapour; to rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour; to sail by the agency of steam. — *v.t.* To expose to steam; to apply steam to. — *Steam-boat*, *n.* A ship moved by the elastic power of steam acting upon machinery. — *Steam-bodies*, *n.* A strong metallic vessel of iron or steel plates riveted together, in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam-engines, &c. — *Steam-car*, *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power. — *Steam-engine*, *n.* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads; a road-steamer. — *Steam-casing*, *Steam-jacket*, *n.* A variety surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted, to prevent loss of heat by radiation. — *Steam-chamber*, *Steam-room*, *n.* A division or compartment in the boiler of a steam-engine above the water, whence steam is conducted to the engine. — *Steam-chest*, *Steam-dome*, *n.* A box or chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and from whence it passes to the engine. — *Steam-crane*, *n.* A crane worked by steam.

stentorian voice); able to utter a very loud sound.

Step, step, v.i.—*stepped, stepping.* [A. Sax. *stapan*, to step; O. Fris. *stappa*, O. Sax. *stapan*, D. and L. G. *stappen*, to step; A. Sax. *staps*, D. *stap*, G. *stapfen*, a step. *Stamp* is silled, and *staple* is from same root.] To move the leg and foot in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; to go; to walk; especially, to go a little distance and with a limited purpose (to *step aside*), to advance or come as if were by chance or suddenly (to *step into an inheritance*).—To *step aside*, to walk to a little distance; to deviate from the right path; to err.—To *step out*, to increase the length, but not the rapidity of the step.—*v.t.* To set (the foot); *v.v.t.* to fix the foot of, as of a mast; to erect in readiness for setting sail.—*n.* A pace; an advance made by one removal of the foot: walking; one remove in ascending or descending a stair; the distance between the feet in walking or running; a small space or distance; a grade in progress or rank; a forward move; a higher grade of rank; print or impression of the foot; footprint; gait; manner of walking; sound of the feet; footfall; a proceeding; one of a series of proceedings; measure (to take *steps in a matter*); a foot-piece for ascending or descending from a carriage; the round of a ladder; *pl.* a self-supporting ladder with flat steps; a step-ladder: much used indoors; *v.v.t.* a block or a solid piece supporting the heel of a mast.—*Step by step*, by a gradual and regular process; gradually; keeping pace.—*Step-ladder, n.* A portable ladder usually having flat steps, and its own means of support attached.—*Stepper, step'er, n.* One who steps; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse.—*Stepping-stone, n.* A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place to keep the feet dry in crossing; an aid by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

Stepbrother, step'bruv'ér, n. [In this and following words *step-* is A. Sax. *steop*, Icel. *stýp*, D. and G. *stief*, a prefix of doubtful origin.] A brother by being a stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.—*Stepchild, step'child, n.* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.—*Stepdaughter, step'da'tér, n.* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.—*Stepfather, step'fa'th'er, n.* A mother's second or subsequent husband.—*Stepmother, step'mu'n-ér, n.* A father's second or subsequent wife.—*Step-parent, n.* A stepfather or stepmother.—*Step-sister, step'sis'tér, n.* A stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.—*Stepson, step'sun, n.* The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

Steppe, step, n. [G. *steppe*, Rus. *stepy*, a steppe.] A name applied to those extensive plains which stretch across the south-east of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral Seas, and occupy the low lands of Siberia.

Stercoraceous, ster-kó-rá'shna, a. [L. *stercus, stercois, dung*.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.—*Stercoration, ster-kó-rá'shon, n.* [L. *stercoratio*.] The act of manuring with dung.

Stère, stér, n. [Fr. *stère*, from Gr. *stereos, solid*.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35 3156 cubic feet.

Stereo, ster'é-ó, n. A contraction of *stereotype*; used also adjectively (a *stereo plate*).

Stereochromy, ster-ó-ok'ró-mi, n. [Gr. *stereos, solid, hard, and chróma, colour*.] A method of wall-painting by which the colours are covered with a varnish of water-glass.—*Stereochrome, ster'é-ó-kró-m, n.* A stereochromic picture.—*Stereochromic, ster'é-ó-kró-m'ík, a.* Pertaining to stereochromy.—*Stereogram, Stereograph, ster'é-ó-grám, ster'é-ó-gráf, n.* [Gr. *stereos, and grapho, to write*.] A diagram or picture which represents objects so as to give the impression of relief or solidity; a picture for a stereoscope.—*Stereographic, Stereographical, ster'é-ó-gráf'ík, ster'é-ó-gráf'í-l, a.* Made according to the rules of

stereography; delineated on a plane.—*Stereographic projection, the projection or delineation of the sphere upon the plane of one of its great circles, the eye being at the pole of that circle.* Stereographically, *ster'é-ó-gráf'í-kal-í, adv.* In a stereographic manner.—*Stereography, ster'é-ó-gráf-í, n.* The art of delineating solid bodies on a plane.—*Stereometer, ster-ó-m'et-ér, n.* [Gr. *stereos, and metron, measure*.] An instrument for measuring the contents of bodies or vessels; an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, &c.—*Stereometric, Stereometrical, ster'é-ó-m'et'ík, ster'é-ó-m'et'í-kal, a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—*Stereometry, ster-é-ó-m'et-ri, n.* The art of measuring solid bodies, &c.—*Stereoscopy, ster'é-ó-skóp, n.* [Gr. *stereos, and skopeo, to view*.] An optical instrument which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only, so that, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain as one, and the objects thus appear solid and real as in nature.—*Stereoscopic, Stereoscopical, ster'é-ó-skóp'ík, ster'é-ó-skóp'í-kal, a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.—*Stereoscopically, ster'é-ó-skóp'í-kal-í, adv.* In a stereoscopic manner; by means of the stereoscope.—*Stereoscopist, ster-é-ó-skóp-íst, n.* One versed in the use of the stereoscope.—*Stereoscopy, ster-é-ó-skóp-í, n.* The art of using the stereoscope.—*Stereotrope, ster'é-ó-tróp, n.* [Gr. *stereos, and tropé, a turning*.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with its natural solidity or relief.—*Stereotype, ster'é-ó-típ, n.* [Gr. *stereos, and typos, type*.] A metal plate, presenting on its upper surface a facsimile of a page of arranged types, being cast in a papier-mâché, stucco, or other mould obtained from these types, and being used to print from in the same way, thus saving the types and allowing them to be used afresh at once.—*a.* Relating to the art of stereotyping or printing from stereotypes.—*v.t.*—*stereotyped, stereotyping.* To make a stereotype of; to prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates; *sp.* to fix firmly or unchangeably.—*Stereotyped, ster'é-ó-típ, p, and a.* Made or printed from stereotype plates; formed in a fixed unchangeable manner (*stereotyped opinions*).—*Stereotype plate, n.* A stereotype; a sheet of metal, having a surface presenting a solid page of type, for printing.—*Stereotyper, ster'é-ó-típ-ér, n.* One who stereotypes.—*Stereotypy, ster'é-ó-típ'er-í, n.* The art of making stereotype plates; a stereotype foundry.—*Stereotypic, ster'é-ó-típ'ík, a.* Pertaining to stereotype-plates.—*Stereotypist, ster'é-ó-típ-íst, n.* A stereotyper.—*Stereotypographer, ster'é-ó-típ'og'ráf-ér, n.* A stereotype printer.—*Stereotypography, ster'é-ó-típ'og'ráf-í, n.* Printing from stereotype.—*Stereotypy, ster'é-ó-típ-í, n.* The art or business of making stereotype-plates.

Sterile, ster'il, a. [Fr. *stérile*, from L. *sterilis, barren, unproductive; cog. Gr. steros, barren, sterile, stiff; Skr. stari, a barren cow; G. starr, stiff, rigid; E. to stare*.] Unfruitful; not fertile; barren; producing no young; not germinating; barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; *bot.* bearing only stamens; staminate.—*Sterility, ster-í-lít-í, n.* [L. *sterilitas*.] The state of being sterile; unfruitfulness; barrenness.—*Sterilize, ster'il-íz, v.t.*—*sterilize, sterilizing.* To make sterile or barren; to destroy the germs or microbes in.

Sterlet, ster'let, n. [Rus. *sterliad*.] A small species of sturgeon.

Sterling, ster'ling, a. [From the *Sterlings* or *Estlings*, the old name in England of traders from Genoa (east from England), whose money was of peculiar purity; or from G. *sterling, a coin*.] An epithet by which English money is distinguished, signifying that it is of the standard value (a *round sterling*); hence, genuine; undoubted; of excellent quality (a work of *sterling merit*).

Stern, stérn, a. [A. Sax. *sterna, styrna,*

stern; same root as to *stare, and stark*.] Severe, as regards facial expression; austere of aspect; gloomy; severe of manner; pitiless; harsh; rigidly steadfast; immovable.—*Sternly, stérn'lí, adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance.—*Sternness, stérn'nes, n.* The state or quality of being stern; severity of look; severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

Stern, stérn, n. [A. Sax. *sterna, a helm; akin to steer*.] The hind part of a ship or boat.—*By the stern, adv.* more deeply laden abaft than forward.—*Stern-board, n.* *v.v.t.* the backward motion of a vessel.—*Stern-chase, n.* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other.—*Stern-chaser, n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward.—*Sterned, stérnd, a.* Having a stern of this or that kind (square-*sterned*).—*Sternmost, stérn'móst, a.* Farthest in the rear; farthest astern.—*Stern-port, n.* A port in the stern of a ship.—*Stern-post, n.* A principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern.—*Stern-sheets, n.* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers.—*Stern-way, n.* The movement of a ship stern foremost.—*Stern-wheeler, n.* A vessel driven by a paddle-wheel at the stern.

Sternum, stérnum, n. [L., from Gr. *sternon, the breast-bone*.] The breast-bone.—*Sternal, stérnal, a.* Pertaining to the sternum.—*Sterno-* is used as a prefix to mean connected with the sternum.

Sternutation, stér-nú-tá'shon, n. [L. *sternutatio* from *sternere, to sneeze*.] A sneeze.—*Sternutatory, stér-nú-tá-tív, stér-nú-tá-to-ri, a.* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.—*n.* A substance that provokes sneezing, as some kind of snuff.

Stertorous, stér-to-rus, a. [From L. *sterto, to snore*.] Characterized by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies apoplexy (a *stertorous breathing*).

Stet, stét, n. [L., let it stand.] Printing, a mark written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain.

Stethometre, sté-thi-om'et-ér, n. [Gr. *stethos, the breast, and metron, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring the external movement in the chest during respiration.—*Stethoscope, steth'ó-skóp, n.* [Gr. *stethos, and skopeo, to see*.] An instrument of a tubular form used by medical men for listening to sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body.—*Stethoscopic, Stethoscopical, steth'ó-'kóp'ík, steth'ó-skóp'í-kal, a.* Pertaining to the stethoscope.—*Stethoscopically, steth'ó-skóp'í-kal-í, adv.* By means of a stethoscope.—*Stethoscopist, steth'ó-skóp-íst, n.* A person versed in the use of the stethoscope.—*Stethoscopy, sté-thi-ó-'kóp-í, n.* The art of stethoscopic examination.

Stevadore, sté've-dór, n. [Sp. *estivador, a packer of wool, &c., from estivar, to stow; from L. stipare, to cram, to stuff*.] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

Stew, sté, v.t. [From O. Fr. *estuver* (Fr. *étuver*), to stew, to bathe, from *esture, a stove*; from O. H. G. *stupa, a stove, a hot chamber*. Brovz.] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simm'ring heat.—*v.t.* To be boiled in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.—*n.* A house furnished with warm baths; a bagnio; a brothel; a dish cooked by stewing; a state of agitation or excitement.—*Stew-pan, n.* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed.

Steward, sté'wárd, n. [O. E. *styward, A. Sax. stiuwárd, a steward, lit. a styward, from stige, a sty, a pen, and weard, a keeper*. Originally one who took charge of the cattle, which constituted the chief wealth of a household.] A man employed in a large estate or establishment to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, keep the accounts, &c.; one who has affairs to superintend for another; a gentleman who has a share in managing a public dinner, ball, &c.; an officer of state (the lord high

steward of England, one of the ancient great officers of state; an officer on a vessel who distributes provisions to the officers and crew; in passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.—*Stewardess*, *steward-ess*, *n.* A female steward; a female who waits upon ladies in passenger vessels, &c.—*Stewardship*, *steward-ship*, *n.* The office or functions of a steward.—*Stewartry*, *steward-ry*, *n.* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county.

Sthenic, *sthen'ik*, *a.* (Gr. *sthenos*, strength.) *Med.* attended with morbid increase of vital energy and action in the heart and arteries.

Stibial, *stib'i-al*, *a.* (L. *stibium*, antimony.) Pertaining to or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.—*Stibialism*, *stib'i-al-ism*, *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.—*Stibiated*, *stib'i-ated*, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.—*Stibic*, *stib'ik*, *a.* Antimonic.—*Stibite*, *stib'it*, *n.* An ore of antimony of a lead-gray colour, yielding most of the antimony of commerce.

Stick, *stik*, *n.* (Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse.) A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line of writing.—*Stichic*, *stik'ik*, *a.* Consisting of lines or verses.—*Stichomancy*, *stik'o-man-ty*, *n.* (Gr. *stichos*, and *man'ia*, divination.) Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard.—*Stichometrical*, *stik-3-met'ri-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to stichometry.—*Stichometry*, *stik-om'e-tri*, *n.* (Gr. *stichos*, and *metron*, measure.) Measurement of books or writings by the number of lines which each contains.

Stick, *stik*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sticca*, a stick, stake, spike; Icel. *stika*, a stick; closely akin to *stick* (verb), *stake*, *stak*, *stok*.] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape; a branch of a tree, or shrub cut or broken off; a rod or wand; a staff; a walking-stick; anything shaped like a stick (as a stick of sealing-wax); *printing*, a composing-stick.—*Gold-stick*, *Silver-stick*. See those headings.

Stick, *stik*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *stuck*. [A. Sax. *stician*, to stab, pierce, adhere; Dan. *stikke*, D. *steken*, to pierce; G. *stechen*, to thrust, to stand fast; from a root *stic*, seen also in L. *stingere*, to quench (as in *extinguish*), *stimulus* (for *stipulus*), Gr. *stichō*, to prick, E. *sting*.] *Stick* is softened to *stick*, *n.* *stick*, *stake*, *stake*, *stick*, *sticket*, *stiquette*, &c., are akin.] To pierce or stab (*Shak.*); to thrust so as to wound or penetrate; to fasten by piercing (to *stick* a pin); to thrust in; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; to fix; to set; to fix in; to set with something inserted; to fix on a pointed instrument.—*To stick out*, to project; to thrust out.—*To stick one's self up*, to put on grand airs.—*v.t.* To cleave to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere; to be fixed by being thrust in; to remain where placed; to cling; to be hindered from making progress; to be brought to a stop by some impediment; to scruple; to hesitate; often with *at*.—*To stick by*, to adhere closely; to be constant.—*To stick out*, to refuse to treat or surrender; to hold out (to *stick out* for more favourable terms).—*To stick to*, to be persevering in holding to; to abide firmly and faithfully by.—*To stick up*, to have an upright position; to stand on end.—*To stick up for*, to espouse the cause of; to defend.—*Sticker*, *stik'er*, *n.* One who sticks (a bill-sticker).—*Stickiness*, *stik'i-ness*, *a.* The quality of being sticky; viscidness; glutinousness.—*Sticking-place*, *a.* Point of determination. [*Shak.*]

Stick-plaster, *n.* An adhesive plaster for sticking wounds; court-plaster.—*Stick-lace*, *Lac*—*Sticky*, *stik'*, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey; viscid.

Stickler, *stik'l-er*, *a.* *stickled*, *stickling*. [Modified by influence of *stick* from O.E. *sticla*, *sticula*, to rule, direct, from A. Sax. *stican*, to dispose, to govern.] To interpose between combatants and separate them; to arbitrate; to pertinaciously stick up for something, especially some trifling; to play fast and loose.—*v.t.* To arbitrate between or in.—*Stickler*, *stik'ler*, *n.* One who stickles or pertinaciously insists; an

obstinate contender about things of little consequence.

Stickleback, *stik'l-bak*, *n.* [O.E. *sticcla*, a prickle, and *back*; from the spines on its back.] The popular name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and having spines on their backs, remarkable for building nests.

Sticky. Under *Stick*.

Stiff, *stif*, *a.* [A. Sax. *stif*—O. Fris. *stef*, D. *stijf*; L.G. *stijf*; G. *stief*; root in *stead*, Skr. *stidh*, to stand. Brand.] Not easily bent; not flexible; rigid; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; drawn very tight; tense; not supple; not working smoothly or easily (*stif* joints); not natural and easy; cramped; constrained (a *stif* style of writing); haughty and unbending; formal in manner; blowing strongly; violent; not easily subdued; obstinate; stubborn; containing a good deal of spirits (a *stif* glass of grog); mast, bearing a press of canvas without loosening much.—*Stiffen*, *stif'en*, *v.t.* To make *stif*; to make less pliant or flexible.—*v.i.* To become *stif* or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible; to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.—*Stiffener*, *stif'n-er*, *n.* One who or that which stiffens; a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth.—*Stiffening*, *stif'n-ing*, *n.* The act of making *stif*; something that is used to make a substance more *stif*.—*Stiffish*, *stif'ish*, *a.* Somewhat *stif*.—*Stiffly*, *stif'ly*, *adv.* In a *stif* manner; rigidly; unbendingly; obstinately; unyieldingly; in a constrained manner; formally.—*Stiff-neck*, *n.* A condition of the neck in which movement causes extreme pain, due to rheumatism of the muscles on the side of the neck.—*Stiff-necked*, *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate.—*Stiff-neckedness*, *a.* Stubbornness.—*Stiffness*, *stif'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being *stif*; want of pliability, suppleness, or flexibility; rigidity; tenacity; viscidness; apaisitude; stubbornness; formality or constraint of manner, expression, or writing.

Stifle, *stif'l*, *v.t.*—*stifled*, *stifling*. [Icel. *stifla*, to dam up (akin to *stif*), the sense being influenced by old *stive*, to stuff up, from Fr. *estiver*, L. *stipare*, to cram close.] To kill by impeding respiration; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul or close air; to smother; to deaden (flame, sound); to suppress or conceal; to repress; to keep from being known.—*v.t.* To suffocate; to perish by suffocation.

Stifle, *stif'l*, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *stif*.] The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man.—*Stifle-bone*, *n.* A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the kneecap in man.

Stigma, *stig'ma*, *n.* pl. *Stigmas* or *Stigmata*, *stig'ma-ta*. [Gr. *stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrument, from *stizo*, to prick. Srwg.] A brand impressed with a red-hot iron on slaves and others; any mark of infamy; a brand of disgrace which attaches to a person; a natural mark on the skin; bot. the upper extremity of the style, and the part which in impregnation receives the pollen; *entomol.* one of the apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels; pl. *stigmata*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ (the *stigmata* of St. Francis).—*Stigmata*, *stig'ma-ta*, *n.* A fossil of the coal formation, now ascertained to be the root of the *Sigillaria* (which see).—*Stigmatic*, *Stigmatical*, *stig-mat'ik*, *stig-mat'ik-al*, *a.* Marked with a stigma; having the character of a stigma; bot. belonging to the *stigma*.—*Stigmatize*, *stig'mat-ize*, *v.t.* To mark with a natural stigma. [*Shak.*]

—*Stigmatist*, *stig'ma-tist*, *n.* One on whom the marks of Christ's wounds, or stigmata, are said to be supernaturally impressed.—*Stigmatization*, *stig'ma-ti-zation*, *n.* The impression on the bodies of certain individuals of the marks of Christ's wounds.—*Stigmatize*, *stig'mat-ize*, *v.t.*—*stigmatized*, *stigmatizing*. [Fr. *stigmatiser*, Gr. *stigma* 'to brand.] To

mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to call or characterize by some opprobrious epithet.—*Stigmatose*, *stig'ma-tose*, *a.* Bot. stigmatic.

Stilbite, *stil'b-ite*, *n.* [Gr. *stilbo*, to shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly lustre; a kind of scolite.

Stille, *stil*, *n.* [See *Stylle*.] The gnomon on the face of a dial to form the shadow.—*Stillar*, *stil'er*, *a.* Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

Stile, *stil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to mount, which appears also in *stair*, *stirrup*, being same as Icel. *stiga*, G. *stiegen*, Goth. *stigan*, Skr. *stiga*, to ascend.] A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence.

Stiletto, *stil-et-to*, *n.* [It. dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, from L. *stilus*, a style. Srwg.] A small dagger with a round pointed blade about 6 inches long; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin.—*v.t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

Stim, *stim*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stimle*, still, quiet, firm, fixed. Dan. *stille*, G. *stille*, from root of *stand*, seen also in *still*, G. *stelen*, to place, &c. Brand.] Silent; noiseless; not loud; soft; low (a *stim* small voice); quiet or calm; without agitation; motionless; not sparkling or efferecing.—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *stimlan*.] To bring to silence; to make quiet; to check or restrain; to appease or allay.—*adv.* To this time; now no less than before; in future no less than formerly; always; time after time; continually; nevertheless; in spite of what has occurred; yet; in an increasing degree; even yet; very common with comparative (*stim* more).—*Still and anon*, at intervals and repeatedly.—*Still-birth*, *n.* A state of being still-born.—*Still-born*, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive; produced unsuccessfully.—*Stiller*, *stil'er*, *n.* One who stills or quiets.—*Still-life*, *n.* Inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c., represented by the painter's art.—*Stillness*, *stil'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being still; freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence.—*Stilly*, *stil'y*, *a.* *Still*; quiet.—*adv.* (*stil'll*). Silently; without noise; calmly; quietly.

Still, *stil*, *n.* [Abbrev. from *distill*.] An apparatus for distilling or separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and reconcentrating them into the liquid form; a distillery.—*v.t.* To distil.—*Still-burn*, *v.t.* To burn in the process of distillation.—*Still-house*, *n.* A building containing a still.—*Still-room*, *n.* An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory; an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

Stillicide, *stil'i-cide*, *n.* [L. *stillecidium*—*stilla*, a drop, and *caedo*, to fail.] Law, the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or roof.—*Stilliform*, *stil'i-form*, *a.* [L. *stilla*, a drop, and *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

Stilk, *stil*, *n.* [Same as Dan. *stykke*, Sw. *stycka*, L.G. and D. *stiel*, G. *stiele*, a still; root probably that of *stand*.] A long piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground.—*Stilt-bird*, *Stilt-plover*, *n.* A wading bird of no great size having remarkably long slender legs, whence its name.—*Stilted*, *stil'ted*, *p.* and *adv.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; *stiff* and bombastic; said of language.

Stilton, *stil'ton*, *a.* Applied to a well-known and highly esteemed solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.—*a.* Stilton cheese.

Stimulate, *stim'u-lat*, *v.t.*—*stimulated*, *stimulating*. [L. *stimulo*, *stimulatum*, to prick, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad; root *stig*, as in Gr. *stizo*, to prick; allied to *stick*, *sting*.] To excite or animate by persuasion; to spur on; to incite, instigate, rouse; to excite greater vitality or keenness in; *med.* to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in.—*v.t.* To act as a

are bought and sold; an organized association of brokers or dealer in stocks.—**Stock-farmer**, *n.* A farmer who largely breeds and rears live stock.—**Stock-feeder**, *n.* One who practices the fattening of live stock.—**Stock-fish**, *n.* Fish, as cod, &c., split open and dried in the sun without salting.—**Stockholder**, *stok'hôl-der*, *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any joint-stock company.—**Stockiah**, *stok'ish*, *a.* Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish.—**Stock-jobber**, *n.* One who speculates or gambles in stocks, or whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks or shares.—**Stock-jobbery**, *n.* Speculation in stocks or shares.—**Stock-jobbing**, *n.* The practice of a stock-jobber.—**Stock-list**, *n.* A list showing the prices of stocks, the actual transactions, &c.—**Stock-man**, *n.* One having the charge of stock, as on a large farm in the Colonies, United States, &c.—**Stock-pot**, *n.* *Cookery*, a pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.—**Stock-still**, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.—**Stock-taking**, *n.* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.—**Stockade**, *stok'ad*, *n.* [From *stock* a stem or stake.] *Fort*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground trunks of trees or rough piles of timber; an inclosure made with posts.—*v.t.*—**Stock-aded**, *stockading*. To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.—**Stocking**, *stok'ing*, *n.* [Formerly called *stocks* or *wether stocks*, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or *knee-breeches*, *stock* here having the sense of stump or trunk, part of a body left when the limbs are cut off.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, now usually knitted from woolen, cotton, or silk thread.—**Stockinger**, *stok'ing-er*, *n.* One who makes stockings.—**Stocking-frame**, *n.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.—**Stocking-loom**, *n.* A stocking-frame.—**Stocking-weaver**, *n.* One who weaves stockings.—**Stoichology**, *stôk'ô-lô-jî*, *n.* *Stoichologia*.—**Stoic**, *stô'ik*, *n.* *Gr.* *Stoikos*, from *Stoa*, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 a.c., teaching that men should strive to be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed, regarding virtue as the highest good; hence, an apathetic person, or one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.—**Stoical**, *stô'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics; absolutely, completely to repress feeling; manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain.—**Stoically**, *stô'ik-al-lî*, *adv.* In the manner of a Stoic; without apparent feeling; with indifference to pain.—**Stoicalness**, *stô'ik-al-nes*, *a.*—**Stoicism**, *stô'ik-izm*, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain; endurance; insensibility. [When referring to the philosophical sect these words should have a capital letter.]—**Stoichology**, *stôk'ô-lô-jî*, *n.* [*Gr.* *stoicheion*, an element or first principle, *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of elements or first principles.—**Stoke**, *stôk*, *v.t.*—**stoked**, *stoking*. [Same as *D. stoken*, *stoken*, to poke or kindle a fire, from *stok*, a stick; akin to *stick*, *stock*.] To supply a fire with fuel, and attend to its combustion.—*v.t.* To act as a stoker.—**Stoke-hole**, *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace.—**Stoker**, *stôk-er*, *n.* [*D. stoker*.] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire.—**Stola**, *stô'la*, *n.* pl. *Stolae*, *stô'la*. [*L.* from *Gr. stola*, equipment, a stola, from *stella*, to array.] A long garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic, fastened round the body by a girdle.—**Stola**, *stô'la*, *n.* [*O. Fr. estole*, *L. stola*.] Originally, a garment resembling the stola; now a long narrow ornamental band or scarf with fringed ends, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches, with the ends pendent in front to the knees.—

Groom of the stola, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of the English kings.—**Stoled**, *stô'ld*, *a.* Wearing a stola.—**Stole**, *stô'l*, *pret.* of *steal*.—**Stolen**, *stô'ln*, *pp.* of *steal*.—**Stolid**, *stô'lid*, *a.* [*L. stolidus*, dull, doltish; akin to *stulus*, foolish; probably from root of *L. sto*, *E. stand*.] Slow in intellect; dull; heavy; stupid.—**Stolidity**, *stô'lid-iz*, *n.* The state or quality of being stolid; dulness; stupidity.—**Stolon**, *stô'lon*, *n.* [*L. stolo*, *stolonia*, a sucker.] *Bot.* A sucker; a sucker taking root at intervals.—**Stoliferous**, *stô-lôf-er-us*, *a.* Producing suckers.—**Stoma**, *stô'ma*, *n.* pl. *Stomata*, *stô'ma-ta*. [*Gr. stoma*, the mouth.] *Bot.* A minute orifice or pore in leaves, &c., through which exhalation takes place; *soot*, a breathing-pore of insects.—**Stomata**, *stô'ma-ta*, *n.* Having stomata.—**Stomata**, *stô'ma-ta*, *n.* [*L. stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach, from *Gr. stomachos*, the gullet, from *stoma*, a mouth.] A membranous receptacle in animal bodies, which is the principal organ of digestion, and in which food is prepared for yielding its nourishment to the body; a specialized cavity for the digestion of food in some of the simpler forms of animals; the desire of food caused by hunger; appetite; inclination; liking.—*v.t.* To bear without open resentment or without opposition; to brook (to stomach an affront).—**Stomacher**, *stô'mak-er*, *n.* An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress.—**Stomachic**, *stô'mak'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach; strengthening the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.—*a.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.—**Stomachless**, *stô'mak-less*, *a.* Being without stomach or appetite.—**Stomach-pump**, *n.* A small pump used in medical practice for emptying the stomach.—**Stomaped**, *stô'ma-pôd*, *n.* [*Gr. stoma*, a mouth, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A member of an order of small crustaceans (generally called shrimp), having six to eight pairs of legs, mostly near the mouth (hence the name).—**Stomapodous**, *stô-ma-pô-dus*, *a.* Pertaining to the stomapoda.—**Stomata**, *stô'ma-ta*, *n.* Under *Stoma*.—**Stomatia**, *stô'mat'ia*, *n.* [*Gr. stoma*, the mouth.] A medicine for diseases of the mouth.—*a.* Pertaining to a stoma or to stomata.—**Stomatitis**, *stô'ma-tit'is*, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mouth.—**Stomatomorphous**, *stô'ma-tô-môrf'us*, *a.* [*Gr. morphê*, form.] *Bot.* Mouth-shaped.—**Stone**, *stôn*, *n.* [*A. Sax. stân*, a stone, a rock—*D. steen*, *Dan.* and *Sw. sten* *Icel. stein*, *G. stein*, *Goth. steins*, *etc.*; cogn. Slav. *stena*, *Gr. stia*, *stion*, a pebble. Probably from root *stā*, seen in *stand*.] A hard concretion of some species of earth or mineral matter, as lime, silica, clay, and the like—a stone, as distinguished from a rock, being usually a mass of no great size, and generally movable, whereas a rock is a solid and immovable portion of the earth's crust; the material obtained from stones or rocks; the kind of substance they produce (a horse built of stone); *fig.* a type of hardness or insensibility (a heart of stone); a calculeous concretion in the kidney or bladder; the disease arising from such a calculus; the unit of a drupe or stone fruit; a common measure of weight, the English standard stone being 14 lb. avoirdupois, though other values are in regular use; *printing*, the imposing-stone.—**Meteoritic stone**. Under *METEOR*.—**Philosopher's stone**. Under *PHILOSOPHER*.—*To leave no stone unturned*, to do everything that can be done; to spare no exertions.—*a.* Made of stone; like stone; pertaining to stone.—*v.t.*—**stoned**, *stoning*. To peit with stones; to free from stones (to stone raisins).—**Stone-blind**, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.—**Stone-borer**, *n.* One who or that which bores stone; a name of certain molluscs, which by rasp-like imbrications on their shell bore into rocks.—**Stone-cast**, *Stone's-cast*, *Stone's-throw*, *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.—**Stone-chat**, *Stone-chatter*, *n.* An insectorial bird of the family of warblers,

common in Europe, and often seen about heaps of stone in waste places.—**Stone-colour**, *n.* The colour of stone; a grayish colour.—**Stone-crop**, *n.* [*A. Sax. stân-crop*, *crop* meaning cluster.] A name of a genus of British plants that grow on rocks.—**Stone-cutter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—**Stone-cutting**, *n.* The business of a stone-cutter.—**Stone-deaf**, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.—**Stone-deaf**, *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.—**Stone-dresser**, *n.* One who smooths and shapes stone for building purposes.—**Stone-falcon**, *stone-hawk*, *n.* The merlin.—**Stone-fruit**, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.—**Stone-hammer**, *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones; a hammer made of stone.—**Stone-hearted**, *a.* Hard-hearted.—**Stone-horse**, *n.* A horse built of stone.—**Stone-house**, *n.* A house built of stone.—**Stone-lily**, *n.* A fossil encrustation.—**Stone-mason**, *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them.—**Stone-pine**, *n.* A pine-tree common in the south of Italy.—**Stone-plover**, *Stone-curlew*, *n.* A species of European plover, a summer visitant in Britain; called also *Thick-knee*.—**Stoner**, *stô'n-er*, *n.* One who stones.—**Stone-still**, *a.* Perfectly still or motionless.—**Stone-wall**, *n.* A wall built of stones.—**Stone-ware**, *n.* A common species of glazed potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint.—**Stone-work**, *n.* Work consisting of stones; mason's work of stone.—**Stonily**, *stô'n-lî*, *adv.* In a stony manner.—**Stoniness**, *stô'n-iz*, *n.* The quality of being stony.—**Stony**, *stô'ni*, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or resembling stone; pitiless; obdurate; with rigid features.—**Stony-hearted**, *a.* Hard-hearted.—**Stood**, *stô'pd*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stand*.—**Stook**, *stô'k*, *n.* [*L. G. stuka*, *O. stauca*, a heap of turf, fax, &c.] A shock of corn, consisting when of full size, of twelve sheaves.—*v.t.* To set up in stooks.—**Stool**, *stô'l*, *n.* [*A. Sax. stôl*, a seat—*D. stoel*, *Sw.* and *Dan. stol*, *Icel. stôll*, *G. stuhl*, *Goth. stôlls*; cogn. Slav. *stul*, *stol*; root in *stand*, *stall*, *stool*, &c.] A seat without a back and with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels; the stump of a timber-tree which throws up shoots; the cluster of shoots thus produced.—**Stool of repentance**, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church in which persons in former times were made to sit during divine service as a punishment for fornication and adultery.—**Stoop**, *stô'p*, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. stôpian*, to stoop = *O. D. stœpen*, *stœipen*, *Icel. stipa*, to stoop; *Dan. støpe*, to fall; *Sw. stupa*, to incline; akin *steepl*.] To bend down the head and upper half of the body; to have the back bowed or bent and the head forward; to yield or submit; to condescend; to bow one's self; to dart down on prey, as a hawk; to pounce; to sink when on the wing.—*v.t.* To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down; to bend forward (to stoop a cask of liquor).—*a.* The act of stooping; a habitual bend of the back or shoulders; a condescension; fall of a bird on his prey; swoop.—**Stooper**, *stô'p-er*, *n.* One who stoops.—**Stooper**, *stô'p-er*, *n.* A vessel for liquor; a stoop. [*Sax.*]

Stoop, *stô'p*, *n.* [*D. stoep* (pron. *stœop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch.] The steps at the entrance of a house; also, a porch with seats. [*American.*]

Stop, *stôp*, *v.t.*—**stopped**, *stopping*. [*A. Sax. stœppian*, to stop up; *D. and L. G. stoppen*, *Dan. stoppe*, *Sw. and Icel. stoppa*, to stop up; from *L. L. stuppo*, *stuppara*, to stop with tow, from *L. stuppa*, tow.] To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise; to fill up a cavity or cavities in (to stop a vent, the ears); to stanch or prevent from bleeding; to obstruct or render impassable (to stop a road or passage); to check, restrain, impede, keep back, in a variety of usages; to regulate the sounds of with the

fingers or otherwise (to stop a string); to retain or refuse to pay for some reason (to stop one's wages, an allowance of liquor).—*v.t.* To cease to go forward; to come to a stand-still; to cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action; to check one's self; to stay; to reside temporarily.—A cessation of progressive motion; a hindrance of progress or action; interruption; pause; that which hinders or obstructs, obstacle, impediment, hindrance; one of the vent-holes of a wind-instrument; a collection or series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality; a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses.—*Stop-cock*, *n.* A cock or faucet used to turn off or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c.—*Stop-gap*, *n.* That which fills up a gap; a temporary expedient.—*Stopless*, *stop/less*, *a.* Not to be stopped.—*Stoppage*, *stop/paj*, *n.* The act of stopping; arrest of progress or motion; a halt; a deduction made from pay or allowances.—*Stopper*, *stop/er*, *n.* One who or that which stops; that which closes a vent or hole.—*v.t.* To close or secure with a stopper.—*Stopping*, *stop/ping*, *n.* The act of one who stops; that which stops or fills up.—*Stop-valve*, *n.* A valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid, steam, &c.—*Stop-watch*, *n.* A watch used in horse-racing, &c., in which one of the hands can be stopped at once so as to mark with accuracy the time occupied.—*Stopple*, *stop/p*, *n.* [Dim. of *stop*; same as L.G. *stoppel*, G. *stüpfel*, *stoppel*, a stopple.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.—*v.t.*—*stoppled*, *stop/ping*. To close with a stopple.—*Storax*, *stōraks*, *n.* [L. *storax*, *styrax*, from Gr. *styrax*, *storax*.] A resinous and odoriferous balsam formerly much employed in medicine, now used in perfumes.—*Store*, *stōr*, *n.* [O. Fr. *estore*, *store*, provisions, from *estore*, to erect, *store*, from the L. verb *stareo*, seen in *instareo*, to erect, *restareo*, to restore, from root of *sto*, *stare*, E. to stand.] A quantity collected, hoarded, or massed together; a supply, stock, hoard; specifically, pl. supplies, as of provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, and the like, for an army, a ship, &c.; a great quantity or a large number; abundance; a storehouse or warehouse; a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail; a shop (an American rather than an English usage).—*In store*, in stock; on hand; ready to be produced.—*To set store by*, to set a great value on; to appreciate highly.—*a.* Kept in store; containing stores; obtained at a store.—*v.t.*—*stored*, *stōring*. To collect or lay up in stock; to stock; to furnish or supply; to replenish (to store the mind with knowledge); to deposit in a store or warehouse.—*Storage*, *stōr'aj*. The act of storing; the act of depositing in a store or warehouse; a price for keeping goods in a store.—*Store-farmer*, *n.* A farmer who devotes himself to breeding sheep and cattle.—*Storehouse*, *stōr'hus*, *n.* A house in which things are stored; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.—*Store-keeper*, *n.* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse.—*Storer*, *stōr'er*, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.—*Store-room*, *n.* A room for the reception of stores.—*Store-ship*, *n.* A vessel employed to carry stores for a fleet, an expedition, &c.—*Storied*, *stōr'ed*. Under *Storax*, a stage or floor of a building.—*Storied*. Under *Storax*, a narrative.—*Stork*, *stōrk*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stork*—D. Dan. and Sw. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, G. *storch*, *stork*; root meaning doubtful.] A genus of tall wading birds resembling the herons, found in the vicinity of marshes and rivers, where they feed on frogs, lizards, fishes, &c.—*Storm*, *stōrm*, *n.* [A. Sax. D. Icel. Dan. Sw. Icel. *storm*, G. *sturm*, *storm*, tempest, tumult; same root as in *stir*, *strove*.] A violent commotion of the atmosphere producing or accompanied by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest; a heavy fall of rain or snow; a violent disturbance in human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a

tumult; *mit*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position.—*Magnetic storm*, a violent and unusual disturbance of the magnetism of the earth over a wide area.—*v.t. Milit.* To take by storm; to assault (to storm a fortified town).—*v.t.* To be a storm; used impersonally (it storm); to be in a violent agitation or passion; to fume.—*Storm-bank*, *Storm-basten*, *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms.—*Storm-blast*, *n.* The blast of a tempest.—*Storm-cock*, *n.* The misel-thrush.—*Stormful*, *storm'ful*, *a.* Abounding with storms.—*Stormfulness*, *storm'ful-ness*, *n.*—*Storm-glass*, *n.* A weather-glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes.—*Storminess*, *storm'i-ness*, *n.* The state of being stormy; tempestuousness.—*Storming-party*, *n.* The party who make the first assault in storming a fortress.—*Stormless*, *storm'less*, *a.* Free from storms.—*Storm-sail*, *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than ordinary, used in violent gales.—*Storm-signal*, *n.* A signal for indicating the probable approach of a storm.—*Storm-stayed*, *Storm-stead*, *a.* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by the inclemency of the weather.—*Storm-window*, *n.* An outer window to protect the inner from the weather.—*Stormy*, *storm'i*, *a.* Characterized by storm or tempest; tempestuous; hoisterous; characterized by violence of feeling; passionate; angry.—*Stormy petrel*. *PERPET.*—*Storthing*, *stōr'ting*, *n.* [Dan. *stor*, *great*, and *thing*, *court*.] The parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway.—*Story*, *stōr'i*, *n.* [A short form of *history* (which see).] A narrative; an account of past events or transactions; history; an account of an incident or event; a short narrative about a matter or a person; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a tale; a short romance; a fable; a falsehood (euphemistic and colloq.).—*Storied*, *stōr'id*, *a.* Adorned with historical paintings or designs; referred to or celebrated in story or history; having stories, tales, or legends associated with it.—*Story-book*, *n.* A book containing one or more stories; a book of short tales.—*Story-teller*, *n.* One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories; a euphemism for a liar.—*Story-telling*, *n.* The act of relating stories; lying.—*Story*, *stōr'i*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *estore*, to build. *Storax*.] A stage or floor of a building; a set of rooms on the same floor or level.—*Storied*, *stōr'ed*, *stōr'id*, *a.* Having stories or stages (a four-storied building).—*Stot*, *stōt*, *n.* [Same as Sw. *stut*, Dan. *stut*, a bull; N. *stut*, a bullock.] A young bullock or steer. [Scotch.]—*Stound*, *stōund*, *n.* [A. Sax. Icel. Dan. and Sw. *stund*, D. *stond*, G. *stunde*, a space of time, an hour.] A moment; an instant; a pang or throbbing pain.—*Stoup*, *stōp* or *stoup*, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stoup*, G. *stoup*, a pot, vessel, cup. See *Stoop*.] A basin for holy water placed in a niche at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches; a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon.—*Stout*, *stōut*, *a.* [From O. Fr. *estout*, from D. *stout*, L.G. *stolt*, G. *stolz*, bold, haughty; perhaps from same root as *stiff*.] Strong; vigorous; robust; bold; intrepid; firmly or strongly built; having strength; rather corpulent; bulky or thickset in body (colloq.).—*n.* The strongest kind of porter.—*Stout-hearted*, *a.* Having a stout or brave heart.—*Stoutly*, *stōut'li*, *adv.* In a stout manner; boldly; strongly.—*Stoutness*, *stōut'ness*, *n.* The quality of being stout; sturdiness; corpulence; bodily bulk.—*Stove*, *stōv*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stofs*, a stove; Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bathing-room with a stove; D. *stov*, a stove; G. *stube*, a room; akin *stew*.] An apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or house, or for cooking or other purposes, usually consisting of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware; a house or room artificially heated to a high temperature, and used for drying and other purposes; *hoof*; a hothouse in which artificial heat is maintained at a constant

high temperature.—*v.t.*—*stoved*, *stōving*. To heat, as in a stove.—*Stove*, *stōv*, *pret. of stave*.—*Stow*, *stō*, *v.t.* [Lit. to put into its place, from A. Sax. *stow*, a place; comp. D. *stouwen*, Dan. *stove*, to stow, to pack.] To put away in a suitable place; to lay up; to pack; to compactly arrange anything in; to fill by packing closely.—*Stowage*, *stō'aj*, *n.* The act of stowing; room for things to be stowed; money paid for stowing (or goods).—*Stowaway*, *stō'wa*, *n.* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing himself aboard a ship.—*Strabismus*, *strab'is'mus*, *n.* [Gr. *strabismus*, from *strabō*, to squint, from *strabō*, squinting.] A defect in a person's eyes, rendering them incapable of looking exactly in the same direction, certain muscles not being of normal length; squinting.—*Straddle*, *strad'l*, *v.t.*—*straddled*, *strad/dling*. [For *stridle*, from *strid*.] To straddle the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to sit astride.—*v.t.* To stride over; to stand or sit astride of.—*n.* A standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—*Straddle-legged*, *a.* Having the legs wide apart.—*Straggle*, *strag'l*, *v.t.*—*straggled*, *strag/gling*. [Freq. from O.E. *strake*, to wander, to stray, A. Sax. *strican*, to go. *Strikes*.] To wander from the direct course or way; to scatter in marching; to rive; to shoot too far in growth; to grow with long irregular branches; to occur at intervals or apart from one another; to occur here and there.—*Straggler*, *strag'l'er*, *n.* One who straggles; one who wanders from or is left behind by his fellows; something that strays apart from others.—*Straggling*, *strag'ling*, *p. and a.* Separated from the main body; spreading out irregularly; scattered; standing apart.—*Straight*, *strā't*, *a.* [The pp. of O.E. *strecche*, *strecan*, A. Sax. *strecan*, to stretch (strecan); distinct from *strait*.] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not curved, bent, or crooked; direct (a straight line); according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness; upright.—*adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time; in a straight line.—*n.* A straight part; straight direction.—*Straight-edge*, *n.* A slip of wood or metal made perfectly straight on the edge, and used to test surfaces or for drawing straight lines.—*Straighten*, *strā't'en*, *v.t.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.—*Straightener*, *strā't'n'er*, *n.* One who or that which straightens.—*Straightforward*, *strā't'for-werd*, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating; upright; honest; open.—*Straightforward*, *strā't'for-werd*, *adv.* Directly forward.—*Straightforwardly*, *strā't'for-werd-li*, *adv.*—*Straightforwardness*, *strā't'for-werd-ness*, *n.* Straightly, *strā't'li*, *adv.* In a straight line; not crookedly; directly.—*Straightness*, *strā't'ness*, *n.* The quality or state of being straight; directness.—*Straightway*, *strā't'wa*, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith; without delay.—*Strain*, *strān*, *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *estraindre*, *estraindre*, to strain, bring, &c. (Fr. *estraindre*), from L. *stringo*, *stringere*, to strain, to draw tight, pp. *strictus*. *Strict*, *strait*, *stringere* are from same verb; so *constrain*, *restrain*, *restrict*, *constriction*, &c.] To stretch or draw tightly; to make tight; to squeeze or clasp in an embrace; to injure or weaken by stretching or over-tasking; to subject to too great stress or exertion; to harm by a twist or wrench; hence, to sprain; to exert to the utmost; to put to the utmost strength or exertion; *fig.* to push beyond the due limit; to carry too far; to do violence to (to strain the meaning of a text); to squeeze out; to purify by filtration; to filter.—*To strain a point*, to make a special and often inconvenient effort; to exceed one's duty; to overlook one's commission.—*v.t.* To exert one's self; to make violent efforts; to filter or be filtered; to percolate.—*n.* A violent effort; an excessive exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of the mind; an injurious stretching of the muscles or tendons; a continued course of action; general bear-

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ing; a poem; a song; a lay; a tune; a melody or part of a melody; especially, a section of a melody ending with a cadence; the subject or theme of a poem, discourse, &c.; tenor of discourse; each force acting on any material, and tending to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion.—**Strainable**, strän'bl, a. Capable of being strained.—**Strainer**, strä'när, n. One who strains; an instrument for filtration.

Strain, strän, n. [O.E. *strene*, *streon*, *stren*, A. Sax. *strind*, stock, race, from *sträna*, *stredman*, to produce.] Race; stock in a genealogical sense; family blood; quality or line in regard to breeding; natural disposition; turn; tendency.

Strait, strät, a. [From O. Fr. *estreit*, *estroit* (Fr. *étroit*), narrow, from L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight, *strains*, v.t.] Strict or rigorous; narrow; not wide.—**n.** A narrow pass or passage; a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans (the plural is often used of one; the *Strait of Gibraltar*); distress; difficulty; distressing necessity.—**Straiten**, strät'n, v.t. To make strait; to contract, confine, hem in, narrow; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity; to put in pecuniary difficulties; used especially in pp.—**Strait-laced**, a. Having the stays or bodice tightly laced; constrained; strict in manner or morals; often excessively and puritanically strict.—**Straitly**, strät'l, adv. In a strait manner.—**Straitness**, strät'näs, n. The state or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness.—**Strait-jacket**, *Straitwaistcoat*, n. A garment made of some strong material, with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, used to restrain lunatics.

Strake, sträk, n. [A form of *struck*.] A continuous line of planking or plates on a ship's side, reaching from stem to stern.—**Stramineous**, strä-mi'n'us, a. [L. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, straw.] Strawy; consisting of straw; like straw.

Strand, strand, n. [A. Sax. *D. Dan. Sv. and G. strand*, Icel. *strönd*, strand, shore, coast; root meaning doubtful.] A shore or beach of the sea or lake.—**v.t.** To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; to have progress interrupted; to come to a standstill.—**v.t.** To drive or run aground on the sea-shore.

Strand, strand, n. [Same as *D. stream*, *G. Ströme*, a skein, a strand.] One of the twistor parts of which a rope is composed.

Strange, stranj, a. [O. Fr. *estränge* (Fr. *étrange*), from L. *extraneus*, that is without, from *extra*, on the outside—*ex*, out, and *tra* (as in *contra*).] **Extraneous**. Foreign; relating to another country; not one's own; belonging to others; not before known, heard, or seen; new; wonderful; causing surprise; extraordinary; odd; unusual; not according to the common way; estranged; not familiar; unacquainted; not knowing.—**Strange sail** (*saül*), an unknown vessel.—**Strangely**, strän'l, adv. In a strange manner; surprisingly; wonderfully; remarkably; in a distant and reserved manner.—**Strangeness**, strän'näs, n. The state or character of being strange.—**Stranger**, strän'jär, n. [O. Fr. *estranger*.] A foreigner; one of another place; one unknown or at least not familiar; one not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted (a *stranger* to the affair); a guest; a visitor; one not admitted to fellowship.

Strangle, strang'l, v.t.—**strangled**, *strangling*. [O. Fr. *estrangler*, *estrangulare*, to strangle, from Gr. *strangallos*, *strangallo*, to knot, *stranggo*, to tie tight; same root as *E. string*.] To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke; *sg.* to suppress or stifle.—**Strangler**, strän'jär, n. One who or that which strangles.—**Strangles**, strän'gik, n. pl. A disorder which attacks horses, consisting of an abscess between the branches of the lower jaw.—**Strangulated**, sträng'gü-lät, a. *strg.* having the circulation stopped in any part by compression (*strangulated hernia*).—**Strangulation**, sträng'gü-lät'on, n. [L. *strangulatio*.] The act of

strangling; the state of being strangled; *weat*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in hernia.

Strangury, strang'gü-ri, n. [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *strangouria*—*strangos*, stragoso, a drop, and *ouron*, urine.] A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is given out by drops.—**Strangurious**, strang'gü-ri-us, a. Pertaining to strangury.

Strap, strap, n. [A collateral form of *strop*, from root of *strip*, *strip*; or from L. *strappus*, a thong.] A long narrow slip of leather or other substance of various forms and for various uses, and often provided with a buckle; a plate, band, or strip of metal to connect or hold other parts together; a piece of leather for sharpening razors, &c.: in this sense often written *strap*.—**v.t.**—**strapped**, *strapping*. To chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap.—**strapper**, strä'pär, n. One who uses a strap.—**Strapping**, strä'p'ing, a. [Comp. *thumping*, *bouncing*, *thundering*, &c.] Tall and well made; handsome. [Colloq.]—**Strap-shaped**, a. *Bot.* ligulate.

Strappado, strap-pä'dö, n. [O. Fr. *strapada*, It. *strappata*, from *strappare*, to pull.] An old punishment, consisting in having the hands of the offender tied behind his back, drawing him up by them by a rope, and then suddenly letting him drop.

Strass, stras, n. [From the name of its German inventor.] A variety of diamond used in the manufacture of artificial gems.

Strata. See **STRATUM**.

Strategem, strat'a-jem, n. [Fr. *stratagème*, from L. *strategema*, Gr. *stratēgēma*, from *stratēgos*, a general, from *stratos*, an army, *agō*, to lead.] An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; a clever piece of generalship; any artifice; a trick to gain some advantage.—**Strategemic**, *Strategemical*, strat'a-jem'ik, strat'a-jem'ikal, a. Containing strategem or artifice.—**Strategic**, *Strategical*, strat'ej'ik, strat'ej'ikal, a. Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy.—**Strategic point**, any point in the theatre of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent. Also **Strategetic**.—**Strategetical**, strat'e-jet'ik, strat'e-jet'ikal, **Strategically**, strat'ej'ikal-l, strat'e-jet'ikal-l, adv. In a strategic manner.—**Strategist**, strat'e-jist, n. One skilled in strategy.—**Strategy**, *Stratēgia*, *Stratēgic*, strat'ej'ik, strat'ej'ika, strat'ej'ik, n. The science of forming and carrying out projects of military operations; generalship; the use of artifice or finesse in carrying out any project.—**Strategy** refers to the operations or movements previous to a battle; *tactics* is the art of handling troops when in actual contact with the enemy.

Strath, strath, n. [Gael. *strath*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it, giving it its distinctive name (*Strathpey*, *Strathdon*, &c.).—**Strathpey**, strath-spä, n. In Scotland, a species of dance in duplicate time, resembling a reel, but slower; an air or piece of music for this dance.

Stratify, &c. Under **STRATUM**.

Stratocracy, strat-ok'ra-si, n. [Gr. *stratos*, an army, and *kratos*, power.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

Stratum, strät'um, n. pl. **Strata**, strät'a. [L. what is spread or stretched out, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to strew (whence also *street*); the root is that of *E. strew*, to strew.] A layer or bed of matter spread out; *geol.* a layer of any substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., which is deposited over a certain surface by the action of water, especially such a layer when forming one of a number superposed.—**Stratify**, strat'i-fi, v.t.—**stratified**, *stratifying*. [Fr. *stratifier*—L. *stratum*, and *facto*, to make.] To form into strata or layers, as substances in the earth; to lay or arrange in strata.—**Stratification**, strat'i-fä-kä'shon, n. The process by which are formed strata; an arrangement in strata or layers.—**Stratified**, strat'i-fid, p. and a. Arranged in layers or strata.—**Stratiform**, strat'i-form, a. In the form of strata.—**Stratigraphic**,

Stratigraphical, strat-i-grä'fik, **stratigraphical**, strat'ikal, a. [L. *stratum*, and Gr. *graphō*, to describe.] Relating to strata or their arrangement.—**Stratigraphically**, strat-i-grä'fik-al-l, adv. As regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata.—**Stratigraphy**, strat-i-grä'fi-a, n. That department of geology which treats of the arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other.

Stratus, strät'us, n. [L., a strawing, a covering. **STRATUM**.] A low, dense, horizontal cloud.

Straw, strä, n. [A. Sax. *strod*, *straw*—Icel. *stri*, Dan. *strud*, *D. stroo*, *G. stroh*, straw; akin to *strew*; cog. L. *stramen*, straw, from *sterno*, to strew. **STRATUM**, *Brewer*.] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, *ylväs*, &c.; such stalks collectively when cut, and after being thrashed (no plural in this sense); used proverbially as typical of worthlessness (I don't care a straw).—**Hum of straw**, the figure of a man formed of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw; hence, the mere resemblance of a man; a person of little or no means or substance; an imaginary person.—**Strawberry**, strä'ber-i, n. [A. Sax. *stredberie*, *stroe-berie*, from its habit of spreading or *strawing* (itself along the ground).] A well-known fruit and plant, the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface.—**Strawberry-tree**, n. The arbutus.

Straw-board, n. Thick paper board made altogether or principally from straw.—**Straw-bonnet**, n. A bonnet for females, made of plaited straw of some cereal plant.—**Straw-braid**, n. Straw-plait.—**Straw-built**, a. Built of straw.—**Straw-colour**, n. The colour of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish colour.—**Straw-coloured**, a. Of a light yellow.—**Straw-cutter**, n. An instrument to cut straw for fodder.—**Straw-hat**, n. A hat made of the plaited straw of cereals.—**Straw-paper**, n. Paper made wholly or principally from straw.—**Straw-plait**, n. A plait or braid formed of straw, generally wheat or rye, used to form ladies' bonnets, hats, &c.—**Strawy**, strä'y, a. Pertaining to, made of, or like straw.

Stray, strä, v.t. [O. Fr. *estrayer*, *estrader*, to wander, from O. Fr. *estrade*, *it. strada*, a road or street; from L. *strata*, a street. **Brewer.] To wander, as from a direct course; to go astray; *sg.* to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to roam or ramble; to run in a serpentine course; to wind.—**n.** Having gone astray; straggling.—**n.** Any domestic animal that wanders at large or is lost; an *estray*.—**Strayer**, strä'yär, n. One who strays.**

Stroke, strök, n. [A. Sax. *strica*, a line, a stroke—Icel. *stryk*, Dan. *strög*, *D. streek*, a stroke, streak, line; akin *striks*.] A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe; *weat*, a strake; *mineral*, the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched.—**v.t.** To form streaks on; to variegate with lines of colour.—**Streaked**, *Streaky*, strök't, strök'i, a. Having streaks; striped.

Stream, sträm, n. [A. Sax. *ströme*, a stream, *river*—D. *strom*, Icel. *ströum*, Dan. and Sw. *ström*, *G. Strom*, from root seen in *Skr. str*, to flow (with *t* inserted).] Any river, brook, or course of running water; a flow or gush of any fluid substance; a flow of air or gas of light; a steady current in the sea or in a river (the Gulf Stream); anything issuing as if in a flow (a stream of words); many individuals moving uniformly forward without interval.—**v.t.** To flow in a stream; to issue with continuance, not by fits; to issue or shoot in streaks or beams; to stretch in a long line; to float at full length in the air.—**v.t.** To send forth in a current or stream; to pour.—**Stream-anchor**, n. *Naval*, an anchor used for warping and lifts purposes.—**Streamlet**, sträm'lät, n. A long narrow flag; a pennon; a stream of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.—**Stream-ice**, n. A line of pieces of drift ice in a current.—**Streamlet**, sträm'lät, n. A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.—**Stream-sia**, n. The ore found in alluvial ground in

a board that sustains some important part of a framework or structure. — **String-hair**, *n.* A twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, constituting a defect, being a convulsive motion of the muscles of the hough. — **Stringiness**, *string'ness*, *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrousness. — **Stringless**, *string'less*, *a.* Having no strings. — **Stringy**, *string'y*, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; sinewy; wiry. — **Stringy-bark**, *n.* A name of several Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Stringent, *string'jent*, *a.* [*L. stringens, stringens*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight. *Svnicr, SVAALH.*] Making strict claims or requirements; strict; rigid; making severe restrictions. — **Stringently**, *string'jent-ly*, *adv.* In a stringent manner. — **Stringency**, *string'jent-ness*, *n.* State or character of being stringent; strictness.

Strip, *strip*, *v.t.* — **stripped, stripping**. [*A. Sax. strippan*, to strip, to spoil; *L.G. strip-pen, strip-pen*, *D. stroepen, G. streifen*, to strip; closely akin to *strips*.] To pull or tear off (a covering); to deprive of a covering; to remove the clothes from; to skin; to peel (to strip a tree of the bark); to deprive; to bereave; to despoil; to tear off the thread of a screw or bolt; to milk dry; to nurig (to strip a sheep). — *v.i.* To take off the covering or clothes. — *n.* A narrow piece comparatively long; a stripe.

Stripper, *strip'er*, *n.* One that strips. **Stripes**, *strip*, *n.* [Closely akin to *strip* and — *L.G. streps, D. streep, Dan. stripe, G. streife*, a stripe.] A long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the rest; a streak; a strip or long narrow piece; a stroke made with a lash, rod, or scourge; a wale or veal. — *v.t.* — **stripped, stripping**. To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colours. — **Striped**, *strip't*, *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

Stripling, *strip'ling*, *n.* [From *strip, stripes*, with dim. term. *-ing*; primarily, a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly; comp. *strip, action*.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Strive, *striv*, *v.i.* — **pret. strove**, pp. *striven*, pp. *striving*. [*O.Fr. estriver*, to strive, from *O.H.G. stroban, G. stroben, Dan. strobe, D. streven*, to strive; or from *Icel. strith, strife*.] To make efforts; to endeavour with earnestness; to try; to contend; to struggle in opposition; to fight; to quarrel or contend with each other; to be in dispute or altercation; to vie. — **Striver**, *striv'er*, *n.* One that strives. **Strobilus**, *Strobile*, *strō-bi-lus, strō-b'il*, *n.* [*Gr. strobilos*, a pine-cone.] *Bot.* A catkin the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds, as in the fruit of the pine; a pine-cone. — **Strobiliform**, *strob'il-iform*, *strō-bi-l'is-shus*, *a.* Shaped like a strobile. — **Strobiliform**, *strō-bi-l'is*, *a.* Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped. — **Strobilite**, *strō-bi-l'it*, *n.* [*Gr. strobilos*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil coniferous cone.

Stroke, *strük*, *n.* [From *striks*.] A blow; a knock; the striking of one body against another; a fatal assault or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; a calamity; the striking of a clock; a dash in writing or printing; a line; the touch of a pen or pencil (a hair-stroke); a touch; a masterly effort (a stroke of genius); a successful attempt; the sweep of an ear; the stroke-oar of strokesman; *steam-engin*, the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder. — **Stroke-oar**, *n.* The utmost oar of a boat; also, the man that uses it. — **Strokesman**, *strök's-man*, *n.* The man who rows the utmost oar in a boat, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

Stroke, *strük*, *v.t.* — **stroked, stroking**. [*A. Sax. ströcian*, to stroke — *D. stroeken*, to stroke, to flatter; closely akin to *striks*.] To rub gently with the hand in kindness or tenderness; to rub gently in one direction; to make smooth by gentle rubbing. — *n.* A caress; a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness. — **Stroker**, *strök'er*, *n.* One who strokes.

Stroll, *ströl*, *v.t.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. *Prov. G. stroelen, struelen*, to stroll.] To wander on foot slowly; to ramble idly or leisurely. — **Strolling player**, an inferior stage-player who goes about from place to place and performs wherever an audience can be obtained. — *n.* A walking idly and leisurely; a ramble. — **Stroller**, *ströl'er*, *n.* One who strolls; an itinerant player.

Stroma, *strō'ma*, *n.* [*Gr. stroma*, a bed, from *strōmōm*, to spread out.] *Anat.* The bed or foundation texture of an organ, or of any deposit; bot. the fleshy substance in some fungous plants; a thallus.

Strombus, *strōm'bus*, *n.* [*L. strombus*, from *Gr. strombos*, a spiral shell, a top.] A genus of gastropods having nivalve spiral shells, one of them being the largest known.

Stromeyerite, *strō-mi'er-ite*, *n.* [After the chemist *Stromeyer*.] A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.

Strong, *strōng*, *a.* [*A. Sax. strang, strong*, strong, robust — *Icel. strangr*, Dan. and *D. streng*, strong; *G. streng, strict*; same root as *string*, and *L. stringo*, to draw tight *whence strict*. *Strength* is a derivative.] Having physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; robust; muscular; able or powerful mentally or morally; of great power or capacity (a strong mind, memory, imagination); naturally sound or healthy; hale; not easily broken; firm; solid; compact; well fortified; not easily subdued or taken (a strong fortress or position); having great military or naval power or force; having great wealth or resources; having force from moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or imagination; effectual; cogent; ardent or zealous (a strong supporter); having a particular quality or qualities in a great degree (a strong decoction, strong tea); containing much alcohol; intoxicating; affecting the senses forcibly (a strong light, scent, flavour); substantial; solid, but not of easy digestion; well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; vehement; earnest (a strong affection); having great resources; powerful; mighty; having great force or expressiveness; forcibly expressed; (preceded by numerals) amounting to; powerful to the extent of (an army 10,000 strong); com. tending upwards in price; rising (a strong market); gram. applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal vowel change and not by adding syllables; *swim, swim* is a strong verb (WEAK). *Strong* is used as an element in many self-explanatory compounds, as *strong-backed, strong-bodied, strong-voiced, &c.* — **Stronghold**, *strōng'hōld*, *n.* A fastness; a fortified place; a place of security. — **Strongly**, *strōng'ly*, *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength, force, or power; firmly; forcibly; violently. — **Strong-minded**, *a.* Having a strong or vigorous mind; having a masculine rather than a feminine turn of mind; unfeminine; applied ironically to women claiming equality with men. — **Strong-room**, *n.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which valuables are kept. — **Strong-waters**, *n. pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits.

Strontia, *strōn'shi-a*, *n.* An oxide of strontium occurring at *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, whence its name, a grayish-white powder, closely resembling baryta. The nitrate of strontia is sometimes used in making fireworks, as it communicates a magnificent red colour to flame. — **Strontian**, *strōn'shi-an*, *n.* A name given to strontia. — *a.* Pertaining to strontia; containing strontia. — **Strontianite**, *strōn'shi-an-ite*, *n.* A mineral, native carbonate of strontia. — **Strontite**, *strōn'ti'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to strontia or strontium. — **Strontium**, *strōn'shi-um*, *n.* The metal; which strontia is the oxide of a whitish yellow colour, ductile and malleable, and somewhat harder than lead.

Strop, *strop*, *n.* [*A. Sax. stropp*, from *L. stropus, strappus*, a thong.] A strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors; a razor-strop. — *v.t.*

— **stropped, stropping**. To sharpen with a strop.

Strophe, *strō'fē*, *n.* [*Gr. strophē*, from *strophō*, to turn.] The part of a Greek choral ode sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, *antistrophe* being the reverse; hence, in lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas, the latter being the *antistrophe*. — **Strophic**, *strō'f'ik*, *a.* Relating to or consisting of strophes.

Strophiloid, *strō'f'i-lōid*, *n.* [*L. strophiloides*, a chaplet, dim. of *strophium, Gr. strophion*, a wreath.] *Bot.* A little tubercular part near the hilum of some seeds; a caruncle. — **Strophiolate**, *Strophiolated*, *strō'f'i-lō-i-lat, strō'f'i-lō-i-lat-ed*, *a.* *Bot.* Having strophiloid.

Strove, *strōv*, *pret. of strive*.

Strove, *strōv*, *v.t.* — **pret. stroved**; pp. **stroved** or **strove**. Same as *Strove*.

Struck, *strük*, *pret.* and *pp. of strike*.

Structure, *strük'tür*, *n.* [*L. structura*, from *struo, structum*, to build, seen in *construct*, *deconstruct*, *destruction*, *destray*, *construct*, *&c.*] A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice; manner of building; make; construction; the arrangement of the parts in a whole (the structure of a sentence, rock of a columnar structure); manner of organisation; mode in which different organs or parts are arranged. — **Structural**, *strük'tür'al*, *a.* Pertaining to structure. — **Structured**, *strük'tür'd*, *a.* Possessing a regular organic structure. — **Structureless**, *strük'tür-less*, *a.* Devoid of regular organic structure.

Struggle, *strug'l*, *v.t.* — **struggled, struggling**. [Formerly *struggle, strople*; of doubtful origin; comp. *O.Sw. strug*, a quarrel.] To make efforts with contortions of the body; to use great efforts; to labour hard; to strive. — *n.* A violent effort with contortions of the body; a contortion of distress; a forcible effort to attain an object; an effort to get on in the world; contest; strife. — **Strugler**, *strug'ler*, *n.* One who struggles.

Strum, *strum*, *v.t.* [An imitative word.] To play unskillfully and coarsely on a stringed instrument; to thrum. — *v.t.* To play on unskillfully or noisily.

Struma, *strō'ma*, *n. pl. Strumæ*, *strō'mæ*. [*L.* from *struo*, to build.] A scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula; sometimes cystic; bot. a swelling at the extremity of a petiole, near the lamina of a leaf. — **Strumate**, *strō'mat'ik*, *a.* Strumous. — **Strumiform**, *strō'mi-form*, *a.* Having the appearance of a struma. — **Strumous**, *Strumous*, *strō'm'us, strō'm'us*, *a.* Scrofulous; bot. having strumæ. — **Strumousness**, *Strumosity*, *strō'm's-ness, strō'm'ō-ti*, *n.* **Strumpet**, *strūmp'et*, *n.* [Origin doubtful; perhaps from *O.Fr. struppe, stupra*, *L. stuprum*, fornication, debauchery.] A prostitute; a harlot. — *v.t.* To debauch.

Strung, *strung*, *pret. of string*.

Strut, *strut*, *v.t.* — **struted, strutting**. [*O.E. strūt*, *strūt*, to swell or bulge; to strut; akin *Dan. strutte*, to strut, to stick out; *L.G. strutt*, sticking out; *G. strözen*, to teem.] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity or pomposeness. — *n.* A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking; *carp.* a strengthening piece obliquely or diagonally placed; a brace; a stretching-piece. — **Strutter**, *strüt'er*, *n.* One who struts. — **Strutting**, *strüt'ing-ly*, *adv.* **Strychnia**, *strych'nia*, *strük'n'i-a*, *strük'nin*, *n.* [*Gr. strychnos*, a name of several plants of the nightshade order.] A vegetable alkaloid obtained from certain East Indian trees and especially from the seeds of *nux-vomica*, a most energetic poison, yet in very small doses used as a remedy in paralysis. — **Strychnine**, *strük'nik*, *a.* Pertaining to strychnine.

Stub, *stub*, *n.* [*A. Sax. stub*, a stub — *Icel. stubb, stubb*, *stobb*, a stump, *Dan. stub*, *stump*, *stubble*; *L.G. stubbe*, *H. stubbe*, a stump; *stubb*, *stump*, *stubb*, are akin.] The stump of a tree or that part which remains in the earth when the tree is cut down; a stub-nail. — *v.t.* — **stubb'd, stubbing**. To grub up by the roots; to clear

of roots.—**Stubby**, stub'l, a. Abounding with stubs; short and thick.—**Stubbliness**, stub'l-ness, n. The state of being stubby.—**Stub-iron**, n. Iron from stub-nails, used principally for making gun-barrels of superior quality.—**Stub-nail**, n. A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

Stubble, stub'l, n. [A dim. form from *stubb*; Dan. and Sw. *stubb*, stubble.] The stubs of corn left in the ground; the part of the stalk left in the ground by the scythe or sickle.—**Stubble-fed**, a. Fed with stubble.—**Stubble-fed**, a. Fed, as cows or geese, on the fine natural grass that grows among stubble.—**Stubble-geese**, n. A goose fed among stubble.—**Stubblely**, stubbl'y, a. Covered with stubble; resembling stubble; short and stiff (a stubby board).

Stubborn, stub'orn, a. [From *stubb*, A. Sax. *stubb*, lit. like a stub, blockish, obstinate, with A. Sax. adj. term. -or and -a added.] Unconquered; obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reason; inflexible; refractory; not easily worked (as soil, metal); stiff; not flexible. Syn. under **OBSTINATE**.—**Stubbornly**, stub'orn-ly, adv. In a stubborn manner; obstinately.—**Stubbornness**, stub'orn-ness, n. Perverse obstinacy; inflexibility.

Stucco, stuk'ko, n. [It. from O. H. G. *stucco*, a crust.] A kind of fine plaster, used for cornices, mouldings, &c., of rooms—a composition of fine sand, pulverized marble, and gypsum mixed with water; also, a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.—**Stucco-er**, stuk'kō-er, n. One who stuccoes.—**Stucco-work**, n. Ornamental work of stucco, such as cornices, mouldings, &c.

Stuck, stuk, pret. and pp. of *stick*.—**Stuck-up**, a. (Giving one's self airs of importance or superiority; using the manners of one's superiors. [Colloq.]

Stud, stud, n. [A. Sax. *studu*, a prop. a stud; Icel. *stod*, Dan. *stød*, D. *stud*, a prop. support; from stem of *steady*.] A nail with a large head, inserted chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; an ornamental button for a shirt front, transferable from one shirt to another; a supporting beam; a post or prop.—**Studied**, *stud'ed*, v. To adorn with studs or knobs; to set thickly, as with studs.—**Studied**, *stud'ed*, a. Set with studs; thickly set or sprinkled (*studied* with stars).

Stud, stud, n. [A. Sax. *stōd*, a stud (whence *stōthors*, a stallion); Icel. *stōt*, Dan. *stod*, a stud; akin *stead*.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; a person's horses collectively.—**Stud-book**, n. A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds.—**Stud-horse**, n. A breeding horse.

Studying-sail, stud'ing, n. [From *stud*, a snort, or altered from *steading-sail*.] *Naut.* A sail set on the outer edge of any of the principal sails during a light wind.

Student, stū'dent, n. [L. *studens*, *studentis*, pp. of *studeo*, to study.] A person engaged in learning something from books, or attending some educational institution, especially of the higher class; one studying anything; a scholar, a man devoted to books; a bookish man.—**Studentship**, stū'dent-ship, n. The state of being a student.

—**Studied**, stud'id, p. and a. Made the subject of study; well considered; qualified by study; premeditated; deliberate (a *studied* insult).—**Studiedly**, stud'id-ly, adv. In a studied manner.—**Studier**, stud'ēr, n. One who studies.—**Studio**, stū'di-ō, n. [It. from L. *studium*, study.] The working room of a painter or sculptor.—**Studios**, stū'di-ūs, a. [Fr. *studieux*, L. *studiosus*.] Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; eager to discover something or to effect some object; earnest; eager (*studious* to please); attentive; careful; with of; deliberate; studied.—**Studiosly**, stū'di-ūs-ly, adv. In a studious manner; with zeal and earnestness; diligently.—**Studiosness**, stū'di-ūs-ness, n. The quality of being studious.—**Study**, stud'i, n. [L. *studium*, zeal, study, from *studeo*, to study.] Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject for the purpose of learning what is not

before known; earnest endeavour; diligence; a branch of learning studied; an object of study; a building or apartment devoted to study; a fit of thought; a reverie; *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works.—**Study**, stud'ing, v. To apply the mind to books or learning; to dwell in thought; to ponder; to be zealous.—**Study**, stud'ing, v. To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to consider attentively; to examine closely; to con over, or to commit to memory; to have careful regard to (one's interest, comfort, &c.); to be solicitous for the good of.

Stuff, stuf, n. [O. Fr. *estoffe* (Fr. *stoffe*), stuff, material, from L. *stippa*, tow. *Stor*.] Substance or matter indistinctly; the matter of which anything is formed; material; furniture; goods (O. T.); refuse or worthless matter; hence, foolish or irrational language; stuff; some, a general name for fabrics of silk, wool, hair, cotton, &c.; particularly, woollen cloth of slight texture, for linings, &c.—**Stuff**, stuf, v. To fill by packing or crowding material into; to cram; to crowd in together; to fill or pack with material necessary to make complete (to *stuff* a cushion); to fill the skin of, as of a dead animal, for presenting and preserving its form; to fill mentally full; to crowd with facts or idle tales or fancies; *cookery*, to fill with seasoning (to *stuff* a leg of veal).

—**Stuff**, stuf, v. To feed gluttonously.—**Stuffer**, stuf-er, n. One who stuffs; one who stuffs the skins of animals to preserve them as specimens.—**Stuff-gown**, n. A gown made of stuff; the gown of a barrister under the rank of queen's counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.—**Stuffing**, stuf'ing, n. The stuff, which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.—**Stuffing-box**, n. A close box packed with hemp or other matter through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint.

Stuffy, stuf'i, a. [O. Fr. *stouffer*, to stifle, from *estoffe*, stuff. *Strurr*.] Difficult to breathe in; close; stifling; said of a room.—**Stuffyness**, stuf'i-ness, n. The state of being stuffy; closeness; mustiness.

Stultify, stul'ti-fai, v. *Stultified*, *stultify'ing*, L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.) To make foolish; to make a fool of; to cause to appear as a fool.—**Stultification**, stul'ti-fai-kā'shon, n. The act of stultifying.—**Stultifier**, stul'ti-fai-er, n. One who stultifies.—**Stultitiveness**, stul'ti-fai-er-ness, n. [L. *stultus*, and *loquens*, a talking.] Foolish talk; a babbling.

Stump, stum, n. [From D. *stom*, unferment, wine, in Fr. *stom*, G. *stumm*, Dan. and Sw. *stum*, dumb, mute.] Unfermented grape juice; must or new wine; wine made by must to ferment anew.—**Stumped**, stum'ped, v. To renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew.

Stumble, stum'bl, v. *Stumbled*, *stumbling*. [O. E. *stomble*, *stoma*; allied to E. *stammer*, Prov. E. *stummer*, Icel. *stumra*, to stumble, N. *stumble*, to utter, L. G. *stumpen*, to walk heavily.] To trip in walking; to make a false step; to stagger; to walk unsteadily; to fall into crime or error; to err; to strike upon without design; to light by chance; with on or upon.—**Stumble**, v. To cause to stumble; to puzzle.—**Stumble**, n. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running; a blunder.—**Stumbler**, stum'bl-er, n. One that stumbles.—**Stumbling-block**, *Stumbling-stone*, n. Any cause of stumbling; that which forms a difficulty in one's way or which causes offence; used in figurative sense.—**Stumblingly**, stum'bl-ing-ly, adv. **Stump**, stump, n. [A nasalized form of *stuf*, and—Dan. *stump*, Icel. *stumpur*, D. *stomp*, G. *stumpf*, a stump. *Stru*.] The root part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree has cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is cut off or destroyed (the *stump* of a tooth, of a lead pencil); one of the three posts constituting the *sicket* in the game of cricket.—**On the stump**, going through a *stump* and making speeches. [Originally American; the stump of a tree being often used as a platform in lately cleared districts.]

—**St. To top**; to make a tour through delivering speeches for political or personal purposes (to *stump* the country); *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down a stump or stumps.—**St. To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily**.—**To stump up**, to pay or hand over money. [Colloq.]—**Stumper**, stum'p-er, n. One who stumps.—**Stumperator**, n. A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree; a frothy or bombastic speaker.—**Stump-atory**, n. Oratory such as that of a stump-erator.—**Stump-speech**, n. A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform; a frothy or bombastic harangue.—**Stumpy**, stum'pi, a. Full of stumps; short or stubby (Colloq.).

Stun, stun, v. *Stunned*, *stunning*. [A. Sax. *stunian*, to stun, from *stun*, noise; same root as Skr. *stan*, to thunder. *Arrostan*.] To overpower the sense of hearing of; to confound the mind; to render insensible or dizzy by force or violence; to render senseless by a blow; to surprise completely; to overpower.—**Stunner**, stun-er, n. Something first-rate; a person or thing of very showy appearance. [Slang.]—**Stunning**, stun'ing, a. First-rate; excellent. [Slang.]

Stung, stung, pret. and pp. of *sting*. **Stunk**, stung, pret. of *stink*. **Stunt**, stunt, v. k. [From A. Sax. *stunt*, blind, stupid; Sw. *stunt*, docted, short; akin Icel. *stuntir*, short, stunted; G. *stutzen*, to dock. *Strurr*.] To hinder from free growth; to check in growth; to dwarf.—**Stunt**, a. Check in growth.—**Stunted**, stunt'ed, p. and a. Checked in growth; of dwarfish growth.—**Stuntedness**, stunt'ed-ness, n. The state of being stunted.

Stupa, stū'pā, n. [Skr. *stūpa*.] A Buddhist sacred monumental structure, common among the Hindoos; a low, round, domed, short; akin Icel. *stupa*, short, stunted; G. *stutzen*, to dock. *Strurr*.] To hinder from free growth; to check in growth; to dwarf.—**Stupa**, a. Check in growth.—**Stunted**, stunt'ed, p. and a. Checked in growth; of dwarfish growth.—**Stuntedness**, stunt'ed-ness, n. The state of being stunted.

Stupefy, stū'pē-fai, v. *Stupefied*, *stupefy'ing*. [Fr. *stupéfier*, from L. *stupefacere*—*stupeo*, to be struck senseless, and *facio*, to make. *Strurr*.] To deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid.—**Stupefactive**, stupe-fai-ve, n. *Stupefactive*, stū'pē-fai-ent, stū'pē-fai-tiv, a. Having a stupefying power.—**Stupefactive**, stupe-fai-ent, stū'pē-fai-tiv, n. A medicine which produces stupor; a narcotic.—**Stupefaction**, stū'pē-fai-shon, n. The state of being stupefied or stunned; a senseless state; insensibility; torpor.—**Stupefied**, stū'pē-fai-er, n. One who or that which stupefies.

Stupendous, stū'pen-dūs, a. [L. *stupendus*, amazing, from *stupere*, to be astonished. *Strurr*.] Striking dumb by magnitude; and wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation; grand.—**Stupendously**, stū'pen-dūs-ly, adv. In a stupendous manner.—**Stupendousness**, stū'pen-dūs-ness, n.

Stupeous, *Stupose*, stū'pē-ūs, stū'pēs, a. [L. *stupa*, tow.] Resembling tow; covered with filaments like tow.

Stupid, stū'pid, a. [L. *stupidus*, from *stupere*, to be astonished or struck senseless (seen also in *stupefy*, *stupendous*); perhaps same root as *stand*.] Bereft of consciousness, sense, or feeling; in a state of stupor; insensible; stupefied; devoid of understanding; possessed of dull gross folly; extremely dull of perception or understanding; nonsensical.—**Stupidity**, stū'pid-ity, n. *Stupidness*, stū'pid-i-ty, stū'pid-ness, n. [L. *stupiditas*.] The state or quality of being stupid; stupor; astonishment; extreme dullness of understanding; dull foolishness.—**Stupidly**, stū'pid-ly, adv. In a stupid manner.—**Stupify**, stū'pī-fai, v. *Stupified*, *stupidify'ing*. [Fr. *stupéfier*, from L. *stupere*, to be astonished or struck senseless.] Great diminution or total suspension of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are dazed or dazed; torpor.

Stuprate, stū'prāt, v. *Stuprated*, *stuprating*. [L. *stuprum*, *stuprum*, to defile, from *stuprum*, defilement.] To ravish; to debauch; to seduce. *Stū'prā-shon*, n. Rape; violation of chastity by force. **Sturdy**, stur'di, a. [O. Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *estourdi*), stupid, inconsiderate, from L. *ex*,

intense, and torpidus, torpid.] Stubborn; stiff-necked; exhibiting strength or force; forcible; vigorous; robust in body; strong; stout; vigorous and hardy. —Sturdily, adverb. —Sturdiness, *stér-di-ness*, n. The state or quality of being sturdy.

Sturdy, *stér-di*, n. [Gael. *stuirid*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, sturdy.] A disease in sheep, marked by staggering, vertigo, stupor, &c. **Sturgeon**, *stér-jon*, n. [Fr. *sturgeon*, from L.L. *sturio*, from O.H.G. *sturio*, A. Sax. *styrin*, a sturgeon.] A genus of large fishes having a skin protected with rows of bony plates; flesh valuable as food; roes converted into caviare, and air-bladder into isinglass.

Stutter, *stú'tér*, v.t. [Same as D. and I. G. *stottern*, *st. stottern*, to stutter; freq. forms corresponding to Prov. E. *stut*, to stutter; *st. stot*, to rebound; *icol*, *stardis*, to strike.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. —*n.* A stammer; a hesitation in speaking. —**Stutterer**, *stú'tér-er*, n. One who stutters; a stammerer. —**Stuttering**, *stú'tér-ing*, n. A stutter or stammer. —**Stutteringly**, *stú'tér-ing-li*, adv.

Sty, *stí*, n. [A. Sax. *stiga*, a sty or penicel. *stia*, Dan. *stí*, Sw. *stia*, O. H. G. *stiga*, a sty. The first part of *steward* is this word.] A pen or inclosure for swine; any filthy hovel or place; a place of habitual debauchery. —*v.t.* —**stied**, *stying*. To shut up in a sty.

Sty, *stí-an*, n. Same as *Stye*.
Stye, *stí*, n. [A. Sax. *stigand*, a tumour on the eye, from *stigan*, to rise; *stain*, *stair*.] A small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid, particularly near the inner angle of the eye. Written also *Sty*.

Stygia, *stí-lí-an*, n. [L. *Stygium*, from *Styx*, Gr. *Styx*, *Styx*, the Styx, from *stygé*, to hate.] Pertaining to *Styx*, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hence, hellish; infernal.

Style, *stí-l*, n. [Fr. *style*, from L. *stilus*, *stylus*, a stake, pointed instrument, style for writing, hence mode of expression; from root of *stimulus*, *stich*, *sting*. Spelling influenced by Gr. *stylos*, a pillar.] A pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets; anything of a similar kind; a pointed tool used in gravings; a pointed surgical instrument; the pin or gnomon of a sundial; bot. the prolongation of the summit of the ovary which supports the stigma; manner of writing with regard to language; a distinctive manner of writing belonging to an author or body of authors; a characteristic mode of presentation in any of the fine arts; particular type of architecture pervading a building (the Gothic style); external manner, mode, or fashion; manner deemed elegant and appropriate; fashion (a person dressed in the style); a formal or official designation; title (a person's style and title); *áron*, a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. *Old Style* followed the Julian manner of computing the months and days, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours or something more than 11 minutes too much. The Gregorian or *New Style*, according to the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, was adopted in England in 1752, and now almost everywhere prevails.

—*v.* Under *Diction*. —*a. i.* —**styled**, *stying*. To term; to name or call; to designate or denominate. —**Stylish**, *stí-lísh*, n. *Surv.* a probe. —**Stylish**, *stí-lísh*, n. Pertaining to a style. —**Stylate**, *stí-lát*, n. *Bot.* Having a persistent style. —**Styliform**, *stí-lí-form*, n. Having the shape of or resembling a style; **stylloid**. —**Stylina**, *stí-lín*, n. *Bot.* Pertaining to the style. —**Stylis**, *stí-lísh*, n. Being in fashionable form or in high style; being quite in the mode or fashion; showy. —**Stylis**, *stí-lísh*, n. *Adv.* In a stylish manner; showily. —**Stylisness**, *stí-lísh-ness*, n. The state or quality of being stylish; showiness. —**Stylist**, *stí-lísh*, n. A writer or speaker who is careful of his style; a master of style. —**Stylistic**, *stí-lísh-tík*, n. Relating to style. —**Stylography**, *stí-log-ráf-í*, n. A method of writing or

engraving with a style. —**Stylographic**, *stí-log-ráf-ík*, n. Stylographical. **Stylid-grafik**, *stí-lí-d-gráf-ík*, n. Pertaining to stylography. —**Stylid**, *stí-lí-d*, n. Having some resemblance to a style or pen.

Stylite, *stí-lít*, n. [Gr. *stýlís*, from *stylos*, a pillar.] A pillar-stone, one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars.

Stylobate, *stí-ló-bát*, n. [L. *stylobates*, *stylobates*, from Gr. *stylobátēs* — *stylos*, a pillar, and *bátō*, to go.] Arch. a continuous and unbroken pedestal or elevation upon which a range of columns stands.

Stylography. Under *Stylis*.
Stylometer, *stí-lóm-ét-er*, n. [Gr. *stylos*, a column, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring columns. —**Stylospore**, *stí-ló-spór*, n. *Bot.* A spore in certain fungi at the tip of a short thread-like body.

Styria, *stí-rí-an*, n. A style.
Styptic, *stí-ptík*, *stí-ptík*, n. [L. *stypticus*, from Gr. *stýptikos*, from *stýpō*, to contract.] Astringent; having the quality of stopping the bleeding of a wound. —**Styptic**, n. A substance that checks a flow of blood by application to the bleeding surface. —**Stypticity**, *stí-ptík-ít-í*, n. The quality of being styptic.

Styrax, *stí-rák*, n. [L. and Gr. *styrax* or *storax*.] The genus of plants that yield storax. —**Styracine**, *stí-rá-sín*, n. A crystalline substance extracted from storax.

Styrole, *stí-ról*, *stí-ról*, n. Oil of storax.
Suable. Under *Buz*.

Suasion, *swá'sh-on*, n. [L. *suasio*, *suasione*, from *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise (as in *disuadeo*, *persuadeo*.)] The act of persuading. —**Suasive**, *swá'sív*, n. Having power to persuade. —**Suasively**, *swá'sív-li*, adv. In a manner tending to persuade. —**Suasory**, *swá'sór-í*, n. [L. *suasorius*.] Tending to persuade.

Suave, *swá-v*, n. [Fr. *suave*, sweet, pleasant, from L. *suavis*, sweet; same root as *suadeo*, to persuade, and as *E. sweet*.] Gracious or agreeable in manner; handily polite; pleasant; **Suavely**, *swá-v'li*, adv. In a suave manner; handily. —**Suavity**, *swá-v'í-tí*, n. [Fr. *suavité*, L. *suavitas*.] The state or quality of being suave; graciousness and politeness of address; pleasantness.

Sub, *sub*, n. A colloquial contraction for *subordinate*; an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

Subacid, *sub-á-síd*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately acid or sour. —*n.* A substance moderately acid.

Subacid, *sub-á-k'íd*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately pungent or acrid.

Subacute, *sub-á-kút*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Acute or pointed in a modified degree.

Subaerial, *sub-á-ér-í-al*, n. [L. *sub*, under, *ær*, the air.] Under the air or sky; poet. used of phenomena taking place on the earth's surface under the open air; opposed to *subaqueous*.

Subah, *sub-á*, n. [Per. and Hind., a province.] In India, a province or vicereignty. —**Subahdar**, *Subadar*, *sub-á-dár*. A ruler of a province.

Subalate, *sub-á-lát*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] *Bot.* Slightly alate.

Subalpine, *sub-á-lpín*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] Belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the Alps.

Subalter, *sub-á-tér* or *sub-á-l-tér*, n. [L. *subalterus*, subordinate — *sub*, under, *alter*, another.] Holding an inferior or subordinate position; in the army below the rank of a captain. —*n.* A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain. —**Subalterne**, *sub-á-l-tér-nít*, n. Subordinate; successive. —**Subalterneation**, *sub-á-l-tér-nít-sh-on*, n. State of inferiority or subjection.

Subangular, *sub-áng-gú-lér*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Slightly angular.

Subapical, *sub-á-pí-kal*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] Under the apex; pertaining to the part below the apex.

Subaquatic, *Subaqueous*, *sub-á-kwát'ík*, *sub-á-kwé-us*, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *aqwa*, under water; deposited under water.

Subarborescent, *sub-á-bór-es'ént*, n. [L.

sub, slightly.] Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

Subarctic, *sub-á-rkt'ít*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

Subastragal, *sub-ás-trá-g'ál*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Astragalus in a small degree.

Subaudible, *sub-á-dí-sh'ú-ál*, n. [L. *sub*, audible, from *subaudio*, to understand and supply a word omitted — *sub*, under, and *audio*, to hear.] The act of understanding something not expressed.

Subaxillary, *sub-á-k-síl-lá-rí*, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *axilla*, the arm-pit.] Under the armpit or the cavity of the wing; bot. placed under the axil.

Subbasal, *sub-bás*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a breed.

Subcalcaneous, *sub-kál-ká-ré-us*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat calcareous.

Subcartilaginous, *sub-kár'tí-lá-l'í-us*, n. [L. *sub*, under or slightly.] Situated under or beneath cartilage; partially gristly.

Subcaudal, *sub-ká-dal*, n. [L. *sub*, under, *cauda*, a tail.] Lying or situated beneath the tail.

Subcentral, *sub-sén-trál*, n. [L. *sub*, under, slightly.] Being under the centre; nearly central.

Subcircular, *sub-sér-kú-lér*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat or nearly circular.

Subclass, *sub-klás*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a class, consisting of allied orders.

Subclavian, *sub-klá-ví-an*, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *clavus*, a key, used in sense of Gr. *clava*, the collar-bone.] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.

Subcolumnar, *sub-kól-úm'nér*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] *Geol.* Approximately columnar.

Subcommittee, *sub-kóm-mít's*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

Subcompressed, *sub-kóm-prés't*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Partially or somewhat compressed.

Subconcave, *sub-kón-káv*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Slightly concave.

Subconical, *sub-kón'í-kal*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Slightly conical.

Subcontract, *sub-kón-trákt*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] A contract under a previous contract. — **Subcontractor**, *sub-kón-trákt-ér*, n. One who takes a portion of a contract from the principal contractor.

Subcontrary, *sub-kón-trá-rí*, n. [L. *sub*, under, slightly.] Contrary in an inferior degree; *geom.* applied to two similar triangles so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and their bases not parallel or coincident; *logic*, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.

Subcordate, *sub-kór-dát*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Somewhat cordate; in shape somewhat like a heart.

Subcostal, *sub-kór'tal*, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib.] Situated under or between the ribs.

Subcranial, *sub-krá-ní-ál*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] Under the cranium or skull.

Subcrystalline, *sub-krí-stál-lín*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly crystallized.

Subcutaneous, *sub-kú-tá-né-us*, n. [L. *sub*, under, *cutis*, skin.] Situated immediately under the skin. — **Subcutaneous syringe**, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin. — **Subcuticular**, *sub-kú-tík'ú-lér*, n. Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

Subcylindrical, *sub-síl-índr'í-kal*, n. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Approximately or imperfectly cylindrical.

Subdeacon, *sub-dé-kn*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] In the R. Cath. Ch. an ecclesiastical subordinate to the deacon. — **Subdeaconary**, *sub-dé-kn-á-rí*, n. The office of subdeacon.

Subdean, *sub-dén*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] An under dean; a dean's substitute. — **Subdeanery**, *sub-dén-á-rí*, n. The office and rank of subdean. — **Subdecanal**, *sub-dék-á-nal*, n. Relating to a subdean.

Subdialect, *sub-dí-á-lek'*, n. [L. *sub*, under.] An inferior or less important dialect.

Subditious, *sub-dí-tí-sh'ús*, n. [L. *subditus*, from *subdo*, *subditum*, to substitute — *sub*, under, and *do*, to give.] Put

secretly in the place of something else; feigned.

Subdivide, sub-di-vid', v.t.—*subdivided, subdividing*. [*L. subdivido*—*sub*, under, and *divido*, divide.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to part into subdivisions.—*v.t.* To be subdivided.—**Subdivisible**, sub-di-vid'i-bil', a. Susceptible of subdivision.—**Subdivision**, sub-di-vid'i-on', n. The act of subdividing; one of the parts of a larger part.

Subdoleus, sub'do-lus', a. [*L. subdoleus*, cunning, sly—*sub*, slightly, and *doleus*, deceit.] Somewhat crafty; cunning; artful.

Subdominant, sub-dom'i-nant', n. [*L. sub*, under.] *Mus.* The fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale.

Subduce, **Subduct**, sub-dūc', sub-duk't', v.t. [*L. subduco, subducere*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw, to lead.] To withdraw; to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.—**Subduction**, sub-duk'sh'on', n. The act of subtracting; subtraction.

Subdue, sub-dū', v.t. [*L. subduco, subducere*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw, to lead.] To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; to overpower by superior force; to vanquish; to overcome by discipline; to tame; to prevail over by some mild or softening influence; to gain complete sway over; to melt or soften the heart, opposition; to tone down or make less glaring. : *Syn.* under *Conquer*.—**Subdued**, sub-dū'd', a. The act of subduing.—**Subduable**, sub-dū'-a-bil', a. Capable of being subdued.—**Subdued**, sub-dū'd', p. and a. Vanquished; made mild or tractable; submissive; toned down or softened.—**Subduer**, sub-dū-er', a. One who subdues; a conqueror; a tamer.

Subdupla, sub-dū'pl', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *duplex*, double.] Containing one part of two.—**Subdupla ratio**, the ratio of 1 to 2.

Subduplicate, sub-dū'p-li-k-āt', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *duplicitas*,] *Math.* expressed by the square root.—**Subduplicate ratio** of two quantities, the ratio of their square roots.

Subeditor, sub-ed'i-ter', n. [*L. sub*, under.] An assistant editor of a periodical or other publication.

Subepidermal, sub-ep-i-der'mal', a. [*L. sub*, under.] Lying immediately under the epidermis.

Suberosa, **Suberose**, **Suberous**, sub-er-ō's-ns, sub-er-ō's, sub-er-ō-us', a. [*L. suber*, cork.] Of the nature of cork.—**Suberice**, sub-er'ik', a. Pertaining to cork.

Subfamily, sub-fam'i-li', n. [*L. sub*, under.] *Nat. Hist.* a subdivision of a family; a sub-ordinate family.

Subfeudatory, sub-fū'da-to-ri', n. [*L. sub*, under.] One who held a fief from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

Subfossil, sub-fos'sil', n. and a. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Applied to remains only partially fossilized.

Subgenus, sub'j-ē-nus', n. [*L. sub*, under.] A subdivision of a genus comprising one or more species.—**Subgeneric**, sub-je-ner'ik', a. Pertaining to a subgenus.

Subglobular, sub-glob'u-lar', a. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Having a form approaching to globular.

Subgranular, sub-gran'u-lar', a. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Somewhat granular.

Subgroup, sub'gr-ōp', n. [*L. sub*, under.] In scientific classifications, the subdivision of a group.

Subinfundation, sub-in-fū-dā'sh'on', n. [*L. sub*, under.] The enfeoffment of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief.

Subjacent, sub-ja'sent', a. [*L. subjacens, subjacere*—*sub*, from *subjacere*, to lie under—*sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie (as in *adjacens, circumjacens*.)] Lying under or below; *geom.* applied to rocks, beds, or strata which lie under or are covered by others.

Subject, sub'jekt', a. [*L. subiectus*, pp. of *subicere*, to place under—*sub*, under, and *facio*, to throw (whence *object, effect, inject, jet, &c.*)] Placed under; being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another state; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; exposed (*subject to beach-ast*). : *Syn.* under *LIABLE*.—*n.* One

who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under and owes allegiance to a government; a person as the recipient of certain treatment; that which is treated or operated on; a dead body for the purposes of dissection; that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of, or handled; matter dealt with; theme of discourse; *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied; *gram.* that which is spoken of; the nominative of a verb; *philos.* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego*; the thinking agent or principle, the *object*, which in its correlative, being anything or everything external to the mind; *mus.* the principal theme of a movement; *fine arts*, the incident chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture.—*v.t.* (sub-jekt'). To bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to cause to undergo; to expose, as in chemical or other operations; usually with to following in all senses (to *subject* a person to ridicule).—**Subjection**, sub-je-k'sh'on', n. The act of subjecting or subduing; the state of being under the control and government of another; sub-jection; sub-jection.—**Subjective**, sub-je-k'tiv', a. Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object; belonging to one's own mind and not to what is external; belonging to ourselves, the conscious subject; in *literature* and *art*, characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or artist (the writings of Shelley and Byron are *subjective*).—**Subjectively**, sub-je-k'tiv-ly, adv. In a subjective manner; as existing in thought or mind.—**Subjectiveness**, sub-je-k'tiv-nes', n. Subjectivity.—**Subjectivism**, sub-je-k'tiv-izm', n. *Metaph.* the doctrine that all human knowledge is merely relative.—**Subjectivity**, sub-je-k'tiv-ty', n. The state of being subjective or in the mind alone; the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist.—**Subject-matter**, n. The theme or matter discussed or spoken of.

Subjoin, sub-join', v.t. [*L. sub*, under, and *jo*, to add.] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.—**Subjoiner**, sub-join'er', n. A rejoinder.

Subjugate, sub'j-ū-gāt', v.t. [*L. subjugatus, subjugatus*. [*L. subjugo, subjugatum*—*sub*, under, and *jugo*, a yoke. *Joins, Yoke.*] To subdue and bring under dominion; to conquer and compel to submit.—**Subjugation**, sub-ju-gā'sh'on', n. The act of subjugating; subjection.—**Subjugator**, sub-ju-gāt-er', n. One who subjugates.

Subjunctive, sub-juŋk'tiv', a. [*L. subjunctivus*, from *subjungo, subjungere*—*sub*, under, and *jo*, to join, to join.] Subjoined; *gram.* designating a mood or form of verbs expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction.—*n.* *Gram.* the subjunctive mood.

Subkingdom, sub'king-dm', n. [*L. sub*, under.] One of the great primary groups into which the animal kingdom is divided.

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sā'ri-an', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *lapsum, a falling, a fall.*] One who maintains the theological doctrine that God permitted the fall of man, and after it elected certain persons to salvation passing over others.

Sublease, sub-leez', n. [*L. sub*, under.] *Law*, an under lease; a lease granted to a tenant.—**Sublessee**, sub-lee-see', n. The receiver or holder of a sublease.

Sublet, sub-let', v.t. [*L. sub*, under.] To underlet; to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject.

Sublibrarian, sub-li-brā'ri-an', n. An under librarian; an assistant librarian.

Sublieutenant, sub-li-ē-ten-ant', n. An inferior or second lieutenant.

Sublimate, sub'li-māt', v.t.—*sublimated, sublimating*. [*L. sublimo, sublimatum*, to raise, elevate. *Sunt.*] To bring by heat from the solid state into the state of vapour, which on cooling again becomes solid; *fig.* to refine and exalt; to elevate.—*n.* What is produced by sublimation.—*Corrosives sublimate*. *Composives*.—*Bitus*

sublimata, a preparation of mercury with sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—**Sublimation**, sub-li-mā'sh'on', n. The process of sublimating; a process by which solids are by heat converted into vapour and again become solid.—**Sublimatory**, sub-li-ma-to-ri', n. A vessel used in sublimation.—*n.* Employed or used in sublimation.—**Sublimable**, sub-li-mā-bl', a. Capable of being sublimated.

Sublime, sub-lim', a. [*L. sublimis, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime; origin doubtful.*] High in place; elevated; high in exaltation; elevated far above men in general by lofty or noble traits; said of persons; striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power; calculated to awaken or expressive of awe, veneration, or lofty feeling; grand; noble; said of objects of scenery, of an action or exploit, &c.—*The sublime*, what is sublime; sublimity; what is grand or lofty in style; the grand in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful.—*v.t.*—*sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. To exalt or render sublime; to dignify; to ennoble; to sublimate (which see).—*v.t.* To be susceptible of sublimation.—**Sublimely**, sub-lim-ly, adv. In a sublime manner; grandly; majestically; loftily.—**Sublimeness**, sub-lim-nes', n. Sublimity.—**Sublimity**, sub-lim-i-ty', n. [*Fr. sublimité; L. sublimitas.*] The state or quality of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art; the emotion produced by what is sublime.

Sublineation, sub-lin-ē-a'sh'on', n. [*L. sub*, under, and *linea, a line.*] A line under a word or words.

Sublingual, sub-ling'gw'al', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *lingua, the tongue.*] Situated under the tongue.

Sublittoral, sub-lit'tō-ral', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *litus, littoris, the shore.*] Under or close to the shore.

Sublunary, sub-lū-na-ri', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *luna, the moon.*] Lying under the moon; hence, pertaining to this world; mundane; earthly; worldly.—**Sublunar**, sub-lū-ner', a. Situated beneath the moon.

Subluxation, n. [*L. sub*, slightly.] *Surg.* an incomplete luxation or dislocation; a sprain.

Submammary, sub-mam'a-ri', n. [*L. sub*, under, and *mamma, the breast.*] Situated under the mamma or paps.

Submarginial, sub-mar'i-ni-al', a. [*L. sub*, near.] *Bot.* situated near the margin.

Submarine, sub-mar-ē'n', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *mare, the sea.* *MARINE.*] Situated, existing, acting, or growing at some depth in the waters of the sea; remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea (*submarine plants*).—**Submarine forest**, a collection of roots and stems of trees, &c., occupying the sites on which they grew, but now submerged by the sea.—**Submarine telegraph**, a telegraph cable laid along the bottom of the sea.

Submaxillary, sub-inak-il'i-ā'ri', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *maxilla, the jaw.*] Situated under the jaw.

Submediant, sub-mē'di-ant', n. [*L. sub*, under, and *medius, middle.*] *Mus.* the sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.

Submental, sub-men'tal', a. [*L. sub*, under, and *mentum, the chin.*] *Anat.* situated under the chin.

Submerge, sub-mērj', v.t.—*submerged, submerging*. [*L. submergo*—*sub*, under, and *mergo*, to plunge, to immerse.] To put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown.—*v.t.* To plunge under water; to sink out of sight.—**Submergence**, sub-mer'j-ēns', n. Act of submerging.—**Submersal**, **Submersed**, sub-mēr's, sub-mēr'st', a. *Bot.* being or growing under water.—**Submerston**, sub-mēr'sh'on', n. [*L. submersio, submersio.*] The act of putting or state of being put under water or other fluid; a dipping or plunging; a state of being overflowed.

Submetallic, sub-me-tal'ik', a. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly or partially metallic.

Submit, sub-mit', v.t.—*submitted, submit-ting*. [L. *submitto*, to put under, submit—*sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send. Miesler.] To yield to the power or will of another; used *refl.*; to place under the control of another; to surrender; to leave to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer.—*v.t.* To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to acquiesce; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring.—**Submitter**, sub-mit'er, *n.* One who submits.—**Submission**, sub-mish'on, *n.* [L. *submitto*, *submitto*.] The act of submitting, yielding, or surrendering; the state of being submissive; humble or suppliant behaviour; meekness; resignation; compliance with the commands of a superior; obedience.—**Submissive**, sub-mis'iv, *a.* [Disposed, or ready to submit, compliant; obedient; humble; meek.—**Submissively**, sub-mis'iv-ly, *adv.* In a submissive manner; meekly; humbly.—**Submissiveness**, sub-mis'iv-ness, *n.* The character of being submissive; ready compliance; meekness.

Submucous, sub-mu'kus, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *lyng* or pertaining to the parts under; a mucous membrane.

Submultiple, sub-mul'ti-pl, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times.

Submucular, sub-mur'ku-lar, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *musculus*, pertaining to parts under a muscle.

Subnarcotic, sub-nar'ko'tik, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Moderately narcotic.

Subnascent, sub-nas'ent, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *nasco*, to grow.] Growing underneath.

Subnormal, sub-nor'mal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* The portion of a diameter intercepted between the ordinata and the norm.—*to any curve.*

Subnude, sub-nud', *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* *nudus*, naked.] Not almost naked or bare of leaves.

Subobtus, sub-ob'tus', *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Somewhat or partially obtuse.

Subocipital, sub-ok-sip'i-tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *Helix* under the occiput.

Suboperculum, sub-op'er-ku-lum, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *operculum*.] The lower part or section of the gill-covers of a fish. **Operculum**.—**Subopercular**, sub-op'er-ku-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the suboperculum.

Suborbital, sub-or-bi-tal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* Beneath the orbital cavity; infraorbital.

Suborder, sub-or'der, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than an order.

Subordinate, sub-or-di-nat, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*, to set in order, from *ordo*, order. Ouzak.] Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a scale; inferior in nature, power, importance, &c.—*v.t.*—**Subordinate**, *sub-or-di-nat-ing*. To place below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject.—*a.* One inferior in power, rank, dignity, office, &c.; one below end under the orders of another.—**Subordinately**, sub-or-di-nat-ly, *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower rank, dignity, &c.—**Subordination**, sub-or-di-nat'shon, *n.* The act of subordinating; gradation of ranks one below another; the state of being under control or government; subjection.—**Subordinative**, sub-or-di-nat-iv, *a.* Tending to subordinate.—**Subordinacy**, *sub-or-di-nat-ness*, *n.* The state of being subordinate.

Suborn, sub-orn', v.t. [Fr. *suborner*, from L. *suborno*, to prepare secretly, to suborn—*sub*, under, and *orno*, to equip, adorn. Ouzamer.] To bribe to commit perjury; to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness.—**Subornation**, sub-or-nat'shon, *n.* The crime of suborning.—**Subornation of perjury**, the inducing of any person to commit perjury.—**Suborner**, sub-or-ner, *n.* One who suborns.

Subovate, sub-ov'at, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.

Subpellucid, sub-pel-lu'sid, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Nearly or almost pellucid.

Subperitoneal, sub-per-i-to-ne'al, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *peritoneum*, the peritoneum. Anat. situated under the peritoneum.

Subplinth, sub-plinth, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *Arch*, a second, and lower plinth under the principal.

Subpoena, sub-po'na, *n.* [L. *sub*, and *poena*, pain, penalty.] *L. writ* or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witnesses on whom it is served under a penalty.—*v.t.*—**Subpoenaed**, *sub-po'na-ing*. To serve with a writ of subpoena.

Subpolar, sub-po'lar, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

Subprefect, sub-pre'fekt, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* A subordinate or deputy prefect.

Subprior, sub-pri-or, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *Presbiter*, the vicegerent of a prior.

Subpubic, sub-pu'bi-k, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* *Anat.* situated under the pubes.

Subquadrate, sub-ku'ad-rat, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Nearly quadrate or square.]

Subreader, sub-re'der, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* An under reader in the laws of court.

Subrector, sub-rek'ter, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

Subrigid, sub-ri-jid, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

Subsaline, sub-sa-lin', *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Moderately saline or salt.

Subsaturated, sub-sat'u-rat-ed, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly, *l.* Not completely saturated.]

Subscapular, sub-ska-p'u-lar, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Subscribe, sub-skrib', v.t.—**subscribed, sub-cribing**. [L. *subscribo*—*sub*, under, and *scribo*, to write. Scrase.] To write one's signature beneath; to sign with one's own hand; to consent or bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name to a promise, or to give by writing one's name (to subscribe money).—*v.t.* To promise along with others a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to give consent; to assent; to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, &c.—**Subscriber**, sub-skri'b'er, *n.* One who subscribes; one who admits, confirms, or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name; one who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising; one who enters his name for a newspaper, periodical, book, or the like.—**Subscribable**, sub-skri'b-able, *a.* Capable of being subscribed.—**Subscript**, sub-skript', *a.* Underwritten; written below something.—**Subscription**, sub-skrip'shon, *n.* [L. *subscriptio*.] The act of subscribing or signing; the signature attached to a paper; a sum subscribed or promised by signaturs; a sum contributed along with other subscribers; the amount subscribed.

Subsection, sub-sek'shon, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* The part or division of a section.

Subsellium, sub-sel'i-um, *a.* pl. *Subsellia*, sub-sel'i-a. [L. *subsellium*, a seat—*sub*, under, and *sellis*, a seat.] A small projecting seat in the stalls of churches, made to turn up upon hinges, so as to be leant against in kneeling.

Subsensible, sub-sen'si-bil, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach.

Subsequent, sub-se-kwent, *a.* [L. *subsequens*, *subsequens*, pp. of *subsequor*, to follow close after—*sub*, under, near, and *sequor*, to follow. Sequence.] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; following in the order of place or succession; succeeding.—**Subsequently**, sub-se-kwent-ly, *adv.* In a subsequent manner, time, or position; afterwards; later on.—**Subsequence**, *sub-se-kwent-ness*, *n.* The state of being subsequent.

Subserve, sub-er'v, v.t.—**sub-served, sub-serving**. [L. *subservio*—*sub*, under, and *servio*, to serve. Servz.] To serve or be of advantage to; to be of service to; to assist or promote.—*v.t.* To serve in an inferior capacity; to be subservient.—**Subservience**, *sub-er'vi-ens*, *n.* The state of being subservient.—**Subservient**, sub-er'vi-ent, *a.* [L. *subserviens*, pp. of *subservio*.] Use-

ful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; acting as a subordinate instrument.—**Subserviently**, sub-er'vi-ent-ly, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

Subside, sub-sid', v.t.—**subsided, subsiding**. [L. *subsido*—*sub*, under, and *sido*, to settle, akin to *sedes*, to sit. Senave.] To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as less; to sink or settle to a lower level, as a building; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate.—**Subsidence**, sub-sid'ens, *n.* The act or process of subsiding; a gradually settling lower; a sinking into the ground (the subsidence of ground).

Subsidiary, sub-sid'i-er-i, *a.* [L. *subsidiarius*, *Subserv*.] Lending some aid or assistance; furnishing help; aiding or assisting; subordinate; contributory; pertaining to a subsidy.—**Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.—*a.* One who or that which is subsidiary; an auxiliary; an assistant.—**Subsidiarily**, sub-sid'i-er-i-ly, *adv.*—*l.* In a subsidiary manner.

Subsidiy, sub'sid-i, *n.* [L. *subsidius*, from *sub*, under, *l.* *sido*, to settle, lit. that which is placed beneath as a support. Senave.] A sum of money granted for a purpose; an aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown for urgent occasions of the realm; a sum paid by one government to another to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.—**Subsidize**, sub-sid'iz, *v.t.*—**subsidized, subsidizing**. To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by a subsidy.

Subsist, sub-sist', v.t. [Fr. *subsister*, from L. *subsisto*—*sub*, under, and *sisto*, *subsisto*, to stand, to be fixed, from *sto*, to stand. Svave.] To exist; to have continued existence; to continue to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported; to live; to inhere in something else.—*v.t.* To support with provisions.—**Subsistence**, sub-sist'ens, *n.* [Fr. *subsistence*.] Actual existence; that which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support; livelihood; inherence in something else.—**Subsistent**, sub-sist'ent, *a.* [L. *subsistens*, *subsistentia*.] Having existence; inherent.

Subsoil, sub-soil, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil.—**Subsoil plough**, a plough adapted to follow the common plough and loosen the subsoil.

Subspecies, sub-spe'shes, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, *l.* A subordinate species; a division of a species.

Substance, sub'stans, *n.* [Fr. *substantia*, from L. *substantia*, substance, essence; from *substantia*, *substantia*, pp. of *substantio*—*sub*, under, and *stantio*, to stand. Svave.] That of which a thing consists or is made up of; matter; material; a distinct portion of matter; a body; that which is real; that which constitutes a thing really existing; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential or material part; the purport; solidity; firmness; substantiality; material means and resources; goods; estate; *patio*, that which underlies all phenomena; that which exists independently and unchangeably, in contradistinction to accident or quality; *deol*, that in which the divine attributes inhere.—**Substantial**, sub-stan'shal, *a.* Actually existing; real; not seeming or imaginary; corporeal; material; firm in substance or material; strong; solid; possessed of considerable substance; goods, or estate; moderately wealthy.—**Substantiality**, sub-stan'shal-ity, *n.* The state of being substantial.—**Substantialness**, sub-stan'shal-ness, *n.* To render substantial.—**Substantially**, sub-stan'shal-ly, *adv.* With reality of existence; strongly; solidly; in substance; in the main; essentially.—**Substantialness**, sub-stan'shal-ness, *n.* *pl.* Essential parts.—**Substantiate**, sub-stan'shal-ate, *v.t.*—**substantiated, substantiating**. To make real or actual; to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; to prove.—**Substantiation**, sub-stan'shal-ation, *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof.—**Substantival**, substan-ti-

vel, a. Relating to or like a substantive.

Substantive, sub-stan-tiv, a. [*L. substantivus*, self-existent; *substantivum* *verbum*, the substantive verb.] *Metonymy* or expressing existence; depending on itself independent. — *Substantive verb*, the verb to be. — *a. Gram.* a noun. — *Substantively*, sub-stan-tiv-ly, adv. In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially; *gram.* as a substantive or noun (an adjective used substantively).

Substitute, sub-sti-tūt, v.t. — *substituted*, *substituting*. [*L. substitutus*, *substitutum* — *sub*, under, and *status*, to place, to set (whence *status*, &c.).] *STAVE*.] To put in the place of another; to put in exchange. — *a. A person acting for or put in the room of another; a person who for a consideration serves in an army in the place of a conscript; one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another.* — *Substitution*, sub-sti-tū-shon, n. The act of substituting or putting in place of another; *alg.* the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed. — *Substitutional*, sub-sti-tū-shon-al, a. Pertaining to or implying substitution. — *Substitutionary*, sub-sti-tū-shon-ari, a. Substitutional.

Substratum, sub-strā-tum, n. [*L. sub*, under, and *stratum*, something spread. *STRATUM*.] That which is laid or spread under something; a stratum lying under another; *geom.*; *metaph.* matter or substance in which qualities inhere.

Subtraction, sub-struk-shon, n. [*L. sub*, under, and *struo*, to build. *STRUCERE*.] A man of building below another; a foundation. — *Substructure*, sub-struk-tur, n. An under structure; a foundation.

Subsultive, *Subsultory*, sub-sul-tiv, sub-sul-tō-ri, o. [*From L. subsulto*, *subsultum*, to leap up — *sub*, under, and *salto*, to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; having a spasmodic character. — *Subsultus*, sub-sul-tus, n. *Med.* a twitching or convulsive motion.

Subsume, sub-sūm, v.t. [*L. sub*, under, and *sumo*, to take.] *Logic*, to include under a more general class or category.

Subtangent, sub-tan-jent, n. [*L. sub*, under.] *MATH.* the part of a produced diameter or produced axis, intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in a curve.

Subtenant, sub-ten-ant, n. [*L. sub*, under.] The tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

Subtend, sub-ten-d, v.t. [*L. subtendo* — *sub*, under, and *tendo*, to stretch.] To extend under or be opposite to; a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle.

Subterfuge, sub-ter-fū, n. [*Fr. subterfuge*, *L. L. subterfugium*, from *L. subter*, under, and *fugio*, to flee (whence *fugitive*, &c.).] A dishonest shift or expedient; a quirk, prevarication, or other artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Subterranean, sub-ter-rā-ne-an, sub-ter-rā-ne-us, o. [*L. subterraneus* — *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, &c.).] Being or lying at some depth in the earth; situated within the earth; underground.

Subtle, sut'l, o. [*O. E. sotel*, *sotil*, *subtil*, *O. Fr. sutil*, *soutil*, *subtil* (*Fr. subtil*), from *L. subtilis*, slender, delicate, subtle, from *sub*, under, and *tila*, for *lexelo*, a web, from *seo*, to weave (whence *texture*).] Thin or tenuous in substance; not gross or dense; rare; delicate in texture or workmanship; acute or penetrating in intellect; capable of drawing nice distinctions; sly in design; cunning; artful; insinuating; cunningly devised. — *Subtleness*, sut'-nes, n. The quality of being subtle. — *Subtlisty*, sut'-li-ti, n. The quality of being subtle; cunning; craftiness; wittiness; acuteness of intellect; nicety of distinction or discrimination. — *Subtly*, sut'l, adv. In a subtle manner; artfully; cunningly; nicely; delicately; deceptively. — *Subtly*, sut'l, o. A spelling of *Subtle* now given up, as are also *Subtlety*, *Subtleness*, *Subtily*. — *Subtilization*, sub-ti-li-

zā-shon, n. The act of subtilizing; refinement in drawing distinctions, &c. — *Subtilize*, sub-ti-liz, v.t. — *subtilized*, *subtilizing*. To make subtle; to refine; to spin lute niceties. — *v.t.* To refine in argument; to make nice distinctions.

Subtonic, sub-ton-ik, n. [*L. sub*, under.] *Mus.* the semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

Subtorrid, sub-tor-ri, o. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Approximately torrid; bordering on the torrid zone.

Subtract, sub-trakt, v.t. [*L. subtraho*, *subtrahere* — *sub*, under, and *traho*, to draw. *TRACT*.] To withdraw or take from a number or quantity; to deduct. — *Subtractor*, sub-trak-ter, n. One who subtracts. — *Subtraction*, sub-trak-shon, n. The act or operation of subtracting; the taking of a lesser number from a greater. — *Subtractive*, sub-trak-tiv, a. Tending or having power to subtract. — *Subtrahend*, sub-trahend, n. [*L. subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted.] The sum or number to be subtracted from another, which is called the minuend.

Subtranslucent, sub-trans-lū-sent, a. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly translucent.

Subtransparent, sub-trans-pā-rent, a. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly transparent.

Subtropical, sub-trop-ik-ā, o. [*L. sub*, near, slightly.] Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to or characteristic of the regions lying near the tropics.

Subtypical, sub-tip-ik-al, o. [*L. sub*, slightly.] Not quite true to the type; slightly aberrant.

Subulate, *Subulate*, *Subuliform*, sub-ul-it, sub-ul-lā-ted, sub-ul-il-form, a. [*From L. subula*, an awl, from *sub*, to sew. *AWL*] Shaped like an awl; slender and gradually tapering toward the end or point.

Subungal, sub-ung-gal, o. [*L. sub*, under, and *unguis*, a nail.] Under the nail.

Suburb, sub-urb, n. [*L. suburbium* — *sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city. *URBAN*.] An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the boundaries but in the vicinity of the town often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city. — *Suburban*, sub-urban, o. Pertaining to the suburbs of a city.

Subvariety, sub-var-i-ē-ti, n. [*L. sub*, under.] A subordinate variety or division of a variety.

Subvene, sub-ven, v.i. — *subvented*, *subventing*. [*From L. subvenio*, *subventum*, to come to one's assistance — *sub*, under, and *venio*, ventum, to come (as in *advent*, *prevent*, &c.).] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something or afford relief. — *Subvention*, sub-ven-shon, n. The act of coming to relieve or aid; a government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted.

Subvert, sub-vert, v.t. [*L. subverto*, to overthrow — *sub*, under, and *verto*, to turn. *VERS*.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to destroy; to corrupt or pervert, as the mind. — *Subverter*, sub-vert-er, n. One who subverts. — *Subvertible*, sub-vert-i-bl, o. Capable of being subverted. — *Subversion*, sub-vert-shon, n. [*L. subversio*.] The act of subverting or overthrowing; overthrow; utter ruin; destruction. — *Subversive*, sub-vert-iv, o. Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin.

Subway, sub-wā, n. [*L. sub*, under.] An underground way.

Succedanea, suk-kād-ā, a. pl. [*L. succus*, juice.] Fruits candied and preserved in syrup; sweetmeats.

Succedaneous, suk-sē-dā-nē-us, a. [*L. succedoneus* — *sub*, under, and *cedo*, to go. *CEDE*.] Supplying the place of something else; forming a substitute. — *Succedaneous*, suk-sē-dā-nē-um, n. pl. *Succedanea*, suk-sē-dā-nē-a. What supplies the place of or is used for something else; a substitute.

Succeed, suk-sēd, v.i. [*Fr. succéder*, from *L. succedo*, *successum* — *sub*, under, in place of, and *cedo*, to go. *CEDE*.] To take the place of in some post or position, to be heir or successor to; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to. : *Syn.* under Follow. — *v.t.* To follow; to come next; to become heir; to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to

come down by order of succession; to devolve; to be fortunate or prosperous in any endeavor; to obtain the object desired; to turn out as wished; to have the desired result. — *Succeder*, suk-sēd-er, n. (One who succeeds; a successor. — *Succeeding*, suk-sēd-ing, p. *2d* a. Following; coming next in order. — *Succes*, suk-sē-s, [*L. succensus*, from *succedo*, *successum*.] The termination or result of any affair, whether happy or unhappy; the issue; more especially, a favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; good hap or fortune. — *Succesful*, suk-sē-s-ful, a. Having or resulting in success; prosperous; fortunate. : *Syn.* under *FORTUNATE*. — *Succesfully*, suk-sē-s-ful-ly, adv. In a successful manner; prosperously; favorably. — *Succesfulness*, suk-sē-s-ful-ness, n. — *Succesion*, suk-sē-shon, n. [*L. successio*, *successione*, from *succedo*, *successum*.] A following of things in order, either in time or place; a series following one after the other; a series or line of successors; successors collectively; a succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c., held by a predecessor. — *Succession duty*, a tax imposed on every succession to property according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner. — *Apostolical succession*, the alleged transmission, through the episcopate, of the power and authority committed by Christ to his apostles for the guidance and government of the church. — *Successional*, suk-sē-shon-al, a. Relating to succession; consecutive. — *Successionally*, suk-sē-shon-al-ly, adv. By way of succession. — *Successionist*, suk-sē-shon-ist, n. One who maintains the doctrine of apostolical succession. — *Successive*, suk-sē-siv, o. [*L. successivus*.] Following in an uninterrupted course or series; a person or things, and either in time or place; coming one after another; consecutive. — *Successively*, suk-sē-siv-ly, adv. In a successive manner; in a series one after another. — *Successiveness*, suk-sē-siv-ness, n. — *Successor*, suk-sē-sor, n. [*L.*] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor*.

Succinct, suk-sinkt, a. [*L. succinctus*, tucked or knitted up, *succin* — *sub*, up, and *cingo*, *cingere*, to gird. *CINCT*.] Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief; concise. : *Syn.* under *Concise*. — *Succinctly*, suk-sinkt-ly, adv. In a succinct manner; concisely. — *Succinctness*, suk-sinkt-ness, n. The quality of being succinct; conciseness.

Succinic, suk-sin-ik, a. [*L. succinum*, amber.] Pertaining to amber; obtained from amber. — *Succinic*, suk-sin-ic, n. An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet. — *Succinosa*, suk-sin-ō-sa, o. Pertaining to or resembling amber.

Succory, suk-kō-ri, n. (A corruption of *Chicory*.) *Chicory*.

Succotash, suk-kō-tash, n. (From American Indian name.) Green maize and beans boiled together. [United States.]

Succour, suk-ūr, o. [*O. Fr. succurre*, *souccorre* (*Fr. secourir*, from *L. succorro*, to run up to the aid of — *sub*, under, and *corro*, to run. *CURRENT*.)] To help when in difficulty or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; to aid or relieve. — *a. Aid*; help; assistance; particularly, assistance in difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings relief. — *Succourer*, suk-ūr-er, n. One who succours. — *Succourless*, suk-ūr-less, a. Destitute of succour, help, or relief.

Succulent, suk-kū-lent, a. [*L. succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. — *Succulent plants*, plants remarkable for the thick and fleshy nature of their stems and leaves. — *Succulently*, suk-kū-lent-ly, adv. In a succulent manner; juicy. — *Succulence*, *Succulency*, suk-kū-lens, suk-kū-lens-ē-s, n. The quality of being succulent; juiciness.

Succumb, suk-kum, v.t. [*L. succumbo* — *sub*, under, and *cumbo*, to lie down (see also in *incumbent*, *concubine*).] To sink or

give way without resistance; to yield; to submit.

Successal, suk-her'al, a. [Fr. succursale.] From L. *succursus*, recourse. Succours.] Serving as a chapel of ease; said of a church attached to a parish church.—A chapel of ease; also a branch establishment.

Succession, suk-kush'on, a. [L. *successio*, *successio*, a shaking-sub, under, and *quatio*, to shake.] The act of shaking; a shock; an aguish shaking.—Successive, suk-kur'iv, a. Characterized by shaking.

Suck, suk, a. [Lit. so-like, from A. Sax. *sucka*, *sucka*, from *suc*—*so*, and *to*—*like*; Icel. *súka*, *li*, *so*, Goth. *sucka*, *li*, *so*, which—who-like or why-like.] Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; the same as mentioned; so great (such baseness). *Suck* is followed by *as* before the thing which is the subject of comparison; the article *a* or *an* is placed between it and the noun to which it refers (such a man), but *such* comes directly before nouns without the article (such weather).—*Suck and suck*, of *suck* or *suck*, used to represent an object generally.—*Suck like*, to or save particularizing.—*Suck like*, of the like kind; similar persons or things; et cetera: used at the close of enumerations.—*Suckwise*, *suck'wis*, *adv.* In such a manner; so.

Suck, suk, s.t. [A. Sax. *suckan*, to suck, also *suckan*, like *A. Saxon*, Icel. *súka*, *súka*, Dan. *suge*; cog. L. *sugo*, *Utal. sugada*, *lit. suck*, to suck.] To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue; to draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from; to draw in or imbibe; to inhale; to absorb; to draw in as a whirlpool; to swallow up; to engulf.—*S. t.* To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw milk from the breast.—*a.* The act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.—*Sucker*, suk'er, a. One who or that which sucks; the piston of a suction-pump; a shoot or branch which proceeds from the roots or lower part of a stem; the sucking-fish; the lump-fish or lump-sucker; a toy consisting of a small piece of leather having a string attached to the centre of it, soaked in water and pressed firmly down on a substance, when the atmospheric pressure causes it to adhere through the vacuum made when the string is pulled.—*Sucking*, suk'ing, *p.* and *a.* Nourished by milk from the mother's breast; hence (colloq.) very young and inexperienced.—*Sucking-bottle*. An infant's feeding-bottle.—*Sucking-fish*, *a.* The remora.—*Sucking-pump*, *a.* The common or suction pump.—*Suckle*, suk'l, s.t.—*sucked*, *suck'ing*. [Freq. from *suck*.] To give suck; to nurse at the breast.—*Suckling*, suk'ling, *a.* [From *suck* and *term*.—*ling*.] A young child at the breast.

Suckled, suk'led, *a.* Succotass.

Sucrose, suk'rós, a. [Fr. *sucros*, sugar.] A general name for the sugars identical with cane-sugar.

Suction, suk'shon, a. [O. Fr. *suction*, from L. *sugo*, *suctum*, to suck. *Succa*.] The act of sucking; the sucking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is made.—*Suction-pump*, *a.* The common house or sucking pump as distinguished from the lifting or force pump.—*Suctorial*, suk'tó'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by sucking.

Sudation, sú-dá'shon, a. [L. *sudatio*, *sudatio*, from *sudo*, to sweat. *Sweat*.] A sweating.—*Sudatorium*, sú-da-tó'ri-um, *a.* [L.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.—*Sudatory*, sú-da-tó'ri, *a.* A sudatorium.—*a.* Sweating; perspiring.

Sudden, sud'en, a. [O. Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *sudain* (Fr. *sudain*), from L. *sudans*, *sudans*, from L. *sudo*, to sweat, under, and *so*, to go. *Irregular*.] Happening without or with scarcely a moment's notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily put in use, employed, or prepared; quick; rapid; hasty; violent; passionate.—*On a sudden*, of a sudden, all at once; hastily; unexpectedly. *On the sudden* is also used.

Suddenly, sud'en-ly, *adv.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; all at once.—*Suddenness*, sud'en-ness, *a.* State of being sudden.

Sudor, sud'or, a. [Ar. *sadr*, chief.] In India, chief, supreme, belonging to the capital, as distinguished from *magas*.

Sudoriferous, sú-dó-rif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat (akin to E. *sweat*), and *fero*, to bear.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration.—*Sudorific*, sú-dó-rif-ic, *a.* [L. *sudor*, and *fero*, to make.] Causing sweat.—*a.* A medicine that produces sweat; a diaphoretic.—*Sudoriparous*, sú-dó-ri-pá-rus, *a.* [L. *pario*, to produce.] Sweat-producing; secreting perspiration.

Suda, sú-da, a. [Hind.] A member of the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus.

Suda, sú-da, a. pl. [From stem of *suda*; comp. G. *sud*, a soothing, from *suden*, to soothe.] A lye of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

Sue, sú, s.t.—*sued*, *suing*. [O. Fr. *suir*, *suir*, *suir* (Fr. *suir*), from a form *sequere*, *sequi*, *sequi*, to follow (whence *persuade*, *concede*, *suade*), *sequi* (to) To ply with love; to seek in marriage; to seek justice or right from by legal process; to institute a proceeding in law against.—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out (to sue out a pardon).—*s.t.* To ply the lover; to woo or be a wooer; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek by request; to petition; to plead.—*Suability*, sú-a-bil'i-ti, *a.* Capability of being sued.—*Suable*, sú-a-bl, *a.* Such as may be sued.—*Suer*, sú'er, *a.* One who sues; a suitor.

Suet, sú-et, a. [O. Fr. *suet*, *suet* (Fr. *suet*), from L. *suetum*, tallow, grease.] The fatty tissue situated about the joints and kidneys of the ox, sheep, deer, &c., and which is harder than the fat from other parts.—*Suet*, sú-et, *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it.

Suffer, sú'er, s.t. [O. Fr. *suffrir*, *sufferre* (Fr. *souffrir*), from L. *sufferre*, inf. of *suffero*, to suffer—*sud*, under, and *fero*, to bear. *Bas*, *Exarist*.] To feel or bear with painful, disagreeable, or distressing effects; to undergo (to suffer pain); to be affected by (to suffer change, a loss); not to forbid or hinder; to allow.—*s.t.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to be capitally executed; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.—*Sufferable*, súfer-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being permitted or endured.—*Suffer-ableness*, súfer-a-bl-ness, *a.* The character of being sufferable.—*Sufferably*, súfer-a-bl, *adv.* In a sufferable manner.—*Sufferance*, súfer-ans, *a.* The state of suffering; endurance; patient endurance; passive consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission.—*On sufferance*, by passive permission or consent; without being positively forbidden; tolerated.—*Sufferer*, súfer-er, *a.* One who suffers; one who undergoes pain; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; one that permits or allows.—*Suffering*, súfer-ing, *a.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress.

Suffice, súf-ís, s.t.—*sufficed*, *sufficing*. [O. E. *suffice*, from Fr. *suffisant*, *l. sufficere*, to be sufficient—*sud*, under, and *facio*, to make. *Facr*.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.—*s.t.* To satisfy; to be equal to the wants or demands of.—*Sufficient*, súf-ís-ent, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, *sufficiens*, pp. of *sufficere*] Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; of competent power or ability; qualified; capable.—*Sufficiently*, súf-ís-ent-ly, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; well enough; adequately; to a considerable degree.—*Sufficiency*, súf-ís-ent-si, *a.* The state of being sufficient or adequate; adequacy; capacity; adequate substance or means; a competence; a comfortable fortune; a supply equal to wants; self-concord; self-confidence.

Suffix, súf-iks, a. [L. *suffixus*, pp. of *affigere*, to affix—*sud*, under, near, and *figo*, *ferre*, to fix. *Fix*.] A letter or syllable added of annexed to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.—*s.t.* To add or

annex (a letter or syllable) to a word.—*Sufficing*, súf-ís-ent, *a.* The act of sufficing.

Suffocate, súf-fó-kat, *v.t.*—*suffocated*, *suffocating*. [L. *suffoco*, *suffocatum*—*sud*, under, and *facio*, *facio*, the throat.] To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle, as by depriving of air; to smother.—*s.t.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.—*Suffocation*, súf-fó-ká-shon, *a.* The act of suffocating; the condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.—*Suffocative*, súf-fó-ká-tiv, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle.

Suffolk-punch, súf-fok-punsh, *a.* A variety of English horse, strongly built, of a stout round shape.

Suffragan, súf-ra-gan, *a.* [Fr. *suffragan*, *l. suffragans*, *suffragans*, pp. of *suffragari*, to vote for, from *suffragium*, a vote, *fragma*.] Assisting in ecclesiastical duties; said of bishops.—*a.* A bishop who has been consecrated to assist another bishop in a particular portion of his diocese; any bishop in relation to his archbishop.—*Suffraganiship*, súf-ra-gan-ship, *a.* The office of suffragan.

Suffrage, súf-ri-j, a. [Fr. *suffrage*, *l. suffragium*, a voter, origin doubtful.] A vote given in deciding a question, or in choice of a person; an opinion expressed; one's voice given; right to vote; the parliamentary franchise.—*Suffragette*, súf-ri-j-et, *a.* A female advocate of female suffrage.

Suffrutescent, súf-frú-té-ent, *a.* [L. *sud*, slightly, and *frutex*, a shrub.] Moderately shrubby.—*Suffruticeous*, súf-frú-tí-ke-ous, *a.* In part shrubby; woody at the base.

Suffumigate, súf-fú-mi-gat, *s.t.*—*suffumigated*, *suffumigating*. [L. *suffumigo*, *suffumigare*—*sud*, under, and *fumus*, smoke.] To apply fumes or smoke to the body in medical treatment.—*Suffumigation*, súf-fú-mi-gá'shon, *a.* The operation of suffumigating; fumigation.

Suffuse, súf-fú-s, s.t.—*suffused*, *suffusing*. [L. *suffundere*, *suffundere*—*sud*, and *fundere*, to pour, to pour out. *Fcs*.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover, as with something fluid (eyes suffused with tears, suffused with blushes).—*Suffusion*, súf-fú-shon, *a.* The act of suffusing or state of being suffused; the spreading over.

Sugar, shú-gar, a. [Fr. *sucra*, from L. *sacchar*, sugar, from Per. *sakchara*, Fr. *karkara*, *shkr. parkara*, grains of sand, sugar.] A well-known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, but obtained also from many other plants, as maple, beet, hick, ramnip, &c.; something resembling sugar in any of its properties. *Sg.* honeyed or soothing words.—*Sugar of lead*, the acetate of lead, the crystal of which has a slight sweetness.—*Sugar of milk*, lactose.—*a.* Made of sugar.—*s.t.* To impregnate, season, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; *Sg.* to sweeten, honey, or render acceptable.—*Sugar-baker*, *a.* One who refines sugar.—*Sugar-beet*, *a.* A species of beet from whose root sugar is largely manufactured.—*Sugar-candy*, *a.* Sugar clarified and crystallized.—*Sugar-cane*, *a.* A plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, a tall handsome grass 15 to 20 feet high.—*Sugar-house*, *a.* A building in which sugar is refined.—*Sugariness*, shú-gar-i-ness, *a.* The quality of being sugary.—*Sugaring*, shú-gar-ing, *a.* A sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used.—*Sugar-kettle*, *a.* A vessel for boiling down molasses juice.—*Sugar-loaf*, *a.* A conical mass of refined sugar; anything shaped like a sugar-loaf.—*Sugar-maple*, *a.* A tree of North America, from the sap of which sugar is manufactured in considerable quantities in the United States and Canada.—*Sugar-mill*, *a.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.—*Sugar-mite*, *a.* A species of mite found in raw or unrefined sugar.—*Sugar-nippers*, *a. pl.* A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps.—*Sugar-planter*, *a.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the growth of the sugar-cane.—*Sugar-plum*, *a.* A small or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, with flavouring, and colouring ingredients.—*Sugar-re-*

Sugar, *n.* One who refines sugar.—**Sugar-refinery**, *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house.—**Sugar-tongs**, *n. pl.* A small instrument of silver or plated metal for lifting lumps of sugar at table.—**Sugary**, *shy'ger-l, a.* Resembling, containing, or composed of sugar; sweet; *fig. honeyed.*

Suggest, *su-jest' or sud-jest', v.t.* [*L. sug-gere, suggestum*, to put under, to suggest.—*sub*, under, and *gero*, to bring. *Char. a.*] To introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; to call up to the mind; to cause to be thought of; to recall; to propose with diffidence or modesty; to hint. *Syn.* under **Hint**.—*v.i.* To make suggestions of evil.—**Suggester**, *su-jest'er or sud-jest'er, n.* One that suggests.—**Suggestion**, *su-jest'yon or sud-jest'yon, n.* The act of suggesting, or that which is suggested; a hint; a prompting, especially a prompting to do evil; temptation; *philos.* same as **Association**.—**Principle of suggestion**, association of ideas.—**Suggestive**, *su-jest'iv or sud-jest'iv, a.* Calculated to suggest thoughts or ideas; suggesting what does not appear on the surface.—**Suggestively**, *su-jest'iv-ly or sud-jest'iv-ly, adv.* By way of suggestion.—**Suggestiveness**, *su-jest'iv-ness or sud-jest'iv-ness, n.* The state or quality of being suggestive.

Suicide, *su-'i-sid, n.* [From *L. sui*, of himself, and *caedo*, to kill (as in *homicide, parricide*.)] Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; a person who intentionally kills himself; a *felo de se*.—**Suicidal**, *su-'i-si-dal, a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of suicide.—**Suicidally**, *su-'i-si-dal-ly, adv.* In a suicidal manner.

Suit, *süt, n.* [*Fr. suite, succession, train, attendants, set, &c.*, from *succere*, to follow. *See.*] A following; pursuit; the act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or entreaty; a request; a prayer; an attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship; a set or number of things used together (a *suit* of curtains, a *suit* of clothes); a set of things of the same kind or stamp (a *suit* or *suite* of rooms); any of the four classes into which playing cards are divided; a retinue or train of attendants or followers (in this sense usually written *suite*); *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim.—*To follow suit*, to play a card of the same suit; hence, to do as another does.—*v.t.* To adapt; to make suitable; to become or be adapted to; to be suitable to; to fit; to be agreeable to; to fall in with the wishes or convenience of.—*v.i.* To agree; to correspond.—**Suitable**, *su-'ta-b'l, a.* Suiting or being in accordance; fitting, according; proper; becoming.—**Suitableness**, *su-'ta-b'l-ness, su-'ta-b'l-i-ti, n.* The state or quality of being suitable, fitted, or adapted; fitness.—**Suitably**, *su-'ta-b'l-ly, adv.* In a suitable manner; *fitly*.—**Suite**, *swät, n.* [*Fr.*] A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue; a train; a connected series forming one whole (a *suite* of rooms).—**Suitor**, *su-'tor, n.* A petitioner; an applicant; one who sues or entreats; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover; *law*, a party to a lawsuit.

Sulcate, **Sulcated**, *sul'kät, sul'kä-ted, n.* [*L. sulcatus*, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] Furrowed; grooved; applied especially to stems, leaves, &c., of plants; the surfaces of molluscous shells, &c.—**Sulcation**, *sul'kä-shon, n.* A channel or furrow.

Sulky, *sul'ki, a.* [*A. Sax. solera, sluggish, sulky, pp. of solcan, to languish.*] Sulky; morose; doggedly keeping up ill-feeling and repelling advances. *n.* [So called from its one occupant being regarded as sulky desiring to be alone.] A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.—**Sulkily**, *sul'ki-ly, adv.* In a sulky manner; *sullenly*.—**Sulkiness**, *sul'ki-ness, n.* Sullenness; moroseness.—**Sulk**, *sul'k, v.t.* To indulge in a sullen fit or mood.—**Sulks**, *sul'ks, n. pl.* State of sulkiness; sulky fit or mood.—**Sullen**, *sul'en, a.* [*O.E. solian, solian, O.Fr. solain, from L. solanus, from L. solus, alone, sole. See.*] Gloomily angry and silent; morose; sour; sulky; dismal; of a threatening aspect; sombre.—**Sullenly**,

sul'en-ly, adv. In a sullen manner; sulkily; with gloomy moroseness.—**Sullenness**, *sul'en-ness, n.* The state or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence; silent moroseness.—**Sullens**, *sul'en-s, n. pl.* A fit of sullenness; the sulks.

Sully, *sul'i, v.t.*—*sullied, sullying.* [*A. Sax. solian, solian, to soil or sully; from sol, mud or mire—Dan. söls, to sully, sol, mud; Goth. bi-soljan, to sully.*] To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to dim; *fig.* to stain, tarnish, or pollute (character *sullied* by infamous vices).—*v.i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Sulphate, *sul'fat, n.* [From **Sulphur**.] A salt of sulphuric acid or a compound of sulphuric acid and a base; as **sulphate of copper**, or blue vitriol; **sulphate of iron**, or green vitriol; **sulphate of magnesium**, or Epsom salts, &c.—**Sulphatic**, *sul'fat'ik, a.* Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.—**Sulphid**, *sul'fid, n.* A combination of sulphur with a metal or other element; a sulphuret.—**Sulphide**, *sul'fid, n.* A salt composed of sulphurous acid with a base.

Sulphocyanic, *sul'fö-si-an-ik, a.* [**Sulphur** and **cyanogen**.] Pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen.—**Sulphocyanic acid**, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep.—**Sulphocyanate**, **Sulphocyanide**, *sul'fö-si-an-ät, sul'fö-si-an-id, n.* A salt of sulphocyanic acid.—**Sulphocyanogen**, *sul'fö-si-an-ö-jen, n.* A compound of sulphur and cyanogen.—**Sulphovinic**, *sul'fö-vin'ik, a.* [From **Sulphur**, and *L. vinum, wine.*] Containing sulphuric acid and spirits of wine or alcohol.—**Sulphovinic acid**, an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol.—**Sulphovinate**, *sul'fö-vin'at, n.* A salt of sulphovinic acid.

Sulphur, *sul'fer, n.* [*L. sulphur, sulphur.*] Brimstone, an elementary non-metallic substance of a greenish-yellow colour, occurring abundantly in the mineral kingdom, nearly tasteless, readily melted, burning with a blue flame and then emitting suffocating fumes, largely used in the arts, as also in medicine.—*Flowers of sulphur*, sulphur in the form of a fine yellow powder.—*Roll* or *solid sulphur*, sulphur refined and cast in solid rolls.—**Sulphurate**, *sul'fö-rät, v.t.* To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.—**Sulphuration**, *sul'fö-rä-shon, n.* The subjecting of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, woollens, &c., to the action of sulphur for the purpose of bleaching.—**Sulphurator**, *sul'fö-rät-ör, n.* An apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by the fumes of burning sulphur.—**Sulphureous**, *sul'fö-ré-us, a.* Consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.—**Sulphureously**, *sul'fö-ré-us-ly, adv.* In a sulphureous manner.—**Sulphureousness**, *sul'fö-ré-us-ness, n.*—**Sulphuret**, *sul'fö-ret, n.* A sulphide.—**Sulphuretted**, *sul'fö-ret-ed, a.* Having sulphur in combination.—**Sulphuretted hydrogen**, a compound of hydrogen and sulphur, a transparent colourless gas, recognized by its peculiar fetid odour, resembling that of putrid eggs, and very deleterious to animal life.—**Sulphuric**, *sul'fö-rik, a.* Pertaining to sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid**, oil of vitriol as it is called, from being first prepared from green vitriol (sulphate of iron), a compound of sulphur, oxygen, and hydrogen, colourless, oily, and strongly corrosive, used in the arts for innumerable purposes.—**Sulphuric ether**, an incorrect name for ordinary ether (which contains no sulphur).—**Sulphuring**, *sul'fö-rik-ing, n.* Sulphuration.—**Sulphur-ore**, *n.* Iron pyrites yielding sulphur and sulphuric acid.—**Sulphurous**, *sul'fer-us, a.* Impregnated with sulphur; like sulphur; containing sulphur.—**Sulphurous oxide**, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen; also called **Sulphur Dioxide**; when led into water it forms **sulphurous acid**.—**Sulphury**, *sul'fer-l, a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sultan, *sul'tan, n.* [*Ar. sul'tän.*] The ordinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns, especially the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of Sultan of Sultans.—**Sultana**, *sul'tä-nä, n.* The consort of a sultan; the empress of the Turks; a sultanness.—**Sultannate**, *sul'tan-tät, n.* The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanship.—**Sultanness**, *sul'tan-ness, n.* A sultana.—**Sultanic**, *sul'tan'ik, a.* Belonging to a sultan.—**Sultannary**, *sul'tan-ri, n.* The dominions of a sultan.—**Sultannship**, *sul'tan-ship, n.* The office of a sultan.

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perity, &c.—**Summit-level**, *n.* The highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, railway, or the like, is carried.
Summon, *sum'on*, *v.t.* [O.E. *sumōne*, from O.Fr. *sumoner* (Fr. *sumondre*), from L. *summonere*, *summonere*—*sub*, under, privately, and *monere*, to remind (whence *monition*, *monitor*, &c.).] To call or cite by authority to appear at a place specified; especially, to command to appear in a court of justice; to send for; to ask the attendance of; to call on; especially, to call upon to surrender; to call up; to exert the influence or exertion; with *up* to *summon up* (with *court*),—**Summoner**, *sum'on-er*, *n.* One who summons; also, a formal name for an apparitor.—**Summons**, *sum'on-s*, *n.* [O.E. *sumōna*, *sumōnōna*, O.Fr. *sumōne*, *sumōne*, a summons, fem. form of *sumōne*, up of *sumōndr*.] A call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation or asking to go to, or appear at, some place; *law*, a call by authority to appear in a court; also, the written or printed document by which such call is given; *mitt*, a call to surrender.
Sump, *sump*, *n.* [L.G. Sw. and Dan. *sump*, D. *sump*, *U. sumpf*, a swamp, pool.] A pond of water for use in salt-works; a pit for receiving metal on its first fusion; a reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water that accumulates there.
Sumpter, *sumpt'er*, *n.* [O.Fr. *sumptier*, a pack-horse driver; same origin as *summer*, a beam.] A horse that carries necessities for a journey; a baggage-horse; a pack-horse.—*a.* Applied to a horse or mule that carries necessities.—**Sumpter-saddle**, *n.* A pack-saddle.
Sumptuary, *sumpt'u-ri*, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, from *sumo*, *sumptus*, to use, spend—*sub*, under, and *sumo*, to buy or take (seen also in *exempt*, *prompt*, &c.).] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.—**Sumptuary laws**, laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries.—**Sumptuous**, *sumpt'u-us*, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, cost, expense.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent.—**Sumptuously**, *sumpt'u-us-ly*, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly.—**Sumptuousness**, *sumpt'u-us-ness*, *n.* Costliness; magnificentness.
Sun, *sun*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sunne* (fem.)=Icel. O.H.G. and Goth. *sunna* (Goth. also *sunno*), G. *sonne*, L.G. *sunne*, D. *son*; akin to Icel. *sól*, A. Sax. *sól*, L. *solaris* (SOLAR); from a root meaning to shine.] The self-luminous orb which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to the earth and other planets; the sunshine or sunlight (to lie in the sun); anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honour, glory, or prosperity; the luminary which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds; a revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.—*Sun of righteousness*, in *Script.* Christ.—**Sun and planet wheels**, a contrivance adopted by Watt in the steam-engine, equivalent to a crank, the planet wheel being a toothed wheel fixed to the end of the connecting-rod, and driving the fly-wheel by circling round a toothed-wheel at the end of the fly-wheel shaft.—*v.t.*—**Sunned**, *sunning*. To expose to the sun's rays; to dry in the sun.—**Sunbeam**, *sun'bēm*, *n.* A ray of the sun.—**Sun-bear**, *n.* A species of bear that loves to bask in the sun.—**Sun-bird**, *n.* A name of small tropical insectivorous birds, with plumage approaching in splendour that of the humming-birds.—**Sun-boat**, *n.* A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection from the sun.—**Sun-bow**, *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapour.—**Sun-bright**, *a.* Bright as the sun.—**Sun-burn**, *v.t.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; to tan.—**Sunburnt**, *sun'burnt*, *a.* Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned.—**Sun-burst**, *n.* A sudden flash of sunlight.—**Sun-clad**, *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright.—**Sun-dew**, *n.*

A genus of plants, three of them British, which by a viscid substance entangle insects, and thus derive a certain amount of nutriment.—**Sun-dial**, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun.—**Sun-dog**, *n.* A luminous spot of the nature of a halo.—**Sundown**, *sun'down*, *n.* Sunset; sunset.—**Sun-dried**, *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.—**Sun-fish**, *n.* A genus of large fishes, so called on account of the almost circular form and shining surface of the typical species.—**Sunflower**, *sun'flower*, *n.* A genus of plants, so named from the form and colour of the flower, or from a habit of turning to the sun.—**Sun-les**, *sun'les*, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.—**Sunlight**, *sun'lit*, *n.* The light of the sun; sunshine.—**Sun-light**, *n.* A large reflecting cluster of gas-burners in a ceiling.—**Sunlit**, *sun'lit*, *a.* Lit or lighted by the sun.—**Sunny**, *sun'i*, *a.* Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light or splendour; bright; exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up or warmed by the direct rays of the sun.—**Sunniest**, *sun'ni-est*, *a.* State of being sunny.—**Sun-opal**, *n.* A variety of opal displaying bright yellow and red reflections.—**Sun-picture**, *n.* A photograph.—**Sunrise**, *sun'ris-ing*, *n.* The rise or appearance of the sun above the horizon; morning; the region where the sun rises; the east.—**Sunset**, *sun'set*, *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time when the sun sets; evening; *Ag. close* or *decline*; the region where the sun sets; the west.—**Sunshine**, *sun'shin*, *n.* The light of the sun; sunlight; *Ag.* an influence acting like the rays of the sun; warmth; pleasantness; brightness; cheerfulness.—*a.* Sunshiny.—**Sunshiny**, *sun'shi-ni*, *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; bright like the sun.—**Sunstone**, *sun'stōn*, *n.* A popular name of various minerals, as cat's-eye.—**Sunstroke**, *sun'strōk*, *n.* A very serious affection of the nervous system frequent in tropical climates, and in temperate regions during very warm weather, generally caused by exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the sun.—**Sunward**, *sun'ward*, *adv.* Toward the sun.—**Sun-worship**, *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun.—**Sun-whipper**, *n.* A whipper of the sun.
Sun-bump, *sun*, *sun'bump*, *n.* SUNN.
Sunday, *sun'dā*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sunnan-dag*, that is, day of the sun; G. *sonntag*, Dan. *søndag*, D. *sonntag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day. **SANATH**—*a.* Belonging to the Lord's-day or Christian Sabbath.—**Sunday-letter**, *n.* The dominical letter.—**Sunday-school**, *n.* A school for religious instruction held on the Lord's-day.
Sunder, *sun'der*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *sundr*, *a.* *syndrian*, from *sunder*, *sunder*, *asur*, *er*, apart; similarly Icel. *sundra*, Dan. *søndre*, D. *souderen*, G. *souderen*, to separate. Hence *sundry*, *asunder*. *Sound*, a channel, is closely allied.] To part; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking.—*v.t.* To part; to be separated.—*n.* A separation or division into parts; used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *in sundry*, in two.—**Sundry**, *sun'dri*, *a.* [A. Sax. *sundrig*, *syndrig*, from *sunder*, separate. **SUNDRY**.] Several; more than one or two.—*All* and *sundry*, all both collectively and individually.—**Sundries**, *sun'dri-s*, *pl.* Various small things, too minute or numerous to be individually specified.
Sung, *sung*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sing*.
Sunk, *sunk*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sink*.
Sunken, *sunk'n*, *a.* Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water; low.—**Sunk-fence**, *n.* A ditch with a retaining wall on one side.
Suna, *Suna-bemp*, *sun*, *n.* An East Indian material similar to hemp, used for cordage, canvas, &c. Called also *Sun*, *Sun-bemp*.
Sunnites, *sun'its*, *n. pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* or

traditional law as of equal importance with the Koran.
Sup, *sup*, *v.t.*—**Supped**, *sup'ped*, *sup'ping*. [A. Sax. *suppan*, to sup=Icel. *suppa*, *a.* U. *suppan*, D. *suppen*, O.G. *suppan*, G. *suppen*, to sip or sup. *Sup* is a lighter form of this, and *sup*, *sup*, are akin.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to imbibe; to sip; to have as one's lot; to be afflicted with (with *sup* sorrow).—*v.t.* To eat the evening meal.—*n.* A little taken with the lips; a sip.—**Supper**, *sup'per*, *n.* [O.E. *soper*, O.Fr. *soper*, *soper*, Mod. Fr. *souper*, to sup, supper (the inf. used as a noun), from the Teutonic.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day.—**Lord's supper**, the eucharist. **LOWN**.—*v.t.* To take supper; to sup.—*v.t.* To give supper to.—**Supperless**, *sup'per-less*, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.—**Supper-time**, *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening.
Suppan, *su'pan*, *n.* In the United States, an Indian name for boiled Indian meal.
Super, *sup'er*, *a.* [L. *super*, above, beyond, besides (allied to *E. over*), whence *superius*, upper, comparative *superior*, superlative *supremus* or *summus* (whence *superior*, *sum*, *summit*),] A contraction used colloquially for certain words of which it is the prefix; a superlative; specifically, a theatrical superlative.
Superable, *su'per-abi*, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.] Capable of being overcome or conquered.—**Superabundance**, *su'per-ab-un-dāns*, *n.* The quality of being superabundant.—**Superably**, *su'per-abi-ly*, *adv.* So as may be overcome.
Superabound, *su'per-abound*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure.—**Superabundant**, *su'per-ab-un-dant*, *a.* More than enough; excessive abundance.—**Superabundantly**, *su'per-ab-un-dant-ly*, *adv.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.—**Superabundantly**, *su'per-ab-un-dant-ly*, *adv.* In a superabundant manner.
Superadd, *su'per-ad*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *add*.] To add over and above; to add or join in addition.—**Superaddition**, *su'per-ad-d'i-tion*, *n.* The act of superadding; that which is superadded.
Superaltar, *su'per-altar*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *altar*.] A ledge or shelf over or at the back of an altar; a retable.
Superannuate, *su'per-an-nu-ate*, *v.t.*—**Superannuated**, *superannuating*. [Prefix *super*, above, beyond, and L. *annus*, a year.] To allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; to give a retiring pension to.—*v.t.* To retire on a pension when disabled by length of years.—**Superannuated**, *su'per-an-nu-ate-d*, *pa.* and *a.* Disabled or impaired by old age; having received a retiring allowance for long service.—**Superannuation**, *su'per-an-nu-ation*, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business; retirement or removal from office with a pension, on account of long service or infirmity.
Superb, *su'perb*, *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super*, above. **SURR.**] Grand; august; stately; splendid; rich; sumptuous; showy; very fine; first-rate.—**Superbly**, *su'per-bi-ly*, *adv.* In a superb or splendid manner.—**Superbness**, *su'per-bi-ness*, *n.*
Supercargo, *su'per-kar-go*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *carpo*.] *Id.* A person over the cargo; a person in a merchantship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.
Supercolossal, *su'per-se-colossal*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *colossal*.] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.
Superchery, *su'per-cher-i*, *n.* [Fr. *supercherie*.] Deceit; cheating; fraud.
Supercilious, *su'per-sil'i-ari*, *a.* [L. *supercilium*, the eyebrow, also haughtiness or pride (as expressed by raising the brows)—*super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.—**Supercilious**, *su'per-sil'i-us*, *a.* [L. *superciliosus*.] Having a haughty air or manner; acting as if others were our inferiors; haughty; overbearing; arrogant.—**Superciliously**, *su'per-sil'i-ari-ly*, *adv.* In a supercilious manner; with an air of contempt.—**Supercil-**

ousness, *sù-pér-sil'i-us-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being supercilious; haughtiness.

Supercolumnation, *sù-pér-ko-lun-ná-si-ó'n*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *columna*.] Arch. the placing of one order above another.

Superdominant, *sù-pér-dom'i-nant*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *dominant*.] *Mus.* the note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale.

Super eminent, *sù-pér-em'i-nent*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *eminent*.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, &c. — **Supereminence**, *sù-pér-em'i-nens*, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence. — **Supereminently**, *sù-pér-em'i-nent-li*, *adv.* In a super eminent manner.

Supererogation, *sù-pér-er-ó-gá-shon*, *n.* [L. *supererogo*, *supererogatum*, to pay over and above—*super*, above, and *erogo*, to pay—*ex*, out, and *rogo*, to ask. *ROGATION*.] Performance of more than duty requires. — *Works of supererogation*, in the *R. Cath.* — *CA.* good works which are considered as not absolutely required of each individual for his salvation, and which it is believed God may accept in atonement for the defective service of another. — **Supererogatory**, *sù-pér-er-ó-gá-to-ri*, *a.* Partaking of supererogation.

Superexalt, *sù-pér-eg-zált*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree. — **Superexaltation**, *sù-pér-eg-zált-shon*, *n.* Elevation above the common degree.

Superexcellent, *sù-pér-ek-sel-lent*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon degree. — **Superexcellence**, *sù-pér-ek-sel-lens*, *n.* Superior excellence.

Superfecundation, *sù-pér-fe-kun-dá-shon*, *n.* [L. *super*, over, and *fecundus*, fruitful.] Superfecundity, *sù-pér-fe-kun'di-ti*, *n.* Superabundant fecundity.

Superfetate, *sù-pér-fe-tát*, *v.t.* [L. *superfeto*—*super*, over, after, and *feto*, to breed. *FERT.*] To conceive after a prior conception. — **Superfetation**, *Superfetation*, *sù-pér-fe-tá-shon*, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and by which two fetuses exist at once in the same womb.

Superficies, *sù-pér-fish'és*, *n.* [L., from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face. *FACE*.] Surface is another form of the same word. The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing, consisting of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forming no part of the substance or solid content of a body. — **Superficial**, *sù-pér-fish'al*, *a.* [L. *superficialis*.] Lying on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating deep; not deep or profound as regards knowledge; not learned or thorough; not going to the heart of things. — **Superficialist**, *sù-pér-fish'al-ist*, *n.* A person of superficial attainments; a sciolist. — **Superficiality**, *sù-pér-fish'al-i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being superficial; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness; a superficial person or thing. — **Superficially**, *sù-pér-fish'al-li-ade*. In a superficial manner; on the surface only; without going deep; slightly; not thoroughly. — **Superficialness**, *sù-pér-fish'al-nes*, *n.* Superficiality; shallowness.

Superfine, *sù-pér-fin'*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *fin*.] Very fine; surpassing others in fineness; excessively or faultily subtle. — **Superfinesness**, *sù-pér-fin'nes*, *n.* Quality of being superfine.

Superfluity, *sù-pér-flu'i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*, L. *superfluitas*, from *superfluitas*, overflowing—*super*, above, and *fluo*, to flow. *FLUENT*.] A quantity that is over and above what is necessary; a greater quantity than is wanted; redundancy; something for show or luxury rather than use. — **Superfluous**, *sù-pér-flu-us*, *a.* [L. *superfluus*.] Being more than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess; redundant. — **Superfluously**, *sù-pér-flu-us-li*, *adv.* In a superfluous manner. — **Superfluoussness**, *sù-pér-flu-us-nes*, *n.*

Superfretation, *n.* SUPERFRETATION.

Superfrontal, *sù-pér-fron'tal*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *frontal*.] The part of an altar-cloth that covers the top.

Superheat, *sù-pér-hét*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *heat*.] To heat to an extreme degree;

specifically, to heat steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

Superhuman, *sù-pér-hú-man*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

Superimpose, *sù-pér-im-pó-sé*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else. — **Superimposition**, *sù-pér-im-pó-si-sh'on*, *n.* The act of superimposing or the state of being superimposed.

Superincumbent, *sù-pér-in-kum'bent*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else. — **Superincumbentness**, *Superincumbency*, *sù-pér-in-kum'bent-si*, *n.* State of lying upon something.

Superinduce, *sù-pér-in-dú-sé*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *induce*.] To bring in or on as an addition to something. — **Superinducement**, *Superinduction*, *sù-pér-in-dú-sé-ment*, *sù-pér-in-dú-k'shon*, *n.* The act of superinducing.

Superintellectual, *sù-pér-in-tel-lek'tú-al*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *intellect*.] Being above intellect.

Superintend, *sù-pér-in-tend'*, *v.t.* [L. *superintendo*, to have the oversight of—*super* and *tendo*, to have the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority. — **Superintendence**, *Superintendency*, *sù-pér-in-ten'dens*, *sù-pér-in-ten'den-si*, *n.* The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct. — **Superintendent**, *sù-pér-in-ten'dent*, *n.* One who superintends or has the oversight and charge of something. — *a.* Overlooking others with authority. — **Superintender**, *sù-pér-in-ten'dér*, *n.* One who superintends.

Superior, *sù-pér-i-ór*, *a.* [L., compar. of *superus*, upper, high, from *super*, above. *SURSA*.] More elevated in place; higher in rank, office, or dignity; higher or greater in excellence; being beyond some power or influence; too great or firm to be affected by (superior to revenge); *bot.* growing above or upon anything (as the ovary when growing above the origin of the calyx); next the axis. — **Superior courts**, the highest courts in a state. — **Superior planets**, those that are more distant from the sun than the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. — *a.* One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another in social station, rank, power, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey; *Scots law*, one who has certain rights of feu over a property. — **Superiores**, *sù-pér-i-ór-es*, *a.* A Latin superior. — **Superiority**, *sù-pér-i-ór-i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being superior; pre-eminence; higher rank or excellency. — **Superiorly**, *sù-pér-i-ór-li*, *adv.* In a superior manner or position. — **Superiorness**, *sù-pér-i-ór-nes*, *n.* Superiority.

Superjacent, *sù-pér-já-sent*, *a.* [L. *super*, above, and *jacens*, *jacens*, pp. of *jacere*, to lie.] Lying above or upon.

Superlative, *sù-pér-la-tiv*, *a.* [L. *superlativus*, from *superlatus*—*super*, over, and *latus*, carried.] Of the highest pitch or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other superlatives; the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner. — *a.* That which is superlative; *gram.* the superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs; a word in the superlative degree. — **Superlatively**, *sù-pér-la-tiv-li*, *adv.* In a superlative manner; in the highest or utmost degree. — **Superlativeness**, *sù-pér-la-tiv-nes*, *n.* The state of being superlative.

Superlunar, *Superlunary*, *sù-pér-lú-nér*, *sù-pér-lú-ná-ri*, *a.* [L. *super*, above, *luna*, the moon.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.

Supermundana, *sù-pér-mun'dán*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *mundana*.] Being above the world or mundane affairs.

Supernal, *sù-pér-nál*, *a.* [L. *superanus*, from *super*, above. *SURSA*.] Being or situated above us; relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Supernatant, *sù-pér-ná-tant*, *a.* [L. *super*,

above, over, and *nato*, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface. — **Supernatation**, *sù-pér-na-tá-shon*, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.

Supernatural, *sù-pér-nat'ú-ral*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *natural*.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; a term stronger than *preternatural*, and often equivalent to *miraculous*. — *The supernatural*, supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, and so forth. — **Supernaturalism**, *sù-pér-nat'ú-ral-izm*, *n.* The state of being supernatural; *theol.* the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God. — **Supernaturalist**, *sù-pér-nat'ú-ral-ist*, *n.* One who upholds the principles of supernaturalism. — **Supernaturalize**, *sù-pér-nat'ú-ral-iz*, *v.t.* To treat or consider as supernatural. — **Supernaturally**, *sù-pér-nat'ú-ral-li*, *adv.* In a supernatural manner. — **Supernaturality**, *sù-pér-nat'ú-ral-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural.

Supernumerary, *sù-pér-nú-me-rá-ri*, *a.* [L. *super*, above, beyond, and *numerus*, a number.] Exceeding a number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary or usual number. — *a.* A person or thing beyond a certain number, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular body or staff of officials or employees.

Superordination, *sù-pér-ór-di-ná-shon*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *ordinatio*.] The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied.

Superphosphate, *sù-pér-fos'fat*, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *phosphate*.] A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

Supersede, *sù-pér-sé-dé*, *v.t.* — *superposed*, *superposing*, [Fr. *superposer*, from prefix *super*, and *poser*, to lay. *POS.*] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another. — **Superposition**, *sù-pér-pó-si-sh'on*, *n.* The act of superposing; a lying or being situated above or upon something; *geol.* the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other, as more recent strata upon those that are older; *geom.* the process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another.

Super-royal, *sù-pér-roi'al*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *royal*.] Larger than royal; the name of a large species of printing paper.

Supersaturate, *sù-pér-sat'ú-rát*, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess. — **Supersaturation**, *sù-pér-sat'ú-rá-shon*, *n.* Saturation to excess.

Superscribe, *sù-pér-skríb'*, *v.t.* — *super-scribed*, *supercribing*. [L. *super-scribo*—*super*, over or above, and *scribo*, to write. *SCRIB.*] To write on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription on; to write the name or address of one on the outside cover of. — **Superscription**, *sù-pér-skríp-shon*, *n.* The act of superscribing; what is written or engraved on the outside or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

Supersede, *sù-pér-séd'*, *v.t.* — *superseceded*, *superseceding*. [O. Fr. *superceder*, L. *supercedere*, to sit over, to refrain, omit—*super*, above, and *sedeo*, to sit. *SEDATE*.] To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to suspend; to come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to replace (one person *superseces* another). — **Supersecedure**, *Superseceding*, *sù-pér-sé-dúr*, *sù-pér-sé-sh'on*, *n.* The act of superseceding.

Supersensibla, *sù-pér-sen-si-bl'*, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *sensibilis*, sensitive, &c.] Beyond the reach of the senses. — **Supersensitiveness**, *sù-pér-sen-si-tiv-nes*, *n.* Morbid sensitiveness or sensibility. — **Supersensual**, *sù-pér-sen-sú-al*, *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses. — **Supersensuous**, *sù-pér-sen-sú-us*, *a.* Supersensible; extremely sensuous.

Supersition, *sù-pér-sti-sh'on*, *n.* [L. *superstitio*, *superstitio*, originally a standing still at, a standing in fear or amazement, hence *superstitio*, from *superstito*, to stand over—*super*, over, and *sto*, to stand. *STARE*.] Belief in and reverence of things which are no proper objects of worship; a faith

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or article of faith based on ignorance of or on unworthy ideas regarding the deity; a practice or observance founded on such a belief; credulity regarding the supernatural; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain affairs, as a belief in witchcraft or magic, or in supernatural phenomena, as apparitions, omens, &c. — **Superstitious**, sù-pér-stish'us, a. Pertaining or addicted to superstition; credulous in regard to the supernatural; proceeding from superstition. — **Superstitiously**, sù-pér-stish'us-ly, adv. In a superstitious manner. — **Superstitiousness**, sù-pér-stish'us-ness, n.
Superstratum, sù-pér-str. m, a. [Prefix *super*, and *stratum*.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.
Superstructure, sù-pér-struk'tur, n. [Prefix *super*, and *structure*.] Any structure built on something else; anything erected on a foundation or basis.
Superficial, sù-pér-si'ul, a. [Prefix *super*, and *facies*.] Over-subtle; crafty in an excessive degree.
Superterritorial, sù-pér-ter-ri'ul, a. [Prefix *super*, and *terrestrial*.] Being above the earth or terrestrial things.
Supertonic, sù-pér-ton'ik, n. [Prefix *super*, and *tonic*.] Mus. the note next above the tonic or key-note; the second note of the diatonic scale.
Supervens, sù-pér-ven', v.t. — **supervened**, **supervening**. [L. *supervenio*—*super*, above, over, and *venio*, to come.] To come upon over, and *venio*, to come.] To come upon over, and *venio*, to come.] To come upon as something extraneous; to be added or joined; to take place; to happen. — **Supervenant**, sù-pér-ven'ant, a. Coming upon as something additional; added; arising or coming afterwards. — **Supervention**, sù-pér-ven'shon, n. The act of supervening.
Supervise, sù-pér-viz', v.t. — **supervised**, **supervising**. [L. *super*, over, and *viso*, to look at, from *video*, *visum*, to see. *Vision*.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect. — **Supervisory**, sù-pér-ri'ul, n. The act of supervising; inspection. — **Supervision**, sù-pér-vish'on, n. The act of supervising; superintendence; direction. — **Supervisor**, sù-pér-ri'ul, n. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent. — **Supervisory**, sù-pér-ri'ul, a. Pertaining to or having supervision.
Supervolute, sù-pér-vò-lut', a. [L. *super*, upon, and *volutus*, rolled.] Bot. having one edge of the bud leaf rolled inwards, and enveloped by the opposite edge.
Supine, sù-pin', a. [L. *supinus*, lying on the back, negligent, connected with *sub*, and Gr. *Apno*, under.] Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to *prone*; inclined or sloping; negligent; listless; indolent; inattentive.—n. (sù-pin') [L. *supinus*; reason of the name not obvious.] A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun with two cases, an accusative in -um, and an ablative in -u.—**Supinely**, sù-pin'ly, adv. In a supine manner, carelessly; indolently; listlessly.—**Supineness**, sù-pin'ness, n. Indolence; listlessness.—**Supination**, sù-pin'ash'on, n. The position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards.—**Supinator**, sù-pin'at'ur, n. A muscle which aids in turning the hand upwards.
Supper. Under Scr.
Suppliant, sù-pli'ant, v.t. [Fr. *suppliant*, from L. *supplicans*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot. *Plant*.] To trip up (*Mit*.); to remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of.—**Supplication**, sù-pli'ant'ash'on, n. The act of supplianting.—**Suppliant**, sù-pli'ant'ur, n. One who supplants.
Supple, sup', a. [Fr. *couple*, from L. *supplex*, suppliant, bending—*sub*, under, and *plco*, to fold. *Surrelicav*.] *Plant*: flexible; easily bent; yielding; not obstinate; capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose; flattering; fawning.—v.t. —**supplied**, **supplying**. To make supple or pliant; to make compliant, submissive, or yielding.—v.t. To become soft and pliant.—**Supple-jack**, n. A popular name given

to various strong twining and climbing shrubs, the branches of which are imported into Europe from the West Indies for walking-sticks.—**Supply**, sup'li, adv. In a supple manner.—**Suppleness**, sup'li-ness, n. The quality of being supple or easily bent; pliancy; readiness of compliance; facility.
Supplement, sup'plé-mé't, n. [L. *supplementum*, from *suppleo*, to fill up, to make full—*sub*, and *plco*, to fill. *Surrel*.] An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete, especially an addition to a book, to a periodical publication, &c.; *frigo*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.—v.t. To increase or complete by a supplement.—**Supplemental**, **Supplementary**, sù-plé-man'tal, sù-plé-men-ta'ri, a. Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional.—**Supplementation**, sù-plé-men-ta'shon, n. The act of supplementing.—**Suppletive**, **Suppletory**, sup'plé-tiv, sup'plé-to-ri, a. [From L. *suppleo*, *suppletum*, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.
Suppleness. Under *Surrel*.
Suppliant, sù-pli'ant, a. [Fr. *suppliant*, pp't. of *supplire*, to entreat, from L. *supplicio*, to supplicate (which see).] Entreatingly or begging earnestly; asking earnestly and submissively; supplicating; expressor of supplication.—n. A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.—**Suppliantly**, sù-pli'ant-ly, adv. In a suppliant manner.
Supplicate, sup'li-kat, v.t. — **supplicated**, **supplicating**. [L. *supplicio*, *supplicatum*, from *supplicio*, *supplicare*, lit. bending under (whence *supplic*)—*sub*, under, and *plco*, to fold. *Pr*, v.t.] To entreat or beg humbly for; to seek by earnest prayer (to supplicate blessings); to address in prayer; to petition humbly (to supplicate God).—v.t. To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore; to beseech.—**Supplication**, sù-pli-kat'ash'on, n. [L. *supplicatio*.] The act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship; a petition; an earnest request.—**Supplicator**, sù-pli-kat'ur, n. One who supplicates; a supplicant.—**Supplicatory**, sù-pli-kat'o-ri, a. Containing supplication.—**Supplicator**, sù-pli-kat'ur, n. One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.—n. Earnestly entreating; suppliant.—**Suppliantly**, sù-pli-kat-ly, adv. In a suppliant manner.
Supply, sup'pl', v.t. — **supplied**, **supplying**. [Fr. *supplire*, to supply, from L. *supplere*, to fill up—*sub*, under, and *plco*, to fill (seen also in *supplement*, *accomplish*, *complete*, *deplete*, *explode*, *replete*, &c.). *Plant*.] To furnish with what is wanted; to provide or furnish a sufficiency for (to supply wants); to provide or furnish (to supply provisions); to serve instead of; to take the place of.—n. The act of supplying; a quantity supplied; a stock; a store; pl. the stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people; a grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government; the extent to which goods are produced to meet the demand.—**Supplier**, sù-pli'ur, n. One who supplies.
Support, sup-pòrt', v.t. [Fr. *supporter*, to support, bear, endure, &c., from L. *supporto*, to convey—*sub*, under, and *porto*, to carry (as in *export*, *import*, *report*, &c.). *Port*, to carry.] To bear, uphold, prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; to endure without being overcome; to bear; to undergo; to uphold by aid or encouragement; to further, second, aid, assist; to keep from sinking, falling, or declining (to support the stage); to act (to support a party); to be able to supply funds for or the means of continuing; to be able to carry on or continue; to maintain with the means of living; to provide for; to keep up by nutriment; to sustain (to support life, to support combustion); to make good or substantiate (a statement, an accusation); to second, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting.—n. The act of supporting; that which

upholds or keeps from falling; a base, prop, foundation of any kind; sustenance or what maintains life; maintenance; livelihood; one who furnishes another's livelihood; the act of assisting, maintaining, vindicating, &c.; aid; help; succour; assistance.—**Supportable**, sup-pòr-ta-bl, a. Capable of being supported; that may be tolerated; bearable; endurable.—**Supportableness**, sup-pòr-ta-bl-ness, n. The state of being supportable.—**Supportably**, sup-pòr-ta-bl, adv. In a supportable manner.—**Supporter**, sup-pòr'tur, n. One who supports or maintains; a defender, advocate, maintainer, adherent; one who accompanies and aids another; that which supports or keeps up; a prop, a pillar, &c.; for a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it; a band or truss for the support of any part.—**Supportless**, sup-pòr'tless, a. Having no support.
Suppose, sup-pòz', v.t. — **supposed**, **supposing**. [Fr. *supposer*—*sup* for *sub*, under, and *poser*, to place. *Pos*.] To lay down or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume hypothetically; to take for granted; to imagine; to think to be the case; to require to exist or be true; to imply (creation *supposes* a creator).—v.i. To make or form a supposition; to think; to imagine.—**Supposer**, sup-pòz'ur, n. One who supposes.—**Supposable**, sup-pòz'a-bl, a. Capable of being supposed or imagined.—**Supposal**, sup-pòz'al, n. A supposition.—**Supposition**, sù-pòzish'on, n. The act of supposing; hypothesis; what is assumed hypothetically; an assumption; a conjecture.—**Suppositious**, sù-pòzish'on-ol, a. Based on supposition; hypothetical.—**Suppositive**, sup-pòz'it'iv, a. Including or implying supposition.—n. A word implying supposition, as *if*.—**Suppositively**, sup-pòz'it'iv-ly, adv. With, by, or upon supposition.
Supposititious, sù-pòz'it'ish'us, a. [L. *suppositivus*, from *suppono*, *suppositivus*—*sub*, under, and *pono*, to place. *Positiv*.] Put by trick in the place belonging to another; substituted falsely; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.—**Supposititiously**, sù-pòz'it'ish'us-ly, adv. In a supposititious manner; spuriouly.—**Supposititiousness**, sù-pòz'it'ish'us-ness, n.
Suppress, sup-pres', v.t. [L. *supprimo*, *suppressum*—*sub*, under, and *primo*, *pressum*, to press. *Press*.] To overpower and crush; to put down; to quell; to destroy (a revolt, mutiny, or riot); to restrain from utterance or vent; to check or keep in (to suppress the breath); to conceal; not to tell or reveal; to retain without making public.—**Suppressible**, sù-pres'si-bl, a. Capable of being suppressed.—**Suppression**, sù-pres'h'on, n. The act of suppressing, crushing, or putting down; the act of retaining or withholding, rent, or disclosure; concealment; the retaining of anything from public notice; gram. omission or ellipsis.—**Suppressive**, sù-pres'siv, a. Tending to suppress.—**Suppressor**, sù-pres'sur, n. One who suppresses.
Suppurate, sup-pò-rat', v.t. — **suppurated**, **suppurating**. [L. *suppuro*, *suppuratum*—*sub*, and *pus*, *puris*, matter. *Pur*.] To generate pus or matter; to have a gathering of pus; to fester.—**Suppuration**, sù-pò-rash'on, n. The process of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess.—**Suppurative**, sù-pò-rat'iv, a. Tending to suppurate.—n. Something that promotes suppuration.
Supra-axillary, sù-pra-ak'sil'ia-ri, a. [Prefix *supra*, above, and *axil*.] Bot. growing above the axil.
Supraacostal, sù-pra-kòst'al, a. [Prefix *supra*, above, and *costa*, a rib.] Lying above or upon the ribs.
Supracretaceous, sù-pra-kre-ta'shus, a. [Prefix *supra*, above, and *cretaceous*.] Geol. a term applied to certain deposits lying above the cretaceous formation.
Supratellaceous, sù-pra-fil'ia'shus, a. [L. *supra*, above, *folium*, a leaf.] Bot. inserted in the stem above a leaf, petiole, or axil.—**Suprafoliar**, sù-pra-fò-li-er, a. Bot. growing upon a leaf.
Supralapsarian, sù-pra-lap-a'ri-an, n. [L. *supra*, above, and *lapsus*, a fall.] One who

maintains that God decreed or preordained the fall of man and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others.—*Supralapsarianism*, *sū'pra-lap-sā'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrine of the Supralapsarians.

Supramundane, *sū-pra-mun'dān*, *a.* [*L. supra*, *a.*, *above*, *super*, *the world*] Being or situated above the world or above our system of things.

Supraoccipital, *sū'pra-ok-sip'i-tal*, *a.* [*Prefix supra*, *above*, and *occiput*, *the occiput*.] *Anat.* above the occiput.

Supraorbital, *sū-pra-or-bi-tal*, *a.* [*Prefix supra*, *above*, and *orbit*, *the orbit*.] *Anat.* being above the orbit of the eye.

Suprarenal, *sū-pra-re'nal*, *a.* [*L. supra*, *above*, and *renes*, *the kidneys*.] *Anat.* situated above the kidneys.

Suprascapular, *Suprascapular*, *sū-pra-skāp'u-lār*, *sū-pra-skāp'u-lār*, *a.* [*Prefix supra*, *above*, and *scapula*.] Being above the scapula.

Supraspinal, *sū-pra-spi'nal*, *a.* [*Prefix supra*, *above*, and *spine*.] *Anat.* situated above the spine.

Supreme, *sū-prēm*, *a.* [*L. supremus*, *above*, *super*, *higher*, *from super*, *above*.] Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power; highest as to degree; greatest possible; utmost; *but*, situated at the highest part or point.—*The Supreme*, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.

Supremely, *sū-prēm*, *adv.* With the highest authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.—*Supremacy*, *sū-prēm'ā-si*, *n.* The state or character of being supreme; highest authority or power.—*Papal supremacy*, the supreme authority which the pope formerly exercised over the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and which still continues to be more or less recognized in some countries.

Regal supremacy, the authority which the sovereign of England exercises over the Church of England, as being its supreme head on earth.—*Oath of supremacy*, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in this realm.

Sura, *sū'ra*, *n.* [*Ar.*] A chapter of the Koran.

Sural, *sū'ral*, *a.* [*L. sura*, *the calf of the leg*.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Sarak, *sō-rak*, *n.* Coarse short cotton grown in the neighbourhood of Surat, in the Bombay presidency.

Surbase, *ser'bās*, *n.* [*Prefix sur* (*L. super*), *upon*, and *base*.] *Arch.* the crowning moulding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or moulding above the base.—*Surbased*, *ser'bāst*, *a.* *Arch.* having a surbase.

Surbed, *ser'bed*, *v.t.* [*Prefix sur* (*L. super*), and *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from what it had in the quarry.

Surceased, *ser'sēs*, *v.t.*—*surceased*, *surceasing*. [Formerly *surcease*, *surcease*, from *Fr. surceis*, pp. of *surceoir*, to permit or leave off, from *prefix sur* (*L. super*), *over*, and *ceoir*, *l. sedere*, to sit; the spelling being influenced by *cease*.] To cease; to leave off; to refrain finally.—*n.* Cessation; stop. [*Poetical*.]

Surcharge, *ser-chārg*, *v.t.* [*Prefix sur* (*L. super*), *over*, and *charge*.] To overload; to overburden; to overcharge; to put an extra charge on.—*n.* An excessive or extra charge or burden; an overcharge.

Surcingle, *ser'sing-gl*, *n.* [*O. Fr. surcingle*, from *sur*, *L. super*, *upon*, and *cingulum*, *a* girdle round a clergyman's cassock.

Surcoat, *ser'kōt*, *n.* [*Prefix sur* (*L. super*), *over*, and *coat*.] An outer garment formerly worn in a variety of forms; a loose sleeveless wrapper formerly worn over a coat of mail to protect it from wet.

Surculus, *ser'kū-lus*, *n.* pl. *Surculi*, *ser'kū-li*. [*L.*] *Bot.* any little branch or twig.

Surd, *ser'd*, *a.* [*L. surdus*, *deaf*, not sounding, stupid (seen also in *absurd*); allied to *sordid*, *sordid*.] *Phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; not sonant, as *s* compared with *d*, *p* with *b*, *f* with *v*; *math.* not capable of being expressed in

rational numbers.—*n.* *Phonetics*, a non-sonant consonant; *math.* an irrational quantity; a quantity that cannot be expressed in finite terms, as the square root of 2.

Sure, *shūr*, *a.* [*Fr. sûr*, *O. Fr. seur*, *adv.*, *Fr. seur*, from *L. securus*, unconcerned, secure—*se*, *apart*, and *cure*, *care*. The same word as *secure*. *Quæz.*] Perfectly confident; certainly knowing and believing; certain; fully persuaded; certain to find or obtain (*sure of success*); to be depended on; un-failing; firm; stable; secure; infallible (*a sure remedy*).—*To make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.—*adv.* Certainly; without doubt. [*Colloq.*]—*Sure-footed*, *a.* Not liable to stumble, slip, or fall.—*Surely*, *shōr'lē*, *adv.* Certainly; undoubtedly; firmly; securely; verily.—*Sureness*, *shūr-nēs*, *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty.—*Surety*, *shōr'tē*, *n.* Certainty; security; ground of security; security against loss or damage or for payment; *law*, one bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the principal; one who binds himself to stand good for another; a bail.—*Suretyship*, *shōr'tē-ship*, *n.* The state of being a surety; the obligation of a person to stand good for another. Written to stand good for *Suretyship*.

Surf, *serf*, *n.* [*For* *surf*, the same as *sough*; or from *O. Fr. surf*, *sur*, *above*, and *foat*, *a wave*.] The swell of the sea, which breaks upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks.—*Surfy*, *serf*, *a.* Abounding with surf; foamy.—*Surf-boat*, *n.* A strong and buoyant boat capable of passing with safety through surf.—*Surf-duck*, *n.* A species of duck frequent on the coast of North America. Called also *Surf-scoter*.

Surface, *ser'fās*, *n.* [*Fr. surface*, from *sur*, *upon*, and *face*, *face*.] *L. super* and *facies*.] The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficial; outside; *fig.* outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight or casual view; *geom.* a superficies; that which has length and breadth only.—*A plane surface* is that in which any two points be lines wholly in that surface.—*a.* Pertaining to the surface; external; superficial.—*v.t.*—*surfaced*, *surfacing*. To give a particular surface; to work over the surface of.—*Surface-gauge*, *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.—*Surface-joint*, *n.* A joint uniting the edges of sheets or plates.—*Surfaceman*, *ser'fās-man*, *n.* *Rail.* a person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.—*Surface-water*, *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground from rain or snow.—*Surface-working*, *n.* Digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

Surfeit, *ser'fīt*, *n.* [*O. Fr. surfeit*, excess—*sur* (*L. super*), *over*, and *fait*, pp. of *faire*, *L. facere*, to do. *Fact.*] An overloading of the stomach by excess in eating and drinking; a glutinous meal that deranges the stomach and system; disgust caused by excess; satiety.—*v.t.* To derange the stomach by excess in eating; to overload the stomach; to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy.—*v.t.* To suffer from a surfeit.—*Surfeiter*, *ser'fīt-ēr*, *n.* One who surfeits; a glutton.

Surfy. Under *Surf*.

Surge, *serj*, *n.* [*O. Fr. surpeon*, *surpeon*, a spring, a spouting up, from *L. surps*, to rise, from *sub*, *under*, and *repo*, to direct. *Source.*] A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; a heaving or swelling up; an undulation.—*v.i.*—*surged*, *surging*. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.—*Surgeless*, *ser'j-lēs*, *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.—*Surgy*, *ser'ji*, *a.* Rising in surges; billowy.

Surgeon, *ser'jān*, *n.* [*O. E. chirurgeon*, *O. Fr. chirurgien*, contr. for *chirurgien*, from *L. chirurgus*, *Gr. cheir*, *hand*, and *ergon*, *work*.] A medical man whose profession is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation or by medical appliances employed externally or internally, as dis-

tinguished from a physician.—*Surgeonry*, *ser'jū-nrē*, *n.* The office of surgeon as in the army or navy.—*Surgeon-dentist*, *a.* A dental surgeon.—*Surgey*, *ser'jer-ē*, *n.* [*For* *surgeonry*.] The operative branch of medicine; that branch of medical science and practice which involves the performance of operations on the human subject; a room where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared.—*Surgical*, *ser'ji-kāl*, *a.* Pertaining to surgery; done by means of surgery.

Surgy. Under *Surf*.

Suricate, *sū'ri-kāt*, *n.* [*South African name*.] A carnivorous animal of South Africa, resembling the polecat or ferret, kept in houses like a cat.

Surlin, *ser'lōin*. *SIAMOIS*.

Surlily, *ser'lē*, *a.* [*Old form* *stirly* or *stirly*; probably for *stir-like*, that is, magisterial, arrogant.] Arrogant; gloomily morose; sternly sour; cross and rude; churlish; rough or tempestuous.—*Surlily*, *ser'lē-lē*, *adv.* In a surlily manner.—*Surliness*, *ser'lē-lī-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being surlily; gloomy moroseness; surliness.

Surmise, *ser'mīz*, *n.* [*O. Fr. surmes*, accusation, from *surmettre*, pp. *surmis*, accuse, to accuse, from *prefix sur*, *L. super*, upon, above, and *mettre*, *L. mittere*, to send. *Mission*.] A thought or supposition with little or no ground to go upon; a guess or conjecture.—*v.t.*—*surmised*, *surmising*. To guess; to conjecture.—*Surmiser*, *ser'mīz-ēr*, *n.* One who surmises.

Surmount, *ser-mōnt*, *v.t.* [*Fr. surmonter*—*sur*, *above*, and *monter*, to mount. *Mount.*] To mount or rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass.—*Surmountable*, *ser-mōnt'ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.—*Surmounter*, *ser-mōnt'ēr*, *n.* One who surmounts.

Surmulet, *ser-mū-lēt*, *n.* [*Fr. surmulet*, for *surmulet*, from *O. Fr. sor*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulet*, a mullet. *SORREL*, *MULLETT.*] A name for a variety of fishes allied to the perch family, of which the red surmulet inhabits the Mediterranean, and was prized by the Romans.

Surname, *ser'nām*, *n.* [*Prefix sur* (*L. super*), *over* and *above*, and *name*.] An additional name or appellation; name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name.—*v.t.* To give a surname to.

Surpass, *ser-pās*, *v.t.* [*Fr. surpasser*—*sur*, *over*, and *passer*, to pass.] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in anything good or bad.—*Surpassable*, *ser-pās'ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.—*Surpassing*, *ser-pās'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.—*Surpassingly*, *ser-pās'ing-lē*, *adv.* In a degree surpassing others.

Surplus, *ser'plūs*, *n.* [*Fr. surplus*, *L. L. superpelliculus*, from *L. super*, *over*, and *pelliculus*, a coat or tunic, lit. a skin coat, from *pellis*, a skin. *PULL.*] A white garment worn by priests, deacons, and choristers in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches over their other dress at religious services.—*Surplised*, *ser'plīst*, *a.* Wearing a surplice.—*Surplice-fee*, *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, &c.

Surplus, *ser'plūs*, *n.* [*Fr. surplus*, from *sur*, *L. super*, *over*, and *plus*, *more*.] That which remains when use or need is satisfied; more than suffices; overplus; often used adjectively (*surplus population*).—*Surplusage*, *ser'plūs-āj*, *n.* Surplus; something not necessary or relevant to any matter.

Surprise, *ser-prīz*, *n.* [*Fr. surprise*, from *surpris*, pp. of *surprendre*, to surprise—*prefix sur* (*L. super*), *over*, and *prendre*, *L. prendere*, to take. *PRIZE.*] The act of coming upon a unaware, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; wonder; astonishment.—*v.t.*—*surprised*, *surprising*. To fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to attack or take unaware; to confuse or perplex; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to astonish; to lead, bring, or betray unaware.—*Surprised*, *ser-prīz'ed*, *n.* The

act of surprising or taking unawares; a surprise. — Surpriser, ser-prī-zer, n. One who surprises. — Surprising, ser-prī-zing, p. and a. Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary. — Surprisingly, ser-prī-zing-li, adv. In a surprising manner; astonishingly.

Surrebutter, ser-rē-but'ter, n. [Prefix sur, over.] Law, the plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebuttal. — Surrebutter, ser-rē-but'ter, n. Law, the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Surrender, ser-ren'der, v.t. [Fr. *surrender* —sur, over, and *rendre*, to render. *RENDER*.] To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand; to resign in favour of another; to cease to claim or sue; to relinquish; *re*, to yield to any influence, passion, or power [to surrender one's self to grief]. — *surrender*, ser-ren'der, v.t. To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. — *surrender*, ser-ren'der, v.t. The act of surrendering; a yielding or giving up; the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a portion of the premium paid.

Surreptitious, ser-rēp'ti-sh'us, a. [L. *surreptitius*, from L. *surrepto*, to creep stealthily — *surre*, under, secretly, and *repto*, to creep. *REPTILIA*.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or produced fraudulently. — *Surreptitiously*, ser-rēp'ti-sh'us-li, adv. In an underhand way; fraudulently.

Surrogate, sur-rō-gāt, n. [L. *surrogatus*, substituted, pp. of *surrogo*, surrogatum, to put in another's place — *surre*, under, and *rogo*, to ask. *ROGATION*.] A deputy, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. — *Surrogatship*, sur-rō-gāt-ship, n. The office of surrogate.

Surround, ser-round', v.t. [O.Fr. *surrouder*, to overflow, from prefix *sur*, over, and L. *unda*, a wave (as in *abundant*).] To encompass, environ, or inclose on all sides; to invest, as a city, to lie or to be on all sides of; to form an inclosure round. — *Surrounding*, ser-round'ing, n. An encompassing; one of those things that surround or environ; an environment; generally in plural (a dwelling and its surroundings).

Surtax, ser-taks, n. [Prefix *sur*, above, and *tax*.] A tax heightened for a particular purpose; an extra tax.

Surtout, ser-tōt', n. [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all — *sur* — L. *super*, over, and *tout* — L. *totus*, whole.] Originally, a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; in modern usage, an upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat.

Surturbrand, ser-tēr-brand, n. [Icel. *surturbrand* — *surtur*, black, and *brand*, a firebrand.] Bituminous wood found in Iceland, resembling the black bog-oak.

Surveillance, ser-väl-yans, n. [Fr. from *surveiller*, to watch over, from *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. *VIGILANT*.] Watch kept over some person or thing; oversight; superintendence. — *Surveillant*, ser-väl-yant, a. Watching over another or others.

Survey, ser-vä', v.t. [O.Fr. *surveoir*, *surveoir* — *sur* (L. *super*), over, and *veoir*, *veoir* (Fr. *voir*), L. *videre*, to see. *VISION*.] To inspect or take a view of; to view as from a high place; to view with scrutinising eye; to examine; to examine, or value; to inspect for a purpose; to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry. — *Survey*, ser-vä', v.t. A general view; a look at or over; a close examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c.; the determination of dimensions and other topographical particulars of any part of the earth's surface; the plan or account drawn up of such particulars. — *Ordinance Survey*. Under Ordnance. — *Trigonometrical survey*. *TRIGONOMETRICAL*. — *Surveying*, ser-vä'ing, n. The act of one who surveys; the operation or art of making a survey of a portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements and calculations. — *Land surveying*, the determination of the area, shape, &c., of a tract

of land, usually of no very great extent. — *Marine surveying* consists in determining the forms of coasts, the positions and distances of islands, rocks, shoals, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, &c. — *Surveyor*, ser-vä'ör, n. One who surveys; an overseer; one that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition or state of anything; one who practices the art of surveying. — *Surveyor-general*, n. A principal surveyor; a chief government surveyor. — *Surveyorship*, ser-vä'ör-ship, n. The office of a surveyor.

Survive, ser-viv', v.t. — *Survived*, *surviving*. [Fr. *survivre*, from L. *super vivo* — *super*, over, beyond, and *vivo*, *vivere*, to live. *VITAL*, *VIVACIOUS*.] To outlive; to live beyond the life of; to live longer than; to live beyond (to *survive* one's usefulness). — *Survive*, ser-viv', v.t. To remain alive; to live after the death of another or after anything else. — *Survival*, ser-viv'al, n. The act of surviving; a living beyond the life of another person, or beyond any event; any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times and existing merely from custom. — *Survival of the fittest*, the principle in natural selection that the animals and plants best suited to their surroundings survive, while the others die out. *SELECTION*. — *Surviving*, ser-viv'ing, p. and a. Remaining alive; yet living. — *Survivor*, ser-viv'er, n. One who lives after the death of another, or after some event or time; law, the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything. — *Survivorship*, ser-viv'er-ship, n. The state of being a survivor.

Susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl', a. [Fr. *susceptible*, from L. *suscipio*, *suscipere* — *sus* for *sub*, under, and *capio*, to take. *CAPACITY*.] Capable of being acted on or affected in any way; admitting any change (susceptible of pain, of alteration); capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressionable; sensitive. — *Susceptibly*, sus-sep'ti-bl', adv. In a susceptible manner. — *Susceptibility*, sus-sep'ti-bl'i-nes, n. The state or quality of being susceptible; sensitiveness; capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility. — *Susceptive*, sus-sep'tiv', a. Readily admitting or being affected by influence; susceptible. — *Susceptiveness*, sus-sep'tiv-i-nes, n. Susceptibility. — *Susceptient*, sus-sep'i-ent, n. One who receives or admits.

Suslik, sus'lik, n. [Rus.] A pretty little animal of the marmot kind found in Eastern Europe and Western Asia.

Suspect, sus'pekt', v.t. [L. *suspicio*, *suspension* — *sus* for *sub*, under, and *specio*, to look. *SPECIES*.] To have a vague belief or fear of the existence of; to imagine as probably existing (to *suspect* danger); to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof; to hold to be uncertain; to doubt. — *A suspected person*; one suspected of a crime, offence, or the like. — *Suspectedness*, sus-pek'ted-nes, n. State of being suspected. — *Suspecter*, sus-pek'ter, n. One who suspects. — *Suspectless*, sus-pek't'les, a. Not suspected; unsuspected; not suspected or mistrusted. — *Suspicion*, sus-pish'on, n. [L. *suspicio*, *suspiciō*.] The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the thought that there is probably something wrong; a notion that something is so or so. — *Suspicious*, sus-pish'ns, a. [L. *suspiciosus*.] Inclined to suspect; ready to entertain or entertain suspicion; distrustful (*suspicious* of a person or his motives); indicating or exhibiting suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion (*suspicious* circumstances). — *Suspiciously*, sus-pish'ns-li, adv. In a suspicious manner; so as to excite suspicion. — *Suspiciousness*, sus-pish'ns-nes, n. The state or quality of being suspicious.

Suspend, sus-pend', v.t. [L. *suspendo* — *sus* for *sub*, under, and *pendo*, to hang. *PENDANT*.] To cause to hang; to hang up; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt temporarily; to stay; to hold in a state undetermined (to *suspend* one's choice); to debar for a time from any privilege; to remove temporarily from an office; to cause to

cease for a time from operation or effect. — *To suspend payment*, to formally stop paying debts from being insolvent. — *Suspended animation*, a temporary cessation of animation, especially from asphyxia. — *s.* To cease from operation; to stop payment or to be unable to meet one's engagements.

Suspender, sus-pen'der, n. One that suspends; one of a pair of braces for the trousers. — *Suspense*, sus-pen's', n. [L. *suspensio*, *suspensio*.] The state of having the mind or thoughts uncertain; uncertainty, with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision; law, a temporary cessation. — *Suspensible*, sus-pen'si-bl', a. Capable of being suspended. — *Suspension*, sus-pen'shon, n. [L. *suspensio*, *suspensio*.] The act of suspending or hanging up; the act of delaying, interrupting, or stopping for a time; a cessation of operation; a stoppage; temporary abeyance; the state of being in the form of particles floating undissolved in a fluid. — *Suspension-bridge*. *CHAIN BRIDGE*. — *Suspension of arms*, a short truce or cessation of operations during a war. — *Suspensive*, sus-pen'siv', a. In suspense; uncertain; doubtful. — *Suspensor*, sus-pen'sor, n. Something which suspends; bot. the cord by which the embryo of some plants is suspended from the opening of the seed. — *Suspensory*, sus-pen'sori, a. Serving to suspend; suspending.

Suspicion, Suspicious, &c. Under SUSPECT. *Suspire*, sus-pir', v.t. [L. *suspiero*, to sigh — *sus* for *sub*, and *spiro*, to breathe. *SPHIRT*.] To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh. [SAsk.] — *Suspiration*, sus-pi-rä'shon, n. A sigh.

Sustain, sus-tän' v.t. [O.Fr. *sustener*, *sustener* (Fr. *soutenir*), from L. *sustiner* — *sus* for *sub*, under, and *teneo*, to hold (as in *containe*, *retaine*, &c.). *TENANT*.] To rest under and bear up; to support; to hold suspended; to keep from sinking in despondence; to keep alive; to furnish sustenance for; to nourish; to aid effectually; to keep from ruin; to endure without falling or yielding; to bear up against; to suffer to forego; to allow (an action) to proceed; to undergo a court; to hold valid in law; to establish by evidence; to confirm or corroborate.

Sustainable, sus-tän'ns-bl', a. Capable of being sustained. — *Sustained*, sus-tänd', p. and a. Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch. — *Sustainer*, sus-tän'er, n. One who or that which sustains. — *Sustainment*, sus-tän'tment, n. The act of sustaining. — *Sustenance*, sus-tän-ans, n. [O.Fr. *sustenance*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; subsistence; that which supports life; food; provisions. — *Sustentation*, sus-tän-tä'shon, n. [L. *sustentatio*, from *sustento*, *intento* of *sustineo*.] Support; sustenance; support of life. — *Sustentation fund*, a central fund belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, from which each clergyman is paid an equal sum annually.

Susurra, at-sur'rus, n. [L.] A soft, humming, murmuring sound; a whisper. — *Susurrant*, at-sur'ent, a. [L. *susurro*, to hum.] Whispering; susurrous. — *Susurrous*, at-sur'rus, a. Whispering; rustling.

Suttle, sut'til, a. [L. *suttilis*, from *suo*, *sutum*, to sew (whence also *suture*).] Sew. Done by stitching.

Sutler, sut'ler, n. [O.D. *soeteler*, D. *soetelaer*, a sutler, from *soetelen*, to perform menial offices or dirty work; allied to G. *sudeln*, to dabble, to do dirty work, and to E. *sud*, *sudde*.] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like. — *Sutling*, sut'ling, n. The occupation of a sutler.

Suttee, sut'tē', n. [Skr. *sati*, from *sat*, good, pure; properly, a chaste and virtuous wife.] A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the voluntary self-immolation by fire of a Hindu widow. — *Sutteeism*, sut'tē'-ism, n. The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

Suture, sut'ur, n. [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew. *SEW*.] The act of sewing; a seam; the line along which two things or parts are joined; surg. the uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching; *sew*, one of the seams uniting the bones of the skull;

bot. the seam of a dehiscient pericarp where the valves unite. — Sutured, sū'tūrd, a. Having sutures; united. — Sutured, sū'tūrd, a. Relating to a suture; bot. taking place at a suture.

Suzerain, sū'zē-rān, n. [Fr. *suzerain*, from prefix *sus*, *L. super*, above, over, on type of *souzerain*, from *L. super*, above.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. — **Suzerainty, sū'zē-rān-tī, n.** The office or dignity of a suzerain; paramount authority or command.

Swab, swob, n. [Same as *Sw. swab*, a mop; akin to *D. swabber*, *G. schwabber*, *Dan. swabre*, a mop; comp. *Prov. E. swab*, *G. schwabber*, to splash; allied to *sweep*.] A mop for cleaning floors, ship's decks, and the like; a cleaner or sponge for the bore of a cannon; a term applied by sailors to an awkward, clumsy fellow. — *v.t.* — **swabbed, swabbing.** To clean with a swab or mop. — **Swabber, swob'er, n.** An inferior officer in a warship whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swaddle, swod'l, v.t. — **swaddled, swaddling.** [From *A. Sax. swadthil, swedhel*, a swaddling-band; same origin as *swathe*, *Swathnik*.] To bind as with a bandage; to swathe; used generally of infants. — *n.* A cloth band round the body of an infant. — **Swaddling-band, Swaddling-cloth, n.** A band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swag, swag, v.t. [A form of *sway*; hence *swagger*.] To move, as something heavy and pendent; to sway. — **Swag-bellied, a.** Having a prominent overhanging belly. [*Shak.*]

Swage, swaj, n. [Fr. *swage*, a tool of similar character; from *swet* to sweat.] A tool used by blacksmiths, &c. for stamping or moulding heated metal into a required form. — *v.t.* To shape by means of a swage. — **Swagger, swager, v.i.** [A freq. from *swag*; comp. *Swiss schwaggeln*, to stroll about.] To boast noisily; to bluster; to hector; to strut with a defiant or insolent air. — *v.t.* To influence by blustering or threats; to bully. — *n.* A piece of bluster; bravado or insolence in manner; an insolent strut. — **Swaggerer, swag'er, n.** One who swags; a blusterer; a bully. — **Swaggering, swag'er-ing, p. and a.** Given to swagger; characterized by an insolent strut; blustering.

Swain, swān, n. [Same as *Icel. sveinn*, a youth, a servant; *O. Sax. swēn*, *Sw. swen*, *Dan. swend*, *A. Sax. sweda*.] A young man dwelling in the country; a peasant or rustic; a country gallant; a lover.

Swain, swān, n. Same as *Sweat*.

Swallow, swol'ō, n. [A. Sax. *swaloes*, *sweltes* = *D. svalute*, *Icel. Sw. swala*, *Dan. swale*, *G. schwalbe*, a swallow.] A name of certain insectorial birds remarkable for their extreme length of wing and velocity of flight, living on insects which they catch in the air, and in temperate climates coming in spring and departing when summer is over. — **Swallow-tail, n.** A plant, a species of willow; a swallow-tailed coat. — **Swallow-tailed, a.** Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts (a *swallow-tailed coat*). — **Swallow-wort, n.** The common celandine.

Swallow, swol'ō, v.t. [A. Sax. *swelpan*, to swallow (pret. *swelpt*, pp. *swolgen*) = *L. G. swalpen*, *D. swelgen*, *Dan. swilge*, *Icel. swelja*, *G. schwelgen*, to swallow.] To receive through the gullet into the stomach; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; to absorb; to take into the mind readily; to receive or embrace, as opinions; to drink in; to occupy or take up (to *swallow time*); to exhaust or consume; to put up with; to bear or take patiently (to *swallow an affront*). — *n.* Capacity for swallowing; voracity. — **Swallower, swol'ō'er, n.** One who swallows.

Swamp, swomp, n. [Closely akin to *sump*, a pond, and to *A. Sax. swamm*, *Dan. aud Sw. swamp*, *Icel. swöppr*, *G. schwamm*, a sponge; from root of *swim*.] A piece of spongy land, or low ground saturated with water; a bog; fen, marsh, or morass. — *v.t.* To plunge or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp; to plunge into inextricable difficulties; *swam*; to overset, sink, or cause

to become filled, as a boat in water; to whalm. — **Swamp-oak, n.** An oak common on low ground in Canada and the United States. — **Swamp-ore, n.** Bog iron-ore. — **Swampy, swom'pl, a.** Consisting of swamps; low, wet, and spongy.

Swan, swon, n. [A. Sax. *swan* = *D. swaan*, *Icel. swanr*, *Sw. swan*, *Dan. swane*, *G. schwan*; probably from same root as *Skr. swan*, *L. sono*, to sound.] A long-necked web-footed bird of several species, frequenting rivers and ponds of fresh water, of great size, very graceful in the water, and generally having plumage of snowy whiteness, though a black species exists in Australia. — **Swanhard, swon'herd, n.** One who tends swans. — **Swan-mark, n.** A mark made on a swan's beak to indicate the ownership. — **Swan-neck, n.** The end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan. — **Swannary, swon'erri, n.** A place where swans are bred and reared. — **Swansdown, swons-down, n.** The down of the swan; a fine, soft, thick woolen cloth; also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft nap on one side. — **Swan-shot, n.** A large kind of shot used for swan-shooting. — **Swanakin, swon'akin, n.** The skin of a swan; a kind of fine swilled flannel.

Swap, swop, v.t. — **swapped, swapping.** [Allied to *sweep* and *swoop*; comp. *G. schwappen*, to strike, to swap; comp. *to strike a bargain*, [to strike with a sweeping stroke]; to knock down; to swop; to barter; to exchange. — *n.* A blow; an exchange or barter.

Swape, swāp, n. [Collateral form of *sweep, swape*.] A bucket hung to the end of a counterpoised lever for raising water from a well; a sweep or swipe; a long oar.

Sward, swārd, n. [A. Sax. *swerd*, *D. swaerd*, *Dan. swer*, *Icel. swörd*, *G. schwert*, all signifying the skin or rind of bacon; hence *sward*.] The grassy surface of land; turf; green-sward. — *v.t.* To cover with sward. — **Swarded, swārd'ed, a.** Covered with sward. — **Swardy, swārd'i, a.** Covered with sward or grass.

Sware, swār, old pret. of swear.

Swarm, swārm, n. [A. Sax. *swarmn*, *sworm*, = *Icel. swarmr*, *Lan. sworm*, *G. schwarm*; from a root meaning to hum or buzz, seen in *L. susurrus*, a whisper; *Skr. swar*, to sound. *Swarm*.] A large number or body of insects; the cluster of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once and seek new lodgings; any great number or multitude; a multitude of people in motion. — *v.t.* To depart from a hive in a swarm; to give out a swarm of bees; to throng in multitudes; to crowd; to be crowded or thronged with a multitude; to abound.

Swarm, swārm, v.t. [Perhaps akin to *swerve* or to *asperra*.] To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

Swart, swarth, swart, swarth, a. [A. Sax. *swart* = *Goth. swarta*, *L. G. swart*, *Icel. swart*, *G. schwarz*, *D. swart*, black, dark; same root as *L. sordidus*, sordid, filthy.] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy; said especially of the skin. — *v.t.* To make tawny. — **Swarthy, swar'thi, a.** Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny or black. — **Swarthily, swar'th-i-li, adv.** With a swarthy hue. — **Swarthiness, swar'thi-ness, n.** The state of being swarthy; a dusky or dark complexion. — **Swarthness, Swar'thness, swar'th-ness, swar'th-ness, n.** The state of being swart or swarthy.

Swash, swosh, n. [Probably from sound of splashing water; comp. *Sw. swasas*, to bluster, to swagger; akin *swish*.] A dash- ing or splash of water; liquid refuse or filth. — *v.t.* To splash water; to bluster; to make a show of valour; to dash or strike. — **Swash-buckler, n.** A swaggering fellow; a bravo; a bully. — **Swasher, swosh'er, n.** A braggart; a bully. — **Swashing, swosh-ing, p. and a.** Like a washer; swaggering; striking with great force; crushing.

Swz 1, swoth, n. [A. Sax. *swaitha*, *swetha*, a track, path, swath; *D. swaad*, *swade*, *O. schwaden*, a swath; akin to *swaddle*.] A band or bandage; a line of grass or corn cut and lying, the reach or sweep of a the. — **Swathe, swāth, v.t.** — **swathed, swathing.** [Icel. *swatha*, to swathe; *A. Sax.*

swathian, to hind.] To hind with a band or bandage; to tie up in bundles or heaves; to bind or wind about; to wrap. — *n.* A bandage. — **Swathing-clothes, n. pl.** Swaddling-clothes.

Sway, swā, v.t. [Same as *Icel. sveigja*, to make to sway, *swigja*, to swerve; *Dan. sveie*, *D. swaigen*, to swing; akin *swing, swag*.] To swing backwards and forwards; to be drawn to one side by weight; to incline or hang; to move or advance to one side; to have the judgment or feelings inclining one way; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern. — *v.t.* To move backwards and forwards; to wield with the hand (a sceptre); to bias; to cause to incline to one side; to prejudice; to rule; to influence, govern, or direct. — *n.* A swing or sweep; power exerted in governing; rule; influence; weight or authority that incline to one side.

Sweal, swel, v.t. [A. Sax. *swelian*, to hurn slowly, from *swol*, heat; *L. G. swelen*, *G. schwellen*, to buru slowly.] To blaze away; to gutter as a candle. — *v.t.* To singe.

Swear, swār, v.t. — **pret. swore** (formerly *swere*), *pp. sworn*. [A. Sax. *swerian*, to swear; same as the *sweren*.] To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to declare or affirm in a solemn manner; to promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to use profane language; to utter profane oaths. — *To swear by*, to treat as an infallible authority. — *v.t.* To affirm with an appeal to God; to utter on oath; to promise solemnly; to vow; to put to an oath; to bind by an oath; to utter in a profane manner. — **Swearer, swā'r'er, n.** One who swears. — **Sworn, swōrn, pp.** Bound by oath. — **Sworn brothers, companions in arms** bound together by an oath; very close intimates. — **Sworn enemies, enemies** who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies. — **Sworn friends, friends** bound to be true to each other by oath; hence, close or firm friends.

Sweat, swet, n. [A. Sax. *swatow*, to sweat, from *swid*, to sweat; *Icel. swetit*, *Sw. swett*, *Dan. swed*, *L. G. swet*, *D. swet*, *G. schweiss*, sweat; from same root as *L. sudor*, sweat; *Skr. swedas*, sweat.] The moisture which comes out upon the skin of an animal; perspiration; the state of one who sweats; moisture exuded from any substance. — *v.i.* — **pret and pp. sweat or sweated.** To have sweat exuding from the skin; to perspire; to toil; to drudge; to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap. — *v.t.* To cause to give out sweat; to emit from the pores; to exude. — *To sweat coins*, more especially gold coins, to shake a number of them together in a bag, so that a portion of the metal is worn off, being then fraudulently appropriated. — **Sweater, swet'er, n.** One who sweats; a gridding employer. — **Sweatily, swet'i-li, adv.** In a sweaty manner. — **Sweatiness, swet'i-ness, n.** The state of being sweaty. — **Sweating-bath, n.** A bath for putting a person in a sweat. — **Sweating-room, n.** A room for sweating persons; a room in which cheese is allowed to dry. — **Sweating-sickness, n.** An epidemic which made its appearance in England and on the Continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating, and frequently fatal in a few hours. — **Sweating-system, n.** The practice of employing poor people to make up clothes in their own houses at very low wages. — **Sweaty, swet'i, a.** Moist with sweat; having the character of sweat; consisting of sweat.

Swede, swēd, n. A native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip. — **Swedish, swēd'ish, a.** Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants. — **Swedish turnip, a hard sort of turnip, known by its glaucous leaves and somewhat elongated bulb.** — *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Swedenborgian, swē-den-bor'j-an, a. Relating to Emanuel Swedenborg, or to the doctrines taught by him. — *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by

Emmanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman, born at Stockholm in 1689, who believed himself to have a divine revelation to found the New Jerusalem Church spoken of in the Apocalypse. — **Swedenborgianism**, *swé-dieu-bor-jil-an-lam*, n. The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

Sweep, *swép*, *v.t.* — pret. and pp. *swept*. [From A. Sax. *swepan*, to sweep (pret. *swep*, pp. *swepa*) = Icel. *soppa*, also *svepa*, Goth. *swepa*, G. *schweifen*, *swor*.] To rub over with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; to remove or strike by a brushing stroke; to carry along or off (the wind *sweeps* the snow, a river *sweeps* away a dam); to destroy or carry off at a blow; to rub or trail over (to *sweep* the ground); to pass over so as to clear (to *sweep* the seas of ships); to move swiftly over or along; to carry the eye over; to draw or drag something over with the foot; to pass or flow with swiftness and violence; to pass or brush along with celerity; to pass with pomp; to take in a view with progressive rapidity; to range. — *n.* The act of sweeping; the reach or range of a continued motion or stroke; the compass or reach of anything flowing or brushing along; the direction or turn of a curve, as of a road; compass or extent of excursion; range; a rapid survey with the eye; *nauf*, a large oar used in small vessels to aid their progress; one who sweeps chimneys. — **Sweeper**, *swé'pér*, *n.* One who sweeps. — **Sweeping**, *swé'ping*, *p.* and *a.* Including many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; wide and comprehensive (a *sweeping* charge). — *pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. — **Sweepingly**, *swé'ping-lí*, *adv.* In a sweeping manner. — **Sweeping-ings**, *swé'ping-nes*, *n.* — **Sweep-net, *a.* A large net for drawing over a wide compass. — **Sweepstakes**, *swé'p'stáks*, *n.* A game or transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions; a prize made up of several stakes. Also called a *sweepstakes*. — **Swoop**, *swé'pí*, *n.* Moving in sweeps; sweeping.**

Sweet, *swét*, *a.* [A. Sax. *swete* = D. *soet*, G. *süß*, Icel. *setr*, *sótr*; Goth. *súts*; same root as *L. suavis* (for *suavis*), whence *sauze*; Skr. *siddha*, *sweet*, *sud*, to taste.] Having a pleasant taste or flavour like that of sugar or honey; opposed to *bitter*; pleasing to the smell; fragrant; pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; pleasing or grateful to the mind; mild; gentle; kind; obliging; bland; not salt or tainted; not stale; not sour; not putrescent. — **Sweet herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes. — **A sweet tooth**, a great liking for sweets, things or sweetmeats. — *n.* pl. Sweet things; sweetmeats; things that please (the sweets of domestic life). — **Sweet-bay**, *n.* A fragrant species of laurel. — **Sweet-bread**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used as food. — **Sweet-brier**, *swé't-bríar*, *n.* A species of wild rose remarkable for the sweet smell of its leaves. — **Sweeten**, *swé'tín*, *v.t.* To make sweet to the taste; to make pleasing or grateful to the mind; to make mild or kind; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to make pure and wholesome; to make mellow and fertile; to restore to purity. — *v.t.* To become sweet. — **Sweetener**, *swé'tín-ér*, *n.* One who or that which sweetens. — **Sweetening**, *swé'tín-íng*, *n.* The act of one who sweetens; that which sweetens. — **Sweet-flag**, *n.* **SWEET-GRASS**. — **Sweet-gale**, *n.* The plant gale. — **Sweetheart**, *swé't'hárt*, *n.* [From *sweet* and *heart*.] A lover, male or female. — *v.t.* To act the part of a male lover to; to pay court to. — **Sweeting**, *swé'tíng*, *n.* A sweet apple; a term of endearment. — **Sweetish**, *swé't'ish*, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **Sweetly**, *swé't-lí*, *adv.* In a sweet manner; agreeably; harmoniously. — **Sweet-marrow**, *n.* **MARJORAM**. — **Sweetmeat**, *swé't-mé't*, *n.* An article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar. — **Sweetness**, *swé't-nes*, *n.* The quality of being sweet; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; gentle-

ness; mildness; obliging civility. — **Sweet-oli**, *n.* Olive-oil. — **Sweet-poa**, *n.* An annual much cultivated in gardens for its showy sweet-scented flowers. — **Sweet-potato**, *n.* A tropical plant of the convolvulus family largely cultivated for its edible roots. — **Sweet-rush**, *swé't-rásh*, *n.* A plant of the arum family growing in wet places, the perennial rhizome of which is known as calamus, and is used in medicine, by confectioners, perfumers, &c. — **Sweet-scented**, *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant. — **Sweet-sop**, *n.* A fruit and tree allied to the custard-apple. — **Sweet-william**, *n.* A species of pink of many varieties, cultivated in gardens.

Swell, *swel*, *v.t.* — pret. *swelled*; pp. *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective). [A. Sax. *swellan*, to swell = Icel. *swella*, D. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*, to swell; allied to *L. scilum*, the sea, Gr. *saio*, surge.] To grow bulkier; to dilate; to increase in size or extent; to rise or be driven into billows; to protuberate; to bulge out; to rise in altitude; to be puffed up with some feeling; hence, to strut; to look big; to grow and increase in the mind; to become larger in amount; to increase in intensity or volume, as sound. — *v.t.* To increase the size of; to cause to dilate or increase; to aggravate; to heighten; to inflame; to puff up. — *n.* The act of swelling; gradual increase; an elevation of land; an undulation; a succession of long unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm; a billow; a surge; a gradual increase and decrease in the volume of musical sound; an arrangement in an organ whereby the player can increase or diminish the intensity of the sound; a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing, or for a showy, fashionable person; a dandy, a fop, or the like. — **Swelling**, *n.* A tumour; a protuberance. — **Swelling**, *n.* A tumour; a protuberance. — **Swallow**, *swá-ló*, *n.* The class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed. — **Swallow-mobman**, *n.* A member of the swallow-mob.

Sweater, *swé'tér*, *v.t.* [From A. Sax. *swetan*, to die = Goth. *swellan*, Icel. *swella*, Sw. *swälla*, Dan. *swälla*, to die. Hence *sultry*, for *sultery*.] To be overcome and faint with heat. — *v.t.* To oppress with heat.

Sweep, *swé'p*, pret. and pp. *swept*. [A. Sax. *swérfan*, *v.t.* — *swered*, *swerving*. [A. Sax. *sworfan*, to swerve, D. *swerven*, L. G. *swarven*, O. H. G. *swerban*, Goth. *swairban* — used of movements of various kinds.] To wander from any line prescribed or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to turn to one side; to incline; to waver. — **Swift**, *swíft*, *a.* [A. Sax. *swíft*, from *swifan*, to glide, G. *schweifen*, to sweep; same root as E. *sweep* and *swoop*.] Moving with great speed or rapidity; feet; rapid; ready; prompt; coming suddenly or without delay; of short continuance; rapidly passing. — *adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly. — *n.* The name of birds which have an outward resemblance to the swallows, the common swift having the greatest powers of flight of any bird that visits Britain; the common swift or eft. — **Swift-footed**, *a.* Fleet; swift in running. — **Swift-handed**, *a.* Prompt of action; ready to draw the sword. — **Swiftly**, *swíft-lí*, *adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly. — **Swiftness**, *swíft-nes*, *n.* The act or quality of being swift; rapid motion; celerity; rapidity. — **Swift-winged**, *a.* Rapid in flight.

Swifter, *swíft-ér*, *a.* [Icel. *swiftir*, a reefing rope.] *Nauf*, a rope encircling a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides; one of a pair of shrouds above the others to strengthen the lower masts. — **Swig**, *swíg*, *v.t.* — *swigged*, *swipping*. [Perhaps from A. Sax. *swigian*, to swallow; comp. *be*, *-baig*, Fr. *avaler*.] To drink by large draughts; to drink of rapidly and greedily. — *v.t.* To take deep draughts. — *n.* A large draught.

Swill, *swíl*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *swilian*, Sc. *swel*, to wash; influenced by A. Sax. *swelpan*, to wash (Shak.); to drink greedily or to lubricate. — *v.t.* To drink greedily or to excess. — *n.*

Drink taken in excessive quantities; the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine. Called also *swilling*. — **Swiller**, *swí-lér*, *n.* One who swills.

Swim, *swím*, *v.t.* — pret. *swam* or *swam*; pp. *swam*; ppr. *swimming*. [A. Sax. *swimman*, to swim = L. G. *swimman*, Icel. *swimma*, G. *schwimmen* = to swim; connected with *swamp*.] To be supported on water or other fluid; to float; to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins; to glide with a smooth motion; to be flooded; to be drenched; to overflow. — *v.t.* To pass or cross by swimming; to cause to swim or float. — *n.* The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming; a smooth, gliding motion; the air-bladder or sound of fishes. — **Swimmer**, *swím-ér*, *n.* One who swims; a bird that swims, as the duck and goose. — **Swimming**, *swím-íng*, *n.* The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water. — **Swimming-bath**, *n.* A bath large enough for swimming in. — **Swimming-bell**, *n.* A neotoma. — **Swimming-belt**, *n.* An air-inflated belt worn as a support in the water. — **Swimmingly**, *swím-íng-lí*, *adv.* In an easy gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully. — **Swimming-pond**, *n.* An artificial pond in which the art of swimming is learned or practised.

Swim, *swím*, *v.t.* — pret. *swam* or *swam*; pp. *swam*, ppr. *swimming*. [Same as Icel. *swima*, to be dizzy, *swima*, dizziness; A. Sax. *swima*, Dan. *swime*, a swoon; G. *schwimmen*, to be dizzy. **SCRAMBLING**.] To be dizzy or giddy (the head *swims*). — **Swimming**, *swím-íng*, *n.* A dizziness or giddiness.

Swindle, *swín-dí*, *v.t.* — *swindled*, *swindling*. [Borrowed from G. *schwindeln*, to cheat, *schwindler*, a swindler, from *schwindel*, dizziness, infatuation.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice. — *n.* A fraudulent scheme intended to dupe people out of money; an act of chicanery; an imposition. — **Swindler**, *swín-dí-ér*, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat. — **Swindlery**, *swín-dí-ér-í*, *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery.

Swine, *swín*, *a.* *swín*, and *pl.* [A. Sax. *swin* = D. *swijn*, G. *schwein*, Dan. *svin*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *swin*, Pol. *swinia*, Bohem. *swine*; same root as *ano*, L. *sus*, Sow.] A hoofed mammal the female of which is the sow, and which is much eaten under the name of *pork*; a pig or hog. — **Swineherd**, *swín-her-d*, *n.* A herd or keeper of swine. — **Swine-stone**, *n.* A stink-stone; a thracontite. — **Swine-sty**, *n.* A sty or pen for swine. — **Swinish**, *swín-ish*, *a.* Befitting swine; like the swine in fithness; hog-like. — **Swinishly**, *swín-ish-lí*, *adv.* In a swinish manner. — **Swinishness**, *swín-ish-nes*, *n.* Quality of being swinish. — **Swinery**, *swín-ér-í*, *n.* A place where swine are kept.

Swing, *swíng*, *v.t.* — pret. and pp. *swung*. [A. Sax. *swingan*, to dash, to scourge = L. G. *swingen*, Dan. *swinge*, Sw. *swinga*, G. *schwingen*, *Swinge*, *swinge* are derivatives, and *swing*, *swung* connected forms.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to oscillate; to sway; to be carried to and fro while hanging on something. — *v.t.* To make to sway or oscillate loosely; to whirl in the air; to waver; to brandish. — *To swing a ship*, to bring her head to each point of the compass in succession, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation. — *n.* The act of swinging; an oscillation; the sweep of a moving body; an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in; free course of conduct; unrestrained liberty or license. — **Swing-bridge**, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, so as to afford passage for ships on a river, canal, at the mouth of docks, &c. — **Swinger**, *swíng-ér*, *n.* One who swings. — **Swinging**, *swíng-íng*, *p.* and *a.* Moving to and fro; oscillating. — **Swinging-saw**, *n.* A saw swinging in an arc from an axis overhead. — **Swing-plough**, *n.* Any plough without wheels. — **Swing-tree**, *n.* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c., and to which the traces are fastened. Called also *Swingletree*. — **Swing-wheel**, *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum.

Swinge, swinj, v.t. — *swinged, swingeing*. [From *swing*; comp. *springe* from *spring*, *siage* from *siag*.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise. — *Swinging*, swinj'ing, a. Great; large; huge. [Colloq.] — *Swingingly*, swinj'ing-li, adv. Hugely; vastly. — *Swinger*, swinj'er, n. One who swings.

Swingle, swing'gl, v.t. — *swingled, swingling*. [A freq. of *swing*.] To scutch flax by beating it. — n. A swing-staff. — *Swingle-staff*, n. An instrument formerly used for scutching flax; a scutcher. — *Swingle-tree*, n. SWING-TREE.

Swinish, swin'ish, Under **SWINE**.

Swink; swink, a.t. [A. Sax. *swineca*, to labour; akin *swing*.] To labour; to toil; to drudge.

Swipe, swip, v.t. and t. — *swiped, swiping*. [Akin to *sweep, swoop*.] To strike with a sweeping blow; to strike or drive with great force. — n. A swipe.

Swipes, swip, n. pl. [Akin to *swipe*, a drinking, *supten*, to trippe; comp. G. *schuppen*, to splash.] Poor washy beer. [Colloq.]

Swips, swip'l, n. [From *swipe*, to strike.] The effective end-piece of a nail.

Swirl, swerl, a.t. [Akin to Dan. *svirre*, to whirl; same root as *swerve*.] To form eddies; to whirl in eddies. — n. A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; a twist or curl in the grain of wood.

Swiss, swis, n. *swis* and *pl*. A native or inhabitant (natives or inhabitants) of Switzerland. — a. Belonging to the Swiss or to Switzerland. — *Swiss muslin*, a fine open transparent cotton fabric.

Switch, swich, n. [Same as O. I. *swick*, a switch; akin *icel. sviqi, sveigr*, a switch — from root of *swing* or *sway*.] A small flexible twig or rod; a movable piece of rail for turning a railway train from one line to another; a device for making or breaking an electric circuit or changing direction of current. — v.t. To strike with a switch; to lash; to transfer from one line of rails to another; to shunt; *elect*, to turn on or off or into a new circuit. — *Switchboard*, swich'bord, n. A board carrying electric switches. — *Switchman*, swich'man, n. A pointer. — *Switchback railway*, a short railway with cars that get an impetus from starting on a slope, and again rise nearly as high as the start.

Switair, swit'zer, n. A Swiss.

Swivel, swivel, n. [From A. Sax. *swifan*, to move quickly; to revolve; akin *swifl*.] A fastening that allows the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a link in a chain partly consisting of a pivot turning in a hole formed in the next link; a small cannon turning on a pivot. — *Swivels-eye*, n. A squint-eye. [Colloq.] — *Swivelled*, swivel'ed, a. Joint with a swivel. — *Swivelled*, swivel'ed, a. Furnished or fastened with a swivel.

Swob, swob, n. A mop. **Swan**. — *Swobber*, swob'er, n. A swabber.

Swollen, swolin, swoln, p. and a. **SWELLED**.

SWELL.

Swoon, swön, v.t. [From A. Sax. *swegan*, to sound, to sigh, hence to faint; akin *swigh*.] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit. — n. The state of one who swoons; a fainting fit.

Swoop, swoop, v.t. [From A. Sax. *swefpan*, to sweep, to swoop. — *swere*.] To dash upon while on the wing; to take with a swoop. — e.t. To descend upon prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; to swoop. — n. The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey.

Swap, swoop, v.t. [Swab.] To exchange; to swap. — n. An exchange; a barter.

Sword, sörd, n. [A. Sax. *swerd* = D. *swaerd*, L. G. *swerd*, Dan. *swerd*, Icel. *swerth*, G. *schwert*, a sword; allied to Skr. *caru*, a cart or spear.] An offensive weapon having a long metal blade (usually steel), either straight and with a sharp point for thrusting, as the rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as the broadsword; or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as the scimitar. — *The sword*, the emblem or symbol of justice, power, or authority, or of war, or used as equivalent to the military profession. — *Sword of state*, a

sword borne before a king or other person of rank. — *Sword-arm*, n. The right arm. — *Sword-bayonet*, n. A short sword which can be attached to a rifle like a bayonet. — *Sword-bearer*, n. An attendant who bears or carries his master's sword; an official who carries a sword as an emblem on ceremonial occasions. — *Sword-belt*, n. A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side. — *Sword-blade*, n. The blade or cutting part of a sword. — *Sword-case*, n. A case or walking-stick containing a blade, as in a scabbard. — *Sword-dance*, n. A dance by one performer over crossed swords among the Scotch Highlanders. — *Sworded*, sör'ded, a. Wearing a sword. — *Sword-fight*, n. A combat or trial of skill with swords. — *Sword-fish*, n. A fish allied to the mackerel tribe, remarkable for its elongated upper jaw which forms a sword-like weapon. — *Sword-hand*, n. The right hand. — *Sword-knot*, n. A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. — *Swordless*, sör'dles, a. Destitute of a sword. — *Sword-lily*, n. The gladiolus. — *Sword-play*, n. A combat or fencing match with swords; a sword-fight. — *Sword-player*, n. One who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword; a gladiator. — *Sword-shaped*, e. Shaped like a sword; ensiform. — *Swordsmen*, sör'ds'man, n. A man who carries a sword; one skilled in the use of the sword. — *Swordmanship*, sör'ds'manship, n. Skillful use of the sword. — *Sword-stick*, n. A walking-stick in which is concealed a sword.

Swore, swör, pret. **SWORN**, pp. of **swear**.

Swum, swum, pret. and pp. of **swim**.

Swung, swung, pret. and pp. of **swing**.

Sybarite, sib'a-rit, n. [Fr. *Sybarite*, from L. *Sybarita*, Gr. *Sybarites*, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure; an effeminate person. — *Sybaritic*, *Sybaritic*, sib'a-rit'ik, sib'a-rit'ikal, a. Luxurious; devoted to luxury or pleasure. — *Sybaritism*, sib'a-rit-izm, n. Voluptuousness; devotion to pleasure.

Sycamina, sika'min, n. [Gr. *sukaminos*.] The mulberry. [N.T.]

Sycamore, sika'mör, n. [Fr. *sycamore*, L. *sycamoros*, from Gr. *sukamoros*, the fig-mulberry *sukon*, fig. *moros*, mulberry.] A fruit-tree of the fig family, common in Palestine, Arabia, &c.; also written *Sycowore*; a kind of maple, a well-known timber tree, long naturalized in England, and usually called *Plane-tree* in Scotland; a name frequently given in America to the plane-tree, button-wood, or cotton-wood.

Syce, sis, n. A native groom in India.

Sycee, Sycee-silver, s'i-se', n. The fine silver of China cast into ingots weighing commonly rather more than a pound Troy.

Sychnoacarpus, sik'nö-kar'pus, n. [Gr. *sychnos*, frequent, *karpus*, fruit.] Bot. bearing fruit many times without perishing.

Sycoma, sik-kö'ma, n. [Gr. *suköma*, from *sukon*, a fig.] Med. a wart or excrescence resembling a fig.

Sycomore, sik'ö-mör, n. The sycamore of Scripture.

Sycopsis, sik'ö'psis, n. [Gr. *sukon*, a fig.] Bot. a fleshy, hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which are combined in the fruit, as in the fig.

Sycophant, sik'ö-fant, n. [Gr. *sukophantés*, a false accuser, slanderer — *sukos*, a fig, and *phaino*, to show; lit. a fig-shower; the reason for the name is unknown.] A parasite; a flatterer of princes and great men; a mean flatterer. — *Sycophancy*, sik'ö-fan-si, n. Obsequious flattery; servility. — *Sycophantic*, *Sycophantical*, sik'ö-fan'tik, sik'ö-fan'tikal, a. Belonging to or resembling a sycophant; obsequiously flattering. — *Sycophantish*, sik'ö-fan'tish, a. Sycophantic. — *Sycophantism*, sik'ö-fant-izm, n. Sycophancy.

Sycosis, sik-kö'sis, n. [Gr. *sukösis*, from *sukon*, a fig.] A disease which consists of an eruption of tubercles on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp.

Syconite, s'ön-it, n. A granitic rock of a

grayish colour, composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar; so called because abundant near *Syene* (si'öne) in Upper Egypt. — *Syenitic*, si-ön-it'ik, a. Containing or resembling syenite. — *Syenitic granite*, granite which contains hornblende. — *Syenitic porphyry*, fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of felspar.

Syllable, sil'a-hi, n. [Fr. *syllabe*, L. *syllaba*, from Gr. *syllabē* — *syn* for *syn*, together, *na*, root *lab*, to take; as to the termination comp. *participle, principia*.] A sound or combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word; the least expression of language or thought; a particle. — a.t. — *syllabled, syllabing*. To utter; to articulate. — *Syllabarium*, *Syllabary*, sil-a-bä-ri-um, sil'a-bä-ri, n. A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language. — *Syllabic*, *Syllabical*, sil-la'hik, sil-la'hikal, a. Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; consisting of a syllable or syllables. — *Syllabically*, sil-la'hik-li, adv. In a syllabic manner. — *Syllabicate*, sil-la'hikät, v.t. To form into syllables. — *Syllabication*, sil-la'hikä'tshon, n. The act or method of dividing words into syllables. — *Syllabify*, sil-la'hik'fi, v.t. To form into syllables. — *Syllabist*, sil-la'hist, n. One versed in dividing words into syllables.

Syllabus, sil'a-bus, n. [L. *ab*, from the same source as *syllable*.] A brief statement of the heads or outlines of a course of lectures, &c.; an abstract. R. Cath. Ch. a summary enumeration of points decided by ecclesiastical authority; a document issued by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, condemning various doctrines, institutions, &c.

Syllipsis, sil-lep'sis, n. [Gr. *syllipsis*, from *syn* for *syn*, with, and root *lab*, to take.] A figure of speech by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong. — *Sylliptic*, *Sylliptical*, sil-lep'tik, sil-lep'tikal, a. Relating to or imitating *syllipsis*. — *Sylliptically*, sil-lep'tik-al-li, adv. By way of *syllipsis*.

Syllogism, sil'ö-jizm, n. [L. *syllogismus*, from Gr. *syllogismos*, a syllogism, from *syn* for *syn*, with, and *logizomai*, to reckon, from *logos*, word, reason, &c.] Logic, a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises* (*major* and *minor*), and the last the *conclusion*, the conclusion necessarily following from the premises; thus: a plant has not the power of locomotion; an oak is a plant; therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion. — *Syllogistic*, *Syllogistical*, sil-ö-jis'tik, sil-ö-jis'tikal, a. Pertaining to a syllogism or to reasoning by syllogisms. — *Syllogistically*, sil-ö-jis'tik-al-li, adv. In a syllogistic manner; by means of syllogisms. — *Syllogize*, sil'ö-jis, v.t. — *Syllogized, syllogizing*. To reason by syllogisms. — v.t. To put into the form of a syllogism. — *Syllogizer*, sil'ö-jis-er, n. One who syllogizes.

Symph, sif, n. [Fr. *symphe*, a *syph*; a word coined by Paracelsus.] An elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, generally used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions. — *Symphid*, sif'id, n. A diminutive of *syph*.

Symphish, sif'ish, a. Resembling a *syph*.

Syva, sil'va, n. [L. *syvus, silva*, a wood or forest.] The forest trees of any region or country collectively. Written also *Silva*. — *Sylvan*, sil'van, a. Pertaining to a wood; forest; abounding with trees; rural. — *Sylviculture*, sil-vi-kul'tür, n. The culture of forest trees; arboriculture.

Symbol, sim'böl, n. [L. *symbolon*, from Gr. *symbolon*, a symbol, from *symbollo*, to infer, conclude — *syn* for *syn*, with, and *ballo*, to throw, put.] A sign which animates or inanimates standing for or calling up something moral or intellectual; an emblem; a type (the olive branch is the symbol of peace); a letter or character which is significant; a sign (as in chemistry, astronomy, &c.); a distinctive mark or attribute of office or duty; *theol.* a creed or confession of faith. — v.t. To symbolize. —

Symbolatry, Symbololatry, sim-bo-lat'ri, sim-bo-lat'ri, n. [Gr. *latra*, service or worship.] The worship, extravagant reverence, or overestimation of symbols or types. — **Symbolic, Symbolical, sim-bo-l'ik, sim-bo-l'ikal, a.** Pertaining to a symbol or representative; gramm. said of a class of words, such as pronouns, propositions, &c. **Passerive.** — **Symbolically, sim-bo-l'ikal-ly, adv.** In a symbolic manner; by symbols; typically. — **Symbolics, Symbolic, sim-bo-l'ika, n.** The study of symbols; the study of Christian creeds and confessions of faith. — **Symbolism, sim-bo-l'ism, n.** The investing of things with a symbolism meaning; meaning expressed by symbols; symbols collectively. — **Symbolist, sim-bo-l'ist, n.** One who symbolizes. — **Symbolistic, Symbolistical, sim-bo-l'is'tik, sim-bo-l'is'tikal, a.** Characterized by the use of symbols. — **Symbolize, sim-bo-l'iz, v. t.** — **Symbolized, symbolizes, v. 2o** Represent by a symbol or by symbols; to serve as the symbol of; to regard or treat as symbolic. — **v. i.** To express or represent in symbols. — **Symbological, sim-bo-l'og'ikal, a.** Pertaining to symbolology. — **Symbolologist, sim-bo-l'og'ist, n.** One versed in symbolology. — **Symbolology, Symbolology, sim-bo-l'og'i, sim-bo-l'og'i-j, n.** [Gr. *symbolon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols; and symbols collectively and their meaning and use.

Symmetry, sim'e-tri, a. [Gr. *symmetria* — *sym* for *syn*, with, and *metron*, measure.] A due proportion in size and form of the parts of a body or structure to each other; such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole; the character of being well proportioned; bot. and zool. correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals; symmetrical disposition of organs. — **Symmetrical, sim-met'rik, a.** Symmetrical; used chiefly in mathematics. — **Symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al, a.** Possessing symmetry; well proportioned in all parts; handsome; finely made; bot. having the number of parts of one series corresponding with that of the other series (as, having five sepals, five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens); math. having corresponding parts or relations. — **Symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al-ly, adv.** In a symmetrical manner. — **Symmetricalness, sim-met'rik-al-ness, n.** — **Symmetrist, sim'e-trist, n.** One very studious of symmetry. — **Symmetrize, sim'e-triz, v. t.** To make symmetrical.

Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, n. [Fr. *sympathie*, *Le sympathie*, from *syn*, together, with, and *patheo*, suffering. **Parson.**] Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; a feeling that enables a person to enter into and in part share another's feelings; fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; *physiol.* and *pathol.* that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part. — **Sympathetic, Sympathetical, sim'pa-thet'ik, sim'pa-thet'ikal, a.** Expressive of, pronounced by, or exhibiting sympathy; having sympathy or common feeling; with another; feeling-hearted; *physiol.* produced by sympathy. — **Sympathetic ink, ink** which does not appear on the paper until exposed to heat or chemicals. — **Sympathetic nervous system, a set of nerves or nervous masses in vertebrate animals, arranged along the spine. — Sympathetic sounds, sounds produced from bodies by the vibrations of some other sounding body. — Sympathetically, sim'pa-thet'ik-al-ly, adv.** In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy or fellow-feeling. — **Sympathize, sim'pa-thiz, v. t.** — **Sympathized, sympathizes, v. 2o** To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to have fellow-feeling; to be sorry for another's suffering; to condole; to agree; to harmonize. — **Sympathizer, sim'pa-thiz-er, n.** One who sympathizes. — **Symphony, sim'f'ni, n.** [L. *symphonia*, from *syn*, together, and *phonia*, voice.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; harmony; mus. an

elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted but intimately related movements. — **Symphonic, sim-fon'ik, a.** Pertaining to a symphony. — **Symphonicus, sim-fon'i-us, a.** Agreeing in sound; harmonious. — **Symphonist, sim-fon'ist, n.** A composer of symphonies.

Symphylous, sim-fil'us, a. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *phylon*, a leaf.] Bot. Gamovulvulus.

Symphylata, sim-fil'ata, n. [Gr. *symphylos*, from *syn* for *syn*, together, and *phyllo*, to grow.] Anat. a growing together; the union of bones by cartilage; the point of union between two parts; a commissure.

Sympiesometer, sim'pi-e-som'et-er, n. [Gr. *syn*, together, *piezo*, to press, *metron*, a measure.] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.

Symposium, sim-po'si-um, n. pl. Symposia, sim-po'si-a, n. [Gr. *symposion*, from *syn*, with, *posis*, a drinking.] A feast where there is drinking; a convivial meeting; a discussion by writers in a periodical.

Symptomatic, sim-po'ti-ak, a. Pertaining to a symptom. — **Symptomatic, sim-po'ti-ak, n.** [Gr. *sympotiarachos* — *sympotion*, and *arachos*, rule.] The president or manager of a feast. — **Symposiast, sim-po'si-ast, n.** A sharer in a symposium.

Symptom, sim'tom, n. [Gr. *sympthoma* — *syn*, together, and *ptizo*, to fall.] Any sign or token; what serves as evidence of something not seen; med. an affection which accompanies a disease, and from which the existence and nature of a disease may be inferred. — **Symptomatic, Symptomatical, sim-to-mat'ik, sim-to-mat'ikal, a.** Being or serving as a symptom; indicating the existence of something else. — **Symptomatic disease, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder, and opposed to idiopathic disease. — Symptomatically, sim-to-mat'ik-al-ly, adv.** By means of symptoms. — **Symptomatology, sim-to-mat'ol'o-ji, n.** That part of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

Synacrisis, sin'e-ri-sis, n. [Gr. *synacrisis* — *syn*, together, and *acris*, to take.] Gram. the contraction of two syllables into one.

Synagogues, sin-a-gog-ee, n. [Fr. *synagogue*, Gr. *synagoge* — *syn*, together, and *agō*, to bring.] A congregation of Jews met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship. — **Synagogal, Synagogical, sin-a-gog'al, sin-a-gog'i-kal, a.** Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

Synallagmatic, sin-al-lag-mat'ik, a. [Gr. *synallagma*, a mutual agreement.] Applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations.

Synalopha, sin-a-lo'fa, n. [Gr. *synalopha*, *synalopha*, to melt together — *syn*, together, and *alepha*, to smelt.] A suppression of some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong.

Synantherous, sin-an'ther-us, a. [Prefix *syn*, together, and *anther*.] Bot. having the anthers united so as to form a tube round the style.

Synanthesis, sin-an'this, a. [Gr. *syn*, with, together, and *anthesis*, a flower.] Bot. exhibiting a union of several usually distinct flowers. — **Synanthly, sin-an'thi, n.** Bot. The union of flowers.

Synarthrosis, sin-ar-thro'sis, n. [Gr. *synarthrosis* — *syn*, with, and *arthron*, a joint.] Anat. union of bones without motion. — **Synarthrodial, sin-ar-thro'di-al, a.** Pertaining to synarthrosis.

Synacarpium, sin-kar'pi-um, n. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. an aggregate fruit in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in magnolia. — **Synacarpous, sin-kar'pus, a.** Bot. having the carpels completely united, as in the apple and pear.

Synacategorizative, sin-ka'te-gor-iz-met'ik, a. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *katēgorēma*, a predicate.] Logic, applied to words which cannot singly express a term, as adverbs, propositions, &c.

Synchondrosis, sin-kon-dro'sis, n. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage.] Anat. the union of bones by means of cartilage.

Synchroua, Synchroual, sin'kro-nua, sin-kro-nal, a. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *chronos*, time (whence also *chronic*, *chronicle*, &c.)] Happening at the same time; contemporaneous; simultaneous. — **Synchrouism, sin'kro-nism, n.** Concurrence of two or more events or facts in time; simultaneousness; arrangement of contemporaneous events in tabular form. — **Synchrouistic, sin-kro-nis'tik, a.** Pertaining to synchrouism. — **Synchrouization, sin'kro-ni-za'shon, n.** The act of synchrouizing. — **Synchrouize, sin'kro-niz, v. t.** — **Synchrouized, synchrouizes, v. 2o** To occur or agree in time. — **v. i.** To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time, as one time-piece with another. — **Synchrouizer, sin'kro-niz-er, n.** One who or that which synchrouizes. — **Synchrouously, sin'kro-ni-ly, adv.** Contemporaneously; at the same time. — **Synchrouy, sin'kro-nal, n.** Contemporaneity in time.

Synclinal, sin-kl'i-nal, a. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *klino*, to incline or slope.] Geol. sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping toward a common line or plane (*synclinal strata*); formed by or pertaining to strata dipping in such a manner (*synclinal axis*); opposed to *anticlinal*. — **A synclinal line or axis.**

Syncope, sin'ko-pe, n. [Gr. *synkopē*, from *syn*, together, and *kopō*, to cut off.] Together, and *kopō*, to strike, to cut off.] A contraction of a word by erasing in the middle, as in *ae'er* for *meser*; suspension or sudden pause; med. a fainting or swooning; mus. syncopeation. — **Syncopeate, sin'ko-pat, v. t.** — **Syncopeated, syncopeates, v. 2o** To contract by syncope; mus. to treat with syncopeation. — **Syncopeation, sin-ko-pat'shon, n.** The contraction of a word by elision; mus. the alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented, the accented part of a bar being usually the first note.

Syncopee, sin'ko-pee, v. t. — **Syncopeed, syncopees, v. 2o** To contract by syncope.

Syncretism, sin'krat-izm, n. **Syncretism, sin'krat-izm, n.** [Gr. *synkretismos*.] The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; opposed to *ecclesiastical*. — **Syncretist, sin'krat-ist, n.** One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets or doctrines into a system. — **Syncretistic, sin'krat'is'tik, a.** Pertaining to syncretism. — **Syncretistic, sin'krat'is'tic, a.** Pertaining to syncretism.

Synclastic, sin-dak'tis'tik, a. Pertaining to synclastic.

Synclastic, Synclastic, sin-dak'tis'tik, sin-dak'tis'tus, a. [Gr. *syn*, together, *daktulos*, a finger or toe.] Ornithol. having the external toe nearly as long as in the middle, and partly united to it, as in the bee-eater, kingfisher, &c.

Synatomy, sin-des-mol'o-ji, n. [Gr. *synatomy*, a dissection, from *syn*, together, *atomy*, a band.] The department of anatomy that deals with the ligaments. — **Synatomy, sin-des-mol'o'sis, n.** A connection of bones by a ligament.

Syndic, sin'dik, n. [Gr. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate — *syn*, with, and *dike*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate; a person chosen to transact business for others. — **Syndicate, sin'di-kat, n.** A body of syndics; the office of a syndic; an association of persons formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, financial scheme, or the like.

Synecdoche, si-nek'do-ke, n. [Gr. from *syn*, with, *ek*, out, *dechomai*, to receive.] A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole (as *Acads* for *workmen*). — **Synecdochal, sin-ek-dok'i-kal, a.** Expressed by or implying synecdoche.

Synecchia, sin-ek'ki-a, n. [Gr. *synecchia*, adherence, from *syn*, with, and *ekchō*, to hold.] A disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Synecchoneis, sin-ek'fo-nē'sis, n. [Gr. from *syn*, with, *ek*, out, and *phōnē*, sound.] A contraction of two syllables into one; syneresis.

Syncretism, si-ně're-sis, n. **Syncretism**.
Synergist, si-ně'rjst, n. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *syron*, work.] One who maintains the co-operation of man with God in the conversion of sinners.
Synogenesis, si-ně'jě-sis, n. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *genesis*, generation.] *Bot.* Having the anthers united at the edges so as to form a tube.
Synopsis, si-ně'sis, n. [Gr. from *syn*, with, and *opsis*, to sit.] *Med.* An obiteration of the pupil of the eye; *gram.* synopsis.
Syncretate, si-ně'kr-ət, a. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *l. ceras*, a grave.] *Bot.* Said of stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf.
Synod, si-nəd, n. [Fr. *synode*, L. *synodus*, from Gr. *synodos*—*syn*, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying.] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics, especially bishops and clergy, to consult on matters of religion; among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of the members of several adjoining presbyteries; also, a meeting, convention, or council in general.—**Synodal**, si-nəd-əl, n. Pertaining to a synod; synodical.—**Synodie**, **Synodical**, si-nəd-ik, si-nəd-ik-əl, n. Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; *astro.* pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—**Synodical month**, the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another: called also a *Lunation*.
Synodically, si-nəd-ik-əl-ly, adv. By the authority of a synod.—**Synodist**, si-nəd-ist, n. One who adheres to a synod.
Synodism, si-ně'sm, n. [Gr. *syn*, together, *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* Having male and female organs on the same head.
Synonym, **Synonymy**, si-ně'n-əm, n. [Fr. *synonyme*, from Gr. *synonymos*, having the same signification—*syn*, with, and *onoma*, a name.] A word having the same, or nearly the same, signification as another in the same language; one of two or more words in the same language which have the same meaning.—**Synonymic**, **Synonymical**, si-ně'n-ik, si-ně'n-ik-əl, n. **Synonymy**.—**Synonymist**, si-ně'n-ist, n. One who collects and explains synonyms.—**Synonymized**, **Synonymizing**, **Synonymizes**, **Synonymize**, **Synonymizes**, **Synonymized**, **Synonymizing**. To express by words of the same meaning.—**Synonymous**, si-ně'n-əs, n. Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same thing.—**Synonymously**, si-ně'n-əs-ly, adv. In a synonymous manner.—**Synonymy**, si-ně'n-ə-mi, n. The quality of being synonymous.
Synopsis, si-ně'p-sis, n. pl. **Synopses**, si-ně'p-ses. [Gr. from *syn*, with, and *opsis*, a sight, view.] A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject as by means of short paragraphs; a compendium.—**Synoptic**, **Synoptical**, **Synoptik**, si-ně'p-tik, a. Affording a synopsis or general view.—**Synoptic gospels**, a term for the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which present synopsis of the same series of events, whereas in John's gospel the narrative and discourses are different.—**Synoptic**, a. One of the synoptic gospels.—**Synoptically**, si-ně'p-tik-əl-ly, adv. In a synoptic manner.—**Synoptist**, si-ně'p-tist, n. One of the writers of the synoptic gospels.
Synosteosis, si-ně'p-tis-ə'sis, n. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *osteon*, a bone.] *Anat.* unity by means of bone.

Synovia, si-nə'vi-ə, n. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *l. ovum*, an egg.] A thick, viscid, yellowish-white fluid, somewhat resembling white of egg in appearance, secreted at the joints for the purpose of lubricating their surfaces.—**Synovial**, si-nə'vi-əl, a. Pertaining to or consisting of synovia.—**Synovitis**, si-nə'vi-tis, n. [The term. *itis* denotes inflammation.] Inflammation of the synovial membrane.
Syntax, si-n'aks, n. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *taxis*, order, from *taxis*, to put in order. *Tactics*.] *Gram.* the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage.—**Syntactic**, **Syntactical**, si-n'ak-tik, si-n'ak-tik-əl, a. Pertaining or according to the rules of syntax.—**Syntactically**, si-n'ak-tik-əl-ly, adv. As regards syntax; in conformity to syntax.
Syncretism, si-ně're-sis, n. [Gr. a watching closely, from *syn*, with, and *tereo*, to watch.] *Med.* preservative or preventive treatment.—**Syncretic**, si-ně're-tik, a. Preserving health; prophylactic.
Syncretism, si-ně're-tis, n. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *tereo*, to melt.] *Med.* a wasting of the body; a deep consumption.—**Syncretic**, **Syncretical**, si-ně're-tik, si-ně're-tik-əl, a. Relating to syncretism; wasting.
Synthesis, si-ně'th-ə-sis, n. pl. **Syntheses**, si-ně'th-ə-ses. [Gr. *synthesis*, a putting together, from *syn*, with, and *thesis*, to place.] The putting of two or more things together to form a whole: opposed to *analysis*; *logic*, the combination of separate elements by which divided parts are united; *chem.* the uniting or combination of a compound; composition or combination.—**Synthetic**, **Synthetical**, si-ně'th-ik, si-ně'th-ik-əl, n. Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis; made by mixing certain ingredients.—**Synthetically**, si-ně'th-ik-əl-ly, adv. By synthesis or composition.
Syphilis, si-fil-iz, n. [A name invented by the Italian Fracastoro, who wrote a Latin poem on this disease (published in 1530); perhaps from Gr. *syn*, with, and *philos*, love.] A contagious and hereditary venereal disease.—**Syphilitic**, si-fil-iz-ik, a. Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.—**Syphilitic**, si-fil-iz, s. f. To inoculate with syphilis.—**Syphilitoid**, si-fil-iz-oid, n. Resembling or having the character of syphilis.
Syphon, si-fon, n. **Siphon**.
Syracuse, si-rə'k-əs, n. [L. *Syracus*.] Pertaining to Syria or its language.—*n.* The ancient language of Syria, a Semitic language differing little from Chaldean.
Syringa, si-rin-gə, n. [Gr. *syrix*, *syrixos*, a pipe—pipes having been made from the plants.] A genus of plants of which the lilac is the type; also, a name of the mock-orange.
Syringe, si-rin, n. [From Gr. *syrix*, *syrixos*, a pipe, a tube.] A portable instrument of the pump kind employed to draw in fluid and to squirt it out again, consisting of a cylindrical tube with an airtight piston fitted with a handle, used by surgeons, gardeners, &c.—**Syringe**, si-rin, s. f.—**Syringed**, **Syringing**. To wash and cleanse or water by means of a syringe.
Syringotomy, si-rin-gə-tə-mi, n. [Gr. *syrix*, *syrixos*, a tube, a fistula, and *tomē*,

a cutting.] The operation of cutting for fistula.
Syrinx, si-rin-gs, n. [Gr. *syrix*, a pipe.] The trachea, or windpipe.
Syrup, si-rəp, n. **Syrup**.
Syrus, si-ris, s. e. t. **Syria**, n. [Fr. *syrie*, L. *syria*, Gr. *syria*, a sandbank.] A quicksand or sandbank.
Syrup, si-rəp, n. [Fr. *sirap*, It. *sirappo*, L. *L. syrapsus*, from Ar. *sharab*, beverage, *syrup*, whence also *sherbet* and *shrub*.] A saturated or nearly saturated solution of sugar in water; any sweet and somewhat viscous fluid; the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process—the 'golden syrup' of grocers.—**Syrupy**, si-rəp-i, a. Like syrup.
Systaltic, si-stal'tik, a. [Gr. *syntaltikos*—*syn*, with, and *stallo*, to put.] *Med.* having alternate contraction and dilatation, as the heart.
System, si-s'tem, n. [L. *systema*, Gr. *systema*, from *syn*, together, and *haimēn*, to set.] Any assemblage of things forming a regular and connected whole; things connected according to a scheme; a number of heavenly bodies acting on each other according to certain laws (the solar system); an assemblage or connected series of parts or organs in an animal body (the nervous system); also, the body itself as a functional unity or whole (to take poison into the system); a plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole (a system of philosophy); regular method or order (to have no system in working).—**Systematic**, **Systematical**, si-s'tem-ə-tik, si-s'tem-ə-tik-əl, a. Pertaining to or consisting in system; methodical; proceeding according to system.—**Systematically**, si-s'tem-ə-tik-əl-ly, adv. In a systematic manner; regularly; methodically.—**Systematize**, **Systematizes**, **Systematized**, **Systematizing**. Reduction of facts to a system.—**Systematist**, si-s'tem-ə-tist, n. One who forms or who adheres to a system.—**Systematization**, si-s'tem-ə-tiz-ə'shon, n. The act or process of reducing to system.—**Systematize**, **Systematizes**, **Systematized**, **Systematizing**. To reduce to system or regular method.—**Systematizer**, si-s'tem-ə-tiz-er, n. One who reduces things to system.—**Systematology**, si-s'tem-ə-tol-ə-jī, n. Knowledge or information regarding systems.—**Systemic**, si-s'tem-ik, a. Pertaining to a system; *physiol.* pertaining to the body as a whole (the systemic circulation of the blood).—**Systemic**, si-s'tem-ik, s. f. **SYSTEMATIZE**.—**Systemless**, si-s'tem-les, a. Without system; *biol.* not exhibiting structure characteristic of organic life.
Systole, si-s'tə-lē, n. [Gr. *syntolē*, from *syn*, together, and *stallo*, to put.] The contraction of the heart and arteries for forcing the blood through the system and carrying on the circulation: opposite to *diastole*.—**Systolic**, si-s'tə-lē-ik, n. Relating to systole.
Systyle, si-s'til, n. [Gr. *sytylos*—*syn*, together, and *stylos*, a column.] Arch having columns standing close together; having a row of columns set close together all round, as in the Parthenon.
Sythe, si-v, s. f. **Scythe**.
Szyzygy, si-riz-i-jī, n. [Gr. *szzyzygia*—*syn*, together, and *zygon*, a yoke, &c.] *Astron.* the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, closely allied to *d*, both being dentals.—*To* n. *T*, exactly; with the utmost exactness (to suit to a *T*), the allusion being to a mechanic's T-square.
Tabard, tab'ard, n. [Fr. *tabard*, Sp. and Pg. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, L. L. *tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak; origin doubtful.] A garment open at the sides, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows; now only

worn by heralds and pursuivants.—**Tabardier**, tab'ar-dēr, n. One who wears a tabard.
Tabard, tab'ard, n. [Probably connected with *tabby* or *tabard*.] A stout satin-striped silk used for furnishing.
Tabasheer, tab-a-shēr, n. [Ar. *tabasheer*.] A stitious concretion found in the joints of the bamboo and other large grasses, highly valued in the East Indies as a tonic.

Tabinet, tab'i-nēt, n. **TANNET**.
Tabby, tab'i, n. [Fr. *tabby*, Sp. Pg. and It. *tabi*, L. L. *attabi*, from Ar. *attabi*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where this stuff was manufactured, named after a prince *Attabi*.] A kind of rich silk or other stuff watered or figured; a cat of a mixed or brindled colour; any cat; an ancient spinner.—*s. f.*—**tabbed**, **tabbing**. To water or cause to look vary by the

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; s, Sa, abuns—the Fr. u.

arch, the fillet or band which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave; scarp, a ligature.—*Tafeloid*, *ta'ul-oid*, a. Ribbon-shaped; resembling or belonging to the tape-worm.

Tafferal, *a.* **TAPPAAIL**.

Taffeta, *Tafeta*, *tafe-ta*, *tafe-ti*, *a.* [*Fr. tafeta*, *it. tafeta*, from *Per. ta'laa*, pp. of verb *ta'la*, to weave.] A generic name for plain silk, shot-silk, glazed, and certain others; also applied to mixed fabrics of silk and wool.

Taffrail, **Tafserel**, *taf'ral*, *tafe-rel*, *a.* [*D. tafresel*, a panel, a picture, dim. of *tafel*, a table, a picture, from *L. tabula*, a table. **TAAL**.] *Naut.* the rail over the heads of the stern-timbers; originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern.

Tafa, *ta'fa*, *a.* **TAFYV**.

Tafa, *ta'fa*, *a.* [*Fr.* from Malay.] A variety of rum, distilled from molasses.

Tag, *tag*, *a.* [Same as *Sw. tagg*, a point; *aku tag*, *take*.] A metallic point to the end of a string; anything hanging loosely attached or affixed to another; the end or catchword of an actor's speech; something mean and paltry, as the rabble (*Shak*); a young sheep of the first year.—*a.* *Tagged*, *tagging*. To fit with a tag or point; to fit one thing to another; to tack or join.—**Tagger**, *tag'er*, *a.* One who tags.—**Taglet**, *tag'let*, *a.* A little tag.—**Tag-tag**, *a.* The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Taglia, *ta'lya*, *a.* [*It.*] A set of pulleys in a fixed block and another set in a movable block used in combination.

Tagliacostian, *ta'i-a-kō'shi-an*. **TALIACO-
STIAN**.

Tagioni, *ta'i-yōnē*, *a.* An overcoat; so named from a celebrated Italian family of professional dancers.

Tagan, *tag'an*, *a.* The flying-squirrel of India.

Tail, *tāl*, *a.* [*A. Sax. tæpel*, *tepel*, a tail—*Ice.* *tafl*, *L. G.* and *Sw. tagel*, *O. H. G. sagel*, originally hair, as seen from *Goth. tafl*, hair.] That part of an animal which consists of the projecting termination of the spinal column, and terminates its body behind; the hinder or inferior part of a thing, as opposed to the head; any long terminal appendage or anything resembling or suggesting the tail of an animal; the other side of a coin from that which bears the head; the reverse.—*To turn tail*, to run away; to shirk an encounter.—*a.* To follow, droop, or hang like a tail.—**Tail-board**, *a.* The movable board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon.—**Tail-drain**, *a.* A drain receiving the water that runs out of the other drains of a field.—**Tailed**, *taid*, *a.* Having a tail of this or that kind.—**Tail-end**, *a.* The latter end; the termination.—**Tailless**, *ta'less*, *a.* Having no tail.—**Tail-piece**, *a.* A piece forming a tail, an end piece, an appendage; a small picture or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section in a book; the piece at the lower end of instruments of the violin kind to which the strings are fastened.—**Tail-race**, *a.* The water which runs from the mill after it has produced the motion of the wheel.—**Tail-water**, *a.* The water flowing off by the tail-race.

Tail, *tāl*, *a.* [*Fr. tailla*, a cutting, from *tailler*, to cut. **TALON**.] *Law*, limitation; abridgment.—*Estate tail*, or *estate in tail*, an entailed estate or estate limited to certain heirs.

Tailor, *tā'ler*, *a.* [*Fr. tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut, from *L. L. taliare*, *taleare*, to cut, from *L. talca*, a rod, slip, cutting (seen also in *detaill*, *entail*, *retail*, *tally*.)] One whose occupation is to cut out and make chiefs men's outer clothing, as coats, vests, trousers, &c.—*a.* To practise making men's clothes.—**Tailor-bird**, *a.* An East Indian bird of the warbler family, so called because it constructs its nest by sewing leaves together, using the bill as a needle and a fibre as thread.—**Tallose**, *tā'ler-se*, *a.* A female who makes garments for women.

Tallic, *tal'lic*, *a.* [*Fr. tallic*, pp. *taillat*; *Mod. Fr. taillat*, pp. *taillat*; from *L. tangere*, to

touch or to feel; whence also *tingere*, *tingere*, *tingere*, *tingere*, to imbue or impregnate with something noxious or poisonous; to infect; to corrupt, as by inelegant putrefaction; to sully or pollute.—*a.* To become infected or corrupted; to be affected with inelegant putrefaction.—*a.* Something that infects or contaminates; infection; corruption; a stain; a blemish on reputation.—**Tallicious**, *tal'lic-i-ous*, *a.* Free from talent or infectious; pure.—**Talliciously**, *tal'lic-i-ous-ly*, *adv.* Without talent.—**Tallic-worm**, *a.* A worm that taints; a destructive parasite worm.

Take, *tāk*, *v.* [*Lat. talere*; pp. *talere*; pp. *talere*.] [*From* *Ice.* and *O. Sw. taka*, *Sw. taum*, *Dau. tags*, to take, to seize, &c.; same root as *L. tangere*, *taquam*, to touch (whence *tangibile*, *taet*, &c.).] *Tactis* is akin.] To receive or accept; correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse* or *reject*; to lay hold of; to seize; to grasp (took him by the throat); to lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to abstract (to take one's goods); to catch suddenly; to entrap; to circumvent; to surprise; to make prisoner of; to capture; to obtain possession of by arms (to take a town); to captivate, attract, allure; to understand or comprehend; to receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning (take an act amiss); to look upon; to suppose, regard, consider (I take this to be right); to avail one's self of; to employ; to use; to precaution, advice, &c.; to require or render necessary (the journey takes a week); not to let slip; to choose and make one's own; to select; to have recourse to; to betake one's self to (to take a course, shelter); to form or adopt (a resolution, a plan); to put on, to assume (to take shape); to receive and swallow (food, medicine); to copy; to draw (a portrait, a sketch); to put into writing; to note down; to fasten on, to attach, or assimilate; to annex, a disease, or the like; to be infected or seized with (to take cold); to experience, indulge, feel (comfort, pride); to bear or submit to; to put up with; to enter into possession of (by renting or leasing); to conduct, guide, convey, carry (to take home); to leap over; to clear; to place one's self in; to occupy (to take a seat).—*To take aboard*, to surprise or astonish; to confound.—*To take advantage of*, to use any advantage or benefit offered by; to catch or seize by surprise or cunning.—*To take aim*, to aim.—*To take air*, to take the air, to walk or drive in the open air for refreshment.—*To take arms*, or *take up arms*, to commence war or hostilities.—*To take breath*, to stop in order to breathe or rest after exertion.—*To take care*, to be watchful, vigilant, or careful.—*To take care of*, to have the charge of; to keep watch over.—*To take down*, to remove to a lower position; hence, to humiliate; to abase; to pull to pieces; to put in writing; to write down.—*To take effect*, to produce the intended effect; to begin to act or come into operation.—*To take the field*, to commence the operations of a campaign.—*To take fire*, to become ignited or inflamed; *fig.* to become excited, as with anger or love.—*To take heart*, to become courageous or confident.—*To take to heart*, to be keenly or deeply affected by; to feel sensibly.—*To take heed*, to be careful or cautious.—*To take hold of*, to seize; to grasp; to lay hands on.—*To take horse*, to mount and ride.—*To take in*, to admit or bring into one's house; to encompass or embrace; to include; to comprehend; to draw into a less compass; to contract; to furl, as a sail; to weave into the mind; to admit the truth; to circumvent; to cheat.—*To take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute.—*To take in*, to use or utter unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely.—*To take leave*, to bid farewell; to depart; to permit one's self; to use a certain license or liberty.—*To take notice of*, to regard or observe with attention; to pay some attention to; to make remarks on; to mention.—*To take oath*, to swear judicially or with solemnity.—*To take off*, to remove or lift from the surface, outside, or top; to divest one's self of; to remove to a different place; to kill; to make away with; to deduct; to with-

draw; to call or draw away; to drink off; to mimic; to imitate, as in ridicule.—*To take on*, or *upon*, to undertake; to assume.—*To take out*, to remove from within or from a number; to remove by cleansing or the like (to take out a stain).—*To take pains*, to use all one's skill, care, and the like.—*To take part in*, to share; to partake of.—*To take part with*, to join or unite with.—*To take one's part*, to espouse one's cause; to defend one.—*To take place*, to happen.—*To take root*, to strike a root; to put forth roots and grow; to become firmly fixed or established.—*To take time*, to act without haste or hurry; to be in no haste or excitement; to require or necessitate a portion or period of time.—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious.—*To take up*, to lift; to raise; to obtain on credit; to begin where another left off (to take up a narrative); to occupy, engage, or engage; to arrest or prevent; to charge one's self with (a friend's cause, a quarrel); to enter upon; to adopt (a trade or occupation); to pay and receive (a bill at a bank).—*a.* To direct one's course; to betake one's self; to turn in some direction; to suit the public taste; to please; to have the intended effect; to catch hold; to admit of being made a portrait of.—*To take after*, to learn to follow; to imitate; to resemble.—*To take from*, to derogate or detract from.—*To take on*, to be wholly affected; to grieve; to fret (Coloq.).—*To take to*, to become fond of; to resort to.—*To take up with*, to dwell with; to associate with.—*a.* The quantity of anything taken; the quantity of fish taken at one haul or upon one cruise.—**Taker**, *tā'ker*, *a.* One that takes; one who catches; a captor.—**Taking**, *tā'king*, *p.* and *a.* Alluring; engaging.—*a.* A seizing; agitation or distress of mind.—**Takingly**, *tā'king-ly*, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

Talapan, *ta'la-pōn*, *a.* A Siamese bonze or priest of Buddha.

Talbot, *tal'bot*, *a.* [From the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] A kind of hound with a broad mouth, deep chops, large pendulous ears, and usually pure white.

Talc, *tal'k*, *a.* [*Fr. talc*, *Sp.* and *Pg. talco*, from *Ar. talq*, *talq*.] A magnesian laminated mineral, ductile to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and usually white, apple-green, or yellow, differing from mica in being flexible but not elastic. **FARREN-CHALK**.—**Talcky**, *Talcoose*, *Talcoous*, *tal'ki*, *tal'kō*, *tal'kus*, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; containing talc.—**Talc-schist**, *a.* A schistose foliated rock consisting of quartz and talc.—**Talc-slate** *a.* A slaty rock consisting of talc and quartz in laminae.

Tale, *tāl*, *a.* [*A. Sax. tala*, speech, number; *Ice.* *tal*, *tala*, a speech, a number; *Dan. tal*, number, *tale*, talk, to talk; *D. tal*, number, *taal*, speech, *G. sahl*, number; *aklu tell*.] An oral relation; a piece of information; a narrative of events that have really happened or are imagined to have happened; a short story, true or fictitious; a number or quantity reckoned, estimated, or set down; especially a reckoning by counting or num. erup.—**Tale-bearer**, *a.* A person who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.—**Tale-bearing**, *a.* The act of spreading stories officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.—**Tale-teller**, *a.* One who tells tales or stories; a tale-bearer.

Taligalla, *tal-e-gāl'la*, *a.* The native name of the brush-turkey.

Talent, *tal'ent*, *a.* [*Fr. talent*, *L. talentum*, from *Gr. talanton*, a thing weighed, a talent, from root *tal* akin to *Skr. tal*, to lift up, *L. tollō*, to lift, *O. E.* and *Sc. thole*, to suffer.] An ancient weight and denomination of money; the Attic talent as a weight being about 56 lbs.; as a denomination of silver money 234, lbs.; the Hebrew talent as a weight equal to 33 lbs.; as a denomination of silver, variously estimated at from 230 to 286; a gift, endowment, or faculty (a talent for mimicry); mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power. [In the latter senses pro-

draw; to call or draw away; to drink off; to mimic; to imitate, as in ridicule.—*To take on*, or *upon*, to undertake; to assume.—*To take out*, to remove from within or from a number; to remove by cleansing or the like (to take out a stain).—*To take pains*, to use all one's skill, care, and the like.—*To take part in*, to share; to partake of.—*To take part with*, to join or unite with.—*To take one's part*, to espouse one's cause; to defend one.—*To take place*, to happen.—*To take root*, to strike a root; to put forth roots and grow; to become firmly fixed or established.—*To take time*, to act without haste or hurry; to be in no haste or excitement; to require or necessitate a portion or period of time.—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious.—*To take up*, to lift; to raise; to obtain on credit; to begin where another left off (to take up a narrative); to occupy, engage, or engage; to arrest or prevent; to charge one's self with (a friend's cause, a quarrel); to enter upon; to adopt (a trade or occupation); to pay and receive (a bill at a bank).—*a.* To direct one's course; to betake one's self; to turn in some direction; to suit the public taste; to please; to have the intended effect; to catch hold; to admit of being made a portrait of.—*To take after*, to learn to follow; to imitate; to resemble.—*To take from*, to derogate or detract from.—*To take on*, to be wholly affected; to grieve; to fret (Coloq.).—*To take to*, to become fond of; to resort to.—*To take up with*, to dwell with; to associate with.—*a.* The quantity of anything taken; the quantity of fish taken at one haul or upon one cruise.—**Taker**, *tā'ker*, *a.* One that takes; one who catches; a captor.—**Taking**, *tā'king*, *p.* and *a.* Alluring; engaging.—*a.* A seizing; agitation or distress of mind.—**Takingly**, *tā'king-ly*, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

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zill'an *tan'gra*.] A genus of tropical American birds of the tinco family, remarkable for their bright colours.

Tandem, tan'dem, *adv.* [L., at length, that is, after some time; the English sense is by a pun or joke.] With two horses harnessed singly one before the other (to drive tandem).—*n.* A vehicle drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other; a cycle for two persons, one before the other.

Tang, tang, n. [Initiative of a sound, like *tsang*, metaphorically transferred to a strong taste.] A twang or sharp sound (Shak.); a taste or flavour, characteristic flavour, quality, or property; a smack or taste.—*v.t.* To ring; to twang.

Tang, tang, n. [A modification of *langue*, or allied to *langa*.] A projecting part of an object which is inserted into and so secured to another; the part of a table-knife or tool which fits into the handle; the tongue of a buckle.

Tangent, tan'jen't, n. [L. *tangens*, *tangens*, *ppr.* of *L. tangere*, *to touch* (two uses also contact, fact, *tangibile*, *tangit*, *laz*, *task*, &c.; stem also in *contagion*.) *Geom.* a straight line which touches a circle or curve, and which being produced does not cut it.—*To go or fly off at a tangent*, *fig.* to break off suddenly from one line of action, train of thought, or the like, and go on to something else.—*a.* Touching; forming a tangent.—*Tangence*, *Tangency*, *tan'jen's, tan'jen-si, n.* State of being tangent; a contact or touching.—

Tangential, tan'jen'shal, a. Pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.—*Tangential force*, centrifugal force; force acting upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel.—**Tangentially, tan'jen'shal-li, adv.** In the direction of a tangent.

Tanghin, tan'gin, n. A vegetable poison formerly employed in Madagascar as an ordeal.

Tangible, tan'ji-bil, a. [Fr. *tangible*, L. *tangibilis*, from *tango*, to touch. *TANXER.*] Capable of being touched or grasped; perceptible by the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; real; actual; evident (*tangible proofs*).—**Tangibility, Tangibleness, tan'ji-bil'i-ti, tan'ji-bil-nes, n.** The quality of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch.—**Tangibly, tan'ji-bil-ly, adv.** So as to be perceptible to the touch.

Tangle, tang'gl, v.t.—*to tangle, tangling*. [Allied to Icel. *þangrull*, *þangr*, Dan. and Sw. *tangla*, sea-weed, hence *entangle*.] To knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlace so as to be difficult to unravel; to entangle or entrap; to involve; to complicate.—*n.* A knot of threads or other things confusedly interwoven; a perplexity or embarrassment; a name given to some species of sea-weed.—**Tangly, tang'gli, a.** Knotted; intertwined; intricate; covered with sea-weed or tangle.

Tanist, tan'ist, n. [Ir. and Gael. *tanaisit*, from *tan*, a region.] An elective prince or sovereign among the ancient Irish.—**Tanistry, tan'ist-ri, n.** An Irish custom of descent, according to which the tanist or prince was fixed by election, the right or succession not lying in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged.

Tank, tangk, n. [For *stank*, from O.Fr. *stanc* (Fr. *étang*), Sp. *estanque*, from L. *stagnum*, a pond or pool. *STAGNANT.*] A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; a reservoir; a pond for storing water in India.—**Tank-worm, n.** A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India.

Tankard, tang'kardi, n. [O.Fr. *tanquart*, *tanquard*, O.D. *tanckard*, a tankard.] A rather large drinking vessel, with a cover, usually made of metal; a pitcher.

Tanner, Tannery, Tannic, Tannin, &c. Under *TAN*.

Tanrec, tan'rek, n. *TANREC.*

Tansy, tan'si, n. [Fr. *tanisie*, O.Fr. *tanacie*, *tanier*, from Gr. *althanasia*, immortality—because the dried flowers retain their natural appearance.] The popular name of a strongly-scented perennial herb with much-divided leaves, and yellow flowers, formerly in repute as a tonic and antelmintic; a dish made of eggs, cream, sugar, the juice of herbs, &c.

Tantalite. Under *TANTALUM*.

Tantalise, tan'ta-liz, v.t.—*to tantalise, tantalizing*. [From *Tantalus*, a mythical king of Lydia or Phrygia, who for divulging the secrets of his father Zeus was condemned to stand in water, which receded from him whenever he stooped to drink, while branches loaded with fruit, which always eluded his grasp, hung over his head.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite by expectations or fears which will not be realized.—**Tantalism, tan'tal-izm, n.** **Tantalization, Tantalization, tan'tal-iz-a'shon, n.** The act of tantalizing; the torment of expectations frustrated.—**Tantalizer, tan'tal-izer, n.** One that tantalizes.—**Tantalizing, tan'tal-izing, p.** and *a.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting something unattainable.—**Tantalizingly, tan'tal-izing-ly, adv.** In a tantalizing manner.

Tantalus, tan'tu-lus, n. [Named from the tantalizing difficulties in analysing the ore.] A rare metallic element obtained as a black powder from several minerals.—**Tantalite, tan'tal-it, n.** An ore of tantalum.

Tantamount, tan'ta-mount, a. [Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, and E. *amount*.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or significance.

Tantivy, tan'tiv'i, n. [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] A rapid, violent call, especially in hunting.

Tantra, tan'tra, n. [skr.] A division, section, or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works.—**Tantrism, tan'trizm, n.** The doctrine of the tantras.

Tantrum, tan'trum, n. [Prov. E. *tantum*, from W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a whim.] A burst of ill-humour; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice; used chiefly in plural.

Tap, tap, v.t.—*tapped, tapping*. [From Fr. *tap*, to tap, *tape*, a tap; from Prov. G. *tapp*, a blow, G. *tappen*, to grope; Icel. *tappa*, to tap; imitative of sound, like *pat*.] To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow; to pat gently.—*v.i.* To strike a gentle blow.—*n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

Tap, tap, n. [A. Sax. *teppa*—L.G. *tappe*, D. and Dan. *tap*, Icel. *tappi*, G. *sapfen*, a tap, a faucet; akin *tip, tipp*, *tampion*, *tappion*.] A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask; a plug to stop a hole in a cask; a spigot; the liquor itself (colloq.); a tap-house or tap-room.—*v.t.* [Same as L.G. and D. *tappen*, Icel. and Sw. *tappa*, G. *sapfen*.] To pierce so as to let out a fluid (to tap a cask); to treat in any analogous way for the purpose of drawing something from (to tap telegraph wires).

—**Tap-house, n.** A house where liquors are retailed.—**Tapping, tapping, n.** The surgical operation of letting out a fluid by perforation, as in *dropay*.—**Tap-room, n.** A room where beer is served from the tap; a common room for drinking in a tavern.—**Tap-root, n.** The main root of a plant, long and tapering, and penetrating the earth downwards.—**Tapster, tap'ster, n.** A person employed in a tavern, &c., to tap or draw ale or other liquor.

Tap, tap, n. [A. Sax. *teppe*, a fillet; akin to *teppery*, *tippet*.] A narrow strip or band; a narrow woven band of cotton or linen, used for strings and the like.—**Tapeism, tap'izm, n.** Same as *Red-tape*.—**Tape-line, Tape-measure, n.** A tape painted to give it firmness and marked with inches, &c., used in measuring.—**Tape-worm, n.** The name of certain internal parasites composed of a number of flattened joints or segments, found in the intestines of warm-blooded vertebrates.

Taper, tap'er, n. [A. Sax. *tapor*, *taper*, *taper*, from Ir. *tapar*, W. *tapar*, a taper; comp. skr. *tap*, to burn.] A small candle; a long wick coated with wax or other suitable material; a small light; tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.—*a.* Long and regularly becoming slender toward the point; becoming small toward one end (*taper*

fingers).—*v.t.* To become gradually slender or less in diameter; to diminish; to grow gradually less.—*v.t.* To cause to taper.—**Tapering, tap'er-ing, a.** Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.—**Taperingly, tap'er-ing-ly, adv.**

Tapestry, tap'es-tri, n. [Fr. *tapisserie*, *tap'es-tri*, from *tapis*, *tapestry*, a carpet, from L. *tapea*, *tapete*, from Gr. *tapés*, *tapet's*, a carpet, a rug.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, ornamented with figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c., and formerly much used for covering the walls and furniture of apartments, churches, &c.—*v.t.*—**Tapestried, tap'es-try-ing, v.** To adorn with tapestry or as if with tapestry.

Taphrenchyma, taf-ren'ki-ma, n. [Gr. *taphros*, a pit, and *enchyma*, infusion, tissue.] *Bot.* bothradia'yema.

Tapoca, tap-i-ō'ka, n. [Native American name.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal, which, while moist or damp, has been heated for the purpose of drying it on hot plates.

Tapir, tā'pir, n. [From the native Brazilian name.] A South American hoofed animal allied both to the hog and to the rhinoceros, with a udder resembling a small proboscis.—**Tapiroid, tā'pi-roid, a.** Like or allied to the tapir family.

Tapis, ta-pé, n. [Fr. *tapestry*.] Carpeting or tapestry, formerly used to cover the table in a council chamber; hence, to be on *à propos*, to *tapis*, to be under consideration, or on the table.

Tappet, tap'et, n. [A dim. from *tap*, to strike gently.] A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam-engine; a small cam.

Tapster. Under *TAP*.

Tar, tar, n. [A. Sax. *tarro*, *tero*, tar—D. *teer*, Icel. *þara*, G. *theer*, tar; allied to *tree*.] A thick, dark-coloured viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as pine or fir, coal, shale, &c., used for coating and preserving timber and iron, for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage, &c.; a sailor; so called from his tarred clothes, hands, &c.—*v.t.*—*tarred, tarring*. To smear with tar.—*To tar and feather* a person, to pour heated tar over him and then cover with feathers, as is sometimes done by mobs to obnoxious persons.—**Tar-water, n.** A cold infusion of tar, formerly used to treat rheumatism and various chronic affections, especially of the lungs; the ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in gas manufacture.—**Tarry, tar'i, a.** Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Tarantula, tar-an'tu-la, n. [It. *tarantola*, from L. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] A kind of spider found in southern Italy, the bite of which was at one time supposed to be dangerous, and to cause the disease tarantism; the dance tarantella.—**Tarantella, tar-an-tel-la, n.** [It.] A swift, whirling Italian dance in six-eight measure; the music for the dance.—**Tarantism, tar-an'tizm, n.** [It. *tarantismo*.] A fabulous dancing disease, said to be caused by the tarantula; a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance.

Taraxacum, ta-rak'sa-kum, n. [From Ar. or Per. *taraxagis*, *taraxacum*.] Dandelion or its roots as used medicinally.

Tarboosh, Tarbouche, tar'boosh, n. [Ar. name.] A red woolen skull-cap worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

Tardigrada, tar'di-grād, a. [L. *tardus*, slow, *gradus*, step.] Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly; pertaining to the tardigrades.—*n.* One of a family of edentate mammals comprising the sloths.

Tardy, tar'di, a. [Fr. *tardif*, *tardy*, as if from a form *tardivus*, from L. *tardus*, slow (seen in *retard*).] Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; late; dilatory; not up to time; reluctant.—**Tardily, tar'di-ly, adv.** In a tardy manner; with slow pace; slowly.—**Tardiness, tar'di-nes, n.** The state or quality of being tardy; slowness; dilatoriness; unwillingness; reluctance.

Tare, tā, n. [Probably from provincial *tare*, brisk, eager; comp. *quick-grass*.] A

name of different species of leguminous plants, called also vetch.

Tare, tár, n. [Fr. *tare*, from Sp. *tara*, from Ar. *tarha*, waste, tare.] Com. a deduction from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the weight of the package containing them.

Tare, tár, a pret. of tar.

Tarentula, tar-en-tú-la, n. Same as *Tarantula*.

Target, target, n. [A dim. from O.Fr. *targete*, *targete*, from O.H.G. *sarga*, *G. sarge*, a frame, border, &c.] A shield or buckler of a small kind, circular in form; the mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice and the like.—**Targeted, target-ed, a.** Furnished with the like.—**Targeteer, targeteer, target-er, n.** One armed with a target.—**Targete, target, n.** A target or shield. [Poetical.]

Targum, targum, n. [Chal. *targum*, interpretation, from *targem*, to interpret; akin *dragoman*.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldean language, made after the Babylonian captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language.—**Targumist, targum-ist, n.** The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

Tariff, tariff, n. [Fr. *tarif*, Sp. *tarifa*, from the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of fees to be paid, from *tarafa*, to inform.] A list of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a table or scale of charges generally (as a hotel tariff).

Tarlatan, tar-la-tan, n. [Milanese *tarlatan*, linsey-woolsey.] A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze, used in ladies' dresses.

Tara, tar, n. [Icel. *tjóra*, Sw. *tära*, a tarn.] A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeder.

Tarnish, tarnish, v.t. [Fr. *tarnir*, ppr. *ternissant*, from O.H.G. *tarjan*, to conceal; akin to A. Sax. *dernan*, *S. deran*, to hide.] To diminish or destroy the lustre of; to soil or sully; to cast a stain or disgrace upon.—**v.i.** To lose lustre; to become dull.—**n.** A spot; a blot; soiled state.—**Tarnisher, tarnish-er, n.** One who or that which tarnishes.

Taro, taró, n. [Native name.] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for the sake of its esculent root.

Tarpan, tar'pan, n. The wild horse of Tartary.

Tarpaulin, tarpauling, tar-pál-lin, tar-pá-lin, n. [Tar, and old *paulling*, a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *paulling*, from *paill*, a cover.] Tared canvas used to cover the hatchways, &c., on shipboard, and to protect agricultural produce, goods, &c., from the weather; a sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth.

Terrace, terrass, tar'as, n. [G. *terras*, from Fr. *terrasse*, earthwork, from *terre*, L. *terra*, earth.] A kind of plaster or cement; trass.

Taragon, tar-a-gon, n. [Sp. *taragona*, It. *tarpona*, from L. *draco*, a dragon.] A plant used for perfuming vinegar.

Tarry, tar'y, v.t.—**varied, tarrying.** [From A. Sax. *terpan*, *terpan*, to torment, to tease, hence to tire, to delay.—D. *terpen*, G. *terpen*, to provoke; akin *tire*.] To stay; to abide; to remain behind; to wait; to put off going or coming; to delay; to linger.—**v.i.** To wait for.

Tarry, a. Under **TAR**.

Tarsier, tar-si-er, n. [Fr. *tarsier*, from the length of its *tarsus*.] A nocturnal animal of the lemur family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago.

Tarsus, tarsus, n. pl. Tarsi, tar'si. [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.] *Anat.* that part of the lower limb which in man is known as the ankle; also the thin cartilage at the edges of the eyelids; *entom.* the last segment of the leg; *ornith.* that part of the leg (or properly the foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank.—**Tarsal, tars'al, a.** Pertaining to the tarsus.

Tart, tart, a. [A. Sax. *teart*, acid, sharp, from stem of *feran*, to tear.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous; snappish in words; severe.—**Tartish, tart'ish, a.** Somewhat tart.—

Tartly, tart'ly, adv. In a tart manner; sharply.—**Tartness, tart'ness, n.** Acidity; sharpness; asperity.

Tart, tart, n. [Fr. *taris*, *touris*, Sp. *toris*, *toris*, It. *toris*, a tart, from L. *torvus*, ppr. of *torqueo*, to twist, lit. a piece of pastry in a twisted form; comp. a roll, from being rolled. *Toarvus*.] A piece of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste.—**Tartlet, tart'let, n.** A small tart.

Tartan, tart'an, n. [Fr. *tartane*, It. Sp. and Eg. *tartana*; of Eastern origin.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, with a single mast bearing a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and fore-sail.

Tartan, tart'an, n. [Fr. *tiretaine*, *irtaine*, linsey-woolsey; of unknown origin.] A species of cloth, checked or cross-hatched in various colours.—**a.** Consisting of or resembling tartan.

Tartar, tart'ar, n. [Fr. *tartré*, It. and Sp. *tartrato*, L.L. *tartraron*, the hard deposit in wine casks; perhaps from Ar. *tarad*, sediment, dregs.] A hard pink or red crust deposited from wines not completely fermented, a compound of tartaric acid and potassium, also called *argol*; also, a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth.—**Cream of tartar, purified tartar.**—**Salt of tartar, carbonate of potassium** obtained by calcining cream of tartar.—**Tartar emetic, a compound of tartaric acid, potassium, and antimony**, used as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, &c.—**Tartarous, tar-tá-re-us, a.** Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar.—**Tartaric, tar-tar'ik, a.** Pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—**Tartaric acid, the acid of tartar** existing in grapes and other fruits, but principally in cream of tartar, used in calico-printing and in medicine, &c.—**Tartarize, tar-tar'iz, v.t.**—**tartarized, tartarizing.** To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.—**Tartarous, tar-tar'us, a.** Consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.—**Tartrate, tar'trát, n.** A salt of tartaric acid.

Tartar, tart'ar, n. [A corruption of the native name *Tatar*.] A native of Tartary; a very irascible or rigorous person; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen.—**To catch a tartar**, to assail a person who proves too strong for the assailant.—**a.** Pertaining to the Tartars.—**Tartary, tar-tar'ik, a.** Pertaining to Tartary.

Tartarous, Tartarous, Under TARTARS.

Tartarus, tar-tá-rus, n. [Gr. *Tartarus*.] Among the Greeks and Romans a name for the lower world or infernal regions; hell.—**Tartarean, Tartareous, tar-tá-re-an, tar-tá-re-us, a.** Pertaining to Tartarus; infernal.

Tartlet, Under TART, n.

Tartly, Tartness, Under TART, a.

Taseo, taskó, n. A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

Tasimeter, ta-sim'et-er, n. [Gr. *tasis*, a stretching, from *teino*, to stretch, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, temperature, moisture, &c., by variations produced in the force of an electric current.—**Tasimetric, tas-i-met'rik, a.** Pertaining to the tasimeter.

Task, task, n. [O. Fr. *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr. *étche*), a task, from L.L. *tasca*, by metathesis from *tasca* (= *tasca*), from L. *tasco*, tax. *Tax*.] A labour or work imposed by another; a piece of work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; a lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher; an undertaking; burdensome employment; toil.—**To take to task**, to reprove; to reprimand.—**v.t.** To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe labour.—**Tasker, task'er, n.** One that imposes a task.—**Task-master, n.** One who imposes a task; one who assigns tasks to others.—**Task-work, n.** Work imposed or performed as a task.

Tasmanian, tas-má-ni-an, a. Pertaining to Tasmania.—**Tasmanian devil, the dasyurus.**—**Tasmanian wolf**, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania of nocturnal habits and very destructive to sheep.—**a.** A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

Tass, Tasse, tar, n. [Fr. *tasse*, a cup.] A cup.

Tassel, tass'el, n. [O. Fr. *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, from L. *tasellus*, a small cube or die, dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, &c., and having threads hanging down in a fringe; anything resembling a tassel.—**v.t.**—**tasselled, tasselling.** To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize.—**v.t.** To adorn with tassels.—**Tasselled, tass'ed, a.** Furnished or adorned with tassels.

Taste, tast, v.t.—**tasted, tasting.** [O. Fr. *taster* (Fr. *titer*), to handle, feel, taste, from hypothetical *tastare*, freq. of L. *tastare*, to touch repeatedly, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch (whence *tact*, &c.). *TASTOENS*.] To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of; to try by eating; to eat; to become acquainted with by trial; to experience (to taste death); to partake of (to taste happiness).—**v.t.** To eat or drink a little by way of trial; to have a smack or flavour; to have a particular relish or savour; to smack or savour (it tastes of garlic); to make experience or enjoyment.—**n.** The act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive this by means of special organs in the mouth; intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation and liking; nice perception; the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry, congruity, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; discernment of what is fit or becoming; manner or style as tested by this faculty; manner, with respect to what is pleasing (a work in good taste, a remark in bad taste); a small portion tasted; a small bit.—**Tastable, tas'ta-bl, a.** Capable of being tasted; savoury.—**Tasteful, tast'ful, a.** Having much flavour; savoury; possessing good taste; showing or produced in good taste.—**Tastefully, tast'ful-ly, adv.** In a tasteful manner; with good taste.—**Tastelessness, tast'ful-ness, n.** The state or quality of being tasteless.—**Tasteless, tast'less, a.** Having no taste; insipid; having no power of giving pleasure; stale; flat; void of good taste; showing or executed with bad taste.—**Tastelessly, tast'less-ly, adv.** In a tasteless manner.—**Tastelessness, tast'less-ness, n.**—**Taster, tast'er, n.** One who tastes; one who tests food, provisions, or liquors by tasting samples; an instrument by which something is tasted in order to judge of its quality.—**Tasty, tast'i-ly, adv.** In a tasty manner.—**Tasty, tast'i, a.** Palatable; good to the taste; tasteful; showing good taste.

Ta-ta, ta'ta, n. and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

Tath, tath, n. [Icel. *tath*, dung.] The dung left on land where live stock are fed on it.

Taton, tat's, n. The giant armadillo of South America.

Tatter, tat'er, n. [Icel. *tatturr*, *titturr*, tatters, rag; akin to *totter*.] A rag or a part torn and hanging to the thing.—**Tattered, tatter-ed, n.** ragged.—**Tattered, tat'ed, n.** ragged.—**Tattered, tat'ed, n.** ragged.—**Tattered, tat'ed, n.** ragged.

Tattling, tatt'ing, n. A kind of lace woven or knitted from sewing-thread, with a somewhat shingle-shaped implement; the act of making such lace.

Tattle, tat'l, v.t.—**tattled, tattling.** [Like *titter*, an imitative word; comp. L. G. *tateis*, to gabble; G. *tatters*, to prattle.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to blab.—**v.t.** To utter in a prating way.—**n.** Idle talk or chat; trifling talk.—**Tattler, tat'ler, n.** One who tattles.—**Tattling, tatt'ing, a.** Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.—**Tattlingly, tatt'ing-ly, adv.** In a tattling manner.

Tattoo, tat-to', n. [Formerly *taptoo*, from D. *taptos*, the tattoo—*tap*, a tap or spigot, and *toe* (pron. as E. *to*), to be primarily

the signal for the closing of drinking-houses.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters.—*Devil's tattoo*, an idle drumming with the fingers upon a table, &c.

Tattoo, tat-tŭ, v.t. and i. [L. Polynesian word.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a colouring substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.—**Tattooer**, tat-to'er, n. One who tattoos.—**Tattooing**, tat-to'ing, n. The act of one who tattoos; the design produced by a tattooer.

Taught, tawt, pret. and pp. of *teach*.

Taunt, tawnt, v.t. [O. Fr. *tanter*, *tenter*, to tempt, to provoke, from L. *tentare*, *temptare*, to try. *TEMPT.*] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to twit scornfully or insultingly; to upbraid.—n. A bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.—**Taunter**, tawnt'er, n. One who taunts.—**Tauntingly**, tawnt'ing, adv. In a taunting manner; insultingly.

Taunt, tawnt, v.t. [O. Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so great.] Next, unusually high or tall; said of masts.

Taurus, ta'rus, n. [L. a bull; allied to E. *steer* (an ox). *BRER.*] The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th April.—**Tauriform**, ta'ri-form, a. Having the form of a bull.—**Taurine**, ta'ri-u, a. Pertaining to or like a bull.

Taut, tat, a. [A form of *tight* or closely allied to it.] Tight; not slack; applied to a rope or sail. Written also *Taught*.

Tantochronous, ta-tokrou-na, a. [Gr. *tantos*, the same, and *chronos*, time.] Performed in equal times; isochronous.

Tantog, ta-tog, n. [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] A fish of the wrasse family caught on the New England coasts.

Tautology, ta-to'lo-jī, n. [Gr. *tautologia*—*tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word.] Useless repetition of the same ideas or meaning in different words; needless repetition.—**Tautologic**, **Tantologic**, ta-to'lo-jik, ta-to'lo'jī-kai, a. Involving tautology; repeating the same thing.—**Tautologically**, ta-to'lo'jī-kai-ii, adv. In a tautological manner.—**Tautologist**, ta-to'lo-jist, n. One who uses tautology.—**Tautologies**, ta-to'lo-jiz, v.t. —*tautologized*, *tautologizing*. To repeat the same thing in different words.

Tantoussian, **Tantoussian**, ta-to'ou-si-an, ta-to'ou-si-an, a. [Gr. *tantos*, the same, and *ousia*, being, essence.] *Theol.* having absolutely the same essence.

Tautophony, ta-to'fo-ni, n. [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *phōnē*, voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

Tavern, tav'ern, n. [Fr. *taverne*, Pr. Sp. and It. *taverna*, from L. *tuberna*, a shed, a tavern, from root of *tubo*, a hoar.]

TABLE, a public-house where food and liquor are supplied, and other accommodation for the guests provided; an inn.—**Taverner**, tav'er-ner, n. One who keeps a tavern.

Taw, tā, v.t. [A. Sax. *tawian*, to prepare, to taw—i. *touwen* G. *sauen*, to taw; Goth. *tawjan*, to do, to work.] To dress with alum and other matters and make into white leather as distinguished from tanning; the leather being used for gloves and the like.—**Tawer**, tā'er, n. One who taws.—**Tawery**, tā'er-i, n. A place where skins are tawed.

Taw, tā, n. [Origin unknown.] A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

Tawdry, tā'dri, a. [From St. Audrey, otherwise called St. Etheldreda, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold.] Fine and showy, without taste or elegance; tastelessly but showily ornamental.—**Tawdrily**, tā'dri-li, adv. In a tawdry manner.—**Tawdriness**, tā'dri-nes, n. The quality of being tawdry.

Tawny, tā'ni, a. [O. Fr. *tawé*, Fr. *tawé*, tanned, tawny, pp. of *tanner*, to tan. *TAN.*] Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.—v.t. To make tawny; to tan.—**Tawiness**, tā'ni-nes, n. The quality of being tawny.

Tax, tak-s, n. [Fr. *taxe*, from *taxer*, to tax, from

L. *taxo*, *taxare*, to handle, to rate, to censure, from stem of *taxo*, to touch (whence also *taxer*, *tax*, *taxe*, &c.)] A contribution levied by authority from people to defray the expenses of government or other public services; an impost or duty on income or property; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; an oppressive demand.—v.t. To impose a tax on; to levy money or other contributions from; to load with a burden or burdens; to put to a certain strain (to tax one's strength); to censure; to accuse or charge (to tax a man with perjury); *law*, to examine and allow or disallow the items of charge in.—**Tax-ability**, **Taxableness**, tak-sa-bil-i-ti, tak-sa-bil-nes, n. The state of being taxable.—**Taxable**, tak-sa-bl, a. Capable of being or liable to be taxed.—**Taxably**, tak-sa-bl, adv. In a taxable manner.—**Taxation**, tak-sa'shon, n. [L. *taxatio*, *taxationis*.] The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the aggregate of taxes.—**Tax-cart**, **Taxed-cart**, n. A light spring-cart upon which only a low rate of tax is charged.—**Taxer**, tak's'er, n. One who taxes.—**Tax-free**, a. Exempt from taxation.—**Tax-gatherer**, n. A collector of taxes.—**Taxing-master**, n. An officer of a law court who takes hills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.—**Tax-payer**, n. One who pays a tax.—**Taxometer**, tak-sam'e-ter, n. An instrument attached to a cab to show distance run and fare due.

Taxidermy, tak'si-der-mi, n. [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, order, from *tasseō*, to arrange, and *derma*, skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals so as to retain their natural appearance, and all of stuffing and mounting them.—**Taxidermic**, tak-si-der-mik, a. Pertaining to taxidermy.—**Taxidermist**, tak'si-der-mist, n. A person skilled in taxidermy; one who stuffs animals.

Taxis, tak'sis, n. [Gr. *taxis*, order.] Order; *sur*, the replacement of parts by the hand without instruments.—**Taxiology**, tak-sol'o-jī, n. [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *logos*, a discourse.] *TAXONOMY*.

Taxonomy, tak-son'o-mi, n. [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *nomos*, law.] That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.—**Taxonomic**, tak-sō-nom'ik, a. Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory.

Tazza, ta'tsa, n. [It.] A large ornamental cup or vase with a flat or shallow top, and having a foot and handles.

Tchernosem, cher'nō-sem, n. [Rus., lit. black earth.] A black soil of extraordinary fertility in Southern Russia, covering at least 100,000 acres from the Carpathians to the Ural Mountains.

Tchudic, tch'ud, n. A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the north-west of Russia.—**Tchudic**, ch'ud'ik, a. Pertaining to the Tchudi or their language.

T-cloth, t'ekloth, n. A plain cotton cloth manufactured for the India and China market; so called from a large letter T being stamped on it.

Tea, tē, n. [Fr. *thé*, from Chinese *thé*, *thé*, *thé*.] The dried leaves of a shrub extensively cultivated in China, Assam, &c.; the plant itself; a decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water, used as a beverage; any similar infusion (chamomile tea, &c.); the evening meal at which tea is usually served.—**Paraguay tea**, **MARÉ**—v.t. To take tea. [Colloq.]—v.t. To serve with tea. [Colloq.]—**Tea-caddy**, n. A small box for holding the tea used in a household.—**Tea-cake**, n. A light kind of cake eaten with tea.—**Tea-dealer**, n. A canister or box in which tea is sent.—**Tea-chest**, n. A slightly formed box, lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.—**Tea-cup**, n. A small cup for drinking tea from.—**Tea-dealer**, n. One who deals in tea; one who sells tea by retail.—**Tea-garden**, n. A garden, generally attached to a house of entertainment, where tea is served.—**Tea-kettle**, n. A portable kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.—**Tea-pot**, n. A vessel

with a spout in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.—**Tea-service**, n. A complete set of utensils required for the tea-table.—**Tea-set**, n. A tea-service.—**Tea-spoon**, n. A small spoon used in drinking tea.—**Tea-spoonful**, n. As much as a tea-spoon holds.—**Tea-table**, n. A table at which tea is drunk.—**Tea-taster**, n. A person employed to test teas by tasting their infusions.—**Tea-things**, n. pl. Tea-service.—**Tea-tray**, n. A tray for a tea-service.—**Tea-urn**, n. An urn for supplying heated water for tea.

Teach, tēch, v.t.—pret. and pp. *taught*. [From A. Sax. *teacan*, to teach, show, command; allied to *than*, to accuse; Goth. *teihan*, G. *weisen*, to point out; cog. L. *dicō*, to say (whence *diction*, &c.); Fr. *déclarer*, Skr. *dā*, to point out. *Tōken* is akin.] To impart instruction; to guide the studies of; to instruct; to impart the knowledge of; to instruct, train, or give skill in the use, management, or handling of; to let be known; to tell; to show how; to show them, &c. To *teach*, giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.—**Teachable**, tēch'a-bl, a. Capable of being taught; apt to learn; docile.—**Teach-business**, tēch'a-bl-nes, n. The quality of being teachable; aptness to learn; docility.—**Teacher**, tēch'er, n. One who teaches or instructs; a preceptor; a tutor; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.—**Teaching**, tēch'ing, n. The act or business of instructing; instruction.—**Teachless**, tēch'les, a. Un-teachable.

Teak, tēk, n. [Tamil name.] A tree growing in different parts of the East Indies, and yielding a strong, durable, and most valuable timber.

Teal, tēl, n. [Same as *tel* or *tal* in D. *telting*, *talig*, a teal; origin doubtful.] A small and beautiful British duck which frequents fresh-water lakes and ponds, also the name of two American species.

TEAM, tēam, n. [A. Sax. *teama*, offspring, a series, a row, whence *thman*, to team; akin to O. Fr. *team*, offspring; D. *toom*, a brood; from same stem as *toe*, *toe*.] A flock of young animals, especially young ducks; a brood; a number of animals in a line; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; the persons forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like.—**Teamster**, tēam'stēr, n. *TEAM* and suffix *-ster*.] One who drives a team.

Tear, tēr, n. [A. Sax. *teira*, a tear—*Icel*, *tōr*, Dan. *taara*, G. *adhre*, Goth. *teap*; cognate Gr. *diakry*, O. I. *doermya*, L. *lacryma*, Ir. *dear*, W. *daiger*, Gael. *dear*; from s. root meaning to bite.] A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by a special gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them, especially through excessive grief or joy; any transparent drop of fluid matter; also a solid transparent drop, as of some resins.—**Tear-drop**, n. A tear.—**Tearful**, tēr'ful, a. Abounding with tears; shedding tears.—**Tearless**, tēr'les, a. Shedding no tears.—**Tear-stained**, a. Marked with tears; having traces of tears.

Tear, tār, v.t.—pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn*. [A. Sax. *teran*, to rend—Goth. *gōkairan*, to break; G. *zerren*, D. *teren*, Dan. *terre*, to consume; same root as Gr. *teō*, to say; Skr. *dar*, to split. *TEAR* is akin.] To separate the parts of by pulling; to pull apart by force; to form fissures or furrows in by violence; to lacerate; to wound; to divide by violent measures; to disturb, excite, or disorganize violently (form by factions); to drag; to move or remove by pulling or violently; to canse or make by rending (to *tear* a hole).—**To tear up**, to remove from a fixed state by violence; to rend completely.—**To tear the hair**, to pull it in a violent or distracted manner; often as a sign of grief.—v.t. To be rent or torn; to rage; to act with turbulent violence.—n. A rent; a fissure.—**Tear and wear**, deterioration by long or frequent use.—**Tearer**, tār'er, n. One who tears.—**Tearing**, tār'ing, p. and a. Making a great noise or bustle; raving; clamorous (colloq.).

Tease, tēz, v.t.—*teased*, *teasing*. [A. Sax. *tescan*, to pluck, to tease—Dan. *tesse*, *tesse*,

TENACIOUS. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant or against attempts to take it.—**Tenability, Tenableness, ten-a-bil'i-ti, ten-a-bil-ies, n.** The state of being tenable.

Tenacious, te-ná'ch-us, a. [L. *tenax, tenax*, from *teneo, to hold*. **TENABLE.**] Holding fast, or inclined to hold; inclined to retain; with of before the thing held; retentive; apt to retain what is committed to it (a tenacious memory); apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough having great cohesive force among the constituent particles.—**Tenaciously, te-ná'ch-us-ly, adv.** In a tenacious manner.—**Tenaciousness, te-ná'ch-us-ness, n.** The state or quality of being tenacious.—**Tenacity, te-ná'si-ti, n.** [Fr. *tenacité, L. tenacitas*.] The quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; that property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, or the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing.

Tenail, Tenaille, te-ná'l, n. [Fr. *tenaille, from tenir, L. tenere, to hold*. **TEX-NAIL.**] A mort. an outwork or rampart in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

Tenant, ten'ant, n. [Fr. *tenant, holding, pp. of tenir, L. tenere, to hold*. **TENANT.**] A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will; one who occupies lands or houses for which he pays rent; one who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.—**v.t.** To hold or possess as a tenant.—**v.i.** To live as a tenant; to dwell.—**Tenancy, teu-an-si, n.** A holding or possession as tenant; period of occupancy as tenant; tenure.—**Tenantable, ten'ant-a-bil, a.** In a state of repair suitable for a tenant.—**Tenantableness, ten'ant-a-bil-ness, n.** State of being tenantable.—**Tenantless, ten'ant-less, a.** Having no tenant; nooccupied.—**Tenant-right, n.** A term for various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords, as the right of the tenant to compensation for unexhausted improvements if he should be forced to leave the land.—**Tenantry, ten'ant-ri, n.** The body of tenants.

Tench, tench, n. [O.Fr. *tenche* (Fr. *tanche*), from L. *tinca, a tench*.] A fish of the carp family inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe.

Tend, tend, v.t. [L. *tendo, to stretch out, to extend, to bend one's footsteps* (seen also in *attend, extend, contend, intend, superintend, tent, &c.*; same root as L. *teneo, to hold, Gr. *teno, Skr. tan, to stretch*. This *TENUS* (a.), **TENABLE.** To move in a certain direction; to be directed; to have inclination towards producing a certain effect; to conduce or contribute.—**Tendency, ten'den-si, n.** [Fr. *tendance*.] An inclining or contributing influence; aptness to take a certain course; inclination; effect of giving a certain bent or direction.*

Tend, tend, v.t. (Contr. from *attend*.) To accompany as an assistant or protector; to watch; to guard; to look after; to take care of; to attend to; to look after; to wait, as attendants or servants; to attend as something inseparable; to be attentive (*Shak.*).—**Tendances, tend'ans, n.** Act of attending or attending.—**Tender, tender, n.** One that tends; *mar.* a small vessel attending a larger one with stores, or to convey intelligence; *rail.* a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, &c.

Tender, ten'der, v.t. [Fr. *tendre, to reach or stretch out, from L. *tendo, tendere, to stretch out*. **TEND, to move, &c.** To present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand.—**n.** An offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; any offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to execute some specified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain rate; the thing offered.*

Tender, ten'der, a. [Fr. *tendre, from L. *tener, tender, from same root as tenet, thin, tendo, to stretch* (whence *tend*, to hold (as in *tenable*), and *E. thin*. The *d* is inserted as in *tender, thunder*.) Easily*

injured; delicate; very sensible to pain; very susceptible of any sensation; not hardy; weak; easily affected by the distresses of another (a tender heart); sympathetic; affectionate; fond; gentle; unwilling to hurt or injure; gentle; unwilling to pain; apt to give pain or to annoy when spoken of (a tender subject).—**v.t.** To hold dear; to esteem (*Shak.*).—**Tender-hearted, a.** Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.—**Tender-heartedness, n.** Readiness to sympathize; susceptibility of the softer passions.—**Tenderly, ten'der-ly, adv.** In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; kindly; fondly; affectionately.—**Tenderness, ten'der-ness, n.** The state or character of being tender; delicacy; readiness to be hurt; susceptibility; affection; scrupulosity; pathos.

Tendon, tendon, n. [Fr. *tendon, from L. *tendo, to stretch*. **TEND.**] A flat, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move.—**Tendon of Achilles, the large tendon connecting the calf of the leg with the heel.***

Tendinous, ten'di-nus, a. [Fr. *tendineux*.] Partaking of the nature of tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.

Tendrill, tendril, n. [O.Fr. *tendrillon, a tendril, from tendre, tender*. **TENDRA.**] Bot. a slender spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support.—**Tendrilled, tendrill'd, a.** Furnished with tendrils.

Tenebrous, ten-é-brú's, a. [L. *tenebra, darkness, and factio, to make*.] Producing darkness.—**Tenebrosity, ten-é-brú's-i-ti, n.** Darkness; gloominess; gloom.—**Tenebrous, tenebrous, ten'é-brus, ten'é-brús, a.** [L. *tenebrosus*.] Dark; gloomy.

Tenement, ten'é-ment, n. [O.Fr. *tenement, L.L. *tenementum, from L. *teneo, to hold*. **TENABLE.***] An abode; a habitation; a dwelling; an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; *law.* any species of permanent property that may be held.—**Tenementa, ten'é-ment-a, n.** Pertaining to a tenement or tenements.—**Tenementary, ten'é-ment-a-ri, a.** Capable of being leased; held by tenants.—**Tenement-house, n.** A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate families.*

Tenesmus, té-nes'mus, n. [L. from Gr. *tenesmos, from teno, to stretch, to strain*.] Med. a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge.—**Tenesmic, té-nes'mik, a.** Med. pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

Tenet, ten'et, n. [L. *tenet, he holds*. **TEN-ET.**] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true.

Tenfold, ten'fold, Under TEN.
Tenoid, ten'oid, a. Same as **Tenoid**.
Tennis, ten'is, n. [Said to be from Fr. *tenes, take it* (from *tenir, L. tenere, to hold*), a word which the French use when the ball is struck.] A game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall, and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball up as long as possible. **RACKET, LAW-TENNIS.**—**Tennis-ball, n.** The ball used in tennis.—**Tennis-court, n.** An oblong court in which tennis is played.

Tenor, ten'on, n. [Fr. *tenon, from tenir, L. tenere, to hold*. **TENABLE.**] A projecting piece on the end of a piece of wood fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in order to form a joint.—**v.t.** To fit with a tenon.—**Tenon-saw, n.** A small saw with a brass or steel back, used for cutting tenons.
Tenor, ten'on, n. [L. *tenor, a holding on, course, tenor, from teno, to hold*. **TEN-ABLE.**] Prevailing course or direction; general course or drift of thought; general spirit or meaning; purport; substance (the tenor of a discourse); *mus.* the highest of the adult male chest voices; so called because in former times the leading melody was given to this voice; the part above the bass in harmonised music; one who

sings a tenor part.—*Mus.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor.—**Tenor clef, the C clef, placed on the fourth line.**
Tenor-saw, ten'on, n. Corrupted from *Tenon-saw*.

Tenotomy, te-nó'to-mi, n. [Gr. *teno, a tendon, and tomo, a cutting*.] Surg. the cutting or division of a tendon.

Tenres, Tenres, ten'rek, ten'rek, n. [Native Madagascar name.] An animal allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar.

Tense, tens, a. [L. *tensus, pp. of tendo, to stretch*. **TENX.**] Stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.—**Tensely, tens'ly, adv.** In a tense manner; with tension.—**Tenseness, tens'ness, n.** The state of being tense.—**Tensibility, ten-sibil'i-ti, n.** The quality of being tensible.

Tensible, ten'sibil, a. Capable of being extended.—**Tensile, ten'sil, a.** Pertaining to tension; capable of tension.—**Tensility, ten-sil'i-ti, n.** The quality of being tensile.—**Tension, ten'shon, n.** [L. *tensio, tensionis*.] The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; tightness; mental strain; *mech.* the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system;

elec. intensity, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer; *physics.* elastic force.—**The tension of a gas, the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface.**—**Tensioned, ten'shond, a.** Subjected to tension.—**Tension-rod, n.** A rod in a structure holding together opposite parts.—**Tensity, ten'si-ti, n.** State of being tense; tenseness.—**Tensor, ten'sor, n.** *Anat.* a muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed.

Tense, tens, a. [O.Fr. *tens*, Mod. Fr. *tempo, time, from L. *tempus, time*. **TENSILY, Gram.** one of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which is affirmed.*

Tentacle, Tentacle, &c. Under **TENAX, a.**
Tent, tent, n. [Fr. *tente, L.L. *tentia, a tent, lit. something stretched out or extended, from L. *tendo, tentum, to stretch*. **TEND.***] A portable house consisting of some flexible covering, such as skins, matting, or canvas stretched and sustained by poles.—**v.t.** To lodge in a tent; to tabernacle.—**Tent-bed, n.** A bedstead having curtains in a tent form above.—**Tented, tent'ed, a.** Covered or furnished with tents.—**Tent-maker, n.** One who makes tents. [N.T.]*

Tent, tent-wine, n. [Sp. *tinto, deep-coloured, from L. *tinctus, pp. of tingo, to dye*. **TINEX.**] A Spanish wine of a deep-red colour.*

Tent, tent, v.t. [Fr. *tenter, from L. *tentare, to feel, to try*. **TEX.**] To probe; to keep open with a ferrous point.—**n.** *Surg.* a roll of lint or linen, &c., used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged.*

Tentacle, ten'ta-kli, n. [L.L. *tentaculum, from L. *tendo, to handle, to feel*. **TEMPT.**] *Zool.* an elongated appendage on the head or cephalic extremity of many of the lower forms of animals, used as an instrument of prehension or as a feeler.—**Tentacled, ten'ta-kli-d, a.** Having tentacles.—**Tentacular, ten'tak'ú-ler, a.** Of the nature of a tentacle.—**Tentaculated, ten'tak'ú-la-ted, a.** Having tentacles.—**Tentaculiferous, ten'tak'ú-if'er-us, a.** Bearing tentacles.*

Tentative, ten'ta-tiv, a. [Fr. *tentatif, from L. *tentare, to try, to test*. **TEMPT.**] Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.—**n.** An essay; a trial.—**Tentatively, ten'ta-tiv-ly, adv.** By way of experiment or trial.*

Tenter, ten'ter, n. [From provincial *tent*, to tend or attend.] A person in a manufactory who looks after machines, so that they may be in proper order.

Tenter, ten'ter, n. [From L. *tensus, stretched, from tendo, tentum, to stretch*. **TEND.**] A frame used in cloth manufacture to stretch the pieces of cloth, and make them set or dry even and square; *tenter-hook.*—**On the tenter, on the stretch, on the rack, in suspension.**—**v.t.** To stretch on tenter; to stretch on a hook; a hook for stretching cloth on a tenter; *fig.* anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

Tenth, Tenthly, Under TEN.
Tenuifolius, ten'ú-i-fó'l-i-us, a. [L. *tenuis,*

thin, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having thin or narrow leaves.

Tenuiroster, ten'ú-ro'stér, n. [*L. tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of a suborder (Tenuirostres) of passerine or insectivorous birds which have the beak long, slender, and tapering, as in the creepers, humming-birds, &c.—*Tenuirostral*, ten'ú-ro'st'ral, a. Slender-beaked; pertaining to the tenuirostres.

Tenuity, ten'ú-ti, n. [*L. tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin, from root meaning to stretch, as in *E. thin*.] The state of being thin or fine; thinness; tenderness; rarity; thinness, as of a fluid.—*Tenuous*, ten'ú-us, a. Thin; slender; rare; subtle; not dense.

Tenure, ten'ú-r, n. [*Fr. tenure*, *L. L. tenura*, from *L. teno*, to hold. *TENABLE*.] The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate; manner of holding or possessing in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or possessed (life is held on a precarious tenure).

Tocalli, tó-o-kal'li, n. [Lit. God's house.] A temple among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

Tepid, tep'í-d, v. t. — *tepidus*, *tepidus*. [*L. tepidus*, to be tepid, and *facio*, to make. *TERM*.] To make tepid or moderately warm.—*v. i.* To become moderately warm.—*Tepidness*, tep'í-d-fak'shon, n. The act of making tepid or moderately warm.

Tepid, tep'í-d, a. [*L. tepidus*, warm, from *tepeo*, to be warm; same root as *Skr. tap*, to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.—*Tepidness*, Tep'id-nes, tep'id-i-ti, n. Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

Teraph, teraf, n. pl. *Teraphim*, teraf'im. [Heb.] A household deity or image revered by the ancient Hebrews.

Terapin, ter'a-pín, n. *TERAPIST*.

Teratology, ter-a-to'l'ó-ji, n. [*Gr. teras*, teras, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of biological science which treats of monstrous malformations in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.—*Teratological*, ter'a-tó-loj'i-kal, a. Pertaining to teratology.—*Teratologist*, ter-a-to'l'ó-jist, n. One versed in the study of teratology.

Terbium, ter'bí-um, n. A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium at Ytterby in Sweden (whence the name).

Terce, tés, n. [*TIENCE*.] A tierce or cask of 42 gallons; *Scots law*, the right of a widow who has not accepted any special provision to a fiferent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died in life.

Tercel, térsel, n. *TIERCEL*.

Tercentenary, ter-sen'ten-ari, a. [*L. ter*, three, and *E. centenary*.] Comprising three hundred years.—*n.* A festival in commemoration of some event that happened three hundred years before; the three-hundredth anniversary of any event.

Tercet, térsét, n. [*Fr.*] *Mus.* a third; *poetry*, a group of three rhyming lines; a triplet.

Terbinth, ter'bín-th, n. [*L. terbinthus*, from *Gr. terbinthos*, the turpentine tree.] The turpentine tree; a name for various resinous exudations, both of fluid and solid.—*Terbinthine*, ter'bín-thin, n. Pertaining to turpentine.

Terbra, ter'b'ra, n. pl. *Terbras*, ter'b'ras. [*L.*] A boring tool, from *tero*, to pierce.] The borer of certain female hymenopterous insects for depositing their eggs.—*Terbrate*, ter'b'rat, v. t. — *terbrate*, *terbrate*. [*L. terbro*, *terbratus*, to bore, from *terbra*, a borer.] To bore; to perforate.—*Terbration*, t' ter'b'ras'hon, n. The act of boring.—*Terbratula*, ter'b'rat'ú-la, n. [A dim. form from *L. terbratus*, pp. of *terbro*, to bore—from its perforated valve.] A genus of brachiopod bivalve molluscs, one of the valves of which is perforated to permit the passage of a fleshy peduncle, by means of which the animal attaches itself.

Teredo, ter'é-dó, n. [*L.*, from *Gr. terédón*, from *terés*, to bore.] A worm-like molluscan animal, the ship-worm, well known on account of the destruction it causes by perforating submerged wood in order to form a habitation. (pl. *Teredos*.)

Terete, te-rét, a. [*L. teres*, *teretis*, rounded off—properly, rubbed off—from *tero*, to rub.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants.

Tergal. Under *TRAGUM*.

Terginal, *Terginate*, *Terginuous*, ter-jen'i-nal, ter-jem'i-nat, ter-jem'i-nus, a. [*L. tergeminus*—*ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, double.] Thrice double; three-paired; threefold; triple.

Tergivert, ter-jí-ver't, v. t. — *tergivert*, *tergivert*. [*L. tergivert*, *tergivertus*, from *ter*, the back, and *versor*, to turn, from *verto*, to turn. *VERT*.] To practise evasion; to make use of shifts or subterfuges.—*Tergivertion*, ter-jí-ver'shon, n. The act of tergiversating; subterfuge; evasion; the act of changing or of turning one's back upon one's opinions; a turning against a cause formerly advocated.—*Tergivertor*, ter-jí-ver's-tér, n. One who practises tergiversation.

Tergum, ter-gum, n. [*L.*, the back.] The convex upper plate of each segment of a crustacean.—*Tergal*, ter'gal, a. Anat. pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Term, térm, n. [*Fr. terme*, an end, word, speech, period, &c., from *L. terminus*, a boundary (whence *terminal*, *terminate*, *determine*, &c.); akin *Gr. terma*, limit; same root as *L. trans*, *E. through*.] A limit; a bound or boundary; the time for which anything lasts; a time or period fixed in some way; a period during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges, there being three such—*Michaelmas*, *Lent*, and *Easter* (or *Midsommer*) at Cambridge, and four—*Michaelmas*, *Hilary*, *Easter*, and *Trinity* at Oxford; the time in which a superior law court is held or is open for the trial of causes (but the terms of the superior courts in England are now called "sittings"); a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as *Lady Day* or *Michaelmas Day*; a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed; particularly, a word having a technical meaning; *pl.* in a general way, words or language (to speak in vague terms); *pl.* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance (to state your terms); *pl.* relative position or footing (on good terms with a person); *logic*, the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension; the subject or the predicate of a proposition; *alg.* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction.—*Terms of a fraction*, the numerator and denominator.—*To make terms*, to come to an agreement.—*To come to terms*, to agree.—*To bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to condition.—*v. t.* To name; to denominate.—*Termless*, *term'les*, a. Having no term; boundless; endless.—*Termly*, *term'li*, a. Occurring every term.—*adv.* Term by term.

Termagant, ter'ma-gant, n. [*O. Fr. Terrogant*, *It. Terrogante*, *Trivogante*; probably a name of Eastern origin. *Termagant* was a failed deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or other shows, in which he figured as a most violent personage.] A bawling, turbulent woman; a virago.—*a.* Furious; scolding.

Termes, térm'es, n. pl. *Termites*, térm'itéz. A termite or white-ant.

Terminate, ter'mi-nat, v. t. — *terminated*, *terminating*. [*L. termino*, *terminatum*, to bound, to terminate. *TERM*.] To bound; to limit; to form the extreme point or side of; to put an end to; to complete; to put the finishing touch to.—*v. i.* To be limited in space; to stop short; to end; to come to a limit in time.—*a.* Capable of coming to an end (a *terminate* decimal).—*Termination*, ter'mi-ná'shon, n. The act of terminating; an ending or concluding; the end of a thing or point where it ends; limit in space; end in time; *gram.* a part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a word; conclusion; issue; result.—*Terminational*, ter'mi-ná'shon-al, a. Pertaining to or forming a termination.—*Terminative*, ter'mi-ná-tiv, a. Terminating; definitive.—*Terminatively*, ter'mi-ná-tiv-ly, *adv.* —

Terminator, ter'mi-nat-ér, n. One who or that which terminates.—*Terminatory*, ter'mi-na-tó-ri. Bounding; terminating.—*Terminable*, ter'mi-na-bl, a. Capable of being terminated; coming to an end after a certain term.—*Terminableness*, ter'mi-na-bl-nes, n.—*Terminal*, ter'mi-nal, n. Relating to or forming the end or extremity; placed at the end of something.—*a.* That which terminates an extremity; the clamping screw at each end of a voltaic battery for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit.—*Terminus*, ter'mi-nér, n. *Law*, a determining. *Ovum*.—*Terminism*, ter'mi-niz'm, n. *Philos.* same as *Nominalism*; *theol.* the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance during which his salvation must be wrought out.—*Terminist*, ter'mi-nist, n. An upholder of the doctrines of terminism.

Terminology, ter'mi-nol'ó-ji, n. [*From L. terminus*, with meaning of term or appellation, and *Gr. logos*, discourse.] The science of technical terms; theory regarding the proper use of terms; collectively, the terms used in any art, science, and the like; nomenclature. *Syn.* under *NOMENCLATURE*.—*Terminological*, ter'mi-nol'ó-jik-al, a. Of or pertaining to terminology.—*Terminologically*, ter'mi-nol'ó-jik-al-ly, *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology.

Terminus, ter'mi-nus, n. pl. *Termini*, ter'mi-ni. [*L. terminus*.] A boundary; a limit; a landmark; the extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

Termite, ter'mit, n. [*From L. termes*, *termites*, a wood-worm.] One of those neurapterous insects commonly called white-ants which live in communities and build dwellings in great numbers.—*Termitary*, ter'mi-tari, n. The dwelling of a community of termites.

Termless, *Termly*. Under *TRAM*.

Teru, térm, n. [*Dan. terme*, *icel. therra*, a term.] A long-winged bird of the gull family, which, from its manner of flight, forked tail, and size, has received the name of sea-swallow.

Teru, térm, n. [*L. termi*, three each, from *ter*, thrice, *fra*, three.] Threefold; consisting of three.—*Terary*, ter'a-ri, a. [*L. ternarius*.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; arranged in order by threes.—*Ternate*, ter'nát, a. [*L. L. ternatus*.] Arranged in threes; *bot.* having three leaflets on a petiole.—*Ternately*, ter'nát-ly, *adv.* In a ternate manner.

Terpsichore, terp'sí-kó-ré, n. (Greek name, from *terpsí* (fut. *terpsó*), to delight, and *choros*, dancing.) *Græc. myth.* one of the Muses, the inventress and patroness of the art of dancing and lyrical poetry.—*Terpsichorean*, terp'sí-kó-ré-an, a. Relating to *Terpsichore*.—*The Terpsichorean* art, dancing.

Terra, téra, n. [*L. terra*, from a root meaning dry, seen also in *torridus*, *torrid*, being the root of *E. thirst*.] Hence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, *terrace*, *inter*, &c.] Earth; the earth.—*Terra firma*, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water.—*Terra incognita* (in-kog'ní-tá), an unknown or unexplored region.—*Terra japonica* (ja-pon'i-ka), catechu, formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan, hence the name.—*Terra-cotta*, n. [*It. lit.* baked or cooked earth.] A mixture of fine clay and fine-grained white sand with crushed pottery, first slowly air-dried, then baked in a kiln into the hardness of stone, much used for statues, figures, vases, &c.—*Terracotta*, *ter'ra*, n. [*Fr. terrasse*, from *L. L. terracia*, from *L. terra*, earth. *TRASA*.] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like; a level space on a sloping surface; a street or row of houses along the foot or top of a slope; often applied arbitrarily.—*v. t.*—*terraced*, *terracing*. To form into a terrace; to cut into terraces.

Terra-cotta. Under *TRASA*.

Terrapin, ter'a-pín, n. (Origin unknown.) A name of several species of fresh-water tortoises, whose flesh is much esteemed.

Terraqueous, ter-ak'wə-us, a. [From L. terra, land, and aqua, water. TERRA.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

Terra, ter'as, n. TERRAS. Terra, ter-rən', a. [L. terranus, from terra, earth. TERRA.] Pertaining to the earth; earthy; terrestrial.

Terrestrial, ter-res'tri-al, a. [L. terrestria, from terra, the earth. TERRA.] Pertaining to the earth; existing on this earth; earthy; as opposed to celestial; pertaining to the world; mundane; pertaining to land as opposed to water; confined to or living on land; opposed to aquatic. — Terrestrial magnetism. MAGNETISM. — n. An inhabitant of the earth. — Terrestrially, ter-res'tri-al-ly, adv. After a terrestrial or earthy manner. — Terrestrianness, ter-res'tri-al-ness, n.

Terrific, ter-ri-fi, a. [Fr. terrible, from L. terribilis, from terro, to frighten; allied to Gr. frō, to tremble.] Adapted to excite fear, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable; excessive; extreme. — Terrifically, ter-ri-fi-cal-ly, adv. The quality of being terrible. — Terrifically, ter-ri-fi-cal-ly, adv. In a terrible manner; dreadfully; excessively.

Terricolous, ter-ri-k'ol-us, a. [L. terra, earth, colo, to inhabit.] Inhabiting the earth; living in the soil.

Terrier, ter-ri-er, n. [In first sense from Fr. terrier, the hole of a rabbit, from terre, L. terra, the earth; equivalent therefore to burrow-dog; in second sense from Fr. terrier, lit. loud-book.] A small and courageous variety of dog that follows animals into their burrows or holes; a book in which landed property is registered and described.

Terrifying, ter-ri-fi, v.t. — terrified, terrifying. [L. terro, to frighten, and facio, to make. TERRARE.] To frighten extremely; to alarm or shock with fear. — Terrific, ter-ri-fi-k, a. [L. terrificus.] Dreadful; terrifying; causing terror. — Terrifically, ter-ri-fi-cal-ly, adv. Terrifyingly; frightfully.

Terrigenous, ter-ri-jen-us, a. [L. terra, the earth, and root, gen, to bring forth.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Territory, ter-ri-to-ri, n. [L. territorium, from terra, earth. TERRA.] Any separate tract of land as belonging to a state, city, or other body; a dominion; a region; a country; in the United States, a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union but with an organized government. — Territorial, ter-ri-to-ri-al, a. Pertaining to a territory; limited to a certain district. — Territorially, ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly, adv. In regard to territory.

Terror, ter-ri-or, n. [L. terror, from terro, to frighten. TERRIBERE.] Fear that agitates the body and mind; dread; fright; the cause of extreme fear. — King of terrors, death. — Reign of terror, in the first French revolution, that period during which the rulers made the execution of all opponents the principle of their government, extending from April, 1793, to July, 1794. — Terrorism, ter-ri-or-ism, n. A system of government by terror; intimidation. — Terrorist, ter-ri-or-ist, n. One who rules by intimidation. — Terrorize, ter-ri-or-ize, v.t. To impress with terror; to repress or dominate over by means of terror. — Terror-stricken, ter-ri-or-struck, a. Struck with terror; appalled.

Terry, ter-ri, n. [Fr. tirer, to draw.] A textile fabric with a long, smooth pile, such as plush or velvet.

Terse, ter-s, a. [L. terus, pp. of tergo, to rub or wipe.] Free from superfluity; neat and concise; pithy; solid of style or language. — Tersely, ter-s-ly, adv. In a terse manner; concisely. — Terseness, ter-s-ness, n. Neatness and conciseness of style.

tertial, ter-shal, a. and n. [L. tertius, third.] A term applied to the feathers growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing.

Tertian, ter-shan, a. [L. tertianus, from tertius, third.] Med. Having its paroxysm every other day (a tertian fever).

Tertiary, ter-shi-a-ri, a. [L. tertiarus, from tertius, third, from ter, thrice, tres, three.] Of the third order, rank, or formation; third. — Tertiary colour, a colour produced by the mixture of two secondary colours.

— Tertiary formation, geol. the third great division of stratified rocks, lying immediately above the secondary and resting on the chalk, being followed by the post-tertiary. — n. A geological system of rocks; or a tertiary.

Torzatto, ter-tset'to, [It.] n. a short composition for three performers.

Tosho-lama, tesh'ō-lā-ma, n. One of the two popes of the Buddhists of Tibet, the other being the Dalai-lama.

Tessellated, tes-se-lā-ted, a. [L. tessella, a dim. of tessera, a square.] Formed by inlaying differently coloured materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work.

Tessellation, tes-se-lā-sh'ōn, n. The operation of making tessellated work.

Tessera, tes'ō-ra, n. pl. Tesserae, tes'ō-rē, [L.] a cube, a die. A small cube of marble, precious stone, ivory, glass, wood, &c., used to form tessellated pavements and like purposes; a small square of bone, wood, &c., used as a token or ticket in ancient Rome. — Tesseral, tes'ō-ral, a. Pertaining to or containing tesserae; cubical.

Test, test, n. [O. Fr. test, Fr. têt, from L. testum, an earthen vessel, from the shell of shell-fish. TESTY.] A vessel used in refining gold and silver; a cupel; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination; means of trial; a touchstone; a standard; means of discrimination; chem. a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a reagent. — v.t. To refine, as gold or silver, in a test; to bring to trial and examination; to prove by experiment or by some fixed standard; to try; chem. to examine by the application of some reagent. — Tester, tes't-er, n. One who tests. — Test-furnace, n. A kind of refining furnace. — Test-glass, n. A glass to hold substances to be chemically tested. — Test-paper, n. A paper impregnated with some chemical reagent, and serving to detect the presence of certain substances by change of colour when they touch it. — Test-plate, n. A glass plate ruled with exceedingly fine and close lines to test the power of microscopes. — Test-tube, n. A glass tube to contain substances to be chemically tested.

Test, test, n. [L. testa, a shell, &c. See TESTAR above.] Zool. the outside hard covering of certain animals, as the shell of mollusca or of the sea-urchin. bot. the outer integument of a seed. — Testaceous, tes-tā'sh-ē-an, a. A testaceous animal; a mollusc with a shell. — Testaceous, tes-tā'sh-us, a. [L. testaceus.] Having a molluscous shell; having the character of a test or shell.

Test-act, n. [L. testor, to witness, testis, a witness. TESTAMENT.] Eng. Hist. an act passed in the reign of Charles II., providing that all persons holding office from the crown should take oaths against popery; repealed in 1828.

Testacy, Under TESTAMENT.

Testament, tes'ta-ment, n. [L. testamentum, from testor, to be a witness, to make a will, from testis, a witness; similarly testify, testimony, attest, contest, &c.] Law, a duly executed document in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will; the name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures (the Old Testament, the New Testament); when used alone the word is often limited to the New Testament. — Testamental, tes-ta-men'tal, a. Relating to a testament or will. — Testamentary, tes-ta-men'ta-ri, a. Pertaining to a will or to wills; bequeathed or arranged by will. — Testate, testāt, a. [L. testatus.] Having made and left a will. — Testator, tes-tā'tor, n. The state of being testate. — Testator, tes-tā'tor, n. A man who makes and leaves a will at death.

Testatrix, tes-tā'triks, n. [L.] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

Tester, tes't-er, n. [O. Fr. testiere, a head-piece, from tests (Fr. tête), a head, from L. testa, an earthen pot, the skull, the head. TEST.] The square canopy over a four-post bedstead; a hat canopy, as over a pulpit,

comb, and the like; an old French silver coin of the value of sixpence, so named from the tests (head) upon it; in modern slang, a sixpence.

Testes, tes't-er, n. pl. [L.] Anat. the testicles.

Testicle, tes'ti-k'l, n. [L. testiculus, dim. of testis, a testicle.] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males. — Testicular, testicu-lar, Testicular, tes'ti-k'ul-er, tes-tik'ū-lat, tes-tik'ū-lā-toi, a. Bot. Shaped like a testicle.

Testify, tes'ti-fi, v.t. — testified, testifying. [O. Fr. testifier, from L. testificari—testis, a witness, and facio, to make. TESTANUS.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; law, to give evidence under oath; to declare a charge. — v.i. To affirm or declare solemnly; law, to affirm under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving a crime. — Testification, tes'ti-fi-kā'sh'ōn, n. [L. testificatio.] The act of testifying or giving evidence. — Testifier, tes'ti-fi-er, n. One who testifies.

Testily, Testines. Under TESTY.

Testimony, tes'ti-mō-ni, n. [L. testimonium, from testis, a witness. TESTAMEN.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; evidence; declaration; attestation; witness; anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; divine revelation. — Testimonial, tes-ti-mō-ni-al, n. A certificate in favour of some one's character; a certificate of qualifications; a gift or token of appreciation raised by subscription in services, or to show respect for his worth.

Testoon, tes'tōn, n. [It. testone, TESTA.] An Italian silver coin worth about 10 s. d.; also, a Portuguese coin worth about 10 s. d.

Tetrad, tes't-əd, n. [L. from testa, a shell.] Among the ancient Romans a cover from missiles formed by soldiers holding their shields over their heads standing close to each other; soot, the land-tortoise. — Tetradinal, tes't-əd-i-nal, a. Pertaining to the tortoise. — Tetradinarion, tes't-əd-i-nā-ri-on, n. Resembling a tortoise-shell in colour. — Tetradinate, tetradinā-tus, n. Resembling the back of a tortoise; arched; vanitad.

Testy, tes'ti, a. [O. Fr. testu (Fr. tête), headstrong, wilful, from testa (Fr. testa), the head, from L. testa, potsherd, shell. TEST, TESTA.] Fretful; peevish; easily irritated. — Testily, tes'ti-ly, adv. In a testy manner; fretfully. — Testiness, tes'ti-ness, n. The state or quality of being testy.

Tetanus, tes'tā-nus, n. [Gr. tetanos, tetanus, from tetno, to stretch. TETAN.] Spasm with rigidity; a disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion, one form being lock-jaw. — Tetanic, tetā-nik, a. Pertaining to tetanus. — n. A substance that tends to cause tetanus. — Tetanoid, tet'an-oid, a. Resembling tetanus.

Tetokly, tech'l, TESTYV.

Tête-à-tête, tāt-ā-tāt, adv. [Fr. lit. head to head.] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation. — n. A private interview with no one present but the parties concerned.

Tête-à-pont, tāt-ā-pōn, n. [Fr. lit. bridge-head.] Fort. a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearest the enemy.

Tether, tet'er, n. [Same as test, tether, L.G. tider, O.Sw. suthor, cord, tether; from same root as to tie.] A rope or chain by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits; scope allowed. — v.t. To confine with a tether.

Tetrabrachiate, tet-ra-brang'ki-āt, a. [Gr. tetra, four, and brachia, arms.] Having four gills; applied to an order of cephalopods.

Tetrachord, tet-ra-kord, n. [Gr. tetrachordos—tetra, four, and chordē, a chord.] A scale of four notes; half of the octave scale.

Tetrad, tet'rad, n. [Gr. tetras, tetradōs, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

Tetradactyl, tet'ra-dak'til, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *dactylus*, a finger or toe.] An animal having four toes on each foot.—**Tetradactylois**, tet-ra-dak'til-i-us, a. Having four toes on each foot.

Tetradrachma, Tetradrachma, tet'ra-dram, tet-ra-drak'ma, n. [Gr. *tetradrachmon*—*tetra-*, four, and *drachmē*, a drachm.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth 3s. 3d.

Tetradymanus, tet-ra-din'a-mus, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *dynamis*, power.] Bot. having hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four longer than the other two.

Tetragon, tet-ra-gon, a. [Gr. *tetragonon*—*tetra-*, four, and *gonia*, an angle.] Geom. a figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, &c.—**Tetragonal**, tet-ra-gon'al, a. Having four angles or sides.

Tetragnathus, tet'ra-jin'a, [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *gnathos*, a female.] Bot. a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four pistils.

Tetragnathus, tet-ra-jin'a-nus, a. Bot. having four carpels or four styles.

Tetrahedron, tet-ra-hé'dron, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *hedra*, a base.] A triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces; a solid bounded by four equal triangles.—**Tetrahedral**, tet-ra-hé'dral, a. Having the form of the tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedrite**, tet-ra-hé'drit, n. Fahlers.

Tetrahexahedron, tet-ra-hék'sa-hé'dron, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, *hex*, six, *hedra*, a base.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

Tetralogy, tet-tral'o-ji, n. [Gr. *tetralogia*—*tetra-*, four, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satiric, which were exhibited together on the Athenian stage.

Tetrameter, tet-tram'é-tēr, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *metron*, a part.] Consisting of four parts; bot. having the parts in fours; entom. having four-jointed tarsi.

Tetrameter, tet-tram'é-tēr, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *metron*, measure.] Pros. a verse consisting of four measures.

Tetrandrus, tet-tran'dr'us, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *andros*, a male.] Bot. a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four stamens.—**Tetrandria**, Tetrandria, tet-tran'dri-an, tet-tran'dri-us, a. Bot. monoclinous or hermaphrodite and having four stamens.

Tetrapetalous, tet-ra-pet'al-us, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Bot. containing four distinct petals.

Tetraphyllous, tet-tra-fil'us or tet-ra-fil'us, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *phylon*, a leaf.] Bot. having four leaves or leaflets.

Tetraplia, tet-ra-pl'a, n. [Gr. *tetraploos*, four-fold, *tetra-*, four, and *term*, -*plous*, akin to that of *double*.] An edition of the Bible arranged by Origen in four columns, containing four Greek versions; also, a version in four languages.

Tetrapod, tet'ra-pod, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A four-footed animal.

Tetrapteran, tet-trap'tér-an, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pteron*, a wing.] An insect which has four wings.—**Tetrapterous**, tet-trap'tér-us, a. Having four wings.

Tetraquetrous, tet-trak'we-trus, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *l. quætrus*, angular.] Bot. having four very sharp angles or corners.

Tetrarch, tet'rark, n. [Gr. *tetrarcha*—*tetra-*, four, and *arché*, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty king or sovereign.—**Tetrarchate**, Tetrarchy, tet'rark-át, tet'rark-i, n. The office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch, or the district under his rule.—**Tetrarchical**, tet-rark'i-kal, a. Pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

Tetrastichous, tet-ra-sep'al-nus, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *E. stichon*.] Bot. applied to a calyx composed of four sepals.

Tetrastermous, tet-ra-sep'al-nus, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *sperma*, seed.] Bot. having four seeds.

Tetrastere, tet-ra-spér, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *E. spora*.] Bot. among the algae a collection of spores, of which usually there are four.

Tetrastich, tet-tras'tik, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stichos*, verse.] A stanza or poem in four verses (or lines).

Tetrastris, tet'ra-stil, a. and n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stilos*, column.] Having or consisting of four columns; having a portico consisting of four columns.

Tetrasyllable, tet-ra-sil'a-bl, n. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.—**Tetrasyllabic**, Tetrasyllabic, tet-ra-sil'ah'ik, tet-ra-sil'ah'ikal, a. Consisting of four syllables.

Tetrathecal, tet-ra-thé'kal, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *thékē*, a case.] Bot. having four cavities in the ovary.

Tetratomic, tet-ra-tom'ik, a. [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *E. atomia*.] Such that one atom in composition is equivalent to four atoms of hydrogen.

Tetter, tet'er, n. [A. Sax. *tetr*, G. *sitter*, letter; comp. Skr. *dadrus*, letter.] A vague name of several cutaneous diseases affecting man, as herpes, impetigo, &c.; a cutaneous disease of animals, which may be communicated to man.—**Tetterous**, tet'er-us, a. Having the character of tetter.

Tentonic, in-ton'ik, a. [L. *Teutones*, the Teutons, a Latinized form of their native name; akin Dutch.] Belonging to the Teutons or the peoples of Germanic origin in general; Germanic; pertaining to the languages spoken by these peoples, which include Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and English, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norse, Danish, and Swedish.—**Tentonic**, pertaining to languages collectively of the Teutons.

Tew, tō, v. t. [Akin to *taw*.] To beat or press, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.

Tewel, tō'el, n. [O. Fr. *lutel*, *tuel*, Fr. *tuyau*, a pipe, from L. *l. tubellus*, dim. of L. *tubus*, a pipe.] A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke; a tucyer.

Text, tekst, n. [Fr. *texte*, from L. *textus*, a tissue, a text, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave, seen also in *textura*, *textile*, *context*, *pretext*.] Akin *tissue*, *textile*. A discourse or composition on which notes or a commentary is written; an author's own work as distinct from notes or annotations on it; a passage of Scripture, especially one selected as the theme of a sermon or discourse; any subject chosen to comment on; a topic; a kind of handwriting of a large size; a particular kind of letter or character (German *text*).—**Text-book**, n. A book used by students as a manual for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction.—**Text-hand**, n. A large hand in writing.—**Textual**, tekst'ul, a. Pertaining to or contained in the text.—**Textualist**, tekst'ul-ist, n. One who can readily quote texts; one who adheres strictly to a text.—**Textually**, tekst'ul-li, adv. In accordance with the text; placed in the text of a work.—**Textuary**, tekst'ul-ri, a. Textual.

Textile, tekst'il, a. [L. *textilis*, from *texo*, to weave. *TEXT*.] Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.—**T. a.** A fabric made by weaving.—**Textorial**, tekst'ul-ri, a. Pertaining to weaving.

Textual, &c. Under *TEXT*.

Texture, tekst'ur, a. [L. *textura*, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave. *TEXT*.] A fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven; the disposition of the elementary constituent parts of any solid body; the grain or peculiar character of a solid.

Thalamus, thal'a-mus, n. pl. *Thalami*, thal'a-mi. [Gr. *thalamos*, a bed-room.] A part in the brain at the origin of the optic nerve; bot. the receptacle of a flower or part on which the carpels are placed.—**Thalamifloral**, thal'a-mi-fló'ral, a. [*Thalamus*, and L. *flor*, *floris*, a flower.] Bot. having the stamens rising immediately from the thalamus.

Thalassophyte, thal-as'si-ō-fit, n. [Gr. *thalassios*, marine, from *thalassa*, the sea, and *phylon*, a plant.] A sea-plant.

Thalassometer, thal-as-sé-tér, n. [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, *metron*, a measure.] A tide-gauge.

Thaler, thal'er, n. [G. DOLLAR.] A German coin, value about 3s. sterling.

Thalia, thal'i'a, n. [Gr. *Thaleia*.] The Muse of comedy and the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry.

Thalium, thal'i-nm, a. [Gr. *thallos*, a

young green shoot—from the green line it gives in the spectrum.] A soft, heavy, grayish metal, resembling lead in appearance, discovered in 1801.—**Thallic**, Thallic, thal'ik, thal'i-us, a. *Chem.* pertaining to or containing thallium.

Thallus, thal'us, n. [Gr. *thallos*, a shoot, sprout, frond.] Bot. a solid mass of cells, or cellular tissue without woody fibre, forming the substance of the thallogena.—**Thallose**, thal'in, a. Bot. pertaining to or of the character of a thallus.—**Thallogen**, Thallogene, thal'ō-jen, thal'ō-fit, n. [Gr. *thallos*, root, sea, to produce, *phylon*, a plant.] A stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue; applied to all cryptogams with the exception of ferns and mosses.—**Thallogenous**, thal'ō-jen-us, a. Belonging to the thallogens.

Thammus, tham'muz, n. [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and part of July; a Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual feast or lamentation; supposed identical with Adonis.

Than, van, conj. [Originally same as *then*; 'this is better than that' is equivalent to 'this is better, then that'] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, &c., for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison; sometimes used to govern an objective like a preposition.

Thanatoid, than'a-toid, a. [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *aidos*, resemblance.] Resembling death; death-like.—**Thanatology**, than-a-tol'o-ji, n. The doctrine of death.—**Thanatopsis**, than-a-top'sis, n. [Gr. *opsis*, a view.] A view or contemplation of death.

Thane, thán, n. [A. Sax. *thegen*, *thegn*, *then*, a thane = Icel. *thegn*, a warrior; G. *thän*, *degen*, *G. degen*, a warrior; akin to O. H. *thies*, A. Sax. *thies*, to thrive.] A title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons; an Anglo-Saxon baron; a landed proprietor.—**Thanaige**, thá'uj, n. The land of a thane; thanes collectively.—**Thanedom**, thán'dum, n. The district or jurisdiction of a thane.—**Thanehood**, thán'hud, n. The office of a thane; thanes collectively.—**Thanship**, thán'ship, n. The dignity of a thano.

Thanks, thank's, n. pl. [A. Sax. *thane*, *thanke*, also thought, mind, will; Goth. *þanka*, Icel. *þank*, D. and G. *dank*; thanks; from stem of *think*.] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received or offered.—**Thanks!** a common contraction for *I give* [offer, render, &c.] *thanks*, or the like.—*v. t.* [A. Sax. *thancian*, to thank, from the noun.] To express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.—*I will thank you*, a phrase of civility introducing a request.—**Thank you**, a colloquial or informal contraction of the phrase *I thank you*.—**Thankful**, thank'ful, a. Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; expressive of thanks.—**Thankfully**, thank'ful-li, adv. Gratefully.—**Thankfulness**, thank'fulness, n. Gratefulness; gratitude.—**Thankless**, thank'less, a. Unthankful; ungrateful; not deserving or not likely to gain thanks; a *thankless* task.—**Thanklessly**, thank'less-li, adv. In a thankless manner.—**Thanklessness**, thank'less-ness, n.—**Thank-offering**, n. An offering made as an expression of gratitude.—**Thanksgiving**, thank's-giv-ing, n. The act of rendering thanks; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such a celebration; a form of words expressive of thanks to God.—**Thankworthiness**, thank'wer-ri-ness, n.—**Thankworthy**, thank'wer-ri-ness, a. Worthy of or deserving thanks; meritorious.

That, wnat, a. and pron. pl. *Those*, wvós. [A. Sax. *that*, neut. of the demonstrative end def. art. the or so and = Goth. *thata*, Icel. *that*, D. *dat*, G. *das*, Skr. *tai*; akin *the*, *these*, *this*, *there*, &c. *THE*.] A word used as pointing to a person or thing before mentioned or supposed to be under-

the bass strings were attached.—**Theorist**, the-*or*'-ist, *n.* One who played a theorbo.

Theorem, the-*o*'-rem, *n.* [Gr. *theōreō*, from *theōro*, to look, to view. *Timocor.*] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth or established principle; math. a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning; *alg.* and *analysis*, a rule expressed by symbols or formulae; the binomial **Theorem**.—**Theorematist**, the-*o*'-re-mat'ik, the-*o*'-re-mat'ik, *n.* Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem.—**Theorematis**, the-*o*'-re-ma-tist, *n.* One who forms theorems.

Theory, the-*o*'-ri, *n.* [L. *theoria*, a theory, from Gr. *theōria*, a looking at, theory, from *theōro*, to see, from *theōros*, an observer.] A supposition explaining something; a doctrine or scheme of things resting merely on speculation; hypothesis; plan or system suggested; an exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science (the theory of music or of medicine); the science or rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice; a philosophical explanation of phenomena; a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law or law.—**Theoretical**, the-*o*'-ret'ik, the-*o*'-ret'ik, *a.* [Gr. *theōretikos*.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; not practical.—**Theoretically**, the-*o*'-ret'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.—**Theoretist**, the-*o*'-ret'ik-a, *n.* The speculative parts of a science; speculation.—**Theorist**, **Theorizer**, the-*o*'-rist, the-*o*'-ri-zer, *n.* One who forms theories.—**Theorize**, the-*o*'-riz, *v. t.*—**theorized**, **theorizing**. To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

Theosophy, the-*o*'-so-f'ia, *n.* [Gr. *theosophia*, knowledge of divine things—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom, from *sophos*, wise.] Knowledge of divine things; a knowledge of the Divine Being obtained by spiritual ecstasy, direct intuition, or special individual relations.—**Theosophic**, **Theosophical**, the-*o*'-so-f'ik, the-*o*'-so-f'ik, *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.—**Theosophically**, the-*o*'-so-f'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a theosophical manner; with direct divine illumination.—**Theosophism**, the-*o*'-so-f'izm, *n.* Pretension to divine illumination.—**Theosophist**, **Theosopher**, the-*o*'-so-f'ist, the-*o*'-so-f'er, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination, or to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

Theotechnic, the-*o*'-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *techné*, art.] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods.—**Theoteka**, the-*o*'-th'e-ka, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *theka*, a case.] Same as *Monstrance*.—**Theow**, the-*ou*'-w, *n.* [A. Sax.] An Anglo-Saxon slave, serf, or bondman.—**Therapeutic**, **Therapeutical**, the-*er*'-a-p'ut'ik, the-*er*'-a-p'ut'ik, *a.* [Gr. *therapeutikos*, from *therapeuō*, to nurse, serve, or cure.] Curative; pertaining to the healing art.—**Therapeutics**, the-*er*'-a-p'ut'iks, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to the composition, application, and operation of remedies.—**Therapeutist**, the-*er*'-a-p'ut'ist, *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

There, v'ir, *adv.* [A. Sax. *ther*, *ther*, there, a locative case of the pronominal stem *the*, *that*, *then*, &c. In *thereafter*, *therby*, &c., the dative case fem. sing. of the definite article.] In that place; at that place; often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place most distant; in that object or matter; at that point; after going to such a length; into that place; to that place; thither; often used to begin sentences before a verb when there is an inversion of the subject (*there came many strangers to the town*).—*Here and there*, *neither here nor there*. Under *Hear*.—**Thereabout**, **Thereabouts**, v'ir'a-b'out, v'ir'a-b'out, *adv.* Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity.—**Thereafter**, v'ir'a-af'ter, *adv.* According to that; accordingly; after that; afterward.—**Thereat**, v'ir'a-at', *adv.* At that place; at that thing or event; on that account.—

Thereway, v'ir'a-w'ay, *adv.* Away in that place or direction.—**Therby**, v'ir'a-b'iy, *adv.* By that; by that means; annexed or attached to that; by or near that place; near that number or quantity.—**Therfor**, v'ir'a-for', *adv.* For that or this or it.—**Therfore**, v'ir'a-for', *conj.* or *adv.* [There, the dat. sing. fem. of the old def. art., and *for*.] For that or this reason; referring to something previously stated; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that.—**Therfrom**, v'ir'a-from', *adv.* From this or that.—**Therina**, v'ir'a-in', *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that or this particular point or respect.—**Therinto**, v'ir'a-in-t'w', *adv.* Into that or that place.—**Therof**, v'ir'a-of', *adv.* Of that or this.—**Theron**, v'ir'a-on', *adv.* On that or this; thereupon.—**Therout**, v'ir'a-out', *adv.* Out of that or this.—**Therto**, **Therunto**, v'ir'a-t'w', v'ir'a-un-t'w', *adv.* To that or this.—**Thereto**, v'ir'a-to-for', *adv.* Before that time; the counterpart of *hereto*.—**Therunder**, v'ir'a-un-der', *adv.* Under that or this.—**Therupon**, v'ir'a-up-on', *adv.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; at once; without delay.—**Therwith**, v'ir'a-with', *adv.* With that or this.—**Therewithal**, v'ir'a-with'al', *adv.* With that or this; therewith.

Theriac, the-*ri*'-ak, *n.* [L. *theriaca*, Gr. *thēriakē*, from *thērion*, a wild beast.] A name given anciently to various substances esteemed efficacious against the effects of animal or other poison.—**Theriac**, **Theriacal**, the-*ri*'-ak, the-*ri*'-ak, *a.* Medicinal, serving as an antidote.—**Theriotomy**, the-*ri*'-o-t'om-ia, *n.* [Gr. *thērion*, a beast, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

Thermal, **Thermic**, the-*rm*'-al, the-*rm*'-ik, *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, hot, warm, from *thero*, to warm.] Pertaining to heat; warm.—**Thermal springs**, **thermal waters**, hot springs.—**Thermally**, the-*rm*'-al-ly, *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.—**Thermo-chemistry**, *n.* That branch of chemistry in which heat is of importance.—**Thermo-current**, *n.* A current of thermoelectricity set up by heat.—**Thermo-dynamic**, *a.* Relating to thermo-dynamics.—**Thermo-dynamics**, *n.* That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versa.—**Thermo-electric**, *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity.—**Thermo-electricity**, *n.* Electricity produced at the junction of two metals, or at a point where a molecular change occurs in a bar of the same metal, when the junction or point is heated above or cooled below the general temperature of the conductor.

Thermograph, **Thermometograph**, the-*rm*'-o-graf, the-*rm*'-o-m'et-r'o-graf, *n.* An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.—**Thermo-magnetism**, *n.* Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.—**Thermometer**, the-*rm*'-o-m'et'er, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts in accordance with the variations of temperature.—**Thermometric**, **Thermometrical**, the-*rm*'-o-m'et'rik, the-*rm*'-o-m'et'rik, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; made by a thermometer.—**Thermometrically**, the-*rm*'-o-m'et'rik-al-ly, *adv.* In a thermometrical manner.—**Thermometrograph**, the-*rm*'-o-m'et-r'o-graf, *n.* A self-registering thermometer.—**Thermo-pile**, *n.* An instrument for measuring very minute degrees of temperature.—**Thermoscope**, the-*rm*'-o-sk'op, *n.* An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated and the effects of heat measured.—**Thermostat**, the-*rm*'-o-stat, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature.—**Thermotic**, **Thermotical**, the-*rm*'-o-t'ik, the-*rm*'-o-t'ik, *a.* [From Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.—**Thermotics**, the-*rm*'-o-t'iks, *n.* The science of heat.

Theriology, the-*ro*'-i-ol'j-i, *n.* [Gr. *ther*, the, *o*, a wild beast, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the

Mammalia.—**Therologist**, the-*ro*'-i-ol'j-ist, *n.* One versed in theriology.

Thesaurus, the-*o*'-s'ur-us, *n.* [L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thesauros*, from *thēsauros*, to place.] A treasury; a lexicon or treasury of words.

These, v'ez, *pron.* and *a.*, pl. of *this*.—**Thesea**, the-*z*'-ia, *n.* pl. **Thesae**, the-*z*'-ia, [L. *thesauros*, Gr. *thesauros*, a position, from *thēsauros*, to set.] A position or proposition which a person advances and maintains; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself; an essay or dissertation; *pros*, the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls; opposed to *arsis*.

Thespian, thes'pi-an, *a.* [From *Thespis*, who played an important part in the early history of the drama in Greece about a. c. 533.] Relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general; hence, the **Thespian art** is equivalent to the drama.

Theurgy, the-*o*'-rj-i, *n.* [Gr. *theourgia*, from *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a working or producing effects by spiritual means; magic.—**Theurgic**, **Theurgical**, the-*er*'-jik, the-*er*'-jik, *a.* Pertaining to theurgy.—**Theurgist**, the-*er*'-jist, *n.* One who pretends to theurgy.

Thews, thū, *n.* pl. [Perhaps same as A. Sax. *theowes*, manners, habits.] Muscles, sinews, strength.—**Thewed**, thū-d, *a.* Having thews, muscle, or strength.—**Thewy**, thū'ly, *a.* Brawny; muscular.

They, v'ir, *pron.*; possess. case *their*, obj. case *them*. [Partly from A. Sax. *thē*, nom. pl. of the def. art., partly from loc. *their*, they, nom. pl. of the pers. pron.] The pl. form for *he*, *she*, or *it*, thus denoting more than one person or thing.

Thibet-cloth, t'i-bet'k'loth, *n.* A camel or fabric of coarse goat's hair; a fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses.

Thick, thik, *a.* [A. Sax. *thick* = O. Fr. *thicks*, loc. *thicker*, Dan. *tyk*, D. *dik*, G. *dick*, thick; probably akin to *thip*, perhaps to *right*.] Having more or less extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth; said of solid bodies; relatively of great dimensions when thus measured; having great consistence (*thick fog* or smoke); foggy or misty; close set or planted; closely crowded together; close; following each other closely (*blows thick as hail*); without due flexibility of articulation (*thick utterance*); stupid; gross; very friendly or familiar (*colloq.*).—*n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.—**Thick** *and* *thin*, whatever is in the way; all obstacles or hindrances.—*adv.* In close succession one upon another; fast or close together.—**Thick-coming**, *a.* Coming or following in close succession; crowding one after another.—**Thicken**, thik'n, *v. t.* To make thick or thicker.—*v. i.* To become thick or thicker.—**Thickening**, thik'n-ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.—**Thicket**, thik'et, *n.* [Comp. G. *dickicht*, from *dick*, thick.] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.—**Thick-head**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.—**Thick-headed**, *a.* Dull; stupid.—**Thickish**, thik'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick.—**Thick-knee**, *n.* The stone-plover or stone-curlew.—**Thickly**, thik'ly, *adv.* In a thick manner or condition; to considerable depth on a surface; closely.—**Thickness**, thik'nes, *n.* The state of being thick in any sense of the word; measure through from surface to surface; density; consistence; closeness or crowded state; stony indistinctness of speech.—**Thickest**, thik'et, *a.* Close set or planted; having a short thick body; thick; stout; stumpy.—*a.* A close or thick hedge; dense underwood.—**Thickskin**, thik'skin, *a.* A stolid person, not easily irritated by taunts or ridicule.—**Thick-skinned**, *a.* Having a thick skin or not not easily moved or irritated, as by taunts or ridicule, or the like.

Thief, thēf, *n.* pl. **Thieves**, thēvz, [A. Sax. *thief* = loc. *thief*, Sw. *tyf*, D. *dief*, G. *dieb*, Goth. *thiufa*, thief, root *thief*.] A person who steals or is guilty of theft; one

who deprives another of property secretly or without open force: as opposed to a robber, who openly uses violence.—*Thieves' Latin*, a jargon used by thieves.—*Thieves, they, v.t.*—*thieved, thieving*. To steal; to practice theft.—*v.t.* To take by theft; to steal.—*Thievary, thiever's, n.* The practice of stealing; theft.—*Thievish, thievish, a.* Given to stealing; of the nature of theft.—*Thievishly, thievishly, adv.* In a thievish manner.—*Thievishness, thievishness, n.*

Thigh, thi, n. [A. Sax. *thoh*, the thigh.—Icel. *thú*, O.H.G. *thūh*, D. *thū*, O.D. *thigh*, thigh; probably allied to *thick*.] The thick fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk.—*Thigh-bone, n.* The bone of the thigh; the femur.

Thill, thill, n. [A. Sax. *thill*, *thille*, a stake, board; Icel. *thill*, *thil*, a deal, a plank; G. *dele*, a board; same root as *Skr. thila*, surface.] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.—*Thiller, thill-horse, thill'er, n.* A horse going between shafts.

Thimble, thimbl, n. [A. Sax. *thymel*, a thimble, from *thuma*, thumb; having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is. *Thuma*.] A metal cap or cover for the finger, used in sewing for driving the needle through; *was*, an iron ring with a rope spliced round it.—*Thimbleness, n.* A case for holding a thimble.—*Thimble-finger, thimbl'ful, n.* As much as a thimble would hold; hence, a very small quantity.—*Thimbl'rig, thimbl'rig, n.* (From *rig*, a trick.) A sleight-of-hand trick played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea.—*Thimbl'rigger, thimbl'rig'er, n.* One who practices the trick of thimbl'rig.

Thin, thin, a. [A. Sax. *thynn*, thin.—Icel. *thinn*, D. *duin*, Sw. *tynn*, G. *dünn*; cog. L. *tenes*, *skr. tenas*, thin; W. *tenas*, *tenon*, thin, rare; Ir. *tena*, thin; also, all from root *ten*, to stretch; see also in L. *tendo*, to stretch, E. *tend*; Gr. *tenos*, L. *tenus*, E. *tenor*, L. *tenor*, E. *tender*, *sk.*] Not thick; having little extent from one surface to the opposite (as *thin* plate, a thin board); slight; flimsy in *thin* veil; rare; not dense; said of aeriform fluids; deficient in body or substance; said of liquids or semi-liquids; not close or crowded; sparse; not abundant (as *thin* grass); not ungenerously filled; slim; slender; lean; faint; feeble; destitute of fulness or volume, as sound; often used adverbially in composition as the first element in compounds (*thin*-clad).—*v.t.*—*thinned, thinning*. To make thin in all its senses.—*v.t.* To diminish in thickness; to grow or become thin; with *out*, *away*, &c.—*Thinly, thin'ly, adv.* In a thin, loose, scattered manner.—*Thinner, thin'er, n.* One who thins or makes thin.—*Thinness, thin'ness, n.* The state of being thin.—*Thinish, thin'ish, a.* Somewhat thin.—*Thin-skinned, a.* Having a thin skin; hence, nuddly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Thine, vinn, pronominal adj. [A. Sax. *thīn*, thine, genit. of *thū*, thou. The loss of the *n* produced by *Thou*.] Thy; belonging to thee; used with or without a noun, and either for a nominative or objective or a predicate.—*Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry or the solemn style, *your* and *yours* otherwise taking its place.

Thing, thing, n. [A. Sax. *thing*, a meeting, cause, affair, &c.; L. G. and *ding*, thing, matter, Dan. and Sw. *ding*, cel. *ding*, a court, an assembly, ro. *ding*.] Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; whatever may be spoken of or thought of; an inanimate object; a creature; applied to men and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration; a transaction, matter, circumstance, event; pl. clothes, personal belongings, luggage.—*The thing*, as it ought to be; a colloquial phrase applied to an ideal or typical condition.

Think, think, v.t.—*pret.* *az*; *pp.* *thought*. [A. Sax. *thīn*; *thinn*, to think.—Goth. *thōkjan*, G. and D. *denken*, Icel. *thakja*, Dan. *tenke*; allied to *thunk*, and to A. Sax. *thinnan*, to seem, whence *thinkings*.] To have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to perform any mental operation; to cogitate; to

mus; to meditate; to consider; to deliberate; to judge, conclude, be of opinion [I think it will rain]; to purpose, design, intend; to imagine, suppose, fancy.—*To think of*, to estimate; to esteem its *think* little of a book.—*To think on or upon*, to meditate or muse on; to light on or discover by meditation (to *think* on an expedient).—*v.t.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to hold in opinion; to regard, consider, esteem to form a conception of.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; to scorn.—*To think shame*, to feel shame; to be ashamed.—*Thinkable, think'a-ble, a.* Capable of being thought; conceivable; cogitable.—*Thinker, think'er, n.* One who thinks; one who reasons or meditates; (a deep thinker); one who writes on speculative subjects.—*Thinking, think'ing, a.* Able to think; having the faculty of thought.—*The act or state of one who thinks* thought; cogitation.—*Thinkingly, think'ing-ly, adv.* By thought.

Thinly, thinness, &c. Under *Thin*.

Third, third, a. [A. Sax. *thirda*; cog. Goth. *thridja*, Icel. *thridja*, Sw. *tridje*, Dan. *tredd*, D. *derde*, G. *dritte*, Gr. *tritos*, L. *tertius*, *skr. tritvya*, W. *trydy*, Gael. *treas*—all from words signifying three. *THREE*.] Next after the second; being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided.—*Third estate*, in Great Britain, the commonsalty or commons, represented by the House of Commons.—*Third person*, the person spoken of; the *third person* in the Trinity, the Holy Spirit.—*n.* The third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time; *was*, an interval consisting of three conjunct degrees of the scale; the upper of the two notes including this interval.—*Third-borough, n.* An unincorporated town.—*Thirdly, third'ly, adv.* In the third place; *third-rate, a.* Next below second-rate; quite inferior in the navy, applied to a certain class of men-of-war.

Thirst, thirst, n. [A. Sax. *thyrst*, *thurst*, *thirst*—Sw. and Dan. *thirst*, Icel. *thorast*, D. *dorst*, G. *durst*, Goth. *thaurast*, *thirst*; allied to Icel. *thurr*, G. *darr*, dry, the root being that of L. *torridus*, torrid, *terra*, the earth, the dry land; Gr. *tersomai*, to be dry; *Skr. tarā*, to thirst.] The desire, uneasiness, or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink; a want and eager desire after anything (as *thirst* for knowledge).—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *thyrsta*, Icel. *thyrsta*.] To experience thirst; to have desire to drink; to have a vehement desire for anything.—*Thirster, thirst'er, n.* One who thirsts.—*Thirsty, thirst'y, a.* [A. Sax. *thyrstig*.] Feeling a painful sensation for want of drink; having thirst; very dry; parched; having a vehement desire of anything.—*Thirstily, thirst'ily, adv.* In a thirsty manner.—*Thirstiness, thirst'iness, n.* The state of being thirsty.

Thirteen, thir'ten, n. [A. Sax. *thred'tig*, *ne*, lit. three-ten.] Ten and three.—*n.* The number which consists of ten and three.—*Thirteenth, thir'tenth, a.* The third after the tenth; being one of thirteen equal parts of a thing.—*n.* One of thirteen equal parts of anything.

Thirty, thirti, a. [A. Sax. *thritig*, *thritig*, from *thred*, three, and *tig*, ten.—L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, ten.] Three-ten; ten three times repeated.—*n.* The number which consists of three times ten.—*Thirtieth, thirti'eth, a.* The next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts of a thing.—*n.* One of thirty equal parts of anything.

Thi, vris, a. and pron. pl. These, *vntz.* [A. Sax. *masc. thes*, fem. *thoes*, neut. *thio*, from the pronominal stem seen in *the*, *that*, *thither*, &c., and A. Sax. *thi*, as *hel*—*Skr. shi*, he.] A demonstrative used with *with* or *without* a noun to denote something *th* present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned; often opposed to *that* (the letter referring to something more remote); applied to time, *thi* may refer to the present time; now; to time next to come, or to time immediately ended; frequently used to signify present state, condition, &c.

Thistle, thist'l, n. [A. Sax. *thistel*, a thistle

—Icel. *thistill*, G. and D. *distel*, Sw. *distel*, Sc. *thistal*, thistle; origin doubtful.] The common name of a tribe of prickly plants of numerous species, most of them inhabitants of Europe; regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.—*Thistle-smack, n.* The goldfinch.—*Thistly, thist'ly, a.* Overgrown with thistles; rambling a thistle; prickly.—*Thither, thith'er, adv.* [A. Sax. *thider*, Icel. *thidra*, thither, there; from demonstrative stem seen in *the*, *that*, and suffix *thēr*—*thēr* in *Skr. tatra*, there, from root *tar*, to go.] In *Skr. tatra*; opposed to *thither*; to that end or result.—*Thither and thither*, to this place and that; one way and another.—*Thitherward, thith'er-ward, adv.* Toward that place.

Thlipsa, thlip'sa, n. [Gr. *Thlipsa*, pressure, from *thlipo*, to press.] *Mot.* Compression; constriction of vessels by an external cause.

Thole, thol, n. [A. Sax. *thol*, a thole-pin.—Icel. *thol*, a thole-pin, a wooden peg; L. G. *thole*, D. *dot*, a thole.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing; often in pairs, the oar resting between; also written *Thoul*.

Thole, thol, v.t.—*tholed, tholing*. [A. Sax. *tholian*—Goth. *tholian*, Icel. *tholia*, to endure; same root as L. *tolerare*, to tolerate.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. [Prov.]

Tholobate, thol'ob-ate, n. (Gr. *tholobate*, a dome, and *basis*, basis.) An arch, the substructure on which a dome rests.

Thomist, tom'ist, n. A follower of the scholastic philosophy of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to *Socist*.

Thong, thong, n. [A. Sax. *thwang*, *thwang*, a thong; Icel. *thwang*, a strap, a latchet.] A strap of leather used for fastening anything; a long narrow strip of leather or similar material.

Thor, thor, n. [Icel. *Thorr*, from older *Thonor*, equivalent to A. Sax. *thunor*, E. *thunder*, *Turkey*.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder; son of Odin. *Thursday* is called after him.

Thorax, thō'raks, n. [Gr. *thorax*, the chest, a breastplate.] The cavity of the body formed by the spine, ribs, and breast-bone, and containing the lungs, heart, &c.; the chest; the corresponding portion of animals; the portion of an insect between the head and abdomen.—*Thoracic, thō'rak'ik, a.* Pertaining to or contained in the thorax or chest.—*Thoracic duct, anat.* The vessel which receives the chyle conveyed by the lacteals, and carries it along the spine to the left subclavian vein, where it enters the blood.

Thorium, Thorium, thō'rī-um, thō'rī-nam, n. [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A metal obtained as a gray powder which burns with great splendor.—*Thorite, Thorina, thō'rī-nā, thō'rī-nū, n.* An oxide of thorium.—*Thorite, thō'rīt, n.* A mineral found in Norway containing thorium.

Thorn, thorn, n. [A. Sax. *thorn*—Icel. *thorn*, Goth. *thaurwa*, Dan. *thorn*, D. *doorn*, G. *dorn*; same word as Pol. *tor*, Bohem. *trn*;] Probably from a root meaning to pierce, seen also in *through*, *thill*, &c.] A common name of trees and shrubs armed with spines or prickles, as the black-thorn, huck-thorn, and especially the common hawthorn; any sharp-pointed spine or prickly process growing on a plant; *so*, anything that annoys or torments sharply; a care or trouble.—*Thorn-apple, n.* An annual plant of the potato family with narcotic properties, used medicinally.—*Thorn-back, n.* A species of skate with spines on its back and tail.—*Thorn-hedge, n.* A hedge of hawthorn.—*Thorny, thō'r'ny, a.* Full of thorns, spines, or prickles; prickly; thorny.—*Thorough, thō'r'g, n.* [Same word as *through*.] Going completely to the end; extending to all particulars; complete; perfect.—*Thorough bass*, the mode of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass, such figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts; also sometimes used as equivalent to *Arpeggio*.—*Thorough-bred, a.* Of pure or un-

A kind of cumulus cloud. — **Thundering**, thun'dér-ing, a. Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; large or extraordinary (colloq.). — **Thunderous**, thun'dér-us, a. Producing thunder; making a noise like thunder; giving a loud and deep sound. — **Thunder-peal**, a. A peal or clap of thunder. — **Thunder-shower**, a. A shower that accompanies thunder. — **Thunder-stone**, a. A thunderbolt (*Shak.*); a variety of crystalline iron pyrites; a bismutite; a flint arrow-head. — **Thunder-storm**, a. A storm accompanied with thunder. — **Thunder-struck**, thun'dér-struk, p. and a. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented. — **Thundery**, Thund'ry, thun'dér-i, thun'dr-i, a. Accompanied with thunder. **Thurible**, thū'ri-bl, a. [*L. Thuribulum*, from *Thuris*, frankincense.] A kind of censer in the shape of a covered vase, perforated to allow the fumes of incense to escape. — **Thurifer**, thū'ri-fér, a. *R. Cath.* The attendant who carries the thurible. — **Thuriferous**, thū'ri-fér-us, a. [*L. Thuris*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense. — **Thurification**, thū'ri-fik-á-shon, a. [*L. Thuris*, and *facto*, to make.] The act of burning incense. — **Thurify**, thū'ri-fi, a. *t.* To perfume with incense; to cause. **Thursday**, thers'dá, a. [That is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week. **Thus**, enns, adv. [*A. Sax. Thuz*, akin to *thes*, *thes*, *this*, *Thuis*.] In this way, manner, or state; accordingly; things being so; to this degree or extent; so (*thus* wise). — **Thus far**, *thus* much, to this point; to this degree. **Thus**, thus, a. [*L. Thus*, *tus*.] Frankincense; also the resin of the spruce-fir. **Thwack**, thwak, s. [*Modified from A. Sax. Thaccian*, to stroke gently; *Icel. Thákka*, to thwack. *Whack* is another form.] To strike, bang, beat, or thrash. — **Thwack**, a heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a bang. **Thwart**, thwárt, a. [*From Icel. Thvert*, transverse; *Sw. tvärt*, *Dan. tvært*, across; *tvär*, *tvær*, cross; *skin A. Sax. Thworsk*, across, perverse.] Transverse; being across something else. — *v. t.* To place or pass over; to cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat (a design, a person). — *a.* Opposition; the seat of a boat placed athwart it. — **Thwarter**, thwárt-er, n. One who thwarts. — **Thwartly**, thwárt-li, adv. With opposition; crossly; perversely. — **Thwartness**, thwárt-nes, n. — **Thwartship**, thwárt-shíp, a. — **Thwartly**, lying across the vessel. — **Thwartship**, thwárt-shíp, adv. *Naut.* across the ship. **Thy**, val, pron. [*THINE*.] Belonging or pertaining to thee; possessive pronoun of the second person singular. **Thyine**, thín, a. [*Gr. Thyino*, pertaining to the tree *Thya*, *thya*, a tree with sweet-smelling wood.] An epithet for a precious wood, mentioned Rev. xviii. 12, supposed to be that of the white cedar or of the sandarach-tree. **Thylacine**, thil'-á-sín, a. [*Gr. Thylakos*, a pouch.] The Tasmanian wolf. **Thylacole**, thil'-á-si-ól, a. [*Gr. Thylakos*, a pouch, and *león* (*L. leo*), a lion.] A remarkable extinct carnivorous marsupial, equalling a lion in size. **Thyme**, tím, a. [*L. Thymum*, from *Gr. Thymon*, thyme, from *thyo*, to smell.] A genus of small undershrubs, of which the common or garden thyme is a favourite on account of its aromatic odour. — **Thymy**, tí-mi, a. Abounding with thyme; fragrant. **Thymus**, thím-us, a. [*From Gr. Thymos*, thyme, being compared to the flower of this plant by Galen.] A seat, a glandular body situated behind the sternum or breast-bone in children, often entirely disappearing in adults. **Thyroid**, thýr-oid, thýr-oid, a. [*Gr. Thyraos*, a shield, *eidoo*, form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland.

Thyrus, thér-us, a. [*L. Thyraus*, from *Gr. Thyraos*, a thyraus.] An attribute or emblem of Bacchus and his followers, consisting of a spear or staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches, and often with a pine cone at the point; *bot.* a form of inflorescence resembling a panicle but denser and closer. — **Thyriform**, thér-i-form, a. *Bot.* resembling a thyraus. — **Thyroid**, thýr-oid, thér-oid, thér-oid, a. *Bot.* having somewhat the form of a thyraus. **Thyself**, vzi-self, pron. A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; or used without *thou*, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c. **Ti**, té, a. A lilaceous plant of the Pacific islands, &c., with a highly nutritious root. **Tiara**, tí-á-ra, a. [*L. and Gr. Tiara*, from the Persian.] An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban; the pope's triple crown; hence, the *tiara*, the papal dignity. — **Tiaraed**, tí-á-rad, a. Adorned with a tiara. **Tibia**, tib'i-a, a. [*L.*, a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg.] A kind of pipe, the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans; *anat.* the large bone of the lower leg; the shin-bone; *anat.* the fourth joint of the leg. — **Tibial**, tib'i-ál, a. Pertaining to the tibia. **Tic**, tik, a. [*Fr. tic*, spasm.] A convulsive twitching of certain muscles of the face; also tic-douloureux or facial neuralgia. — **Tic-douloureux**, tik-dó-lo-ru, a. [*Fr. doulooureux*, painful.] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face. **Tick**, tik, a. [*Contr. of ticket*.] Credit; trust. — *To buy upon tick* — to buy on a ticket or note, or on credit. **Tick**, tik, a. [*L. G. ticks*, *D. teek*, *G. tecke*, a tick.] The name common to certain small parasitical arachnids or mites which infest sheep, oxen, dogs, goats, &c. **Tick**, tik, a. [*Same as D. tijk*, *G. stecke*, a cover, a tick, from *L. theca*, *Gr. thékē*, a case, a cover.] The cover or case which contains the feathers, wool, or other materials of a bed; *tick*, *tick*, *tick*, *tick*, a. A strong striped linen or cotton fabric used for the ticks of beds, mattresses, &c. **Tick**, tik, s. [*From the sound*; comp. *D. ticken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen, to dot.] To make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch; to give out a succession of small sharp noises. — *a.* A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock; a small dot. — *a. t.* To mark with a tick or dot; to check by writing down a small mark; generally with of. **Ticket**, tik'et, a. [*Fr. tickette*, *O. Fr. tickette*, a bill, note, ticket, label, &c., from *G. stecken*, to stick, a ticket being something stuck on. *Srick*, *Eriq*, *rriz*.] A label stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it; a small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, &c.; a certificate or token of a share in a lottery or the like; a card or slip of paper given as a certificate of right of entry to a piece of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance. — *The ticket*, the right or correct thing. [*Slang*.] — **Ticket of leave**, a license given to a convict before the expiry of his sentence to be, under certain restrictions, at large and labour for himself. — *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on. — **Ticketed**, tik'et-ed, p. and a. Marked with a ticket. — **Ticket-porter**, a. A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket. — **Ticket-writer**, a. One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, &c. **Ticking**, Under *TICK* (a cover). **Tickle**, tik'l, s. [*From tickle*, *tickling*.] A frequent tick to touch lightly; or by metaphors from *A. Sax. tithian* — *Sc. tithia*, *D. tithelen*, *G. tithien*, to tickle.] To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to titillate; to please by slight gratification; to stir up to pleasure; to flatter; to cajole;

to puzzle. — **Tickler**, tik'ler, a. One who tickles or pleases; something that puzzles or perplexes (colloq.). — **Tickling**, tik'ling, a. A sensation similar to that produced by being tickled. — **Ticklish**, tik'lish, a. Easily tickled; in an unsteady or critical state; difficult; nice; critical. — **Ticklishly**, tik'lish-li, adv. In a ticklish manner. — **Ticklishness**, tik'lish-nes, a. **Tidbit**, tid'bit, a. A titbit. **Tide**, tid, a. [*A. Sax. tida*, time, season, hour; *Icel. tíð*, *Sw. and Dan. tíð*, *D. tíð*, *G. zeit*, time; same root as *time*.] The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea. Hence *tidy*, *tidings*, *betide*.] Time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith, depending on the relative position of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun; the whole interval between high and low water; a state of being at high or low water; a creek; stream; flow; current (*tide* of blood); course or tendency of influences or circumstances; current. See also *NEAR*, *SPRING*, *Ebb*, *FLOOD*. — *s. t.* or *t.* — **Tided**, tiding, *To drive with the tide or stream.* — **To tide over**, to surmount by favourable incidents, by prudence, and management, or by aid from another. — **Tidal**, tí-dál, a. Pertaining to tides; showing tides. — **Tidal harbour**, a harbour in which the tide ebbs and flows, not having a dock with flood-gates. — **Tidal river**, a river up which the tide flows to a certain point in its course. — **Tidal train**, a railway train which runs in connection with a steamer, and whose running is therefore regulated by the state of the tide. — **Tidal-wave**, tide-wave, — **Tide-gate**, a. A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain it. — **Tide-gauge**, a. A gauge for ascertaining the rise and fall of the tide, thus indicating the depth of water at every instant during the day. — **Tide-lock**, a. A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbour and an inclosed basin, having double gates by which vessels can pass at all times of the tide. — **Tide-table**, a. A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year. — **Tide-water**, a. A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties. — **Tide-wave**, a. The great broad flat wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon, to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun, it is due. **Tidings**, tí-dingz, a. pl. [*Lit.* events that happen or betide; *Icel. tithindi* (pl.), tidings, news; *Dan. tidende*, *D. tiding*, *G. zeitung*, *Time*.] News; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place and was not before known. **Tidy**, tí-di, a. [*From tide*, time, season; like *D. tijdig*, *Dan. and Sw. tidig*, *G. zeitig*, timely, seasonable. *Time*.] Seasonable; arranged in good order or with neatness; dressed or kept with neatness; neat; trim; practising neatness; moderately large or great (colloq.). — *s. t.* — **Tidied**, tidying, *To make neat or tidy*; to put in good order. — *a.* A piece of knitted or crocheted work for hanging over the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like. — **Tidily**, tí-di-li, adv. In a tidy manner. — **Tidiness**, tí-dí-nes, a. The quality of being tidy. **Tie**, tí, s. [*From tie*, *tying*.] [*A. Sax. tipes*, a rope, from *tean*, to pull; *akin* *tye*, *toe*.] To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind; to fasten; to knit; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to limit or bind by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine; to oblige. — *To tie down*, to fasten so as to prevent from rising; to restrain, restrict, or confine; to impose stipulations on. — *To tie up*, to fasten up; to confine or restrain; to annex such conditions to that it cannot be sold or alienated. — *a.* Something used to fasten or bind; a fastening; an ornamental knot; a neck-tie; a band; an obligation, moral or legal (the ties of blood or of friendship); *betiding*, a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain; *see*, a curved line written over or under notes of the same pitch to indicate that the sound is to be unbrokenly continued to the time

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value of the combined notes; a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitions among marksmen, &c.; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.—To play or shoot of a tie, to go through a second contest (the first being inconclusive) to decide who is to be the winner.—Tie-beam, n. The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof.—Tie, tier, n. One who or that which ties.—Tie-rod, n. A wrought-iron bar or rod for bracing together the frames of steam-engines, rods, &c.—Tie-wig, n. A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon.

Tier, (er, n. [Fr. *tier*, from *tirer*, to draw, from German word —E. to tear.] A row; a rank, particular when two or more rows are placed one above another.

Tierce, (ter, n. [Fr. a third, third part, from L. *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three.] Formerly a liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 48 wine gallons, equal to 35 imperial gallons; a cask for salt provisions, &c.; *meas.* a major or minor third; *sewing*, a position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer.

Tierce, Tiercelet, (ter'cel, tier'slet, n. [Fr. *tiercelet*, tiercelet, a dim. from *tierce*, L. *tertius*, third—because said to be a third less than the female. *TIASAC*.] A male hawk or falcon.

Till, til, n. [Originally a sniff; comp. N. *low*, *last*, *scout*.] A small draught of liquor; a pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation or quarrel.—v. t. To be in a pet.—v. i. To sip; to drink.

Tillany, til'an-l, n. [O. Fr. *tijer*, to adorn.] A species of furs or very thin silk.

Tiffin, til'fin, n. [From Prov. E. *tiffin*, eating or drink; out of due season. *TIRF*.] In India a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Tiger, t'ig'er, n. [Fr. *tigre*, from L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger, from O. Per. *tigrd*, an arrow.] A large and dreaded carnivorous mammal of the cat family found in Southern Asia, about the size of the lion, but more cat-like and having a striped skin; a huter in lively whose special duty it is to attend his master while driving out.—Tiger-beetle, n. A name given to certain beetles that feed upon other insects.—Tiger-cat, n. A name for various animals of the cat family of medium size.—Tigerine, Tigrina, Tigri-fish, Tigri-fish, t'ig'er-in, t'ig'rin, t'ig'er-fish, t'ig'rish, n. Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger.—Tigress, t'ig'ress, n. The female of the tiger.—Tiger-illy, n. A plant common in English gardens, having scarlet flowers turned downward, with the perianth reflexed.—Tiger-moth, n. A name of various moths having wings richly streaked.

Tight, tit, a. [O. E. *thitta*, *thitt*, *thyt*—Icel. *thitt*, tight, Dan. *taet*, tight, close, D. *thitt*, *thitt*, thick, solid, dense; perhaps allied to *thitt*.] Having the parts or joints so close as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious to air, gas, water, &c.; compactly or firmly built or made; sound and strong; as applied to persons, well-knit, snawy, strong; firmly packed or inserted; not loose; fitting too close to the body; tensely stretched or strained; tant; not slack (a tight-rope); not easy to be obtained; not to be had on ordinary terms; said of money when capitalists are disinclined to speculate (commercial slang).—Tighten, t'it, v. t. To make tight; to draw tighter.—Tightener, Tighter, t'it'er, n. One who or that which tightens.—Tightly, t'it'ly, adv. In a tight manner; closely; compactly.—Tightness, t'it'ness, n. The state or quality of being tight; closeness of parts; imperviousness; compactness; tenseness.—Tight-rope, n. A tightly stretched rope on which an acrobat performs feats.—Tight, tite, a. pl. Tight-fitting breeches; a covering worn on the legs by acrobats, actors, dancers, and the like.

Tigress, Tigress, &c. Under TIGER.

Tik, tik, n. [Icel. *tik*, Sw. *tik*, a bitch, a cur.] A dog; a cur; a boor; a clown.

Tilbury, til'ber-i, n. [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder in the beginning of the present century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

Tile, til, n. [A. Sax. *tigel*, from L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover (see also in *tegument*, *delect*, *protect*), from same root as E. *thatch*, *deck*.] A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, &c.; a tube or tunnel-shaped piece of baked clay for drains; a tall stiff hat (slang).—Encaustic tiles. Under ENCAUSTIC.—v. t.—Tiled, tiling. To cover with tiles; *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door.—Tile-drain, n. A drain constructed with tiles.—Tiler, til'er, n. A man who makes or who lays tiles; the doorkeeper of a freemason's lodge.—Tillery, til'ery, n. A tile-work.—Tile-work, n. A place where tiles are made; a tillery.—Tiling, til'ing, n. Covering a roof with tiles; tiles collectively.

Till, til, n. [Formerly a drawer in general, from A. Sax. *tyllan*, to draw; comp. D. *tillen*, O. Fris. *tilla*, to lift, to raise.] A mousetrap in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer.

Till, til, n. [Comp. W. *tal*, compact.] A kind of hard clayey earth; *geol.* unstratified boulder-clay which contains unstratified alluvial formation of considerable thickness.

Tilly, til'i, a. Having the character of till or boulder-clay.

Till, til, prep. [Same as Icel. and Dan. *til*, Sw. *til*, prep. perhaps allied to G. *siel*, end, aim.] To the time of; until (wait till next week; often used before verbs and clauses (I will wait till you arrive); also to, as far as, or up to.—Till now, to the present time.—Till then, to that time.

Till, til, v. t. [A. Sax. *tillan*, to labour, to till; and Goth. *tit*, good; allied to D. *telen*, to cultivate, to breed; O. G. *tilla*, to cultivate. *Toll* is a closely allied form.] To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress the crops of; to cultivate; to labour.—Tillable, til'a-bl, a. Capable of being tilled; arable.—Tillage, til'ij, n. The operation or art of tilling land; cultivation; culture; husbandry.—Tiller, til'er, n. One who tills; a cultivator.

Tiller, til'er, n. [From O. E. *tillan*, to draw; skin D. *tillen*, to lift. *TILL* (drawer) Next the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering.—Tiller-chain, Tiller-rope, n. A chain or rope from the tiller to the barrel of the steering-wheel.—Tiller, til'er, n. [Comp. A. Sax. *tilor*, a plant; a shoot; akin D. *telen*, to breed.] The shoot of a plant springing from the root; a sucker.—v. t. To put forth shoots from the root.

Tilt, tilt, n. [A. Sax. *tilt*, a tent—Dan. and L. G. *tilt*, Icel. *tyld*, G. *seil*, tent.] A tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; a canopy or awning over the after part of a boat.—v. t. To cover with a tilt or awning.

Tilt, tilt, v. t. [From A. Sax. *teok*, unsteady or unstable; comp. O. Fris. *tilla*, D. and L. G. *tillen*, to raise, to heave up; Sw. *tilta*, to waddle; Icel. *tilt*, an amble.] To raise one end of, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; to heave up at an angle; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer.—To tilt up, *geol.* to throw up abruptly at a high angle of inclination (the strata are tilted up).—v. t. To run or ride and thrust with a lance to joust, as in a tournament; to fight similarly; to rush as in combat; to rise into a sloping position; to heel.—v. i. A thrust; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward (the tilt of a cask); *geol.* the throwing up of strata at a high angle of inclination.—Tilt, til'ter, n. One who tilts; one who jousts.—Tilt-hammer, n. A large hammer worked by steam or water power, lifted by a cam or projection on the axle of a wheel and again allowed to fall on the man on the anvil.

Tilt, tilth, n. [A. Sax. *tilth*, culture, from *tillan*, to till; comp. *tyllan*, from *tyllan*.] The operation of tilling; tilling; husbandry; the state of being tilled; tilled ground.

Timber, tim'ber, n. [A. Sax. *timber*, timber, wood, structure—Icel. *timbr*, Dan. *tømmer*, D. *timmer*, G. *timmer*; lit. building materials, the root being that of Gr. *temo*, to build, L. *domus*, a house (whence *domestic*, *domicilia*, &c.).] Trees cut down and suitable for building purposes; trees felled and partly prepared (for use); growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes; one of the main beams of a fabric; *naut.* a curving piece of wood forming the rib of a ship (with a plural in this and preceding sense).—v. t. To furnish with timber.—Timbered, tim'berd, p. and g. Furnished with timbers; covered with growing timber.—Timber-merchant, n. A dealer in timber.—Timber-tree, n. A tree yielding timber.—Timber-yard, n. A yard or place where timber is deposited.

Timbre, tim'br, or tim'br, n. [Fr. from L. *temperamentum*, a drum. *Mus.* the quality which distinguishes any given tone or sound of one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another instrument or voice, and which depends on the harmonics existing with the fundamental tone and their relative intensities.

Timbral, tim'bral, n. [A dim. of Fr. *timbre*, a bell, originally a drum. See above.] A kind of drum or tabor; a tambourine.

Time, tim, n. [A. Sax. *time*, time, hour, season; Icel. *time*, Sw. and Dan. *time*; akin to *side*, being from the same root but with a different termination.] The measure of duration; a particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and either a space or a point, a period or a moment; occasion; season; moment; a proper occasion; opportunity (to hide our time); period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; an age (the time of James I.); an allotted period of life; the present life; existence in this world; prevailing state of circumstances; generally in plural (good times, bad times); leisure (I have not time to speak with you); hour of death or of travel (his time was come); a performance or repetition among others; *meas.* the style of movement marked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes, or of more or less notes equal in time value to that certain number through all the bars of a movement; rhythm; the absolute velocity or rate of movement at which a piece is executed.—At times, at distinct intervals of duration.—The time, the present age; the present period (men of the time); also, any period definitely referred to.—Absolute time, time considered without relation to bodies or their motions; duration flowing on uniformly.—Relative time, the sensible measure of any portion of duration.—Apparent time, time regulated by the apparent motion of the sun; time as shown by a properly adjusted sun-dial; solar time.—Astronomical time, mean solar time reckoned through the twenty-four hours.—Civil time, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, &c.—Common time, *meas.* under COMMON.—Equation of time, Under EQUATION.—In time, in good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late; in the course of things; by degrees; eventually.—Mean time, or mean solar time, time regulated by the average or mean.—Nick of time, the exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.—Sidereal time, Under SIDEREAL.—Solar time. Same as Apparent time.—Time enough, in season; early enough.—Time out of mind, or time immemorial, time beyond the memory of man; less, the time prior to the reign of Richard I., A. D. 1189.—To kill time, to occupy one's self, so as to make it pass without too much tediousness.—To lose time, to fail to take full advantage of time or opportunity; to go too slow (as a watch or clock).—v. t.—v. i.—Need, *Meas.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to

Tire, *tir*, *v.t.*—*tired*, *tiring*. [A. Sax. *teorian*, to tire; *tiran*, *tirgan*, to vex, annoy; akin to *tear*, to tear; Dan. *tír*, D. *terpen*, to irritate.] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the attention or patience of, with dullness or tediousness.—To *tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess; to exhaust.—*v.t.* To become weary; to have the patience exhausted.—**Tiredness**, *tir'nes*, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness.—**Tiresome**, *tir'sum*, *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; fatiguing; wearisome; tedious.—**Tiresomely**, *tir'sum-li*, *adv.* In a tiresome manner.—**Tiresomeness**, *tir'sum-nes*, *n.* Wearisomeness; tediousness.

Tire, *tí'ró*, *n.* [L. *tiro*, a raw recruit, a novice.] A novice or mere beginner; a beginner in learning. Also written **Tyro**. **Tiron**, *tí'ró-n*, *a.* A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T.

Tira, *tí'*, *n.* A common contraction of *ti ta*.

Tisaa, *tí'man*, *PIVIAN*.

Tisri, *tis'ri*, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew month answering to part of September and part of October.

Tissue, *tí'sh*, *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, woven, pp. of *tisser*, to weave, from L. *texere*, to weave. Text.] A woven or textile fabric; cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with coloured figures; *fig.* a mass of connected particulars (a *tissu* of falsehood); *animal anat.* one of the primary layers composing any of the parts of animal bodies; *vegetable anat.* the minute elementary structures of which the organs of plants are composed.—**Tissued**, *tí'sh'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Clothed in or adorned with tissue; variegated.—**Tissue-paper**, *n.* A very thin gauze-like paper, used for protecting engravings in books, wrapping delicate articles, &c.

Tit, *tít*, *n.* [Same as Iscl. *títir*, a small bird, a tit; Dan. *tít*, a sandpiper; N. *tít*, a titmouse; originally anything small.] A small hit; a morsel; a small horse; the titmouse; a contemptuous term for a woman.—**Tit for tat**, an equivalent in the way of revenge or reprisals.

Titan, *tí'tan*, *n.* [Greek *titán*, one of the twelve children of Heaven and Earth, said to have been of gigantic size and enormous strength, and to have been defeated by Zeus and thrown into Tartarus; poetical for the sun.—**Titanes**, *tí'tan-es*, *n.* A female Titan; a female personage of surpassing power.—**Titania**, *tí'tá'ní-a*, *n.* (Among the Ro-ans a name of Diana.) The queen of Fairyland and consort of Oberon.—**Titanic**, *tí'tan'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Titans; enormous in size or strength; huge; vast.

Titanium, *tí'tá'ní-um*, *n.* [So called in fanciful allusion to the *Titans*.] A metallic element somewhat resembling tin.—**Titanate**, *tí'tan'at*, *a.* A salt of titanic acid.—**Titanian**, *Titanian*, *tí'tan'í-an*, *tí'tan'ít'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic**, *tí'tan'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic acid**, dioxide of titanium, called also **Titanic oxide**.—**Titaniferous**, *tí'tan'í-fé-rus*, *a.* Producing titanium.

Titanotherium, *tí'tan-thé'ri-um*, *n.* [Gr. *títan*, *Titanos*, a Titan (in allusion to its size), and *théros*, a wild beast.] A very herbivorous mammal, possibly twice the size of a horse, allied to the tapir.

Titbit, *Titbit*, *tít'bit*, *tít'bit'*, *n.* [From *tít*, anything small, and *bit'*.] A small and delicious morsel; a particularly nice piece.

The tith, *n.* [O.E. *titha*, *tithe*, *teotha*, *n.* A. Sax. *titha* (for *teotha*), the tenth part.] The tenth part of anything; the 10th part of the produce of land and stock, and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted to the clergy for their support; hence, any small part, or proportion.—**Communion of tithes**, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land.—*v.t.*—**Tithed**, *tí'th'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.—**Tithes**, *n.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.—**Tithe-gatherer**, *n.* One who collects tithes.—**Tithe-**

pig, *n.* One pig out of ten paid as a tithe or church-rate.—**Tithe-proctor**, *n.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.—**Tithing**, *tí'th'ing*, *n.* One who collects tithes.—**Tithing**, *tí'th'ing*, *n.* The levying or taking of tithes; a tithe; formerly in England, a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were surtles or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.—**Tithing-man**, *n.* The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; a sort of peace officer or constable.

Tithonae, *tí'thón'k*, *a.* [From Gr. *Tithonoe*, the consort of Anaxora.] Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic.

Titillate, *tí'tí-lát*, *v.t.*—**titillated**, *tí'tí-lát'ed*, *p.* and *a.* [L. *titillo*, *titillatus*, to tickle.] To tickle; to give a slight relish or pleasure to.—**Titillation**, *tí'tí-lát'shon*, *n.* The act of tickling; any slight pleasure.—**Titillative**, *tí'tí-lát'tiv*, *a.* Tending to titillate or tickle.

Titivate, *tí'tí-vát*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from *tidy*.] To put in order; to make look smart or spruce; to adorn. [Mang.] **Titlark**, *tí'tlark*, *n.* [From *tít*, a small bird, and *lark*.] A common European bird somewhat resembling a lark; a pipit.

Title, *tí'tí*, *n.* [O. Fr. *titre* (Fr. *titre*), from L. *titulus*, a title.] An inscription or superscription on anything as a name by which it is known; a label; the inscription at the beginning of a book or other composition, containing the subject of the work or its particular designation; a particular section or division of a writing, especially a chapter or section of a law-book; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons; the appellation of honour distinctive of a sovereign, prince, or nobleman; a name or appellation in general; a claim; a right; law, right of ownership, or the sources of such right; the instrument or document which is evidence of a right.—*v.t.*—**filled**, *tí'tí'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Having a title; especially, having a title of nobility.—**Title-deed**, *n.* A writing evidencing a man's right or title to property.—**Title-page**, *n.* The page of a book which contains the title.—**Title-role**, *n.* The part in a play which gives its name to it, as Hamlet in the play of Hamlet.

Titling, *tí'tí'ng*, *n.* [A dim. of *tít*, something small.] The hedge-sparrow; the titlark.

Titmouse, *tí'tmús*, *a.* pl. **Titmice**, *tí'tmís*. [From *tít*, a small thing, a small bird, and mouse, by corruption from A. Sax. *muos* (D. *maus*, G. *maus*), a titmouse.] A name of several common insectorial birds, small and active, feeding on seeds, insects, &c., with shrill, wild notes.

Titter, *tí'tér*, *v.t.* [An imitative word, like *snigger*, *stifle*, &c.] To laugh with a stifled sound or with restraint.—*n.* A restrained laugh.—**Tittering**, *tí'tér'ing*, *n.* A restrained laughter.

Tittle, *tí'tl*, *n.* [O. Fr. *titile*, a tittle, a little. Trux.] A small particle; a jot; an iota.

Tittlebat, *tí'tl-bat*, *n.* The stickleback.

Tittle-tattle, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle*; an imitative word.] Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.—*v.t.* To talk idly; to prattle.

Titubate, *tí'tú-bát*, *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *titubo*, *titubatus*, to stumbla.] To stumble; to rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.—**Titubation**, *tí'tú-bát'shon*, *n.* A stumbling; wad. restlessness; fluctuation.

Titular, *tí'tú-lér*, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; from L. *titulus*, a title. Trux.] Being such or such by title or name only; having the title to an office without the duties of it.—*n.* One who has merely the title of an office; one who may lawfully enjoy an ecclesiastical benefice without performing its duties.—**Titularity**, *tí'tú-lér'í-tí*, *n.* The state of being titular.—**Titularly**, *tí'tú-lér-li*, *adv.* In a titular manner; by title only.—**Titulary**, *tí'tú-lér'í*, *a.* and *n.* Same as **Titular**.

Tiver, *tí'ver*, *n.* [A. Sax. *teofor*, a reddish colour.] A kind of ochre used in marking sheep.

Tizi, *n.* **Tizi**.

Tizala, *tí'zá-lá*, *n.* [Gr. *titale*, from *titale*, to cut.] *Gram.* the division of a compound word into two parts, with one or more words between (of whom be thou ware).

To, *tu*, or when emphasized *to*, *prep.* [A. Sax. *to*, towards, for, &c.—D. *toe*, L.G. *to*, G. *zu*, Goth. *du*; cog. Ir. and Gael. *do*, Slav. *do*.] Denoting motion towards a place or thing (as *going to church*); towards (point to the sky); opposed to *from*; indicating a point or limit reached (count to ten); denoting destination, aim, or design (born to poverty); denoting an end or consequence (to our cost); denoting addition, junction, or union (tied to a tree); compared with; often used in expressing ratios or proportions (three is to twelve as four is to sixteen); denoting opposition or contrast (face to face); often used in betting phrases (my hat to a halfpenny); according to (in congruity or harmony with) suited to his taste; denoting correspondence or accompaniment (dances to an air); in the character or quality of (took her to wife); for; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages (given to me); marking an object (a dialike to spirituous liquors); the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund (slow to believe; we have to pay it); *adv.* Forward; on; often denoting motion towards a junction, union, or closing (shut the door to); *To and fro*, forward and backward; up and down.

Toad, *tód*, *n.* [A. Sax. *tídic*, *tídige*, a toad; origin unknown. *Tad* in *tadpole* is this word.] A reptile somewhat resembling the frog, with a heavy bulky body; it leaps badly, and generally avoids the water.—**Swamp toad**, *PIRA*.—**Toad in the hole**, meat cooked in batter.—**Toad-eater**, *n.* [Originally a mountebank's attendant, who pretended to swallow toads, &c.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.—**Toad-eater**, *n.* Parasitism; sycophancy.—*a.* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways.—**Toad-shank**, *n.* A fish, the angler or fishing-frog.—**Toad-let**, *tód'let*, *n.* A little toad.—**Toad-spit**, *n.* **Cuckoo-spit**.—**Toad-stone**, *Bufo-lita*.—**Toad-stool**, *n.* A popular name of fungi.—**Toady**, *tód'i*, *n.* [Short for *toad-eater*.] A base sycophant; a flatterer; a toad-eater.—*v.t.*—**loaded**, *toady'ng*. To fawn upon in servile manner; to play the toady or sycophant to.—**Toadyism**, *tód'i-izm*, *n.* Mean sycophancy; servile adulation; nauseous flattery.

Toast, *tóst*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *toaster*, from L. *tostrum*, pp. of *torreo*, to toast. **TOAST**.] To dry and scorch (a piece of bread) by the heat of a fire; to warm thoroughly (to toast the feet); to drink to the success of or in honour of.—*a.* Bread scorched by the fire; a piece of such bread put in a beverage; a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect; anyone or anything named in honour in drinking; a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking.—**Toaster**, *tó'stér*, *n.* One who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread, cheese, &c.—**Toasting-fork**, *Toasting-iron*, *n.* A jocular name for a sword.—**Toast-master**, *n.* A person who at great entertainments announces the toasts.—**Toast-rack**, *n.* A stand for a table for slices of dry toast.

Tobacco, *tóbák's*, *n.* [Of American origin.] A narcotic plant, a native of the warmer parts of America, and now extensively cultivated in various regions; also the prepared leaves, used for smoking and chewing or in the form of snuff.—**Tobacco-nist**, *tóbák's-níst*, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; a manufacturer of tobacco.—**Tobacco-pipe**, *n.* An implement used in smoking tobacco, consisting essentially of a bowl for the tobacco, and a stem through which the tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth, varying in form and material.—**Tobacco-pouch**, *n.* A small pouch for holding tobacco.—**Tobacco-stem**, *n.* A small implement for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

Tobias, *tób'ín*, *n.* [From G. *tobias*, D. *tobias*, akin *tobay*.] A stout twilled silk, used for dresses.

Toboggan, Tobogan, to-bog'an, n. (Corruption of Amer. Indian *otobagan*, a sled.) A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada; also, a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow.—v. To use such a sled.

Tocher, tocher, n. (Gael. *tochradh*, Ir. *tocher*, a portion or dowry.) The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [*tocht*.]

Tocin, tok'in, n. [Fr. *tocin*, O. Fr. *toquin*; from *toque*, a stroke, and *tin*, a sign, a bell, from *l. signum*, a sign. *Tocin*, *Sion*.] An alarm-bell; a bell rung as a signal or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

Tod, tod, n. [Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool; skin of *l. tote*, a lock of wool.] A bush, especially of ivy; a mass of growing foliage; an old weight used chiefly in buying wool, equal to 28 pounds; a fox, so named from his bushy tail.

To-day, tu-dá, n. [A. Sax. *to-day*—*to*, to, and *dag*, day.] The present day; also, on this day, adverbially; seldom or never with *on* before it.

Toddle, tod'l, v.i.—*toddled, toddling*. [A. freq. akin to *toller*; comp. G. *tollin*, to toddle.] To walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child or an old man.—n. A little tottering walk.—*Toddler, tod'l-er, n.* One who toddles; a young child.

Toddy, tod'i, n. [Hind.] The sweet juice of certain palms; palm-wine; also, a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

Toddy-ladle, n. A sort of spoon with a deep circular bowl for filling a glass with toddy from the tumbler.

To-do, tu-dó, n. Ade; hustle; hurry; commotion. [*Colloq.*]

Tody, tó'di, n. [Probably from some Indian name.] A tropical passerine bird of gaudy plumage, allied to the king-fisher.

Toe, to, n. [A. Sax. *to*, *toe*—*toe*, *to*, Sw. *to*, Dan. *taa*, G. *asse*, the *toe*.] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore part of the hoof of a horse or other hoofed animal; the member of an animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man.—v.t.—*toed, toeing*. To touch or reach with the toes.—*Toed, to'd*, a. Having toes; often used in composition [narrowly *toed*].

Toffy, Toffee, tof'l, n. [Perhaps from *tooph*.] A kind of hard sweetmeat or candy, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

Toft, toft, n. [A Scandinavian word; Icel. and Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house.] A message; a house and home-stead.

Toga, to'ga, n. [L., from stem of *topeo*, to cover.] The principal outer garment worn by males among the ancient Romans; a sort of loose robe.—*Togated, to'gá-ted, a.* [*L. togatus*.] Dressed in a toga or gown.

Togather, tu-gá-ter, adv. [A. Sax. *togathere*—*to*, to, *gathor*, to gather.] In company; unitedly; in concert; in the same place; at the same time; so as to be contemporaneous; the one with the other; mutually; into junction or a state of union; without intermission; on end.

Toggery, tog'er-l, n. [Perhaps humorously formed from *L. toga*.] Clothes; garments. [*Slang*.]

Toggle, tog'l, n. [Connected with *tag* or *tw*.] Now a pin through the bight or eye of a rope, or in a similar position, to prevent slipping.—*Toggle-joint, n.* A joint formed by two pieces jointed together endwise, or by two plates hinged edgewise; a knee-joint or elbow-joint.—*Toggle-press, n.* A kind of press in which the action of parts forming a toggle-joint is an important feature.

Toll, toll, v.i. [Perhaps from O. D. *tolan*, *tuglan*, to labour, *tugi*, tithage, *toli*; O. Fr. *toler*, to labour, *tois*, labour; akin to *toil*.] To exert strength continuously with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body; to labour; to work; to drudge.—v.t. To labour on; to exhaust or over-labour.—n. Labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind.—*Toller, tol'ler, n.* One who tolls.—*Tollful, toll'ful, a.* Full of toll; laborious.—*Tollsome, toll'som, a.* Attended with toll;

laborious; fatiguing.—*Tollsome, toll'sum-ú, adv.* In a tollsome manner.—*Tollsome, toll'sum-ú, n.* Laboriousness.—*Toll-worn, a.* Worn out or exhausted with toll.

Toll, toll, n. [Fr. *tolle*, net, from *L. tula*, a web, from *lazo*, to weave. *TEXT*.] A net or snare for taking prey.

Tollet, tol'let, n. [Fr. *toilette*, formerly a sort of wrapping cloth, from *toile*, cloth, *L. tela*, a web. *Toll*, a net.] A cloth spread over a table in a bed-chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; the act or process of dressing; also, the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; attire; dress.—*To make one's toilet*, to dress; to adjust one's dress with care.—*Toilet-glass, n.* A looking-glass for the toilet-table.—*Toilet-service, Toilet-set, n.* The collective earthen-ware and glass utensils necessary in a dressing-room.—*Toilet-table, n.* A dressing-table.

Tolle, tole, n. [Fr. *tolle*, from *L. tensus*, stretched, tense.] An old measure of length in France, containing six French feet, or 6.385 English feet.

Tokay, to-ka', n. A highly-prized wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes, and distinguished by its aromatic taste.

Token, to'kn, n. [A. Sax. *tocon*, *tocon*, a token—*tocon*, *tocon*, D. *toeken*, G. *tocken*, Goth. *toikna*—a sign, a token; akin to *tocon*. *TEACH*.] Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an even; a sign; a mark; indication; symptom; a memorial of friendship; a souvenir; a love-token; something that serves by way of pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; formerly a piece of money current by suffrage and not coined by authority; *prinking*, ten and a half quires of paper.

Tolbooth, tol'booth, n. *Toll-booth*.

Told, told, pret. and pp. of toll.

Toledo, to-le-dó, n. A sword-blade of the finest temper, named from Toledo in Spain, formerly famous for its sword-blades.

Tolerate, tol'er-át, v.i.—*tolerated, tolerating*. [*L. tolero, toleratum*, to bear or support, from root seen in *tole*, to lift up, *toil*, I have borne; Skr. *tol*, to bear; E. to *thole*.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit; to treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; not to judge or condemn with bigotry.—*Toleration, tol'er-á-shon, n.* [*L. toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved; the recognition by the state of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and verily; a disposition to tolerate or not to judge or deal harshly in cases of difference of opinion or conduct; tolerance.—*Tolerator, tol'er-á-ter, n.* One who tolerates.—*Tolerable, tol'er-á-bl, a.* [*L. tolerabilis*.] Capable of being borne or endured; supportable; either physically or mentally; agreeable; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable; middling.—*Tolerableness, tol'er-á-bl-ness, n.* The state of being tolerable.—*Tolerably, tol'er-á-bl, adv.* In a tolerable manner; moderately well; passably.—*Tolerance, tol'er-áns, a.* [*L. tolerantia*.] The quality of being tolerant; the capacity or the act of enduring; a disposition to be patient and indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own.—*Tolerant, tol'er-ánt, a.* [*L. tolerantis*, *tolerans*, *ppr. of tolero*.] Inclined to tolerate; favouring toleration; forbearing; able to endure or suffer.—*Tolerantly, tol'er-ánt-ly, adv.* In a tolerant manner.

Toll, toll, n. [A. Sax. *toll*, tax or tribute—*Icel. tollr*, Sw. *toll*, Dan. *told*, D. *tol*, G. *zoll*, toll, duty, custom, from stem of *toil*, to count.] A tax or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege; as the sum charged for leave to offer goods in a market or fair; a fixed charge made by those intrusted with the maintenance of roads, bridges, goods, and cattle.—v.t. To pay toll; to exact or levy toll.—*Tollable, toll'a-bl, a.* Subject to toll.—*Tollage, toll'aj, n.* Toll; payment of toll.—*Toll-bar, n.* A bar or

gate to prevent passage or traffic passing without payment of toll.—*Toll-booth, Toll-booth, toll'booth, n.* [*Toll*, and *booth*, originally a booth or night structure where duties had to be paid and where defaulters were temporarily detained.] A place where duties or tolls are collected.—*Toll-gate, n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.—*Toll-gatherer, n.* The man who takes toll.—*Toll-house, n.* A house placed by a road near a toll-gate, where the man who takes the toll is stationed.—*Toll-man, n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

Toll, toll, v.i. [Probably from the sound.] To give out the slow, measured sounds of a bell when struck at uniform intervals, as at funerals.—v.t. To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to indicate by tolling or striking; to draw attention to by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for or on account of.—n. The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

Tolman, tol'man, n. A doimen.

Tolu, to'l, n. A fragrant resin or balsam produced by a tree of South America, first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada, and used in ointments, &c.

Tom, tom, n. A popular contraction of *Thomas*, used in slight contempt (a *tom-john*), or in the names of certain animals.—*Tomboy, tom'boy, n.* A rude boisterous boy; a wild, romping girl; a heyden.—*Tom-cak, n.* A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.—*Tomfool, tom'fol, n.* A great fool; a trifler.—*Tomfoolery, tom'fool-er-í, n.* Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.—*Tom-noddy, n.* A sea-bird, the puffin; a blockhead; a dolt; a dunce.—*Tomtit, tom'tit, n.* The titmouse.

Tomahawk, tom'a-hák, n. [From Virginian Indian *tamoháwe*, *tamoháwe*, a hatchet.] An American Indian hatchet, used in the chase and in war, not only in close fighting, but by being thrown to a considerable distance.—v.t. To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

Toman, toman, to-mán, to-man', n. A Persian gold coin, at some places and times worth from 20c. to 32c.; its present value being only 2c. 4d. sterling.

Tomato, to-má'tó or to-má't-ú, n. pl. Tomatoes. [Sp. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl*.] A tropical American plant of the potato family, and its wholesome and nutritious fruit, now much eaten; called also *Love-apple*, widely cultivated.

Tomb, tómb, n. [Fr. *tombe*, *l. tumba*, *l. L. tumba*, from Gr. *tyμβe*, *tyμβe*, a mound, from root of *L. tumeo*, to swell, *tumescere*, a mound.] A grave; a chamber or vault formed for the reception of the dead; a monument erected in memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.—v.t. To bury; to entomb.—*Tomblike, tómb'lik, a.* Without a tomb.—*Tombstone, tómb'ston, n.* A stone erected over a grave; a sepulchral stone.

Tombeac, Tomback, tom'bak, n. [Fr. *tombac*, from Malay *tombac*, copper.] An alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold for cheap jewelry. When arsenic is added it forms white *tombac*.

Tomboy, Tom-cat, Under Te.

Tom, tómb, n. [Fr. *some*, from *L. tomus*, a portion of a book, a book, from Gr. *tomos*, a section, from *tomao*, to cut.] A volume, forming part of a larger work; a book, usually a ponderous one.

Tomcat, Tomcat, to-mén'tó, to-men'tó, to-men't-ú, n. [*L. tomacatus*, *down*.] Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down like wool; downy; nappy; used chiefly in *booby*.—*Tomcatum, to-men'tum, n.* Pubescence; downy matter.

Tomfool, Under Tom.

Tomlin, to'mín, n. A Jeweller's weight of 18 grains.

Tommy, tom'i, n. [*Slang*.] A penny roll; bread; provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages; the system of paying workmen in goods in place of money;

the truck system.—Tommy-shop, Tommy-store, a. [Slang.] A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. **Tom-noddy.** Under **Tom**.
Tom-morrow, to-mor'w, a. [To and morrow. Comp. *to-day, to-night*.] The day after the present; or, adverbially, on the day after the present; also used adjectively (*to-mor-row night*).
Tompon, tom'p'on, a. [Fr. *tompon*, a stopple. **TAMPION.**] The tampon or stopper of a cannon; the plug in a flute.
Tomtit. Under **Tom**.
Tomtom, tom'tom, n. Same as **Tom-tom**.
Tom, tun, a. [A. Sax. *tuana*, a hutt, a large vessel. **TUN.**] A weight equal to 80 hundredweight or 3200 pounds avoirdupois; a certain weight or space (about 40 cubic feet) by which the burden of a ship is reckoned (a ship of 300 tons); a certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough, and 50 feet of hewn.—**Tomage, tun'ij, a.** The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; the number of tons a ship can carry with safety; the ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their burthen in tons.
Tom, ton, a. [Fr. **TONN.**] The prevailing fashion; high mode (lad--- of ton).
Tone, ton, a. [Fr. *ton*, *ton*. accent, style, manner, &c., *l. tonus*, a sound, a tone, from Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone, note, strength, &c., from *teno*, to stretch, cogn. with *L. tendo*, to stretch, and *E. thin*. **TONE** is the same word.] Any sound considered with relation to its pitch, its quality or timbre, or its strength or volume; a modulation of the voice, as expressing some feeling; accent; a sing-song manner of speaking; a drawl; a musical sound; also one of the larger intervals between certain contiguous notes of the diatonic scale (known as *major* or *minor*); the peculiar quality of sound of any voice or instrument; timbre; that state of a living body in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well-strung; healthy activity of the organs; state or temper of mind; mood; the general or prevailing character, as of morals, manners, or sentiments; painting; a harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade; the characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour.—*a. i.*—**toned, toning.** To give a certain tone to; to utter in an affected tone.—*to tone down*, to soften the colouring of; to give a lower tone to; to render less pronounced or decided (*to tone down a statement*); to soften.—**toned, tond, a.** Having a certain tone.—**toneless, ton'less, a.** Having no tone; unmusical.—**tonal, t'nal, a.** Pertaining to tone.—**tonality, to-nal'i-ty, a.** *Mus.* The peculiarity characteristic of modern compositions due to their being written in positions of a comparatively long time; opposed to a *clonic* *spasm*.—*a. Med.* any remedy which improves the tone or vigour of the stomach, or of the muscular fibres generally, as quinine, gentian, iron, &c.; was the key-note or fundamental note of a scale.—**tonicity, to-nis'i-ty, a.** *Physiol.* The elasticity of living parts.—**Tonic Sol-fa.** A term applied to a system of writing and teaching music, the leading features of which are the substitution of letters denoting sounds, and of strokes, commas, and colons, denoting time, for the notes, &c., of the ordinary notation.—**Tonic-sol-faist, n.** One who teaches or learns the tonic sol-fa notation.
Tomga-bean, tong-ga-ben, n. The tonka-bean.
Tomga, tongg, a. pl. [A. Sax. *tungpa*, pl. *tungga*, *tongg*—D. and Dan. *tung*, Icel. *tung*, G. *tung*, *tong*; same root as Gr. *deino*, to bite.] An instrument of metal, a kind

of large nippers, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals.
Tongue, tung, a. [A. Sax. *tunga*, a tongue, speech—L. G. and Dan. *tunga*, Icel. and Sw. *tunga*, Goth. *tugga*, G. *tunga*; cog. O. I. *diag*—*a. l. lingua*, a tongue; whence *lingua*, *linguist*.] The fleshy movable organ within an animal's mouth, subserving the purposes of taste, prehension of food, swallowing, and in man of articulation or speech also; the instrument of speech (a bitter *tongue*); speech; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; a language; a nation as distinguished by their language (O. T.); anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue; a point or strip of land running out into a sea or lake; a long low promontory; a tapering jet of flame; the pin of a huckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened.—*To pass on (or off) the tip (or end) of one's tongue*, to be on the point of uttering, telling, or speaking.—*To hold one's tongue*, to keep silence; to be silent.—*a. i.*—**tongued, tonguing.** To scold; *mus.* to modify with the tongue in playing, as in the flute.—**Tongued, tung'd, a.** Having a tongue or voice.—**Tongueless, tung'less, a.** Having no tongue; speechless.—**Tonguelet, tung'let, a.** A little tongue; a little tongue-shaped process.—**Tonguester, tung'ster, a.** [Tongue, and suffix *-ster*.] A talkative person; a babbler (*Feas*).—**Tongue-tied, tung'g-tied, a.** Unable to articulate distinctly; having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely from whatever cause.
Tonic, &c. Under **TONN**.
To-night, to-nit, a. [Comp. *to-day, to-morrow*.] The present night; or, adverbially, in the present night, or the night after the present day.
Tomta, ton'ta, a. [L. *tono*, to thunder.] A very powerful explosive agent prepared from pulverized gun-cotton.
Tomka-bean, tong-ka-ben, n. [From *tonka*, the name of the bean in Guiana.] The fruit of a shrubby leguminous plant of Guiana, containing a single seed, the odour of which is extremely agreeable.
Tomnaga. Under **Tom**.
Tomal, ton'al, a. [L. *tonalla*, a tonal, a mooring pole for a boat.] *Anat.* one of two oblong glands on each side of the throat or fauces, which secrete a mucous humour.—**Tomal, ton'al, a.** Unstable.—**Tomalitis, ton'al-itis, ton-ali'tis, a.** Pertaining to the tonal.—**Tomalitis, ton-ali'tis, a.** Inflammation of the tonal; quinsy; malignant sore throat.
Tomal, ton'al, a. [L. *tonalis*, from *tondeo*, to clip or shear.] Capable of or fit to be clipped.—**Tomar, ton'ar, a.** [L.] A barber; one that shaves.—**Tomarial, ton-ari-al, a.** Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.—**Tonsure, ton'sur, a.** [L. *tonsuris*, the act of shaving or clipping.] The act of clipping or shaving; the round bare place on the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair.—**Tonsured, ton'surd, a.** Having a tonsure; hence clerical.
Tontine, ton'tin, a. [Fr. *tontine*, from its inventor **TONTI**, an Italian of the seventeenth century.] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the annuity being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three.
Too, to, adv. [A form of *to*, the preposition; A. Sax. *to*, meaning both *to* and *too*. Comp. G. *zu*, to and *too*.] Over; more than enough; denoting excess (*too long, too short*); sometimes with merely an intensive force—*very, exceedingly* [I should only be too glad]; likewise; also; in addition; besides; over and above [a painter said a great deal *too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically].
Took, tuk, pret. of take.
Tool, tool, a. [A. Sax. *tool*, a tool, probably from stem of *arwera*, to make, to prepare. **TAW.**] Any implement used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an instrument employed in the manual arts for facilitating mechanical operations; a person used by another as an instrument to

accomplish certain ends; a word of reproach.—**Toolish-foot.** Under **MANUS**.
Top, top, n. [From an *impetum*, in being more general or less specific, and from an instrument in being always used in reference to the manual arts; agricultural implements; gardeners' tools; joiners' tools; surgical instruments; mathematical instruments; musical instruments.—*a. i.* To shape with a tool; to drive, as a vehicle (Slang).—**Teeling, to'ing, a.** Skilled work with a tool; carving; ornamental embossing or gliding by beaked tools upon the binding of books.
Toom, tum, a. [Same as Icel. *toow*, Dan. and Sw. *toem*, empty.] Empty. (A provincial word.)
Teon, Teona, ton, to'na, a. The wood of an East Indian tree, highly valued as a furniture wood.
Toot, tot, o. t. [Same as D. *toeten*, G. *fuets*, Sw. *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot; imitative of sound.] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn.—*a. i.* To sound, as a horn.—*a. i.* A sound blown on a horn; a similar noise.—**Tooter, to'ter, n.** One who toots.
Tooth, toth, a. pl. Teeth, teth, n. [A. Sax. *toth*, pl. *teth* (comp. *foot, feet*; *goose, geese*)—D. Sw. and Dan. *tand*, Icel. *tan* (for *tand*), G. *zahn*, Goth. *tanduz*; cog. W. *dant*, L. *dans*, *dantis*, Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, Skr. *danta*—*tooth*; from root meaning to divide, seen also in Gr. *daio*, to divide.] One of the projecting bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, serving as the instrument of mastication; taste; palate; any projection resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set (as of a comb, a saw, a rake, a wheel).—**Tooth and nail** (lit. by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power; by all possible means of attack and defence.—*To one's teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.—*In the teeth of*, in direct opposition to.—*To cast something in one's teeth*, to taunt one who taunts; to retort reproachfully.—*In spite of one's teeth*, in open defiance of; in opposition to every effort.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten (like a snarling dog).—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—*a. i.* To furnish with teeth; to cut into teeth.—**Teeth, teth, s. i.**—**teethed, teething.** To have the teeth grown.—**Teething, wening, n.** The growth of the teeth in the young; dentition.—**Teeth-sake, teth'sak, a.** Pain in a tooth arising from decay.—**Teeth-brush, a.** A small brush for cleaning the teeth.—**Teethed, teth't, p. and a.** Having teeth or cogs; having projecting points somewhat like teeth.—**Teethedge, teth'edj, a.** The sensation of having the teeth set on edge.—**Teethful, teth'ful, a.** A small draught of any liquor.—**Teethless, teth'less, a.** Having no teeth; deprived of teeth.—**Teeth-ornament, a.** *Arch.* same as **Nail-head**.—**Teethpick, teth'pik, n.** A small instrument for picking substances from the teeth.—**Tooth-powder, a.** A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.—**Teeth-rash, a.** A cutaneous disease of infants during the process of dentition.—**Teethsome, toth'sum, a.** Palatable; grateful to the taste.—**Teethsomeless, toth'sum-less, a.** Pleasantness to the taste; palatableness.
Top, top, n. [A. Sax. *top*, *topp*—D. and Dan. *top*, summit; Icel. *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair; top; G. *opf*; a tuft, a crest. *Top, top* (of a creek), *top*, are allied.] The highest part of anything; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit; upper surface; the highest place or rank; the most honourable position; the utmost degree; the height; the crown of the head (from *top to toe*); the head or upper part of a plant; pl. *top-boots*; *woolen manuf.* the combed wool ready for the spinner; *navy*, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, serving to extend the shrouds, and for the convenience of men aloft.—*The top of one's bent*, the utmost of one's inclination or liking (foolish to be *top of his bent*).—*a.* Being on the top or summit; highest (*top speed*).—*a. i.*—**topped, topping.** To rise aloft; to be eminent.—*a. i.* To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to take off the top or upper

part of, to rise to the top of. — *To top of*, to complete by putting on the top; hence, to finish; to complete. — *Top-boots*, *n. pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding. — *Top-coat*, *n.* An upper or over coat. — *Top-dressing*, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land. — *Top-dress*, *v. t.* To spread manure on the surface of. — *Top-dressing*, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. — *Topgallant*, *top'gal-ant*, *n.* *Naut.* being the third of the kind above the deck; above the topmast and below the royal mast (the *topgallant* mast, yards, &c.). — *Top-hammer*, *n.* *Naut.* any unnecessary weight either aloft or about the upper decks. — *Top-heavy*, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. — *Top-knot*, *n.* An ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women; the crest of a bird. — *Topless*, *top'less*, *a.* Having no top; very lofty. — *Topmast*, *top'mast*, *n.* *Naut.* the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast, main, fore, or mizen. — *Top-mast*, *top'mast*, *n.* Highest; uppermost. — *Topper*, *top'per*, *n.* One who tops or excels; anything superior. (Colloq.) — *Toppling*, *top'pling*, *p. and a.* Rising aloft; pre-eminence; surpassing; fine; noble; gallant. — *Top-sail*, *top'sail*, *n.* *Naut.* the second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizen). — *Top-and-bottoms*, *n. pl.* Small rolls cut in halves and browned in an oven. — *Top-sawyer*, *n.* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit; a first-rate man in any line (slang). — *Top-soil*, *n.* The upper part or surface of the soil. — *Top-selling*, *n.* Removal of the top-soil before a canal, railway, &c. is begun. — *Top, top*, *n.* [D. *top*, G. *topf*—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point.] A child's toy, shaped like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip. — *Toparch*, *top'ark*, *n.* [Gr. *toparchés*, *top'archés*—*topos*, place, and *arché*, rule.] The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy. — *Toparchy*, *top'ar-ki*, *n.* A little state; a petty country governed by a toparch. — *Topaz*, *top'az*, *n.* [Fr. *topaze*, L. *topazus*, from Gr. *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz; comp. Skr. *topas*, fire.] A gem harder than quartz, transparent or translucent, and having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue. — *Topazolite*, *top'az-olite*, *n.* [Fr. *topaze*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour. — *Topaz*, *top'az*, *n.* [Originally a Cornish word.] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet. — *Topaz*, *top'az*, *n.* [Skr. *stūpa*, a tope.] A species of Buddhist monument occurring in India and South-eastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics (DAGONA) or the commemoration of some event (STUPA). — *Topaz*, *top'az*, *v. t.* [From Fr. *toper*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking; of German origin and akin to *top*, to strike.) To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess. — *Topper*, *top'per*, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot. — *Topshet*, *top'shet*, *n.* [Heb., lit. a place to be spit on.] A place near Jerusalem where the idolatrous Jews worshipped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children; hence, the place of torment in a future life. — *Tophus*, *top'hus*, *n.* [L. *tophus*, tuffa or tuff.] *Surg.* a soft tumour on a bone; also, a contraction in the joints. — *Tophusness*, *top'fa-si-us*, *a.* Pertaining to a tophus. — *Topiary*, *top'i-ri-ary*, *n.* [L. *topiarius*, from *topia* (*topos*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. *topos*, a place.] Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training. — *Topiary work*, the trimming of thickets, trees, or hedges into fantastic shapes. — *Topiarian*, *top'i-ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to topiary work. — *Topic*, *top'ik*, *n.* [Fr. *topiques*, subjects of conversation, from L. *topica*, Gr. *topika* (*pl.*), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, from *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic.] Originally a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; a

general truth; in common usage, the subject of any discourse; any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being; the matter treated of. — *Topical*, *top'ik-ally*, *a.* Pertaining to a topic; pertaining to a place or locality; local; *med.* pertaining to a particular part of the body (a *topical* application). — *Topically*, *top'ik-ally*, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part. — *Topography*, *to-pog'ra-fi*, *n.* [Gr. *topos*, place (hence *topic*), and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any country or region; distinguished from geography in dealing with the minutest features. — *Topographer*, *topog'ra-fer*, *n.* One who deals with topography. — *Topographic*, *topog'ra-fig*, *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place or country. — *Topographically*, *topog'ra-fig-ik-ally*, *adv.* In the manner of topography. — *Toponymy*, *to-pou'no-mi*, *n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name.] The place-names of a country or district. — *Topple*, *top'pl*, *v. i.* — *toppled*, *toppling*. [From *top*.] To fall forward, as something tall or high; to tumble down; to be on the point of falling. — *v. t.* To throw down. — *Toppy-burry*, *top'pi-ter-vi*, *a. or adv.* [A word of uncertain origin.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward and the bottom upward. — *Toque*, *tok*, *n.* [Fr. from Armor. *tōk*, W. *toc*, a hat or bonnet.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress. — *Tor*, *tor*, *n.* [W. *tor*, a bulge, a hill; allied to L. *torris*, a tower.] A high pointed rock or hill. — *Torch*, *torch*, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*, from L.L. *torcia*, from L. *torqueo*, *tor-tus*, to twist, to turn (whence *torque*, &c.), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like.] A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow; a flambeau. — *Torch-bearer*, *n.* One whose office is to carry a lighted torch. — *Torch-dance*, *n.* A dance with lighted torches. — *Torch-light*, *n.* The light of a torch or of torches. — *Torch-light procession*, a procession in which lighted torches are carried. — *Torch-race*, *n.* A race among the ancient Greeks in which the runners carried torches. — *Tore*, *tōr*, *pret. of tear*. — *Torador*, *tor'e-a-dor'*, *n.* [Sp., from *toro*, a bull.] A general name for a bull-fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback. — *Torevitic*, *tor'e-ut'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *torēvīkos*, from *torēvōs*, an embosser, from *torēvōs*, to emboss, to work in relief. Pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to work in relief. — *Toreumatology*, *to-rū-mat'ō-ji*, *n.* The art of sculpture. — *Toraceous*, *tor-fa'shu-s*, *a.* [From *turf*, with Latin termination.] Growing in bogs or mosses; said of plants. — *Torment*, *tor'ment*, *n.* [O. Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tormentum*, from L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack, torture, from *torqueo*, *tor-tus*, to twist. *TOU-AN*.) Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind; torture; what causes such pain. — *v. t.* (torment). To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain on; to torture; to afflict; to tease, vex, or harass; to torment; a tormenter, tor-men'ter, *n.* One who torments; a tormentor. — *Tormenting*, *tor-men'ting*, *p. and a.* Causing torment. — *Tormenter*, *tor-men'ter*, *n.* One who or that which torments; a kind of harrow with wheels, used for breaking up stiff soils. — *Tormentilla*, *tor'men-till*, *n.* [Fr. *tormentilla*, from L. *tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the pain of toothache.] A common British weed with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning. — *Tormentina*, *tor'men-ti-na*, *n. pl.* [L. *TOU-AN*.] Severe griping pains; gripes. — *Torn*, *turn*, *pp. of tear*. — *Tornado*, *tor-nā'dō*, *n. pl.* *Tornadoes*, *tor-nā'dō-s*. [Sp. *torrada*, a return, from *torrar*,

to turn. *TOU-AN*.) A violent whirling wind; a whirlwind or tempest, usually accompanied with severer thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; a typhoon or hurricane. — *Torus*, *tor-us*, *tor'us*, *n.* [L. *torus*, from *torus*, a protuberance.] *Bot.* and *ool.* protuberant; swelling; in knobs. — *Torsity*, *to-rō-si'ti*, *n.* The state of being torous. — *Torpedo*, *tor-pē'dō*, *n. pl.* *Torpedoes*, *tor-pē'dō-s*. [L., from *torpeo*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] A fish allied to the rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated; a destructive engine to be propelled under water against an enemy's ship and then exploded with deadly effect; an explosive agent placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come in contact with it; an explosive shell or the like. — *Torpid*, *tor'pid*, *a.* [L. *torpidus*, from *torpeo*, to be numb, motionless; same root as *A. Sax. theorf*, unfermented.] Having lost motion or the power of motion and feeling; numb; dull; sluggish; inactive. — *Torpidity*, *tor'pid-ness*, *tor'pid-i'ti*, *tor'pid-ness*, *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness; insensibility; inertness; sluggishness. — *Torpidly*, *tor'pid-ly*, *adv.* In a torpid manner; numbly; dully. — *Torpescence*, *tor-pēs-sens*, *n.* A becoming torpid or benumbed. — *Torpescent*, *tor-pēs-sent*, *a.* [L. *torpescere*, to grow numb, from *torpeo*.] Becoming torpid or numb. — *Torpidy*, *tor'pi-di*, *v. t.* — *torpided*, *tor'pi-ding*. [L. *torpeo*, and *facio*, to make.] To make torpid. — *Torpor*, *tor'por*, *n.* [L.] Loss of motion or sensation; torpidity; numbness; sluggishness. — *Torporific*, *tor'por-i-fik*, *a.* L. *torpor*, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor. — *Torques*, *tor'k*, *n.* [From L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo*, to twist.] *Archæol.* a personal ornament, consisting of a stiff collar, formed of a number of gold wires twisted together, or of a thin twisted metal plate, worn round the neck as a symbol of rank by certain ancient nations, as the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Romans. — *Torquated*, *tor'kwāt-ed*, *a.* Wearing a torque. — *Torrefy*, *tor'e-fi*, *v. t.* — *torrefied*, *tor're-fying*. [Fr. *torréfier*, from L. *torreo*, to roast, and *facio*, to make. *TOU-AN*.) To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire; *metal.* to roast, as metallic ores. — *Torrefaction*, *tor'e-fak-shon*, *n.* The operation of drying or parching by a fire. — *Torrent*, *tor'ent*, *n.* [Fr. *torrent*, from L. *torrens*, *torren-tis*, a torrent, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, *ppr.* of *torreo*, *torreo*, to burn; same root as *E. thirst*. *TOU-AN*, *tor-rent*, are of same origin.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; *Ag.* a violent or rapid flow; a flood (a *torrent* of words). — *Torrential*, *torren-ti-ally*, *tor-en-shal*, *tor-en-shal*, *a.* Pertaining to a torrent. — *Torricellian*, *tor-i-sel'i-an* or *tor-i-chel'i-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian physicist, who, in 1643, discovered the principle of the barometer. — *Torricellian tube*, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, containing mercury, the essential part of the barometer. — *Torricellian vacuum*, the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer. — *Torrid*, *tor'id*, *a.* [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast. *TOU-AN*.] Dried with heat; parched; violently hot; burning or parching. — *Torrid zone*, *peop.* the broad belt round the middle of the earth which is included between the tropics, and divided into two parts by the equator, and where the heat is always great. — *Torridity*, *tor-ri-dē-ness*, *tor'id-i'ti*, *tor'id-ness*, *n.* The state of being torrid. — *Torsion*, *tor-shon*, *n.* [L. *L. torcio*, from L. *torqueo*, *tor-tus*, to twist. *TOU-AN*.] The act of twisting; the twisting; wrenching, or straining of a body; *mech.* the force with which a body, such as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted; *surg.* the twisting of the cut end of a small artery for the purpose of checking hemorrhage. — *Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating the intensity of a small force (as

Fate, far, fat, fall; ma, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, móve; tube, tub, buil;

oil, pound; a. Sc. above—the Fr. a.

of electricity) by the force with which a thread or wire resists twisting, as observed by the angle made by an arm horizontally suspended from the thread or wire.—**Torsional**, *tor'shon-äl*, *a.* Pertaining to torsion.—**Torsive**, *tor'siv*, *a.* *Bot.* Twisted spirally.

Torsk, *tor'sk*, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *torak*, a cod-fish or torsk.] A European fish of the cod tribe, caught in great quantities and salted and dried as food.

Torse, *tor'säl*, *n.* [Lit. lit. a trunk or stump.] *Sculp.* The trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs.

Tort, *tor't*, *n.* [Fr. from *L. tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*, to twist. *TOARUÄ.*] A legal term for any wrong or injury to person or property.—**Tortious**, *tor'shus*, *a.* Of the nature of or implying tort or injury.—**Tortiously**, *tor'shus-ül*, *adv.* By tort or injury.

Tortilla, *tor'til*, *tor'til*, *tor'tiv*, *a.* [From *L. torquus*, *torquus*, to twist. *TOARUÄ.*] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.—**Tortility**, *tor'til-ül*, *n.* The state of being twisted.

Tortilla, *tor-tel'ya*, *n.* [Sp.] A large thin cake of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

Tortoise, *tor'tois* or *tor'tis*, *n.* [Lit. twisted or distorted animal referring to its peculiar limbs], from *O.Fr. tortis*, fem. *torresse*, twisted, from *L. torquus*, *torquus*, to twist. *TOARUÄ.*] A name common to a family of land reptiles covered with a flattened shell, a kind of bony box, from which the head and legs protrude. *TURTLE.*—**Tortoise-shell**, *n.* The shell, or more strictly the scutes or scales, of the tortoise and other allied reptiles, used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work.

Tortuous, *tor'tu-us*, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, from *torquus*, twisted, pp. of *torqueo*, to twist. *TOARUÄ.*] Twisted; winding; *fig.* proceeding in a circuitous and underhand manner; taking an oblique and deceitful course; not open and straightforward.—**Tortuously**, *tor'tu-ül*, *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.—**Tortuousness**, *tor'tu-us-nes*, *n.* The state of being tortuous.—**Tortuose**, *tor'tu-ös*, *a.* *Tortuous*; twisted; winding.—**Tortuosity**, *tor'tu-ös-ül*, *n.* The state of being tortuous.

Torture, *tor'tür*, *n.* [Fr. *torture*, from *L. torquere*, a twisting, *torquere*, from *torqueo*, *torquere*, to twist, *torquere* (seen also in *torment*, *torcion*, *toroise*, *torch*, *truss*, *distort*, *extort*, &c.); same root as *E.* to throw, *G.* *draken*, to turn.] Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; torment; severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession; the act of inflicting excruciating pain.—*tor-tür*, *tor-türing*, *tor-türing*. To pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally; to punish with torture; to wrest greatly from the right meaning.—**Torturable**, *tor'tür-ähl*, *a.* Capable of being tortured.—**Torturer**, *tor'tür-er*, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

Torus, *tör'us*, *n.* [L. a swelling or protuberance.] *Arch.* A large moulding used in the bases of columns, having a semi-circular section; but the recessed side of a flower.—**Torulous**, *tor'ul-ös*, *a.* [From *L. torulus*, dim. of *torus*.] *Bot.* cylindrical with several swells and contractions.

Tory, *tör'i*, *n.* [From Irish *torraige* or *torraige*, a pursuer, an Irish outlaw or plunderer.] A political party name first used in England about 1679, and applied originally in reproach to all supposed abettors of the imaginary Popish Plot; then to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince (in the particular instance James II.) from the throne; latterly it was generally applied to those adverse to changes in the constitution; and in modern times it is much the same as *Conservative*, which has to a considerable extent supplanted it.—*TOARUÄ.* Pertaining to Tories.—**Toryism**, *tör'i-izm*, *n.* The principles or practices of the Tories.

Toss, *tos*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from *W. töss*, to toss, from *toe*, a toss, a jerk.] To throw

with the hand; to pitch; to fling; to cast; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to jerk to toss the head; to dash about (to be tossed on the waves); to agitate; to make restless.—*To toss of*, to swallow at one gulp; to drink hastily.—*v.t.* To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to writhe; to be fung or dashed about.—*To toss, to toss up*, to throw up a coin, and decide something by the side turned up when it falls.—*To toss ears*, to raise them perpendicularly with blades uppermost as a salute.—*a.* A throwing with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throw or jerk of the head; the tossing up of a coin to decide something.—**Tosser**, *tos'er*, *n.* One who tosses.—**Toss-pot**, *n.* A toper.—**Toss-up**, *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something; hence, an even chance or hazard.

Tot, *tot*, *n.* [Dan. *tot*, Icel. *tottr*, *tottr*, applied to dwarfish persons; perhaps allied to *tit*.] Anything small or insignificant; used as a term of endearment; a small quantity of liquor.

Tot, *tot*, *v.t.*—*totted*, *totting*. [Abbrev. of *total*.] *Totum*; generally with *up*. [Colloq.] **Total**, *tö'täl*, *n.* [L. *totus*, from *totus*, whole; akin to *tot*, so many, *tan*, so, *tantus*, so great.] Pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; entire (the *total* sum); complete in degree; absolute (a *total* wreck); thorough.—*Syn.* under *COMPLÈTE*.—*a.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.—**Totality**, *tö'täl-ül*, *n.* The whole or total sum; whole quantity or amount.—**Totally**, *tö'täl-ül*, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.—**Totalness**, *tö'täl-nes*, *n.* Entireness.

Totem, *tö'tem*, *n.* [American-Indian term.] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name; an animal, plant, &c., used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence.—**Totemic**, *tö'tem-ik*, *a.* Belonging to the totem.—**Totemism**, *tö'tem-izm*, *n.* The system of having a totem.—**Totem'er**, *tö'tem'er*, *n.* A colloquialism for the other; the initial *t* being the final *t* of that (old neuter article).

Totipalmate, *tö'ti-päl'mät*, *a.* and *a.* [L. *totus*, entire, and *palmis*, a palm.] A term applied to swimming birds whose hind-toes are united with the others in a continuous membrane (as the *pelican*).—**Totter**, *tot'er*, *v.t.* [O.E. *totter*; allied to *toddle*, and to *G. tottelis*, to trot; comp. also *A. Sax. teatritian*, to totter, from *teak*, unstable.] To appear as if about to fall when standing or walking; to walk unsteadily; to be on the point of falling; to threaten to topple down.—**Totterer**, *tot'er-er*, *n.* One who totters.—**Tottery**, *tot'er-ül*, *n.* Unsteady; shaking.

Toucan, *tö'kan*, *n.* [Fr. *toucan*, Pg. and Braz. *tuca*; imitative of its cry.] The name of a family of scissor-like birds of tropical America, distinguished by their enormous beak.

Touch, *tuch*, *v.t.* [Fr. *toucher*, O.Fr. *tucher*, *tucher*, *toquer* = Sp. and Pg. *toçar*, It. *toccare*, to touch, from O.H.G. *suckon*, to draw, to pull; *G. sucken*, to twitch; *E.* to suck.] To perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with in any manner, but particularly by means of the hand, finger, &c.; to hit or strike against; to harm; to meddle or interfere with; hence, to taste or eat; to come to; to reach or arrive at; to relate to or concern (a person or thing); to mark or delineate slightly; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil, brush, &c.; to handle in a skilful or special manner (as a musical instrument); to discourse of; to write about; to make a mere reference to; to move or strike tenderly; to excite with compassion or other tender emotion; to melt or soften the heart of; to make an impression on physically; to act on; *geom.* to meet without cutting; to be in contact with.—*To touch off*, to sketch hastily; to finish by touches.—*To touch up*, to repair or improve by slight touches or emendations.—*v.t.* To be in contact; to take effect; to say a few words in discourse.—**Touched** and *go*, a phrase used either substantively or ad-

jectively and applied to something, such as an accident, which has almost happened; a close shave.—*To touch at*, to come or go to in a voyage without staying.—*To touch on*, to mention slightly; to say very little about.—*a.* The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact; the sense of feeling which resides in the nervous papillae of the skin and forms one of the five senses; a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinions, &c.; a certain degree of some feeling, affection, or emotion (a touch of pity); a trait; a characteristic; a small quantity or degree; a smack; a little; a sure start or attempt; a stroke (a *touch* of ink); a stroke of a pen, pencil, or brush; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; the peculiar handling of an artist, and by which his work is known; the resistance of the keys of a musical instrument to the fingers.—**Touchable**, *tuch-äbl*, *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible.—**Toucher**, *tuch'er*, *n.* One who touches.—**Touch-hole**, *n.* The vent of a cannon, or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the charge.—**Touching**, *tuch'ing*, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.—*pp.* used as prep. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.—**Touchingly**, *tuch'ing-ül*, *adv.* In a manner to touch the passions; pathetically; feelingly.—**Touch-me-not**, *n.* A plant the seed-vessel of which, being touched and irritated when ripe, projects the seeds to some distance; the diavase lupinus.—**Touch-needle**, *n.* A small bar of gold or silver, pure or alloyed, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver.—**Touch-paper**, *n.* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly; used for firing gunpowder and the like.—**Touch-plate**, *n.* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of scrofula or king's evil.—**Touchstone**, *tuch'stön*, *n.* A hard black siliceous stone used in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, the streak made by rubbing the article on it being compared with that made by the touch-stone, the quality of which is known; *fig.* any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.—**Touchwood**, *tuch'wud*, *n.* The soft white substance to which wood is converted by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder.

Touchy, *tuch'ül*, *a.* [A form of *touchy*, *touchy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch*.] Apt to take offence; irritable; irascible; hence **Touchily**, *tuch'ül-ös*.

Tough, *tuf*, *a.* [A. Sax. *töu*, tough; akin to *D. taai*, *G. stas*, *Pr. G. stach*, tough.] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; to endure hardship; viscous; durable; stubborn; unmanageable.—**Toughen**, *tuf-än*, *v.t.* To grow tough.—*v.t.* To make tough.—**Toughish**, *tuf'ish*, *a.* Tough in a slight degree.—**Toughly**, *tuf'ül*, *adv.* In a tough manner.—**Toughness**, *tuf'nes*, *n.* The quality of being tough; flexibility with firm adhesion of parts; viscosity; tenacity; strength of constitution or texture.

Toupee, *tö'pé*, *to-pé*, *to-pä*, *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, dim. from O. Fr. *toispe*, a tuft, from *G. spitz*, tuft. *TOARUÄ.*] A curl or artificial lock of hair; a small wig or upper part of a wig.

Tour, *tör*, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, trip, tour, &c.; same origin as *turn*.] A round or circuit; a journey in a circuit; a roving journey; a lengthy jaunt or excursion; turn or succession (a *tour* of duty); a military use of the word.—*v.t.* To make a tour.—**Tourist**, *tör-ist*, *n.* One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure.

Toucan, *tö'kän*, *n.* An African insectorial bird of the family of plantain-eaters.

Tourmalin, *tor-bil'yon*, *n.* [Fr. *tourmalin*, a whirlwind.] An ornamental whirling firework.

Tourrelle, *tö-rel'*, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *tour*, a tower.] A small tower on a building.

Tourmaline, *tor-ma-lin*, *n.* [A corruption of *tourmalin*, a name given to

- it in Ceylon.] A mineral of various colours, frequently black or colourless, crystallized in three-sided or six-sided prisms, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties. Black tourmaline is schorl; red tourmaline, rubellite.
- Tournament, tourna-ment, n.** [O. Fr. *tournement*, *tournoement*, from *tourner*, to turn or twirl about. *TURN*.] A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by knights on horseback for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms; a tilting match among a number; hence, any contest of skill in which a number take part (as chess tournament). — *Tourney, tourne, n.* [O. Fr. *tournoi*.] A tournament. — *v. t.* To tilt; to engage in a tournament.
- Tournaquet, tour-nak-et, n.** [Fr. from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical bandage which may be tightened with a screw, used to check hemorrhages.
- Tournaire, tour-nür, n.** [Fr.] Contour; figure; shape.
- Touse, tous, v. t.** — *toused, tousing.* [Same as *to tease*.] To pull or drag; to disorder the hair of; to tonk. — *Toused, toused, v. t.* Put into disorder; to dishevel; to rumple. [Colloq.]
- Tout, tout, v. t.** [Formerly *tout, tote*, to pry, peep, from A. Sax. *tōttan*, to stick out or project.] To pry or seek for customers. — *n.* One who pries for customers, as for an inn or hotel; a person who clandestinely watches the tri-*als* of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes. — *Touter, tout'er, n.* A tout.
- Tout-ensemble, to-tan-sen-bl, n.** [Fr., all together.] The whole taken together; anything regarded as a whole; the general effect of a work of art.
- Tow, to, v. t.** [From stem of A. Sax. *tōhan*, to draw, to tug, whence *tōhine*, a towing line; akin Icel. *toga*, G. *ziehen*, to draw; Scot. *toe*, Icel. *toga*, G. *ziehen*, a rope or cord; cog. *L. ducere*, to lead. Akin *fig.*] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. — *n.* The state of being towed (to take a boat in tow). — *Towage, tō'aj, n.* The act of towing. — *Tow-boat, n.* A boat employed in towing a vessel; a boat that is towed. — *Towing-path, n.* A path used by men and horses in towing boats along a canal or river. — *Tow-line, tow-rope, n.* A rope or hawser used to tow vessels.
- Tow, to, n.** [A. Sax. *tow*, *tow*; akin Icel. *tō*, a tuft of wool; Dan. *tøve*, a fibre, pl. *tøver*, *tov*; same root as *toe*, above.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hutchel or awicglo.
- Toward, Towards, tō'erd, tō'erdz, prep.** [A. Sax. *tōward*, *tōwardes* — *tō*, to, and *-ward*, expressing direction. *Towards* is an adverbial genitive.] In the direction of; in regard or with respect to (well-disposed toward us; tending or contributing to; in aid of; for; nearly; about (toward three o'clock). — *Toward* was formerly sometimes divided by *thesis* (to Godward). — *adv.* In a state of preparation; being carried on. — *Toward, tō'erd, a.* [Lit. bending or turned to; comp. *forward*, in the opposite sense.] Pliable; docile; ready to do or learn; apt. — *Towardness, Towardness, tō'erd-ness, tō'erd-ness, n.* The quality of being toward; extensiveness; docility. — *Towardly, tō'erd-li, a.* Docile; tractable.
- Towel, ton'el, n.** [Fr. *touaille*, from O. H. G. *towalla*, *dwahalla*, a towel, from A. Sax. *dwahan* (for *dwahan*), Goth. *dwahan*, to wash.) A cloth, usually of linen, for wiping the hands and face, especially after washing; a similar cloth for wiping in domestic use. — *An oaken towel*, a cudgel. [Slang.] — *Towel-horse, n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on. — *Towelling, ton'el-ling, n.* Cloth for towels, usually of linen. — *Towel-rod, n.* A revolving wooden bar for hanging a looped towel on.
- Tower, tou'er, n.** [O. E. *towr*, from Fr. *tour*, a tower, from *L. torris*, a tower; cog. Gr. *τῦρῖς, τῦρῖς*, Ir. *túr*, W. *torr*, Gael. *torr*, a heap, a tower.] A lofty narrow building of a round, square, or polygonal form, either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice; a tall, movable wooden structure anciently used in storming a fortified place; a citadel; a fortress. — *v. t.* To rise or fly high; to soar; to be lofty; to stand on high. — *Towered, tou'erd, a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers. — *Towering, tou'er-ing, a.* Very high or lofty; extreme; violent; outrageous (as towering rage). — *Towery, tou'er-i, a.* Having towers.
- Town, town, n.** [A. Sax. *tūn*, inclosure, homestead, town; O. Sax. and Icel. *tūn*, homestead, D. *tūn*, a fence; G. *ort*, a hedge; allied to Celt. *duin*, fortress, town.] Originally a walled or fortified place; then houses inclosed with a wall; hence, any collection of houses larger than a village; a large assemblage of adjacent houses intersected by streets or county town, or the particular city, &c., in or near which the speaker or writer is (to go to town, to be in town); the inhabitants of a town (all the town talks of it). — *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a town; urban. — *Town-clerk, n.* The clerk to a municipal corporation and who keeps the records of the town. — *Town-council, n.* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the ratepayers. — *Town-councillor, n.* A member of a town-council. — *Town-crier, n.* A public crier in a town. — *Town-hall, n.* A large hall or building belonging to a town or borough in which the town-council ordinarily hold their meetings; a town-house. — *Town-house, n.* A public building in a town for the transaction of municipal business, for public meetings, &c. — *Town-let, town'let, n.* A small town. — *Township, town'ship, n.* People of a town or city. — *Township, n.* The district or territory of a town; a division of certain parishes; in the United States a territorial district subordinate to a county, and the inhabitants of which have certain powers for regulating their own affairs. — *Townsmen, town's-man, n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another. — *Townspite, town's-pite, n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town, especially in distinction from country folk. — *Town-talk, n.* The common topic among people of a town. — *Towward, Towwards, town'ward, town'wards, adv.* Toward the town.
- Tow-ropes.** Under *Tow, v. t.*
- Toxic, toxical, tok'ik, tok'ik-al, n.** [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, originally for arrows, from *toxos*, a bow.] Pertaining to poisons; poisonous. — *Toxicant, tok'ik-ant, n.* A poison of a stimulating, narcotic, or anæsthetic nature. — *Toxicological, tok'ik-ol-og'ik-al, n.* Pertaining to toxicology. — *Toxicologically, tok'ik-ol-og'ik-al-li, adv.* In a toxicological manner. — *Toxicologist, tok'ik-ol-og'ist, n.* One who treats of poisons. — *Toxicology, tok'ik-ol-og'ee, n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of poisons; that branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes. — *Toxicophile, tok-sof'i-lyt, a.* [Gr. *toxos*, a bow, and *philo*, loving.] A lover of archery. — *a.* Pertaining to archery.
- Toy, to, n.** [Same as Dan. *leug*, D. *leug*, G. *spielzeug*, as in Dan. *leug-leug*, D. *spielzeug*, G. *spielzeug*, a plaything or toy; same root as *toys*, *toys*.] A plaything for children; a bauble; a thing for amusement and of no real value; a trifling object. — *v. t.* To dally amorously; to trifle; to play. — *Toy'er, toy'er, n.* One who toys. — *Toyish, toy'ish, a.* Trifling; wanton. — *Toyman, toy'man, n.* One that deals in toys. — *Toyshop, toy'shop, n.* A shop where toys are sold.
- Trace, trās, n.** [Fr. *tracé*, trace, track, outline, &c., from *tracer*, to trace, from *L. L. tractare*, from *L. tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; whence also *tract*, *tractable*, *tractis*, *tractis*, *tractis*, *tractis*, *tractis*, &c. In last sense directly from O. Fr. *trās*, pl. of *frāt*, the trace of a carriage, from *trās*, *L. trahere*, to draw.] A mark left by anything passing; a track; any mark, impression, or appearance left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been; token; vestige; a minute quantity or insignificant particle; one of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, wagon, &c., is drawn. — *v. t.* — *Traced, tracing, to follow by traces left; to track out; to follow by vestiges or indications; to draw or delineate with marks; to draw in outline; to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear. — v. t.* To walk; to travel. — *Traceable, trās'a-bl, a.* Capable of being traced. — *Traceableness, trās'a-bl-ness, n.* The state of being traceable. — *Traceably, trās'a-bl-ly, adv.* As to be traced. — *Tracer, trās'er, n.* One who or that which traces. — *Tracery, trās'er-i, n.* A decorative ornamental open-work in stone in the head of a Gothic window, showing curves and flowing lines intersecting in various ways and enriched with foliage; any similar ornamental work. — *Tracing, trās'ing, n.* The act of one who traces; a copy of an original design or drawing made by following it through a transparent medium. — *Tracing-paper, n.* A transparent paper which is laid on a drawing, so that the outlines of the original may be drawn on it.
- Trachea, trā'hē-a, n. pl. Tracheæ, trā'hē-ā.** [L. *trachea*, Gr. *tracheia*, from *trachys*, rough, from the inequalities of its cartilages.] The windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs; bot. one of the spiral vessels of plants; zool. one of those vessels in insects, &c., which receive air and distribute it to every part of the interior of the body. — *Tracheal, trā'hē-ā-l, a.* Pertaining to the tracheæ. — *Tracheary, trā'hē-ā-ri, a.* Zool. breathing by means of tracheæ. — *Tracheitis, Tracheitis, trā'hē-ā-tis, trā'hē-ā-tis, n.* Inflammation of the windpipe. — *Tracheoclyma, trā'hē-ā-kli-ma, n.* [Trachea, and Gr. *κλύμα*, an infusion.] Bot. the vascular tissue of plants which consists of spiral vessels. — *Tracheocèle, trā'hē-ā-sē-l, n.* [Trachea, and Gr. *κῆλη*, a tumour.] Bronchocèle or cyst. — *Tracheotome, trā'hē-ā-tō-m, n.* A surgical knife used in tracheotomy. — *Tracheotomy, trā'hē-ā-tō-m-i, n.* [Trachea, and Gr. *τομή*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.] Surg. the operation of cutting into the trachea, as in cases of suffocation; bronchotomy; laryngotomy.
- Trachyte, trā'kit, n.** [Gr. *trachys*, rough.] A felspathic rock abundant among the products of volcanoes, and often containing crystals of glassy felspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica. — *Trachytic, trā'kit'ik, a.* Pertaining to trachyte or consisting of it.
- Track, trak, n.** [O. Fr. *trac*, a track or course, from D. and I. G. *trak*, track, a drawing, *traken*, *traken*, to draw.] A mark left by something that has passed along; a mark left by the foot of man or beast; a trace; a footprint; a road; a beaten path; course followed; path; the course of a railway; the permanent way. — *v. t.* To follow when guided by a track; to follow by tracks; *and*, to tow by a line from the shore. — *Tracker, trak'er, n.* One who tracks; one who hunts by following the track. — *Trackless, trak'less, a.* Having no track; pathless; *in* *traciden*. — *Tracklessly, trak'less-ly, adv.* So as to leave no track. — *Tracklessness, trak'less-ness, n.* The state of being without a track. — *Track-road, n.* A towing-path.
- Tract, trakt, n.** [L. *tractus*, a drawing, a district, from *trahere*, *trahere*, to draw or drag; in second sense from *tractatus*.] **TRACT.** A region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; a short dissertation; a short treatise, particularly on practical religion; in this sense often adjectivally used; as, a *tract society*, a society for the printing and distribution of tracts; a length or extent of time (in *tract* of dry weather). — *Tractarian, trak'tēr-i-an, n.* A term applied to the writers of the 'Tracts for the Times,' a series of pa-

stroke; a touch; a distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

Traitor, trā'tēr, n. [O. Fr. *traïtor* (Fr. *trahire*, from *L. traditor*, from *trado*, to deliver up (whence *tradition*)—*trans*, over, and *do*, *datus*, to give.) One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, plays into the hands of an enemy; one guilty of perjury or treachery. — *a*. **Traitorous**, trā'tēr-iz-əm, n. **Treachery**, — *a*. **Traitorous**, trā'tēr-us, a. Acting the traitor; treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or partaking of treason. — **Traitorously**, trā'tēr-us-li, *adv.* In a traitorous manner. — **Traitorousness**, trā'tēr-ə-nəs, n. **Treachery**, — *a*. **Traïtress**, trā'trēs, n. A female traitor; a woman who betrays her country or her trust.

Traject, trā'jekt', v.t. [L. *trajectio*, *trajectum*—*trans*, across, over, and *jacere*, to throw. *Jer.*] To throw, cast, or make to pass through. — **Trajection**, trā'jekt-shən, n. The act of projecting. — **Trajectory**, trā'jekt-ō-ri, n. The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

Traditions, tral-a'tish'ns, a. [L. *traditio*, *traditio*.] **Traditions**, trā'dish'ns, n. Metaphorically, tral-a'tish'ns-li, *adv.* Metaphorically.

Tram, tram, n. [Same as *Sc. tram*, the shaft of a cart, *Sw. from*, *tråk*, G. *tram*, a beam.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway used in coal-mines. — **Tram-road**, n. A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron, while the horse track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses. — **Tramway**, tram'wā, n. A tram-road; a railway laid along a road or the street of a town, on which cars for passengers or for goods are drawn by horses, or by some mechanical power. — **Tramway car**, a passenger carriage on a street tramway.

Tram, tram, n. [It. *trama*, from *L. trama*, web.] A kind of doubled silk thread, in which two or more strands are twisted together.

Trammel, tram'al, n. [Fr. *travail*, *trémail*, a net, from *L. L. tramaculum*, *tramaculus*, a kind of fishing-net, from *L. trās*, three, and *macula*, a mesh.] A kind of net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers; a beam-compass. — *v.t.* — **trammelled**, tram'mel'd. To confine; to hamper; to shackle. — **Trammeller**, tram'mel-er, n. One who or that which trammels. — **Trammelled**, tram'mel'd, p. and a. Hampered; confined; shackled.

Tramontane, tram-mon'tān, n. [It. *tramontano*, from *L. transmontanus*—*trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; originally applied by the Italians to those on the other side of the Alps; hence, foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, tramp, v.t. [Same as *L. G. trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, *Sw. trampa*, to tramp; nasalized forms corresponding to D. and G. *trappen*, to tread; akin *trap*, *trip*.] To tread under foot; to trample; to travel over on foot (to *tramp* a country). — *v.i.* To travel on foot. — *a*. The sound made by the feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; an excursion on foot; a vagrant; a stroller. — **Trampler**, tramp'er, n. One who tramps. — **Trample**, tramp'pl, a.t. — **trampled**, tramp'pl'd. (A *tramp* from *tramp*; like *D. trampeln*, G. *trampeln*, to trample.) To tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult. — *v.t.* To tread in contempt; to tread with force; to stamp. — **Trampler**, tramp'pl-er, n. One that tramples. — **Tramp-peg**, n. A kind of pick or lever of iron which the foot helps to drive into the ground by means of a rest fixed on it, used for turning up very hard soils.

Trans, trans, n. [Fr. *trans*, from *L. transitus*, a passage, from *trans*, across, beyond,

and *eo*, *trans*, to go; so that *trans* and *transit* are doubtless.] An ecstasy, a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body, or to be ray; into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; *med. same* as *Catalepsy*. — *v.t.* — **transed**, trans'ed, *adv.* To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to charm; to enchant. — **Trancedly**, trans'ed-li, *adv.* In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

Tranquil, tran'kwil, a. [Fr. *tranquille*, from *L. tranquillus*, quiet, calm.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. — **Tranquillity**, tran'kwil-ti, n. [L. *tranquillitas*.] The state of being tranquil; quietness; calmness; freedom from agitation. — **Tranquillize**, tran'kwil-iz, a.t. — **tranquillized**, tran'kwil-iz'd. To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful. — **Tranquillizer**, tran'kwil-iz-er, n. One who or that which tranquillizes. — **Tranquilly**, tran'kwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully. — **Tranquillness**, tran'kwil-nes, n. Tranquillity.

Transact, tran-sakt', a.t. [L. *transago*, *transactum*—*trans*, across, through, and *ago*, to lead, act.] To carry through, perform, or conduct (business, affairs, &c.); to do; to perform; to manage; to complete; to carry through. — **Transaction**, tran-sak'-shən, n. The doing or performing of any business; some piece of business; a proceeding; an affair; *pl.* reports containing papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies. — **Transactor**, tran-sak'ter, n. One who transacts.

Transalpine, tran-sal'pin, a. [L. *transalpinus*, from *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, pertaining to the Alps, lying or being beyond the Alps; generally used in regard to Rome; opposed to *Cisalpinus*.]

Transatlantic, tran-sat-lan'tik, a. [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic (a *transatlantic* line of steamers).

Transcend, tran-send', a.t. [L. *transcendens*, beyond, and *scendo*, to climb (as in *ascend*, *descend*, &c.).] To rise above or beyond; to be or go beyond the grasp or comprehension of; to surpass; to outgo, excel, exceed. — **Transcendence**, tran-sen-dens', n. Superior excellence; supereminence. — **Transcendent**, tran-sen-dent, a. Superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; going beyond or transcending human experience. — **Transcendental**, tran-sen-dent'al, a. Transcending; transcending the sphere of that knowledge which we acquire by experience; abstractly speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, everyday, or common thought and experience; metaph. applied to what cannot be represented by an algebraical expression of a finite number of terms, with numeral and determinate indexes. — **Transcendentalism**, tran-sen-dent'al-izm, n. The quality of being transcendental; a system of philosophy which claims to have a true knowledge of all things material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them; some of the terms used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy. — **Transcendentalist**, tran-sen-dent'al-ist, n. One who believes in transcendentalism. — **Transcendentally**, tran-sen-dent'al-li, *adv.* In a transcendental manner. — **Transcendently**, tran-sen-dent-li, *adv.* Supereminently; by way of eminence. — **Transcendentness**, tran-sen-dent-nes, n.

Transcribe, tran-skrib', v.t. — **transcribed**, tran-skrib'd. [L. *transcribo*—*trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write. *Scanz.*] To write over again or in the same words; to copy. — **Transcriber**, tran-skrib'er, n. One who transcribes; a copier or copyist. — **Transcript**, tran-skript, n. [L. *transcriptum*, from *transcripsus*, pp. of *transcribo*.] A writing made from and according to an original; a copy; an imitation. — **Transcription**, tran-skrip-shən, n. The act of transcribing or copying; a copy; a tran-

script; *usu.* the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed. — **Transcriptive**, tran-skrip-tiv, a. Having the character of a transcript. — **Transcriptively**, tran-skrip-tiv-li, *adv.* By transcription; as a copy. — **Transcramentation**, tran-s'e-men-tā-shən, n. [Prefix *trans*, and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation.

Transsept, tran-sept, n. [L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an inclosure.] Arch, that portion of a church built in the form of a cross, which is between the nave and choir and projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

Transfer, tran-sēr', v.t. — **transferred**, tran-sēr'ed. [L. *transfero*—*trans*, and *fero*, to carry (as in *defer*, *confer*, &c.), *fero* being cognate with *E.* to bear. *Festiva*.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to make over the possession or control of; to convey, as a right, from one person to another. *Lithography*; to produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink. — *a.* (transfer). The act of transferring; that which is transferred; *lithography*, a picture drawn or printed with a special ink on specially prepared paper, and transferred to the surface of a stone to be printed from. — **Transferability**, **Transferibility**, tran-sēr-ə-bil'i-ti, tran-sēr-ə-bil'i-ti, n. Quality of being transferable. — **Transferable**, tran-sēr-ə-bil, a. Capable of being transferred; capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another. — **Transfer-book**, n. A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another. — **Transferee**, tran-sēr-ē, n. The person to whom a transfer is made. — **Transference**, tran-sēr-ens, n. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage of anything from one place to another. — **Transfer-paper**, n. Prepared paper used in lithography or copying; presses for transferring impressions. — **Transferer**, tran-sēr'er, n. One who transfers.

Transfigure, tran-sfig'ur, v.t. — **transfigured**, tran-sfig'ur'd. [Fr. *transfigurer*, from *L. transfigurō*—*trans*, over, and *figura*, figure. *Festiva*.] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform in appearance; to give an elevated or glorified appearance to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize. — **Transfiguration**, tran-sfig'ur-ā-shən, n. A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; an ecclesiastical feast held on 6th August in commemoration of this.

Transfix, tran-sfik's, a.t. [L. *transfigo*, *transfixum*—*trans*, through, and *figo*, to fix. *Fix*.] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon. — **Transfixion**, tran-sfik-shən, n. The act of transfixing.

Transluent, tran-sfu-ent, a. [L. *trans*, through, and *fluens*, *fluens*, pp. of *fluo*, to flow. *Festiva*.] Flowing or running across or through.

Transform, transform', a.t. [Fr. *transformer*, from *L. transformare*—*trans*, across, and *forma*, form.] To change the form of; to give a new form to; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the character or disposition of. — *v.t.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. — **Transformable**, tran-s'for-mā-bl, a. Capable of being transformed. — **Transformation**, transform-ā-shən, n. The act or operation of transforming; the state of being transformed; an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, &c.; a metamorphosis. — **Transformation scene**, a gorgeous scene at the end of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those that take part in the immediately following harlequinade. — **Transformative**, tran-s'for-mā-tiv, a. Having power or tendency to transform.

Transfuse, tran-sfuz', v.t. — **transfused**, tran-sfuz'ed. [Fr. *transfuser*, from *L. transfus-*

fundo, transfundam—*fundo, ov.*; and *fundo, fundum*, to pour. *Fund.* *Transfunder*, to pour; to cause to be distilled or imbued; to instil; *surg.* to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another.—*Transfusible*, *trans-fu-z'i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being transfused.—*Transfusion*, *trans-fu'zh'on*, *a.* The act of transfusing; *surg.* the transmission of blood from the veins of one creature to those of another, as from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring vigour.—*Transfusively*, *trans-fu'ziv*, *a.* Teasing or having power to transfuse.

Transgangetic, *trans-gan-je't'ik*, *a.* [Prefix *trans*, across, and *Ganges*.] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining to countries beyond the Ganges.

Transgress, *trans-gres'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *transgresser*, from *L. transgredior, transgressus*—*trans*, across, and *gredior*, to pass (Grad.)] To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; to break or violate; to infringe.—*v.t.* To offend by violating a law; to sin.—*Transgressible*, *trans-gres'i-bl*, *a.* Liable to or capable of being transgressed.—*Transgression*, *trans-gresh'ou*, *a.* The act of transgressing; the breaking or violation of any law; a trespass; an offence.—*Transgressional*, *trans-gresh'on-al*, *a.* Pertaining to transgression.—*Transgressor*, *trans-gres'er*, *a.* One who transgresses; an offender; an evildoer.

Tranship, *trans-'ship*, *v.t.*—*transhipped*, *transhipping*. To convey or transfer from one ship to another.—*Transshipment*, *trans-ship-ment*, *a.* The act of transshipping.

Transient, *trans-'ent* or *trans-'ent*, *a.* [L. *transiens*, ppr. of *transire*, to pass away—*trans*, across, and *eo*, to go. *Akin* *transient, transi't*, *transi't* (Vibrant.)] Passing quickly away; of short duration; not permanent, lasting, or durable; momentary; passing.—*Transient* implies shortness of duration; *transitory*, uncertainty of duration; while *fleeting* refers to something in the act of passing away.—*Transiently*, *trans-'ent-ly*, *adv.* In a transient manner.—*Transience*, *Transiency*, *Transiency*, *trans-'ens*, *trans-'en-si*, *trans-'ent-ness*, *a.* The state or quality of being transient; evanescence; fugitiveness.

Transit, *trans-'it*, *a.* [L. *transitus*, a passing across, from *transire*, *transire*, to go over. *Transire* is a doublet of this word. *Transit*, *trans-'it*.] The act of passing; a passing over or through; the process of conveying; passage; conveyance (the transit of goods through a country); astron. the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place; the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of the planets Mercury and Venus over the sun's disc; the transits of the latter being of great importance as affording the best known means of determining the sun's parallax, and consequently the dimensions of the planetary system.—*Transit-instrument*, *a.* An important astronomical instrument, which consists essentially of a telescope so fixed as to move in the plane of the meridian, the principal use of it being to determine the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation.—*Transit*, *trans-'ish'on* or *trans-'ish'on*, *a.* [L. *transitus*.] Passage from one place or state to another; change or process of change; *usu.* a change in the course of a composition, from one key to another, or the passage from one major scale to another more or less related.—*Transition rocks*, *geol.* a name formerly given to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, as marking the transition from the non-fossiliferous to the fossiliferous periods.—*Transitional*, *Transitional*, *trans-'ish'on-al*, *trans-'ish'on-a-ri*, *a.* Containing or involving transition.—*Transitive*, *trans-'itiv*, *a.* Having the power of passing or making transition; *gram.* taking an object after it; denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (a transitive verb).—*a.* A transitive verb.—*Transitively*, *trans-'itiv-ly*, *adv.* In a transitive manner.—*Transitivity*, *trans-'itiv-ness*, *a.* State of being transitive.—*Transitorily*, *trans-'it-ri-ly*, *adv.* In a transitory manner;

with short continuance.—*Transitoriness*, *trans-'it-ri-ness*, *a.* The state of being transitory.—*Transitory*, *trans-'it-ri*, *a.* [L. *transitorius*, from *transire*.] Passing away without continuance; unstable and fleeting; short and uncertain.—*Syn.* under *TRANSIENT*.—*Transit-trade*, *a.* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country to another.

Translate, *trans-'lat*, *v.t.*—*translated*, *translating*. [O. Fr. *translater*, from *L. translatus*—*trans*, across, and *latus*, borne or carried, *for* *latus*, from root *seo* also in *toleratus*.] To remove from one place to another; to take up to heaven without dying (N.T.); to transfer from one office or charge to another; to remove a bishop from one see to another; in the Scotch Church, to transfer a minister from one parish to another; to transform (*Shak.*); to render into another language; to interpret; to explain by using other words; to express in other terms.—*Translating*, *trans-'lat-ing*, *v.t.* To be engaged in or practice translation.—*Translatable*, *trans-'lat-ib-ly*, *a.* Capable of being translated.—*Translation*, *trans-'la-sh'on*, *a.* The act of translating; a removal or motion from one place to another; the removal of a person from one office to another; especially the removal of a bishop from one see to another; the removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death; the act of turning into another language; that which is produced by turning into another language; a version.—*Translator*, *trans-'la-ter*, *a.* One who translates.

Transliterate, *trans-'lit-'er-at*, *v.t.*—*transliterated*, *translitterating*. [L. *trans*, across, over, and *littera*, a letter. *LETTER*.] To express or write in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound.—*Transliteration*, *trans-'lit-'er-'a-sh'on*, *a.* The act of transliterating; a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters.

Translucent, *trans-'lu-sent*, *a.* [L. *translucens*, *translucens*—*trans*, through, and *lucere*, to shine. *LUCID*.] Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects beyond distinctly visible; transparent.—*Translucence*, *Translucency*, *trans-'lu-sens*, *trans-'lu-sen-si*, *a.* The state of being translucent; transparency.—*Translucently*, *trans-'lu-sent-ly*, *adv.* In a translucent manner.—*Translucently*, *trans-'lu-sid*, *adv.* [L. *translucidus*.] Transparent; clear; translucent.

Translunar, *Translunary*, *trans-'lu-'ner*, *trans-'lu-'ner-ri*, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *luna*, the moon. *LUNAR*.] Being beyond the moon; opposed to *sublunary*.

Transmarine, *trans-'ma-rin*, *a.* [L. *transmarinus*—*trans*, across, and *mare*, the sea. *MARINE*.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Transmute, *trans-'mut*, *v.t.* [L. *transmutare*, *transmutare*—*trans*, through, and *mutare*, to pass.] To pass over or beyond.—*Transmutability*, *trans-'mut-abil-ity*, *a.* [L. *transmutabilis*.] Transmutability; clear; translucent.

Transmigrate, *trans-'mi-grat*, *v.t.*—*transmigrated*, *transmigrating*. [L. *transmigro*, *transmigratum*—*trans*, across, and *migro*, to migrate; to pass from one country or region to another; to pass from one animal body into another.—*Transmigration*, *trans-'mi-grat-'sh'on*, *a.* The act of transmigrating; the passing of a soul into another body after death; *metempsychosis*.—*Transmigrator*, *trans-'mi-grat-er*, *a.* One who transmigrates.—*Transmigratory*, *trans-'mi-grat-ory*, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

Transmit, *trans-'mit*, *v.t.*—*transmitted*, *transmitting*. [L. *transmittere*, *transmittere*—*trans*, across, through, and *mittere*, to send. *MISSION*.] To cause to pass or be conveyed from one point to another; to communicate by sending; to send from one person or place to another; to hand down; to suffer to pass through or form a medium of passage; to let penetrate.—*Transmitter*, *trans-'mit-er*, *a.* One who or that which transmits; the sending or despatching instrument in telegraphy.—*Transmissibility*, *trans-'mis-'i-bil-'i-ty*, *a.* The quality of being transmissible.—*Transmissible*, *Transmissibility*, *trans-'mis-'i-bl*, *trans-'mit-'i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being trans-

mitted.—*Transmission*, *trans-'mis-'on*, *a.* [L. *transmissio*.] The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transference; a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body; also *Transmittal*, *Transmittance*, *trans-'mit-'al*, *trans-'mit-'ana*.—*Transmissive*, *trans-'mis-'iv*, *a.* Transmitted; derived by transmission.

Transmogrify, *trans-'mog-'ri-fi*, *v.t.*—*transmogrified*, *transmogrifying*. [A fanciful formation from *trans*.] To transform into some other person or thing; to change entirely the appearance of. [Humorous.]—*Transmogrification*, *trans-'mog-'ri-fi-ka-'sh'on*, *a.* A transformation. [Humorous.]

Transmute, *trans-'mut*, *v.t.*—*transmuted*, *transmutating*. [L. *transmutare*—*trans*, across, through, and *mutare*, to change, from same root as *mutare*, to move. *MOVE*.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; to change into another thing or body; to metamorphose.—*Transmutability*, *Transmutability*, *trans-'mut-'i-bil-'i-ty*, *trans-'mut-'i-bil-'i-ty*, *a.* The quality of being transmutable.—*Transmutable*, *trans-'mut-'i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being transmuted.—*Transmutation*, *trans-'mut-'a-'sh'on*, *a.* [L. *transmutatio*.] The act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature; *alchemy*; the changing of base metals into gold or silver.—*Transmutation of energy*, in physics, the theory that any one of the various forms of energy may be converted into one or more of the other forms (as electricity into heat).—*Transmutationist*, *trans-'mut-'a-'sh'on-ist*, *a.* One who believes in transmutation.—*Transmuter*, *trans-'mut-er*, *a.* One that transmutes.

Transom, *trans-'um*, *a.* [Short for *transommer*, *transommer*, from *trans*, across, and *sumere*, a beam; or from *L. transomum*, a transom. A strengthening beam across the stern of a ship; a horizontal bar of stone or timber across a mullioned window; the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it; the piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages.]

Transpedane, *trans-'pa-dan*, *a.* [L. *transpedanus*—*trans*, across, and *Pedus*, the foot.] Being beyond the river Po.

Transparent, *trans-'p-er-ent*, *a.* [Fr. *transparent*—*L. trans*, across, through, and *perens*, *perens*, ppr. of *perire*, to appear (see also in *apparent*, *appear*.)] Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; *pervious* to light; diaphanous; pellucid; *fig.* such as to be easily seen through; not sufficient to hide underlying feelings.—*Transparently*, *trans-'p-er-ent-ly*, *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly.—*Transparence*, *trans-'p-er-ent-ness*, *a.* Transparency.—*Transparency*, *trans-'p-er-ent-ly*, *a.* The quality or condition of being transparent; *perviousness* to light; something transparent; a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, to be viewed by light shining through it.

Transpicuous, *trans-'pik-'u-s*, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *specio*, to see.] Transparent; *pervious* to the sight.

Transpire, *trans-'p-er*, *v.t.* [Prefix *trans*, and *pirare*.] To pierce through.

Transpire, *trans-'pir*, *v.t.*—*transpired*, *transpiring*. [Fr. *transpirer*, from *L. trans*, across, and *pira*, to breathe. *SPIRIT*.] To emit the body's excretoria of the skin; to send off in vapour.—*a.* To be emitted through the excretoria of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; to become public gradually; to come to light; to come out. [It is quite wrong to use this word in sense of take place or happen, as is sometimes done.]—*Transpirable*, *trans-'pir-ib-ly*, *a.* Capable of being transpired.—*Transpiration*, *trans-'p-ir-'a-'sh'on*, *a.* The act or process of transpiring; exhalation of moisture through the skin; exhalation of watery vapour from the leaves of plants.—*Transpiratory*, *trans-'p-ir-'a-'to-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

Transplant, *trans-'plant*, *v.t.* [Prefix *trans*, and *plant*; Fr. *transplanter*.] To remove and plant in another place; to remove from

one place to another; to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. — **Transplantation**, *trans-plan-tá-shon*, *n.* The act of transplanting; the shifting of a plant from one spot to another; *corp.* the removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost. — **Transplanter**, *trans-plan-ter*, *n.* One who or that which transplants.

Transpontine, *trans-pón'tín*, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *pontis*, bridge.] Situated beyond the bridge; across the bridge.

Transport, *trans-pórt*, *v. t.* [Fr. *transporter*, from L. *transportare*—*trans*, across, and *portus*, to carry. *Portus* to carry.] To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to carry away or ravish with pleasure; to absorb. — *a.* (transport). Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a ship employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c.; a vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy. — **Transportability**, *trans-pórt-a-bil'i-tá*, *n.* The capacity of being transported. — **Transportable**, *trans-pórt-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being transported; subjecting to transportation. — **Transportal**, *trans-pórt'al*, *a.* The act of transporting; conveyance. [Derwin.] — **Transportation**, *trans-pórt-tá-shon*, *n.* The act of transporting; a conveyance from one place to another; carriage; the banishing of a person convicted of crime to a penal settlement. — **Transported**, *trans-pórt-ed*, *a.* Carried to ecstasy or rapture; ravished with delight. — **Transporter**, *trans-pórt-er*, *n.* One who transports. — **Transporting**, *a.* Ravishing with delight; ecstatic. — **Transport-ship**, *n.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, &c.; a transport.

Transpoose, *trans-pó'st*, *v. t.* — **transpoosed**, *transpoosing*. [Fr. *transpooser*, prefix *trans*, and *poos*, to place. *Poos*, *Compos*.] To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other; to change change places; *alg.* to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side; *gram.* to change the natural order of words; *mus.* to change the key of. — **Transpooser**, *trans-pó'st-er*, *n.* One who transpooses. — **Transposable**, *trans-pó'sa-bl*, *a.* Capable of being transpoosed. — **Transposal**, *trans-pó's'al*, *n.* The act of transpoosing; transposition. — **Transposition**, *trans-pó'sh-on*, *n.* The act of transpoosing or state of being transpoosed; *alg.* the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side; *rest.* a change of the natural order of words for effect; *mus.* the change of a composition to a key either higher or lower than the original. — **Transpositional**, *trans-pó'sh-on'al*, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

Trans-ship, *trans-shíp*.

Transubstantiate, *trans-sub-stan'shi-át*, *v. t.* [L. *trans*, over, and *substantia*, substance.] To trans over to another substance. — **Transubstantiation**, *trans-sub-stan'shi-tá-shon*, *n.* Change of substance; *theol.* the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, a belief held by Roman Catholics and others. — **Transubstantiator**, *trans-sub-stan'shi-át-er*, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Transude, *trans-úd*, *v. i.* — **transuded**, *transuding*. [L. *trans*, across, through, and *sudo*, to sweat; allied to *E. sweat*.] To pass or ooze through the pores of a substance. — **Transudation**, *trans-úd-dá-shon*, *n.* The act or process of transuding; oozing. — **Transudatory**, *trans-úd-dá-tór-i*, *a.* Passing by transudation.

Transverberate, *trans-ver-ber-át*, *v. t.* [L. *trans*, through, and *verbero*, to strike.] To beat or strike through.

Transverse, *trans-vers* or *trans-vers*, *a.* [L. *transversus*—*trans*, across, and *versus*, turned. *VERSUS*.] Lying or being across or in a cross direction; lying in a direction across other parts. — **Transverse axis or diameter**, *In conic sections*, the diameter which passes through the foci. — **Transversely**, *trans-vers*'lly, *adv.* In a transverse manner; in a cross direction. — **Transver-**

sal, *trans-ver-s'al*, *a.* Transverse; lying crosswise. — **Transversally**, *trans-ver-s'al-lý*, *adv.* In a direction crosswise.

Trap, *tráp*, *n.* [A. Sax. *trappa*, *trappe*, a trap; same root as *trip*, *tramp*; a trap often catching when tread upon.] A contrivance that shuts suddenly and often with a spring, used for taking game and other animals; any device or contrivance to betray or catch unaware; an ambush; a game, and also one of the instruments used in playing it, the others being a small bat and a ball; a drain-trap; a familiar name for a carriage, on springs, of any kind. — *s.t.* — **trapped**, *trapping*. To catch in a trap; to lure; to take by stratagem. — *s.t.* To set traps for game. — **Trapper**, *tráp-er*, *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for fur.

Trap, *tráp*, *n.* [Dan. *trap*, Sw. *trapp*, G. *trapp*, the rock, from Dan. *trappa*, Sw. *trappa*, G. *trappa*, a stair, stairs; akin to trap above. The rock was named from the terraced or step-like arrangement seen in many of these rocks.] A kind of movable ladder or step; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft; *poet.* a name applied to the multifarious igneous rocks of the palaeozoic and secondary epochs that cannot be classed as either granite or volcanic, comprising basalt, clinkstone, greenstone, felsites, &c. — **Trappian**, *Trappian*, *Trappy*, *tráp-é-an*, *tráp-us*, *tráp'l*, *a.* Pertaining to the rock known as trap; resembling trap. — **Trap-door**, *a.* A door in a floor or roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so. — **Trap-stair**, *a.* A narrow stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door. — **Trap-work**, *n.* *Geol.* a kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy materials from trap rocks cemented together.

Trap, *tráp*, *v. t.* — **trapped**, *trapping*. [O.E. *trappe*, a horse-cloth; same word as *Sp. trappo*, L.L. *trappus*, cloth. *Fr. drap*, cloth; akin *draps*.] To adorn; to dress with ornaments. — **Trappings**, *tráp-ingz*, *n. pl.* Ornamental accessories, as the ornaments put on horses; ornaments generally; dress; finery. — **Traps**, *tráp-s*, *n. pl.* Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, &c.; goods; furniture; luggage.

Trapa, *tra-pán*, *v. t.* Same as *Trapa* (to insure).

Traps, *tráp*, *v. t.* — **traped**, *traping*. [Comp. O. Fr. *traper*, to trip or skip; D. and G. *trappen*, to tread, to tramp; akin *tramp*, *trip*.] To walk carelessly and sluttishly; to run about idly; to traipse. — **Traps**, *tráp-s*, *n. pl.* [Traps.] A slattern; an idle sluttish woman. — *v. t.* To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly useless way.

Trapetium, *tra-pé'ti-um*, *n.* [L. from Gr. *trapezion*, a little table, dim. of *trapeza*, a table, for *trapezes*, lit. four-footed thing.] *Geom.* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, two of them parallel; and a base of the wrist, so named from its shape. — **Trapetate**, *tráp-é-sát*, *a.* Having the form of a trapetium. — **Trapete**, *tráp-er*, *a.* A trapetium; *mus.* a sort of swing, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various feats are performed. — **Trapetiform**, *tra-pé'ti-form*, *a.* Having the form of a trapetium. — **Trapetiform**, *tra-pé'ti-form*, *n.* A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapetoidal planes. — **Trapetoid**, *tráp-é-sóid*, *n.* *Geom.* a plane four-sided figure having none of its opposite sides parallel. — **Trapetoidal**, *tráp-é-sóid'al*, *a.* Having the form of a trapetoid.

Trapping, *Under Trap*, to deck.

Trappist, *tráp-ist*, *n.* [From the abbey of La Trappe, in Normandy, the headquarters of the order.] A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140, and remarkable for the austere life led by the monks.

Trash, *trásh*, *n.* [Comp. *Icel. tros*, rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel.] Loppings of trees; sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed; waste or worthless matter; rubbish; refuse; dross; dregs; a worthless person. — *v. t.* To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop. —

Trashily, *trásh'lý*, *adv.* In a trashy manner. — **Trashiness**, *trásh'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being trashy. — **Trashy**, *trásh'y*, *a.* Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

Trass, *trás*, *n.* [Prov. G. *trass*, *trass*, *trass*, from L. *trass*, earthwork, from L. *trass*, *trassac*.] A volcanic production consisting of ashes and scoria, found near Colibent, and used as a cement.

Trasmatie, *tra-mat'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *trasmata*, a wound.] Pertaining to or applied to wounds; adapted to the cure of wounds. — *a.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds. — **Trasmatism**, *tra-mat'is-m*, *n.* *Pathol.* the condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

Travel, *trá-vél*, *v. t.* [From Fr. *traveller*, to labour, *travall*, labour, toll; originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse, from L. *trabs*, a beam, to *travi*.] *Travel* in the same word. To *travél*; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. — *a.* *Severe* toll; parturition; childbirth.

Trave, *tráv*, *n.* [O. Fr. *trav*, *tráf*, *trave*, a beam, from L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam. *TRAVAIL*.] A cross-beam; a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing.

Travel, *trá-vél*, *v. t.* — **travelled**, *travelling*. [A different orthography and application of *travell*.] To pass or make a journey from place to place on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance; to visit distant or foreign places; to journey; to go from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c., for a commercial house; to proceed or advance in any way; to pass. — *v. t.* To journey over; to pass. — *a.* The act of travelling or journeying; journeying to a distant country or country; *pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. — **Travelled**, *trá-vél-ed*, *p. and s.* Having made many journeys; hence, *experienced*. — **Traveller**, *trá-vél-er*, *n.* One who travels; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries; one who explores regions more or less unknown; a person who goes from place to place to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like. — **Travellers-joy**, *a.* A plant, lady's-bower. *CLIMATE* — **Travelling**, *trá-vél-ing*, *a.* Pertaining to or used in travel; incurred by travel (*travelling expenses*). — **Travelling-crane**, *a.* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved or raised. — **Travel-stained**, *a.* Having the clothes, &c., soiled with travelling.

Traverse, *trá-ver*, *n.* [O. Fr. *travers*, *traverser*, from L. *transversus*, *TRANSVERSUS*.] *Transverse*; being in a direction across something else. — **Traverse sailing**, where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts lying more or less athwart each other. — *a.* A transverse piece; an untoward accident; *fort.* a position of parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points; *nav.* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses; *arch.* a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleading. — *v. t.* — **traversed**, *traversing*. To cross; to lay in a cross direction; to try; to bring to naught; to wander over; to cross in travelling; *geom.* to turn and point in any direction; *corp.* to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. — *v. t.* To use the motions of opposition in fencing (*Shak.*); to turn, as on a pivot; to swivel. — *adv.* **Athwart**; crosswise. — **Traversable**, *trá-ver-sá-bl*, *a.* Capable of being traversed. — **Traverse-board**, *a.* *Nav.* a board for indicating a ship's course by pegs inserted in holes. — **Traverse**, *trá-ver-sér*, *n.* One who traverses; *nav.* a traverse-table. — **Traverse-table**, *a.* *Nav.* a table by means of which the dead-reckoning is worked out; *nav.* a movable platform with one or more tracks, for shifting carriages, &c., from one line of rails to another. — **Traversing-platform**, *n.* *Artillery*, a platform to sup-

port a gun and springs which can be easily turned round.

Travertine, *trav'er-tin*, n. [*It. travertino*, *Alberino*, *Alberino*, *l. lapis Tiberinus*, from being formed by the waters of the Anio at Tibur, now Tivoli.] A white concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

Travesty, *trav'es-ti*, v. t. — *travestit*, *travestitus*. [*Fr. travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, from *L. traves*, over, and *vestis*, to clothe. *Vest.*] To give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously; to burlesque. — *n.* A burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had been originally handled in a serious or lofty manner.

Travis, *trav'is*, n. [Same origin as *trave*.] A partition between two stalls in a stable. **Trawl**, *traw'l*, n. [*From Fr. traire*, to lead, to drag. *Tralle*.] A line or line from which short lines with bait hooks are suspended, used in catching; a trawl-net. — *v.* To fish with a trawl-net. — **Trawlbait**, *traw'lbait*, n. A bait used in fishing with trawls or trawl-nets. — **Trawler**, *traw'ler*, n. One who trawls; a fishing vessel which uses a trawl-net. — **Trawling**, *traw'ling*, n. The act of fishing with a trawl-net. — **Trawl-net**, *traw'l-net*, n. A long purse-shaped net for dragging behind a boat, employed in deep-sea fishing, being useful for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom.

Tray, *tray*, n. [*A. Sax. tres*, a tray; connected with *trough*.] A small shallow wooden vessel used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, minding, &c.; a sort of salver or waiter on which dishes and the like are presented.

Tray, *tray*, n. [*Fr. traie*, three.] A projection on the anterior of a stag.

Tracherous, *trach'er-us*, a. [*O. Fr. trichier* (*Fr. trichier*), a tricker, from *O. Fr. tricher*, *tricher*, to cheat, to trick; of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*.] Characterized by treason or violation of allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous; deceptive; illusory. — **Tracherously**, *trach'er-us-ly*, *adv.* In a tracherous manner; traitorously; faithlessly; perfidiously. — **Tracherousness**, *trach'er-us-ness*, n. The quality of being tracherous. — **Tracher**, *trach'er*, n. [*Fr. trichier*, *tricher*.] A violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treason; perfidy.

Treach, *treach*, v. t. [*O. Fr. trachie*, corrupted from *L. trahere*, from *Gr. trahō* (*trahō*), to pull, drag, understand, antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *trahō*, a wild beast, dim. of *trahō*, an animal. A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly that of a serpent; the uncrystallizable matter separated from sugar in sugar-refineries; molasses; a saccharine fluid consisting of the impregnated juices of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. — **Treachy**, *treach'y*, a. Composed of or like treach.

Tread, *tread*, v. t. — *pret. trod*; *pp. trod*, *trodden*. [*A. Sax. tredan*, *pret. trod*; to tread. — *O. Fr. tredo*, *D. and L. G. tredan*, *Dan. treds*, *Isol. treda*, *G. treden*, *Goeth. tredan*, to tread; root same as *tramp*. *Treds* is from this verb.] To set the foot down on or on the ground; to press with the foot; to step; to walk with a more or less measured or cautious step; to copulate, as fowls. — **To tread on** or **step**; to trample; to set the foot on in contempt. — **To tread upon** the heels of, to follow closely upon. — *v.* To step or walk on; to beat or press with the foot; to perform by motions of the feet; to dance; to crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to copulate with, as a male bird. — **To tread down**, to crush or destroy, as by tramping under foot. — **To tread out**, to press out with the feet; to destroy or extinguish, as by trampling or trampling. — **To tread the steps** or **the boards**, to perform a part in a drama. — *n.* A step or stopping-way of walking; gait; the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair. — **Treading**, *tread'ing*, n. One who treads. — **Treading-trail**, *tread'ing-trail*, n. The part of a loom or other machine

which is moved by the feet; a treadle; the albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white. — **Tread-mill**, *tread-mill*, n. A machine employed in prison discipline, the usual form of which is a wheel caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery. — **Tread-wheel**, *tread-wheel*, n. A wheel turned by men or animals such as that of a tread-mill.

Treason, *trez'on*, n. [*O. Fr. treason* (*Fr. trahison*), from *L. trahere*, to deliver up, to hand over, and *do*, to give. *Treason* and *tradition* are doublets. *Traitorion*.] A betraying; treachery; or breach of faith, especially by a subject against the sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of the state. — **Treasonably**, *trez'on-a-bly*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of treason. — **Treasonableness**, *trez'on-a-bli-ness*, n. Quality of being treasonable. — **Treasonably**, *trez'on-a-bly*, *adv.* In a treasonable manner. — **Treason-felony**, *trez'on-felony*, n. In Britain a felony of the nature of treason, punishable with penal servitude.

Treasure, *trez'ur*, n. [*O. E. tresour*, *Fr. tresor*, *L. thesaurus*, from *tr.* (*thesaurus*, a store, treasure, from root of *trahō*), to put or place (whence also *thesis*, *thesis*, &c.).] Wealth accumulated; particularly a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; something very much valued. — *v.* To accumulate, to hoard up; to collect for future use; to accumulate; to store; to retain carefully in the mind; to regard as precious; to prize. — **Treasure-house**, *trez'ur-house*, n. A house where treasures are kept. — **Treasurer**, *trez'ur-er*, n. One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies. — **Lord High Treasurer**, formerly the third great officer of the English crown, whose duties are now discharged by commissioners entitled the lords of the treasury. — **Treasurership**, *trez'ur-er-ship*, n. The office of treasurer. — **Treasure-trove**, *trez'ur-trove*, n. [*O. Fr. tresor*, *Mod. Fr. tresor*, found. *Treasure-trove*.] Law, money, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place the owner of which is not known. — **Treasury**, *trez'ur-ry*, n. A place or building in which wealth or valuables are deposited; a place where public money are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed for government expenses; a department of government which has control over the management of the public revenue, and a part of which, in Britain, called the Exchequer, is, by custom, the head of the administration or prime minister, though the virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer; the officers of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; *the book containing much valuable information (as a treasury of botany)*. — **Treasury bench**, the front bench on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a monarch), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry. — **Treasury warrant**, a warrant or order issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.

Treach, *treach*, v. t. [*Fr. tracher*, *O. Fr. tracher*, to handle, to treat, from *L. trahere*, a frog, *trahere*, to draw (whence also *tract*, *tract*, *tract*, &c.).] **TRACH.** To behave to or towards; to act well or ill towards; to use in any manner; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; or by any of the processes of art; to entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink; to manage in the application of remedies to treat a patient; *to own*, to subject to the action of some other substance. — *v.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; followed usually by *of*; to negotiate; to propose terms of accommodation. — *n.* An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard; anything which affords much pleasure; some unusual gratification. — **To stand treat**, to pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others.

Treater, *tre'ter*, n. One who treats. — **Treating**, *tre'ting*, n. The act of one who treats; bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink. — **Treatment**, *tre'tment*, n. [*O. Fr. traite*, *traite*.] A written composition on some subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; usually of considerable length. — **Treatment**, *tre'tment*, n. The act or the manner of treating; management; manipulation; manner of dealing with substances; usage; good or bad behaviour towards a person; manner of applying remedies to cure. — **Treaty**, *tre'ti*, n. [*Fr. traite*.] The act of treating or negotiating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; negotiation; an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns.

Treble, *trebl*, n. [*O. Fr. treble*, from *L. triplus*, *triplic*, *Taur.*] Threefold; triple; *mus.* pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds. — *n.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer. — *v.* To treble, *trebling*. To make three as much; to multiply by three; to triple. — *v.* To become threefold. — **Treblly**, *trebl'ly*, *adv.* In threefold number or quantity; triply.

Treddie, *treddi*, n. Same as *Treadle*.

Tree, *tre*, n. [*A. Sax. treow*, *tree*, a tree-*Isol. tré*, *Dan. tré*, *Sw. tré*, *O. D. tree*, *Goeth. tree*, *tree*, wood; *og. W. dero*, an oak; *Gr. dros*, an oak, *dros*, a spear; *Shr. draw*, a tree. *Tree* is allied to *tree*, a plant having a woody trunk of considerable size, from which spring branches, or, in the palms, fronds; something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical tree; a generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures; as, axle-tree, middle-tree, &c. — *Tree* of life, the tree which grew in the midst of the garden of Eden; also, *tree of life*, an oak, *dros*, a spear; *Shr. draw*, a tree. *Tree* is allied to *tree*, a plant having a woody trunk of considerable size, from which spring branches, or, in the palms, fronds; something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical tree; a generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures; as, axle-tree, middle-tree, &c. — *Tree* of life, the tree which grew in the midst of the garden of Eden; also, *tree of life*, an oak, *dros*, a spear; *Shr. draw*, a tree. *Tree* is allied to *tree*, a plant having a woody trunk of considerable size, from which spring branches, or, in the palms, fronds; 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to quaver, as sound.—*n.* The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear.—*Trembler*, trem'bler, *n.* One who trembles.—*Trembling*, trem'bling, *p. and a.* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering.—*Trembling poplar*, the aspens.—*n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily; a tremor or quaking of the earth.—*Tremblingly*, trem'bling-ly, *adv.* In a trembling manner.—*Tremefaction*, trem-i-fak'shon, *n.* [L. *tremo*, to tremble, and *facio*, to make.] Trembling; agitation.—*Tremella*, trem'e-la, *n.* [From L. *tremo*, to tremble or shake.] A fungus of a gelatinous appearance.—*Tremendous*, trem-men'dus, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, lit. to be trembled at, from *tremo*, to tremble. *TRUSS.*] Sufficient to excite fear or terror; terrible; awful; dreadful; hence, such as may astonish by magnitude, force, or violence.—*Tremendously*, trem'men'dus-ly, *adv.* In a tremendous manner; dreadfully; terrifically.—*Tremulousness*, trem'l-n'dus-ness, *n.*
Tremolite, trem'ol-it, *n.* [From Val *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps where it was discovered.] A mineral regarded as a variety of hornblende, found in dolomite, crystalline limestone, &c.
Tremolo, trem'lo, *n.* [L. from L. *tremulus*, tremulous.] *Mus.* A rapid quivering effect in playing or singing; a vibration of the voice in singing, suitable for the production of certain effects.
Tremor, trem'or, *n.* [L., from *tremo*, to tremble. *TRUSS.*] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.—*Tremulous*, trem'u-lus, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*.] Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; shaking; shivering.—*Tremulously*, trem'u-lus-ly, *adv.* In a tremulous manner; tremblingly.—*Tremulousness*, trem'u-lus-ness, *n.*
Trenail, tren'al, *n.* Same as *Trenail*.
Trench, trench, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut off (Fr. *trencher*), perhaps from L. *truncare*, to lop, from *truncus*, a log, a trunk.] To cut off dig, as a ditch; to furrow deeply with the spade or plough; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging; to fortify by a ditch and rampart of earth; to fortify in trench. *IVANRUSCH.*—*v.i.* To encroach; with on or upon.—*n.* A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; *mitl*, a deep ditch, with a parapet or breastwork, cut for defence (as in a siege or a position taken up) or to interrupt the approach of an enemy.—*To open the trenches*, to begin to dig or to form the lines of approach.—*Trenchant*, trench'ant, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*.] Cutting; sharp; keen; unparing; severe.—*Trencher*, trench'er, *n.* [In second sense, lit. the c. which food is trencher or cut.] One who trenches or cuts; a wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved, or on which it is eaten.—*Trencher-cap*, *n.* A cap having a flat square top like a square board set on it, such as that worn at universities.—*Trencher-mana*, *n.* A hearty feeder; a table companion.—*Trench-plough*, *n.* A plough for opening land to a greater depth than common.
Trend, trend, *v.t.* [Lit. to bend circularly, from stem of A. Sax. *trendel*, *trundel*, *n.* circle; Fris. *trind*, *trund*, Dan. and Sw. *trund*, round; closely akin to *trendle*.] To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to stretch (the coast trends to the south).—*n.* Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction.
Trenthal, tren'thal, *n.* [From Fr. *trente*, L. *triginta*, thirty.] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death; hence, a dirge; an elegy.
Trepan, tre-pan, *n.* [Fr. *trepan*, It. *trapano*, from Gr. *trypanon*, an auger, a surgical instrument, from *trypé*, a hole.] *Surg.* an instrument in the form of a cross-saw for removing portions of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure.—*v.t.*—*trepanned*, *trepanning*, *to operate on by the trepan.*
Trepanning, tre-pan'ing, *n.* The operation of using the trepan.

Trepan, tre-pan, *v.t.*—*trepanned*, *trepanning*, [Formerly *trapan*, from O. Fr. *trapan*, from *trappe*, a trap. *TRAR.*] To encroach or intrude; to inveigle in some deceitful manner.—*n.* A snare; a cheat; a deceiver.—*Trepanner*, tre-pan'ner, *n.* One who trepans; a cheat.
Trepang, Tripang, tre-pang, *n.* [Malay name.] The sea-slug, sea-cucumber, or beche-de-mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China.
Trophina, tre-fin' or tre-fin', *n.* [Fr. *trophine*, modified form of *trépan*.] An improved form of the trepan.
Tropidation, trep-i-dá'shon, *n.* [L. *tropidatio*, from *tropido*, to tremble, from *tropidus*, trembling, from obsolete *tropo*, to turn—Gr. *tropé*, to turn.] An involuntary trembling; a state of terror; a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—*Tropid*, tre'pid, *a.* Trembling; quaking with fear.—*Tropidity*, tre-pid-i-ti, *n.* The state of being trepid.
Trepass, tres-pas, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *trespasser*, from *tres*—L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass. *PASS.*] To pass over a boundary line and enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to intrude; to encroach; to commit any offense; to transgress; to violate any divine law or any human rule of duty.—*n.* The act of one who trespasses; a violation of some law or rule laid down; any voluntary transgression of the moral law; *sin*; *law*; any transgression of the law not amounting to felony; especially wrong done by entering on the grounds of another.—*Trepasser*, tres-pas'er, *n.* One who commits a trespass.—*Trepass-offering*, *n.* An offering, among the Israelites, in expiation of a trespass.
Tress, tres, *n.* [Fr. *trésses*, It. *traccia*, a tress, plait of hair, from Gr. *tricha*, in three parts, from the usual mode of plaiting the hair; allied to *tres*.] A lock or curl of hair; a ringlet.—*Tressed*, tres't, *a.* Having tresses; formed into ringlets.—*Tresser*, tres'er, *a.* Pertaining to tresses; having the appearance of tresses.
Tressel, tres'l, *n.* Same as *Trestle*.
Trestle, tres'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *trestel* (Fr. *tréseau*), a trestle; from Armor. *tréssel*, from *tréssel*, *tréss*, W. *trawet*, a beam.] A sort of frame for supporting things; a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece.—*Trestle-board*, *n.* An architect's or draughtsman's designing board, formerly supported on trestles.—*Trestle-bridge*, *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles.
Tret, tret, *n.* [Fr. *trait*, from O. Fr. *traire*, to draw, from L. *trahere*, to draw. *TRACK.*] An allowance of 4 lbs. for every 104 to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter.
Trevet, trev'et, *n.* Same as *Trivet*.
Trews, tres, *n. pl.* The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldiers in Highland regiments.
Trey, tré, *n.* [O. Fr. *tré*, Fr. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A three at cards or dice. [*Shak.*]
Triable. Under *Tar*.
Triachentum, tri-a-ken'tum, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *ochentum*.] Bot. a fruit which consists of three achenia.
Triacohedral, tri-a-kon'ta-h'e-dral, *a.* [Gr. *triacohedra*, thirty, and *hedra*, side.] Having thirty sides.
Triad, tri'ad, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, *triados*, from *tris*, *tris*, three.] A unity of three; three united; a trinity; *mus.* the common chord formed of three radical sounds, a fundamental note, its third, and its fifth; *chem.* an elementary substance, each atom of which will combine with three atoms of a monad.—*Triadic*, tri-ad'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a triad.
Triadelphus, tri-a-del'fus, *a.* [Gr. *tris*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother.] Bot. having the stamens combined into three masses by the filaments.
Trial. Under *Tav*.
Triologue, tri-a-log, *n.* [Gr. *tris*, *tris*, three, and *logos*, discourse.] A colloquy of three persons.
Triander, tri-an-der, *n.* [Gr. *tris*, three, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.] A monocious or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.—*Triandrian*,

Triandrus, tri-an'dri-an, tri-an'drus, *a.* Belonging to such plants.
Triangle, tri-ang-g'l, *n.* [Fr. *triangle*, from L. *triangulum*—*tra*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles, the lines or sides being straight in a plane triangle, and parts of circles in spherical triangles; a musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of steel bent into this shape, open at one of the angles; a three-cornered straight-edge, used by draughtsmen, &c.; a kind of gin for raising heavy weights; *mitl*, three hallierts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when fogged.—*Triangular*, tri-ang-g'l-er, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; three-cornered.—*Triangular compass*, a compass having three legs by means of which any triangle or any three points may be taken of at once.—*Triangular pyramid*, a pyramid whose base is a triangle.—*Triangularity*, tri-ang-g'l-er'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being triangular.—*Triangularly*, tri-ang-g'l-er-ly, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.—*Triangulate*, tri-ang-g'l-ut, *v.t.*—*triangulated*, *triangulation*, *To make triangular; surr.* to divide into triangles, or survey by dividing into triangles.—*Triangulation*, tri-ang-g'l-ú'shon, *n.* The reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey.—*Trianguloid*, tri-ang-g'l-oid, *n.* Somewhat triangular.
Triarchy, tri-ar'ki, *n.* [Gr. *tris*, three, and *arché*, rule.] Government by three persons.
Trias, tri-as, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, the number three.] *Geol.* a name given to the upper new red sandstone, from its being composed in Germany of three well-marked groups, only the highest and lowest of which are known in England.—*Triassic*, tri-as'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of *trias*.
Triatomic, tri-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *tris*, three, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule.
Tribasic, tri-bá'sik, *a.* [Gr. *tris*, three, and *basis*, base.] *Chem.* applied to acids which combine with three equivalents of a base.
Tribe, trib, *n.* [L. *tribus*, one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tres*, three. *TURK.*] A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation; a family or race descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as the twelve tribes of Israel; a nation or family of savages, forming a subdivision of a race; a number of persons of any character or profession; in contempt; a term used by some naturalists to denote a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common (a tribe of plants); a division of animals or plants intermediate between order and genus.—*Tribal*, trib'al, *a.* Belonging to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe.—*Tribalism*, trib'al-izm, *n.* The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal feeling.
Triblet, trib'let, *n.* [Fr. *tribulet*; origin doubtful.] A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes; a mandrel for making lead-pipe.
Tribo-meter, tri-bom'et-er, *n.* [Gr. *tribo*, to rub, *metron*, measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.
Triboulet, trib'u-let, *n.* *TALLET*.
Tribrach, trib'brak, *n.* [Gr. *tribrachys*—*tris*, three, and *brachys*, short.] *Poes.* a poetic foot of three short syllables; a word of three short syllables.
Tribracteate, tri-brak'te-at, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *bracteate*.] Bot. having three bracts.
Tribulation, trib'u-lá'shon, *n.* [Eccl. L. *tribulatio*, distress, from L. *tribuo*, *tribulatio*, to thrash, from *tribuere*, a thrashing-sledge for dragging over corn; akin *tero*, *trivium*, a rub (whence *trite*).] That which occasions affliction or distress; severe affliction; distress; trouble; trial.
Tribune, trib'un or trib'un, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate, or officer, from *tribus*, tribe; in latter sense short for *tribunal*.]

Fate, fat, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a, S. a. abuse—the Fr. u.

An officer in ancient Rome who represented a tribe for certain purposes; an officer or magistrate chosen by the common people of Rome to protect them from the oppression of the patricians; also a military officer commanding a division or legion; a raised seat or stand; the throne of a bishop; a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly.—*Tribunal*, tri-bū'nal, n. [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune.] The seat of a judge; a bench for judges; a court of justice.—*Tribunate*, tri-bū'nat, n. *Tribuneship*, tri-bū'neship, n. *Tribunship*, tri-bū'n-ship, n. The office of a tribune.—*Tribunian*, tri-bū'nian, n. *Tribunial*, tri-bū'nial, n. *Tribunial*, tri-bū'nial, n. Pertaining to tribunes. *Tribute*, tri-bū't, n. [Fr. *tribut*, L. *tributum*, from *tribus*, to give, to bestow, perhaps from *tribus*, a tribe, *Taine*.] An annual or stated sum paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission or by virtue of some treaty; the obligation of contributing; a personal contribution; anything done or given, as that which is done or observed (a *tribute* of respect).—*Tributary*, tri-bū'tar-i, a. [L. *tributaris*.] Pertaining to another; subject; subordinate; inferior; yielding supplies of anything; contributing.—*n*. An individual, government, or state that pays tribute; *peop*. an affluent; a stream which contributes water to another stream.—*Tributarily*, tri-bū'tar-i-ly, adv. In a tributary manner.—*Tributariness*, tri-bū'tar-i-ness, n. The state of being tributary.—*Tribute-money*, n. Money paid as tribute. *Triangular*, tri-ang-u-lar, a. [Prefix *tri*, and *capulus*.] *Bot*. having three capules to each flower. *Trice*, tri, s. f.—*triced*, *having three*. [Same as L.G. *trices*, Dan. *trides*, to hoist, *trides*, a pulley; Sw. *trissa*, a pulley.] *Naut*. to haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist. *Trice*, tri, n. [From Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass, a crack, an instant, a *trice*; *sent* as we *tris*, to come in a *trice*.] A very short time; a moment; now used only in the phrase *in a trice*, in an instant or moment. *Tricennial*, tri-sen'nial, a. [L. *tricennium*, a space of thirty years, from *triginta*, thirty, *annus*, a year.] Belonging to thirty, especially thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years. *Tricentenary*, tri-sen'te-na-ri, n. [L. *tricentis*, three hundred—prefix *tri*, three, *centum*, a hundred.] The space of three hundred years; the commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before. Called also *Tercentenary*.—*n*. Relating to three hundred years. *Tripeps*, tri-pep-s, a. n. [L., from *tres*, three, and *caput*, head.] Three-headed; applied to certain muscics. *Trichina*, tri-ki'n-a, n. pl. *Trichina*, tri-ki'n-e, [From Gr. *trichos*, *trichos*, a hair.] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which is found in the tissue of the muscles of man and several other mammals, giving rise to the disease trichiniasis.—*Trichiniasis*, *Trichinosis*, tri-ki'n-i-a-sis, tri-ki'n-i-dō-sis, n. A painful and frequently fatal disease produced by eating meat, especially pork, either raw or insufficiently cooked, infested with trichinus.—*Trichinosis*, tri-ki'n-ō-sis, n. Connected with trichinus or trichiniasis. *Trichocyst*, tri-ko-sis-t, n. [Gr. *trichos*, *trichos*, a hair, and *kytos*, *kytos*, a cell.] A cell emitting thread-like filaments; found in *Emilia*.—*Trichogonous*, tri-ko-gō-nous, a. [Gr. *trichos*, *trichos*, and *gonos*, to produce.] Producing or encouraging the growth of hair.—*Trichoma*, tri-ko-m-a, n. [Gr., from *trichos*, *trichos*.] *Bot*. the filamentous thallus of algae; *pathol*. an affection of the hair; *plica*.—*Trichometes*, tri-ko-m'e-tēs, a. Affected with trichoma.—*Trichoptera*, tri-ko-p'te-r-a, n. [Gr. *trichos*, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of insects comprising the caddis-flies, having hairy, membranous wings.—*Trichoptera*, tri-ko-p'te-r-a, n. Pertaining to the trichoptera. *Trichord*, tri-ko-rd, n. [Gr. *trichos*, three, and *chordē*, a chord.] A musical instrument

with three chords or strings.—*n*. Having three strings.—*Trichord*, *trichord*, a piano-forte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass. *Trichotomy*, tri-ko'tō-mi, n. [Gr. *trichos*, three, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Division into three parts.—*Trichotomous*, tri-ko'tō-mous, a. Divided or branching by three; trifurcate. *Trick*, trik, n. [Same as D. *trek*, a pull, stroke, dash, trick; *treck*, *trachery*, are of same origin; akin *strike*, *stroke*, *s* having been lost.] An artifice; a stratagem; a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; a cheat; a knaek or art; a sleight-of-hand performance; the legerdemain of a juggler; a particular practice or habit; an action peculiar to a person in a *trick* of (frowning); anything mischievously and regularly done; a prank; a frolic; *carri-ping*, all the cards played in one round; *west*, a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm.—*v*. To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; to draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without colour, as heraldic devices. [In last sense directly from D. *trekken*, to draw, to delineate.]—*v*. To live by deception and fraud.—*Trickster*, trik'st-er, n. One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat; a trickster.—*Trickery*, trik'ri, n. The practice of tricks; imposture; cheating; artifice.—*Trickiness*, trik'ri-ness, n. The quality of being tricky.—*Trickish*, trik'ish, a. Given to tricks; artful; knavish.—*Trickishly*, trik'ish-ly, adv. In a trickish manner.—*Trickishness*, trik'ish-ness, n.—*Trickiness*, trik'ri-ness, n. The quality of being tricky; playfulness.—*Trickism*, trik'ri-z-m, n. Full of tricks.—*Trickster*, trik'st-er, n. One who practices tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.—*Tricky*, trik'ki, a. Full of tricks and devices; artful; given to pranks.—*Tricky*, trik'ki, a. Trickish; mischievous. *Trick*, trik, s. f. [From above word, or from W. *treusau*, to trick out, from *treu*, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically; often followed by *out*.—*Trickling*, trik'ing, n. Dress; ornament.—*Trickle*, trik'l, s. f.—*trickled*, *trickling*. [Probably for *trickle*, from A. Max. *trickles*, to go. *Byzans*.] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down in drops. *Triclinic*, tri-ki-lin'ik, a. [Gr. *trichos*, three, *klinē*, to incline.] *Crystal*. having three unequal axes intersecting obliquely.—*Triclinium*, tri-ki-lin'ium, n. [L., from Gr. *triklinion*.] Among the Romans, a couch running round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals; the dining-room in which such a couch was laid.—*Tricliniary*, tri-ki-lin-i-ri, a. Pertaining to. *Tricoceus*, tri-ko-kus, a. [Gr. *trichos*, three, and *kokkos*, a berry.] *Bot*. having three cells with one seed in each. *Tricolour*, *Tricolor*, tri-ku-l-er, n. [Fr. *tricolore*, of three colours—L. *tri*, three, and *color*, colour.] A flag having three colours; a flag having three colours arranged in equal stripes, adopted in France as the national ensign during the first revolution, the colours being blue, white, and red, divided vertically.—*Tricooured*, tri-ku-l-er-d, a. Having three colours. *Tricorporal*, *Tricorporate*, tri-ko-r'po-r-al, tri-ko-r'po-r-at, s. [L. *tricorpor*—*tri*, three, and *corpus*, *corpora*, a body.] Having three bodies united together. *Tricostate*, tri-ko-stāt, a. [L. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *costa*, a rib.] *Bot*. having three ribs or ridges; three-ribbed. *Tricuspide*, *Tricuspitate*, tri-ku-s'pid, tri-ku-s'pid-āt, a. [L. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *cusps*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or points; *bot*. three-pointed; ending in three points. *Tricycle*, tri-sik'l, n. [Gr. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *kyklos*, a circle, a wheel.] A form of velocipede with three wheels, generally two driving wheels parallel to each other, and a steering wheel either in front or in the rear.—*Tricyclist*, tri-sik'l-ist, n. One who rides on a tricycle. *Tridactyl*, tri-dak't-yl, n. [Gr. *tridactylos*, eaten at three bites—*tri*, three, and *daktylos*, to bite.] A genus of bivalve mollusca, some of them with shells of immense size.

Tridactyleus, tri-dak'til-us, a. [Gr. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having three toes or three fingers. *Trident*, tri-dent, n. [L. *tridentis*, *tridentis*, *tri*—*tri*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; the sceptre or spear with three barbed prongs with which Poseidon (Neptunus) the sea-god, is represented.—*Tridentate*, *Tridentatus*, tri-den'tāt, tri-den'tāt-ud, a. Having three teeth.—*Tridentiferous*, tri-den-tif'er-us, a. Bearing a trident. *Tridentium*, tri-den'tin, n. [L. *Tridentium*, *Trout*.] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545. *Tridimensional*, tri-dim-en'shon-al, a. [Prefix *tri*, three, and *dimension*.] Having three dimensions. *Tridodecahedral*, tri-dō-dak'-a-hē-dral, a. [Prefix *tri*, and *dodecahedral*.] *Crystal*. presenting three ranges of faces, twelve in each. *Triennial*, tri-en'nial, a. [L. *triennium*, the space of three years—*tri*—*tri*, three, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing three years; happening every three years.—*Triennially*, tri-en'nial-ly, adv. Once in three years. *Trifer*. Under Tax. *Triferarch*, tri'er-ark, n. [Gr. *triferos*, a trireme, and *arkhē*, rule.] The commander of an ancient Greek trireme; also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense. *Trifarious*, tri-far-i-ous, a. [L. *trifarius*, threefold—*tri*—*tri*, three, and *terminus*, *terminus*.] Arranged in three rows; three-fold. *Trifid*, tri-fid, a. [*Trifidus*—*tri*—*tri*, three, and *fidus*, *fidus*, to divide.] *Bot*. cut or divided halfway into three parts with straight margins; three-cleft. *Trife*, tri-fē, n. [O.E. *trife*, *truf*, *trufe*, a trife, from O.Fr. *trufe*, *trufa*, mock, gib; perhaps of Teutonic origin; comp. *loaf*, *loaf*, *loafery*.] A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry toy, banble, or luxury; a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like; a kind of light dish or fancy confection.—*v*. *t*.—*trifed*, *trifing*. To act or talk without seriousness or with levity; to indulge in light amusements.—*Trife with*, to treat as a trife; to make a toy or a fool of; to mock.—*v*. *t*. To waste to no good purpose; to spend; usually followed by *away*.—*Trifer*, tri-f'er, n. One who trifles.—*Trifling*, tri-f'ing, p. and a. Acting with levity; frivolous; being of small value or importance; trifling.—*Triflingly*, tri-f'ing-ly, adv. In a trifling manner.—*Triflingness*, tri-f'ing-ness, n. *Trifloral*, *Triflorous*, tri-f'lor-al, tri-f'lor-ous, a. [L. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *flor*, *floris*, flower.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers. *Trifoliolate*, *Trifoliate*, tri-f'ol-i-āt, tri-f'ol-i-āt-ed, a. [L. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves.—*Trifoliate*, tri-f'ol-i-āt, a. Having three leaflets. *Triform*, tri-f'orm, n. [L. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *forma*, *formis*, a form.] *Geol*. a gallery above the arches of the nave of a church, generally in the form of an arcade. *Triform*, tri-f'orm, a. [L. *triformis*—*tri*—*tri*, three, and *forma*, shape.] Having a triple form or shape. *Triformate*, *Triformed*, tri-f'er-māt, tri-f'er-māt-ed, a. n. *Tri*—*tri*, three, and *forma*, a form.] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous. *Trig*, trig, s. f.—*tripped*, *tripping*. [Comp. W. *trigwe*, to stay, to tarry; Fr. *triger*, to stop.] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it.—*n*. A stone, wedge, &c., used for this purpose. *Trig*, trig, a. [Sw. *trigg*, Dan. *trigg*, secure, safe.] Firm; secure; neat. [Provincial.] *Trigamy*, tri-ga-mi, n. [Gr. *tri*—*tri*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.—*Trigamist*, tri-ga-mist, n. One who has three husbands or wives at the same time.—*Trigamous*, tri-ga-mus, a. Pertaining to trigamy; *bot*. having three sorts of

flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

Trigeminous, tri-jem'i-nus, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *geminus*, double.] Being one of three born together; born three at a time; threefold.

Trigger, trig'er, a. [Older form *tricker*, from *D. tricker*, trigger, lit. a drawer, from *trecken*, to draw; allied to *trick*, *track*.] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol; any similar device.

Triglyph, tri-glif, a. [*Gr. tri-trois*, three, and *glyphé*, sculpture.] Arch. An ornamental block in Doric frieze, repeated at equal intervals, having on its face two small perpendicular channels and a half channel on either side.—**Triglyphic**, tri-glyphical, tri-glif'ik, tri-glif'ik-al, a. Pertaining to triglyphs.

Trigon, tri-g'on, a. [*Fr. trigone*, *L. trigonum*, from *Gr. trigonon-tri-tres*, three, and *gonia*, an angle.] A triangle; *astrof.* the junction of three signs of the zodiac; an ancient triangular lyre.—**Trigonal**, **Trigonal**, tri-g'on-al, tri-g'on-us, a. Triangular; *bot.* having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a style or ovary.

Trigonometry, tri-g'o-nom'e-tri, n. [*From Gr. trigonon*, a triangle (*tres*, three, and *gonia*, an angle), and *metron*, a measure.] The measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given, of high importance in astronomy, navigation, and surveying. It is of two kinds, *plane trigonometry*, treating of triangles described on a plane, and *spherical trigonometry*, of those described on the surface of a sphere.—**Trigonometric**, **Trigonometrical**, tri-g'o-no-met'rik, tri-g'o-no-met'ri-kal, a. Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—**Trigonometrical survey**, the survey of a country (such as the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain) carried on from a single base, which must be measured with the most extreme accuracy, by the computation of observed angular distances and careful geodetical operations.—**Trigonometrically**, tri-g'o-no-met'ri-kal-i, adv. In a trigonometrical manner; by trigonometry.

Trigram, **Trigraph**, tri-gram, tri-graf, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *gramma*, a letter, *graphé*, a writing.] A name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau*.—**Trigrammatic**, **Trigrammic**, tri-gram-mat'ik, tri-gram'mik, a. Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

Trigyn, tri-jin, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *gyné*, a female.] *Bot.* A plant having three styles or placentae.—**Trigynous**, tri-jin'i-an, tri-jin-us, a. *Bot.* Having three styles.

Tribedon, tri-hé'dron, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *hedra*, side.] A figure having three equal sides.—**Tribedral**, tri-hé'dral, a. Having three equal sides.

Trijugate, tri-ju-gat, tri-ju-gus, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *jugum*, yoke.] *Bot.* In three pairs, as a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets.

Trilateral, tri-lat'é-r-al, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *latus*, lateral, a side.] Having three sides, as a triangle.—**Trilaterally**, tri-lat'é-r-al-i, adv. With three sides.—**Trilaterness**, tri-lat'é-r-al-nes, a.

Trilinear, tri-lin'é-r, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *linea*, a line.] Composed or consisting of three lines.

Trilingual, tri-ling'wal, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Consisting of three languages.

Trilateral, tri-lit'é-r-al, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of three letters; combining three letters, as the roots in the Semitic family of tongues.—**Trilateralness**, tri-lit'é-r-al-nes, a.

Trilithon, **Trilith**, tri-lith'on, tri-lith, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] Three large blocks of stone placed together like door-posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.—**Trilithic**, tri-lith'ik, a. Relating to a trilithon; consisting of three stones.

Trill, tril, a. [Perhaps imitative of sound

—*D. trillen*, *Dan. trille*, to trill, to quaver; *It. trillo*, *G. triller*, a trill.] A warbling, quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones.—*v.t.* To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing.—*v.i.* To shake or quaver; to sound with tremulous vibrations; to sing with quavering; to pipe.

Trill, tril, a.t. [*Comp. Sw. trilla*, *Dan. trille*, to roll.] To flow in a small stream; to trickle.

Trillion, tril'yon, a. [Formed from *tri-tres*, and *million*.] The product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million twice multiplied by itself.

Tribobate, **Tribobed**, tri-b'bat, tri-b'bd, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

Tribolite, tri-b'lit, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] One of an extinct and widely-distributed family of pascosote crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis.—**Tribolitic**, tri-b'lit'ik, a. Pertaining to or resembling a tribolite.

Tribocellar, tri-b'ok'é-lar, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *cellula*, a cell, dim. of *locus*, a place.] *Bot.* Three-celled; having three cells for seeds.

Trilogy, tri'o-ji, a. [*Gr. trilogia*, from *trios*, *trios*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas, each in a certain sense complete in itself, yet together forming one connected whole; a term especially relating to the Greek drama.

Triluminar, **Triluminous**, tri-lu'min-er, tri-lu'mi-nus, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *lumen*, light.] Having three lights.

Trim, trim, a.t.—**Trimmed**, **trimming**. [*A. Sax. tryman*, to prepare, to set in order, from *trum*, *firm*, strong; *O. Sax. trimsan*, *firm*, *L. G. betrimmen*, to make firm.] To put in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to invest, embellish, or decorate, as with ribbons, braid, lace, &c. [*to trim* a gown]; to bring to a neat or orderly condition by removing superfluous appendages or matter to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like [*to trim* the hair; a hedge, or a tree]; *carp.* to dress, as timber; *met.* to adjust the weights in a ship or boat, so that it shall sit well on the water and sail well.—*v.t.* To hold a middle course or position between parties, so as to appear to favour each.—*s.* Being neat and in good order; properly adjusted; having everything appropriate and in its right place; tight; snug; neat; tidy; smart.—*a.* Dress; garb; state of preparation; order; condition; mood; disposition; the state of a ship by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trimly, trim'li, adv. In a trim manner or condition.—**Trimmer**, trim'er, a. One who trims; a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship; one who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties, or tries to keep on good terms with both.—**Trimming**, trim'ing, a. The act of one who trims; the act of one who fluctuates between parties; ornamental appendages to a garment; pl. the accessories to any dish or article of food (colloq.).

—**Trimmingly**, trim'ing-li, adv. In a trimming manner.—**Trimness**, trim'nes, a. The state or quality of being trim.

Trimembral, tri-mem'bral, a. [*Fr. tri-tres*, three, and *member*.] Having or consisting of three members.

Trimerous, tri-mér-us, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *meros*, a part.] *Bot.* Consisting of three parts; *entom.* applied to beetles (*Trimeria*) having three-jointed tarsi.

Trimester, tri-mes'ter, a. [*Fr. trimestre*, from *L. trimestris*—*præfix tri*, three, and *mensis*, a month.] A term or period of three months.—**Trimestral**, **Trimestrial**, tri-mes'tral, tri-mes'tri-al, a. Pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly.

Trimeter, trim'et-er, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *metron*, a measure.] A line or verse of poetry consisting of three measures (often of two iambic feet each).

Trimorphism, tri-mor'fism, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *morphé*, form.] The state or property of having three distinct forms;

crystal the property of crystallising in three fundamentally different forms.—**Trimorphic**, **Trimorphous**, tri-mor'fik, tri-mor'fus, a. Characterized by trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

Trinitarian, tri-mur'ti-an, [SAR. from *tri-tres*, three, and *mur*, body.] The Hindu trinity, Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer, conceived as an inseparable unity.

Trinal, **Trine**, tri'nal, trin, a. [*L. tri-tres*, threefold, from *tres*, three.] Threefold; triple.—**Trine**, a. The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees; a triad.

Trinervate, **Trinerved**, **Trinerve**, tri-ner'vat, tri-ner'vad, tri-ner'vad, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *nerve*, a nerve.] *Bot.* Having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex; said of a leaf.

Tringale, tring'gi, a. [*Fr.*; origin unknown.] Arch. A little square member or ornament; a certain rod.

Trinity, trin'ti, a. [*Fr. trinité*, from *L. trinitas*, from *trinitas*, threefold, from *tres*, three, *TRINE*.] A union of three in one; the state of being three; *theo.* the union of three persons in one Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; a symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art.—**Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed in honour of the Trinity.—**Trinity House**, an incorporation having its head-quarters in London, intrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoy- of the shores and rivers of Scotland and Ireland.—**Trinitarian**, trin-i-tà'ri-an, a. Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity. One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Trinitarianism**, trin-i-tà'ri-an-izm, a. The doctrine of trinitarians.

Trinket, tring'ket, a. [Probably a nasalized form of *tricket*, from *trick*, to dress out.] A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like; a thing of no great value; a trifle.—*v.t.* To hold secret communication; to intrigue; to traffic.—**Trinketer**, tring'ket-er, a. One who deals, traffics, or intrigues; a trafficker; an intriguer.—**Trinketers**, tring'ket-er, a. Ornaments of dress; trinkets collectively.

Trinectal, tri-nok'thal, a. [*L. tri-tres*, three, and *nox*, nois, night.] Comprising three nights.

Trinomial, tri-nóm'i-al, a. [*Gr. tri-tres*, three, and *nomé*, a division.] Alg. Consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or —.—*Alg.* A quantity of three terms.

Tri, tri' or tré's, [It., from *L. tres*, three.] Three united; used a composition for three voices or three instruments; the performer of a trio.

Triolet, tri'o-let, tré'o-let, a. [*Dim. of trio*.] A stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated after the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth.

Trip, trip, a.t.—**tripped**, **tripping**. [A lighter and non-nasalized form akin to *tramp* and *Dan. trippe*, *Sw. trippa*, *D. trippen*, *G. trippen*, *trippete*, to trip, *TRAMP*, *TRAF*.] To run or step lightly; to move the feet nimbly, as in running, walking, dancing; to stumble and come near to fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing; to offend against morality, propriety, or rule; to err; to go wrong.—*v.t.* To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; to cause to stumble or make a false step; often followed by *up*; to catch in a fault or mistake [*SAR*]; *caut.* to loose (an anchor) from the bottom by its cable.—*a.* A light short step; a lively movement of the feet; a short journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a causing to stumble or fall; a stumble; a false step; an error; a mistake.—**Trip-hammer**, a. A large hammer used in forging; a tilt-hammer.—**Tripper**, trip'er, a. One who trips or trips up; one who walks nimbly.—**Tripping**, **tripping**, a. Stepping quickly or lightly; quick; nimble.—**Trippingly**, trip'ing-li, adv. In a tripping manner; with rapid but clear enunciation; nimbly.

Tri-paleolate, tri-pal'e-ol-ate, *a.* [*L. tri-palaeolatus*, three, and *paleola*.] *Bot.* Consisting of three pales or paleae.

Tri-pang, TRIPANG.

Tripartite, tri-par'tit, *a.* [*L. tripartitus*—*tri*—three, and *partitus*, pp. of *partior*, to part. *P. ar.*] Divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts; made between three parties (a tripartite treaty) or divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.—**Tripartitely**, tri-par'tit-ly, *adv.* In a tripartite manner.—**Tripartition**, tri-par'tish'on, *a.* A division into three parts; a division by three.—**Tripartitionist**, tri-par'tish'on-ist, *a.* Divisible into three parts.—**Tripartitionist**, tri-par'tish'on-ist, *a.* Dividing into three equal parts.

Tripe, trip, *a.* [*Fr. tripe*, Sp. and *Pr. tripe*, *It. tripe*, *tripe*; of Celtic origin. *W. tripe*, *Ir. tripeas*, *Armor. tripeas*, *trip*.] The stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.—**Tripe-man**, *a.* A man who sells tripe.—**Tripe-ry**, tri-per'i, *a.* A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

Tripedal, tri-ped'al, *a.* [*L. tripedalis*—*tri*—three, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

Tripe-de-roche, tri-pé-dé-rôsh, *a.* [*Fr. lit. rock tripe*.] A substance furnished by various species of lichen, used as food in the arctic regions of North America.

Tri-pennate, tri-pen'at, *a.* *Bot.* tri-pinnate.

Tri-personal, tri-per'son-al, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.—**Tri-personalist**, tri-per'son-al-ist, *a.* A believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.—**Tri-personality**, tri-per'son-al-i'ti, *a.* Trinity of persons in one Godhead.

Tri-petaloid, tri-pet'al-oid, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, *petalon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* Appearing as if furnished with three petals.—**Tri-petalous**, tri-pet'al-ous, *a.* Having three petals.

Tri-phthong, tri-fthong or tri-fthong, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *phthong*, sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable; three vowel characters representing a single sound (as in *beau*); a trigraph.—**Tri-phthongal**, tri-fthong'gal or tri-fthong'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

Triphyllous, tri-phi'l-us, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* Three-leaved; having three leaves.

Tri-pinnate, tri-pin'at, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *pinnate*, pinnatifid, pinnatifid.] *Bot.* Treble pinnate; said when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.—**Tri-pinnatifid**, tri-pin-nat'if-id, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.—**Tri-pinnatifid**, tri-pin-nat'if-id, *a.* In *bot.* parted to the base in a tri-pinnate manner, as a leaf.

Triple, tri-pl, *a.* [*Fr. triple*, from *L. triplus*, threefold, *tripus*, from *tres*, tria, three, and *ter-*, plus, as in *double* (which see). *Triples* is a doublet of this.] Consisting of three united; threefold; three times repeated; treble.—**Triple crown**, the crown worn by the popes, consisting of three crowns placed one above another, surrounding a high cap or tiara.—**Triple time**, *mus.* time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar.—*v. s.*—**tripled**, *tripling*. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; to treble.—**Triplet**, tri-plét, *a.* [*Dim. from triple*.] A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united; three verses or lines of poetry rhyming together; *mus.* a group of three notes of equal time value, to be performed in the time of two, indicated by a star and the figure 3; a combination of three leuts; one of three children at a birth.—**Triply**, tri-pli, *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner; treble.

Triplette, tri-plét'té, *a.* [*L. tripletus*, pp. of *tripus*, to triple—*tres*, three, and *pléto*, to fold. *Pl. v.*] Made thrice as much; threefold.—**Triplette ratio**, in *math.* the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to one another, compared with the ratio which the quantities themselves bear to each other.—*v. s.* A third thing corresponding to two others.—**Tripletion**, tri-plét'tish'on, *a.* The act of trebling or making threefold.—**Tripletly**, tri-plét'ti-ly, *adv.* [*From L. tripletus*, triplette, triple.] The state of being triple or threefold.

Triply, Under TRIPLE.

Triped, tri-ped, *a.* [*Gr. tripod*, tripod—*tri*—three, three, *pod*, a foot.] A name for various ancient utensils or articles of furniture resting on three feet; the seat from which the priestesses at Delphi gave oracular responses; a three-legged frame or stand for supporting a theodolite, compass, &c.

Tri-pod, tri-pod, *a.* A kind of siliceous rock—stone, soft, and of a yellowish gray or white colour, composed of the shields of microscopic infusoria and diatoms, originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c.—**Tri-podite**, tri-pod-ite, *a.* Pertaining to tripod.

Tripos, tri-pos, *a.* [*Gr. tripod*, a tripod. *Tairos*.] A tripod; in Cambridge University, the examination for honours at taking one's degree in any of the departments of mathematics, classics, moral sciences, &c., so called from the successful candidates being arranged in three classes or grades.

Tripper, Tripping. Under TRIP.

Tripteris, tri-ter-us, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *pteron*, a wing.] Three-winged; said of a leaf.

Triptich, tri-tych, tri-p'tik, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *ptych*, a fold or folding.] A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side; most frequently such as is used for an altar-piece; a writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

Triptote, tri-ptot, *a.* [*L. triptotus*, *Gr. triptot*—*tri*—three, three, and *ptosis*, the case of a word.] In *gram.* a noun having three cases only.—**Triptotic**, tri-ptot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to.

Triquetrus, tri-kwé'trus, *a.* [*L. triquetrus*, triangular, from *tres*, tria, three.] Three-sided; triangular; *bot.* having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.

Tri-radiate, Tri-radiated, tri-rá'di-át, tri-rá'di-át-ed, *a.* [*L. tri—three*, three, and *radius*, a ray.] Having three rays.

Trireme, tri-rem, *a.* [*L. triremis*—*tri*—three, three, and *rema*, an oar.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, &c.

Tri-sona, Tri-sonation, tri-si-g'ion, tri-si-g'ion, *a.* [*Gr. tri-sonos*, three holy—*tri*—three, three, and *sonos*, holy.] *Eccl.* the repetition of the words *Holy, Holy, Holy*, by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy.

Trisect, tri-sekt', *v. t.* [*L. tri—three*, three, and *seco, sectum*, to cut. *Sectio*.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.—**Tri-section**, tri-sek'sh'on, *a.* The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in *geometry*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

Tri-sepalous, tri-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *sepal*.] *Bot.* having three sepals.

Tri-sepalous, Tri-sepalous, tri-sep'al-ous, tri-sep'al-ous, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *sepal*.] *Bot.* arranged in three rows, one below another.

Tri-sinus, tri-sin-us, *a.* [*Gr. trisinos*, gnashing of the teeth, from *triso*, to gnash.] A species of tetanus affecting the under jaw with spasmodic rigidity; lock-jaw.

Tri-stachyodrus, tri-stak'yo-drus, *a.* [*Gr. tri*, three times, *stach*, eight, and *drus*, face. A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

Tri-spermeus, tri-sper-mus, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* three-seeded; containing three seeds.

Tri-stichous, tri-stik-us, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *stichos*, a row.] *Bot.* arranged in three rows.

Tri-stichous, tri-stik'us, *a.* [*L. tristichus*—*tri*, three, *stichus*, a furrow.] Having three furrows or three furrows.

Tri-syllabic, tri-sil-lab-ic, *a.* [*L. tri—three*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.—**Tri-syllable**, tri-sil-lab-ic, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of three syllables.

hal, a. Pertaining to a tri-syllable; consisting of three syllables.

Tri-ta, tri-ta, *a.* [*L. tri-ta*, pp. of *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, to wear less, also in *tritum*, *tritum*, *tritum*, &c.; root *ter*, *tra*, to pierce, &c., as in prep. *tra*.] *Tr.* Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; commonplace; hackneyed; stale.—**Tri-tally**, tri'tal, *adv.* In a tri- or commonplace manner; stately.—**Tri-tanous**, tri'tan-ous, *a.* The quality of being tri- or commonplace; stately.

Tri-tanous, tri-ter'nus, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, and *tanus*.] *Bot.* three times ternate.

Tri-tanous, tri'tan-ous, *a.* [*Fr. tritaneus*—*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *Tan*, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or Gods.—**Tri-tanist**, tri'tan-ist, *a.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences, or hypostases.—**Tri-tanistic**, Tri-tanistic, tri-the-ist'ik, tri-the-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

Tri-ton, tri-ton, *a.* [*From Triton*, the Greek sea deity, a son of Poseidon, an Amphitrite.] One of certain subordinate sea deities among the Greeks and Romans, having their lower extremities fish-like; a genus of gastropod molluscs with trumpet-like shells; a genus of batrachian reptiles comprehending the newts.

Tri-tone, tri'ton, *a.* [*Gr. tri—three*, three, and *tonos*, a tone.] *Mus.* a dissonant interval consisting of three tones or of two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones.

Tri-turata, tri-tur-át, *v. t.*—**trituration**, tri-tur-át, [*L. Triturus*, *trituration*, to grind, from *L. tritus*, pp. of *tero*, to wear. *Tritus*.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder.—**Tri-turata**, tri'tur-át, *a.* Capable of being triturated.—**Tri-turated**, tri-tur-át-shon, *a.* The act of triturating; levigation.—**Tri-turature**, tri'tur-át-shon, *a.* A wearing by rubbing or friction.

Tri-umph, tri-ump, *a.* [*L. triumphus*, a triumph; allied to *Gr. thriambos*, a festival song, a procession in honour of Bacchus.] *Rom. antiq.* a magnificent procession in honour of a victorious general, in which he entered the city riding in a chariot and followed by his army—the highest military honour which a general could obtain; hence, the state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.—*v. t.* To enjoy a triumph; to celebrate victory with pomp; hence, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail; to exert upon an advantage gained; especially, to exult or boast insolently.—**Tri-umphal**, tri-ump'h-al, *a.* [*L. triumphalis*.] Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory.—**Tri-umphal arch**, originally a temporary arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general, and through which he and his army passed, afterwards a massive and ornamental permanent structure, a decorated temporary arch in public rejoicing.—**Tri-umphal**, tri-ump'h-al, *a.* [*L. triumphalis*, *triumphantis*, pp. of *triumpho*, to triumph.] Making for victory; as for victory; triumphing; exulting; victorious; gauding with conquest.—**Tri-umphantly**, tri-ump'h-ant-ly, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a conqueror; with joy and exultation.—**Tri-umpher**, tri-ump'er, *a.* One who triumphs.

Tri-umvir, tri-um-veer, *a.* [*L. tres*, genit. *trium*, three, and *vir*, man.] One of three men united in office.—**Tri-umvirate**, tri-um-veer-át, *a.* A coalition of three men in office or authority; in Roman history, the coalition in 59 a. c. between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, and that in 43 a. c. between Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus; government by three men in coalition; a party of three men; three men in company or forming one company.

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and *L. ulco*, to be worth.] *Chem.* triatomic; triadic.

Trivalve, triv'val, n. [Prefix *tri*, three, and *valve*.] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.—*Trivalvar*, triv'al'v'ler, a. Having three valves.

Trivet, triv'et, n. [Corruption of *three-foot* or *Fr. tripied*, from *L. tripod*, *tripedia*, a three-footed stool—*tri*, three, and *pedis*, a foot.] Anything supported by three feet; a kind of iron frame or stand whereon to place vessels for boiling, etc., or to receive something placed before the fire; frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on it is never unstable ('right as a trivet').

Trivial, triv'ial, a. [Fr. *triviale*, from *L. trivialis*, belonging to the public streets, hence common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road—*tri*, three, and *via*, a way, a road.] Commonplace; trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.—*Trivial name*, in classification, same as specific name; also used for the common English name.—*Trivialism*, triv'ial-izm, n. A trivial matter or mode of acting.—*Triviality*, triv'ial-i'ti, n. The state or quality of being trivial; a trivial thing; a trifle.—*Trivially*, triv'ial-i, adv. In a trivial or trifling manner; lightly; inconsiderably; insignificantly.—*Trivialness*, triv'ial-nes, n. The state of being trivial.—*Trivium*, triv'ium, n. A collective term given in the schools of the middle ages to the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic. QUADRIVIVUM.

Tri-weekly, tri'w'ek-li, a. Occurring or appearing once every three weeks; also, happening or appearing thrice a week.

Trocar, trō'kār, n. [Fr. *trocar*, from *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face, the instrument having a triangular face.] A perforating surgical instrument used in case of dropsy, etc., for drawing off the fluid.

Trochanter, trō'kan'tēr, n. [Gr. *trochanter*, from *trochēōs*, to run along, from *trochēō*, to run.] A nat. process of the upper part of the thigh-bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb.

Trochar, trō'kār, n. Same as Trocar.

Trochee, trōchē, or trōsh, n. [Gr. *trocheos*, something circular, a round ball or cake.] A small circular cake or lozenge made up of sugar, mucilage, and some drug, to be gradually dissolved in the mouth.

Trochee, trō'kē, n. [L. *trocheus*, Gr. *trocheos*, from *trochēō*, to run.] *Prose*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.—*Trocheal*, trō'kē'lik, a. [L. *trocheus*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trochees.—a. A trocheal verse.

Trochilus, trōk'il-lus, n. [L. *trochilus*, Gr. *trochilos*.] A small bird said in ancient legend to enter the crocodile's mouth and eat matters from among his teeth; also, arch. name as *Scotia*.

Trochite, trō'kit, n. [Gr. *trocheos*, a wheel.] A name once given to the wheel-like joints of the eucrinite.

Trochlea, trōk'le-a, n. [L. a pulley, from Gr. *trochalia*, from *trochaleos*, running, from *trochēō*, to run.] A pulley-like cartilage connected with one of the superior muscles of the eye.—*Trochlear*, trōk'le-er, a. Pulley-shaped.—*Trochleary*, trōk'le-er-i, a. Pertaining to the trochlea (the trochlear muscle).

Trochoid, trō'koid, n. [Gr. *trocheos*, a wheel, and *oides*, resemblance.] *Geom.* the curve otherwise called cycloid; *anat.* a trochoidal articulation.—*Trochoidal*, trō'koi'dal, a. Pertaining to a trochoid; *anat.* said of a species of joint in which one bone rotates upon another (as in the elbow).

Trod, trod, pret. of tread.

Trodden, trod'n, pp. of tread.

Troglodyte, trōglō'dit-ik, n. [Gr. *troglodytes*, a troglodyte, from *trōgōs*, a cavern, and *dytēs*, to enter.] A cave-dweller; a name given by the ancient Greeks to the cave-dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea and on the Upper Nile; hence, one living in

seclusion.—*Troglodytes*, trō-glo-dit'ik, a. Pertaining to troglodytes.

Trogon, trō'gon, n. [Fr. *trōgon*, gnawing.] A name of certain tropical birds with long tail-pinnas and most gorgeous plumage.

Trogontherium, trō'gon-thē'r-i-um, n. [Gr. *trōgon*, gnawing, and *therion*, wild beast.] An extinct rodent allied to the beavers, but much larger.

Trojan, trō'jan, trō'jan, a. Pertaining to ancient Troy.—*Trojans*, n. An inhabitant of ancient Troy.

Troll, trōl, v. t. [From the Celtic, partly through the French; *W. trōllaw*, to trundle, to roll; *trod*, a roller; *Armor. trōl*, a twining plant; *Fr. trōler*, to lead about, to drag. *TAUT.*] To move in a circular direction; to roll (*Mil.*); to pass round or cause to circle, as a vessel of liquor at table; to sing the parts of in succession; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice; to angle in a certain way in *for.*—v. i. To go round; to move round, to angle; to fish for pike by trolling.—a. The act of going or moving round; repetition; a song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round; a reel on a fishing-rod.—*Troller*, trōl'er, n. One who trolls.—*Trolling*, trōl'ing, n. The act of one who trolls; a certain method of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait which is dropped into holes and worked up and down.

Troll, trōl, n. [Icel. *troll*, Dan. and Sw. *troll*, L.G. *droll*; hence E. *droll*.] A name of certain supernatural beings in Scandinavian mythology and literature, dwelling in the interior of hills and mounds; described as in some respects obliging and neighbourly but also given to thieving.

Trolley, trōl-ey, trō'l, n. [Akin to *troll*, to roll.] A kind of small truck; a small narrow cart.

Trollop, trōl'op, n. [Comp. Sc. *trōlop*, *trullop*, a loose hanging rag; *Armor. trul*, a rag or tatter, *trulen*, a slatternly woman; *Ir. trōll*, corruption; Gael. *trull*, to pollute; also G. *trulle*, a trull. *TRULL* is allied.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a draggled-tail; a drab.—*Trolloping*, *Trollopy*, trōl'op-ish, trōl'op-i, a. Like a trollop; slatternly.

Trombone, trōm'bōn, n. [It. ang. of *tromba*, a trumpet. *TAUR.*] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes of which the middle one is doubled and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope.

Tromp, trōmp, n. [Fr. *trompe*, a tube, a trumpet.] The blowing machine used in a certain process of smelting iron.

Trom, trōm, n. [L.L. *troma*, from *L. trusina*, a balance.] A kind of steelyard or weighing-machine formerly used.—*From weight*, a system of weight once used in Scotland in which the pound was from 21 oz. to 28 oz.

Tromba, trō'nā, n. [An African word.] Same as *Natroa*.

Troop, trōp, n. [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Sp. *troupa*, from L.L. *trouppa*, a troop; perhaps from *L. turba*, a crowd.] A collection of people; a number; a multitude; a body of soldiers; pl. soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous; a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain; a band or company of performers; a troupe.—v. t. To collect in numbers; to gather in crowds; to march in a body or in company; to march in haste; often with *off.*—*Trooper*, trōp'er, n. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.—*Troop-ship*, n. A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

Troopial, trōp'i-al, a. [From the great troupe or flocks in which some of the species unite.] A name of certain passerine birds akin to the orioles and starlings.

Trope, trōp, n. [Fr. *trope*, from L. *tropus*, from Gr. *tropeos*, a trope or figure, a turn, from *trōpōs*, to turn. *TAORNY*, *TAORIC*.] *Rhet.* a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses; a figure of speech.—*Tropeal*, trōp'i-kal, a. Figurative; rhetorically changed from its original sense.—*Tropeically*, trōp'i-kal-i, adv. In a tropeal manner.—*Tropeist*, trōp'i-est, n. One who deals in tropes.—*Tropeology*,

trōp'ol'ō-j-i, n. [Gr. *tropeos*, trope, *logos*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.—*Tropeologic*, *Tropeological*, trōp'ol'ō-j-i-kal, trōp'ol'ō-j-i-kal, a. Varied or characterized by tropes; figurative.—*Tropeologically*, trōp'ol'ō-j-i-kal-i, adv. In a tropeological manner.

Trophæ, trōf'i, n. pl. [Gr. *trophæos*, one who feeds, from *trōphōs*, to feed.] *Antom.* the parts of the mouth employed in the acquisition and preparation of food.

Trophy, trōf-i, n. [Fr. *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy, from L. *trophæum*, from Gr. *trophæos*, a trophy, from *trōpōs*, a turning, to rout, lit. a turning, from *trōpōs*, to turn. *TAOR.*] Among the Greeks and Romans a monument or memorial in commemoration of some victory, consisting of arms and spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung on the trunk of a tree or on a pillar; hence, anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as captured arms, standards, &c.; anything serving as an evidence of victory.—*Trophied*, trōf'id, a. Adorned with trophies.

Tropic, trōp'ik, n. [Fr. *tropique*, L. *tropicus*, Gr. *tropikos*, turning, pertaining to a turn, from *trōpōs*, a turning, from *trōpōs*, to turn; the sun turns back at each tropic. *TAORNY*.] The name of two circles on the celestial sphere, distant from the equator each 23½ degrees; the northern one being called the *tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *tropic of Capricorn*, bounding the sun's apparent annual path in the heavens; the name of two corresponding parallels of latitude or circles going round the globe at the same distance from the terrestrial equator, and including between them that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, having the equator for its central line; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.—*Tropical*, trōp'ik-al, a. Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics (*tropical diseases*). See also under *TAORNY*.—*Tropic-bird*, n. A tropical web-footed bird of the pelican family, wonderfully powerful on the wing.

Tropist, *Tropeology*, &c. Under *TAORNY*.

Trot, trōt, v. i. —*trotted*, *trotting*. [Fr. *trotter*, It. *trotare*, from L. *trahere*, to trot, modified into the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes of which the middle one is doubled and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope.

Tromp, trōmp, n. [Fr. *trompe*, a tube, a trumpet.] The blowing machine used in a certain process of smelting iron.

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Tromba, trō'nā, n. [An African word.] Same as *Natroa*.

Troop, trōp, n. [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Sp. *troupa*, from L.L. *trouppa*, a troop; perhaps from *L. turba*, a crowd.] A collection of people; a number; a multitude; a body of soldiers; pl. soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous; a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain; a band or company of performers; a troupe.—v. t. To collect in numbers; to gather in crowds; to march in a body or in company; to march in haste; often with *off.*—*Trooper*, trōp'er, n. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.—*Troop-ship*, n. A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

Troopial, trōp'i-al, a. [From the great troupe or flocks in which some of the species unite.] A name of certain passerine birds akin to the orioles and starlings.

Trope, trōp, n. [Fr. *trope*, from L. *tropus*, from Gr. *tropeos*, a trope or figure, a turn, from *trōpōs*, to turn. *TAORNY*, *TAORIC*.] *Rhet.* a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses; a figure of speech.—*Tropeal*, trōp'i-kal, a. Figurative; rhetorically changed from its original sense.—*Tropeically*, trōp'i-kal-i, adv. In a tropeal manner.—*Tropeist*, trōp'i-est, n. One who deals in tropes.—*Tropeology*,

a. Made in the form of a small tube; furnished with a small tube.—**Tubulation**, tū-bū-lā-shon, n. The act of making tubular.—**Tubular**, tū-bū-lār, a. Having the form of a small tube.—**Tubulose**, tū-bū-lōs, tū-bū-lūs, a. **Tubular**, tū-bēr, n. [L., a swelling, tumour, protuberance; same root as *tumid*, tumour.] An underground fleshy stem or modification of the root of plants (as in the potato), roundish in shape, of annual duration, and with buds from which new plants are produced; *sup.* a knot or swelling in any part.—**Tubercle**, tū-bēr-kĕl, n. [L. *tuberculum*, dim. form.] A small tuber; a little projecting knob; *anat.* a natural small rounded body or mass; *pathol.* one of certain small masses of morbid matter which may be developed in different parts of the body, but are most frequently observed in the lungs (in the disease consumption).—**Tubercled**, tū-bēr-kĕd, a. Showing tubercles; covered with tubercles.—**Tubercular**, tū-bēr-kū-lār, a. Of the character of a tubercle; caused by tubercles; affected with tubercles.—**Tuberculate**, **Tuberculate**, **Tuberculous**, **Tuberculous**, tū-bēr-kū-lāt, tū-bēr-kū-lāt, tū-bēr-kū-lūs, a. Affected with tubercles; having small knobs or pimples.—**Tuberculosis**, tū-bēr-kū-lĭ-sĭ-shon, n. The formation of tubercles as in the lungs.—**Tuberiferous**, tū-bēr-ĭ-fēr-ūs, a. [L. *tuber*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing tubers.—**Tuberiform**, tū-bēr-ĭ-fōrm, a. Tuber-shaped.—**Tuberosity**, tū-bēr-ōs-ĭ-tĭ, a. State of being tuberos; something that is tuberos; a swelling or prominence.—**Tuberos**, **Tuberos**, tū-bēr-ūs, tū-bēr-ōs, a. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed; *bot.* having tubers; resembling a tuber.—**Tuberosities**, tū-bēr-ōs-ĭ-tĭ-es, n. Quality of being tuberos.—**Tuberos**, tū-bēr-ōs, or tū-bēr-ūs, n. [From the Latin specific name *tuberos*, which means simply "tuberos"; so *Fr. tuberosus*, *Sp. tuberosa*.] An odoriferous plant with a tuberos root, a favourite flower and much cultivated.
Tubicolous, **Tubing**, **Tubular**, &c. Under **TUBE**.
Tuck, tuk, s. [From *Fr. tuck*, *It. stacco*, a rapier, from *G. stocck*, a stick.] A rapier. [*Shak.*]
Tuck, tuk, s. [Same as L.G. *tucken*, *G. sicken*, *Sw. tucka*, to draw together, to contract; akin *tag*, *low*, *touch*.] To put into smaller compass by folding; to fold in or under; to gather up; to gather the bed-clothes close around (to *tuck* a child into a bed).—*s. t.* To contract; to draw together.—*a.* A fold, sewed in some part of a dress to shorten it, especially a horizontal fold made on a skirt.—**Tucker**, tuk-ēr, n. One who or that which tucks; an ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress.
Tuckahoe, tuk'a-hō, s. [American Indian word for bread.] A singular vegetable growth of the United States, found underground like the truffe, its exact nature being not ascertained.
Tucket, tuk-ēt, n. [From *It. toccata*, a prelude, from *toccare*, to touch. **TOUCH**.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. [*Shak.*]
Tuck, tuk, s. [From *tuck*.] The sound produced by beating a drum; beat.
Tuesday, tū'dĕ, n. [A. Sax. *Tiwedag*, that is, *Tiw's* day, the day of *Tiw*, the Northern *Mars*, or god of war; so *Ice. Týsdagr*, *tyrsdag*, *Sw. tisdag*, *Dan. tirsdag*, *G. dienstag*, *Comp. Thursday = Thor's* day.] The third day of the week.
Tufa, tūf, tū'f, tuf, s. [It. *tufa*, *Fr. tuf*, a kind of porous stone, from *L. tuffus*, *tuff*, *tufa*.] *Geol.* a term originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoriae and ashes, but now to any porous vesicular compound.—**Tufaceous**, tū-fā-shūs, a. Pertaining to or resembling it.
Tuft, tuf, n. [From *Fr. touffe*, a tuft, a thicket, with addition of *t* (*comp. grafi* and *gruf*); *Ice. tuffa*; *Ice. tuffa*, a tuft = *E. top*. **TOP**.] A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch (*a tuft of flowers*, *a tuft of feathers*); a cluster; a clump (*a tuft of trees*); in Eng-

lish universities, a slang term for a young nobleman student; so called from the gold tuft on the cap formerly worn by him.—*s. t.* To adorn with or as with tufts or a tuft.—**Tufted**, tuf-tĕd, p. and a. Adorned with a tuft or tufts; growing in tufts or clusters.—**Tuft-hunter**, n. A hanger-on or leech in the society of titled persons.—**Tuft-hunting**, n. The practice of a tuft-hunter.—**Tuftly**, tuf-tĕl, a. Abounding with tufts; growing in tufts.
Tug, tug, s. *— tugged*, *tugging*. [A. Sax. *tugan*, *to tug* or pull; pret. *ti*, *tugon*, pp. *togan*; *Ice. toga*, *tuga*, to draw; *G. zug*, a pull; *akiu* *to*, to pull, *tack*, *tie*.] To pull with effort; to haul; to strain at; to drag by means of a steam-tug.—*s. t.* To pull with great effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle.—*n.* A pull with the utmost effort; a supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle (the *tug of war*); a tug-boat.—**Tug-boat**, n. A strongly built steam-boat used for towing sailing and other vessels.—**Tugger**, tug-ēr, n. One who tugs.
Tuition, tū-shōn, n. [L. *tuitio*, *tuitio*, guardianship, from *tueo*, *tuitus*, to see, to look to.] Guardianship or superintendence; instruction; tutorship; teaching.—**Tuitionary**, tū-shōn-ārĭ, a. Pertaining to tuition.
Tula-metal, tū-lā, n. [From *Tula*, in Russia, where it is extensively made.] An alloy of silver, with small proportions of lead and copper.
Tulp, tūlp, n. [From *tulpa*, from *Sp. tulpa*, *tulpán*, *It. tulpano*, a tulip, from *Turk. tulip*, a turban, the name being given to the flower from its similarity. **TURBAN**.] A plant of the lily family of many species, much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers.—**Tulapist**, tūlpĭ-st, n. A cultivator of tulips.—**Tulpomania**, tūlp-ō-mā-nĭ-ā, n. **Tulip**, and *l. mania*, madness.] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips.—**Tulip-tree**, n. An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, one of the most magnificent forest trees of temperate North America.—**Tulip-wood**, n. A beautiful striped, rose-coloured wood, the produce of a Brazilian tree, much used for inlaying.
Tulle, tūl, n. A kind of thin, open net, silk fabric, originally manufactured at Tulle in France, much used in female head-dresses, collars, &c.
Tulwar, tū'war, n. [Hind.] An East Indian sword.
Tumble, tum-bl, s. *— tumbled*, *tumbling*. [From *Dan. tumle*, *Sw. tumla*, to tumble, allied to A. Sax. *tumbian*, to dance, *D. tummen*, to tumble, *G. tumeln*, to reel, to stagger.] To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss the body about; to roll; to lose footing and fall; to be precipitated; to play acrobatic tricks.—*s. t.* To turn or throw about for examination or search; to toss over carelessly; to disorder; to rumpole; to throw down; to precipitate.—*a.* A fall; a rolling over.—**Tumbler**, tum-blēr, n. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of an acrobat turning summersaults, &c.; a large drinking glass, originally one that had not a base that it could stand on; a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of turning over in flight; a sort of screw in a lock which detains the bolt until a key lifts it.—**Tumblerful**, tum-blēr-fūl, n. As much as a tumbler can contain.
Tumbrel, **Tumbrel**, tum-brĕl, tum-brĭl, n. [O. Fr. *tombrel*, from *tomber*, to fall, because tilted up to be emptied; of Germanic origin and akin to *tumble*. **TUMBLE**.] A dung-cart; a low vehicle with two wheels used by farmers; a covered cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops for conveying the tools of pioneers, ammunition, &c.
Tumefy, tū'mĭ-fĭ, s. *— tumefied*, *tumefying*. [Fr. *tumefier*, from *l. tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make. **TUMID**.] To swell or cause to swell or be tumid.—*s. t.* To swell; to rise in a tumour.—**Tumescence**, tū-mĕs-ĕns, n. The state of growing tumid; tumescence.
Tumid, tū'mĭd, n. [L. *tumidus*, from *tumeo*, to swell, from root *tes*, producing also *tu-*

velus, *tumulus*, *tumor*, *tuber*, &c. (whence *tumid*, *tumour*, &c.) *Akiu* (*Arab.*) being swollen, enlarged, or distended; swollen; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic.—**Tumidly**, **Tumidness**, tū-mĭd-lĭ, tū'mĭd-nĕs, n. The state or quality of being tumid.—**Tumidly**, tū'mĭd-lĭ, adv. In a tumid manner or form.—**Tumour**, **Tumor**, tū'mōr, n. [L. *tumor*, (*tumore*, from *tumeo*, to swell.)] *Surg.* a morbid enlargement or swelling; more strictly, a permanent swelling occasioned by a new growth, and not a mere enlargement of a natural part.—**Tumoured**, tū'mōrd, a. Having a tumour or tumour; distended; swollen.
Tump, tump, n. [W. *tump*, a round mass, a billock; same root as *tumid*.] A little billock.
Tumular, **Tumulary**. Under **TUMULUS**.
Tumult, tū'mult, n. [L. *tumulus*, from *tumeo*, to swell. **TUMID**.] The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion.—**Tumultuously**, tū-mul-tā-ri-lĭ, adv. In a tumultuary manner.—**Tumultuousness**, tū-mul-tā-ri-nĕs, n. Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence.—**Tumultuary**, tū-mul-tā-ri, a. [L. *tumultuarius*.] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated; unquiet.—**Tumultuous**, tū-mul-tū-ūs, a. [L. *tumultuosus*.] Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly; agitated; disturbed, as by passion or the like; turbulent; violent.—**Tumultuously**, tū-mul-tū-ūs-lĭ, adv. In a tumultuous manner; with turbulence.—**Tumultuousness**, tū-mul-tū-ūs-nĕs, n.
Tumulus, tū'mū-lūs, n. pl. **Tumuli**, tū'mū-lĭ, [L., a hillock, from *tumeo*, to swell. **TUMID**.] A mound; a barrow or artificial burial mound of earth.—**Tumulus**, **Tumulary**, tū'mū-lūs, tū'mū-lārĭ, n. A forming or relating to a tumulus or barrow.
Tun, tun, s. [A. Sax. *tunna*, a butt = *Ice. Sw.* and *O.H.G. tunna*, *L.G. tunne*, *D. ton*, *G. tonne*, cask, tun; perhaps a Celtic word = *Ir.* and *Gael. tunna*, *tonna*; *comp. W. tynell*. **TUN** is the same word; *tunnel* is a derivative.] Originally any large cask or vessel for containing liquids; hence, a certain measure or quantity, as the old English *tes* of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads or 32 gallons.—*s. t.*—**Tunned**, **Tuning**. To put into casks.
Tundra, tūnd'rā, n. A term applied to the immense stretches of flat boggy country in the northern part of Siberia, where vegetation takes an arctic character.
Tune, tūn, n. [A form of *tona*. **TON**.] A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody; correct intonation in singing or playing; adjustment of a musical instrument so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony with other instruments; frame of mind; mood; temper for the time being.—*To the tune of*, to the sum or amount of. [*Colloq.*]*—s. t.*—**Tuned**, **Tuning**. To put into or cause to be in tune; to slug with melody or harmony; to attune; to put into the proper state; to adapt.—**Tunable**, tūn-ā-bl, a. Capable of being put in tune or made harmonious; musical; tuneful.—**Tunableness**, tūn-ā-bl-nĕs, n. The state or quality of being tunable.—**Tunably**, tūn-ā-blĭ, adv. In a tunable manner; musically.—**Tuneful**, tūn'fūl, a. Harmonious; melodious; musical.—**Tunefully**, tūn'fūl-lĭ, adv. In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.—**Tunefulness**, tūn'fūl-nĕs, n. The state or quality of being tuneful.—**Tuneless**, tūn'fōs, a. Unmusical; unharmonious; not expressed musically; without voice or utterance.—**Tuner**, tūn-ēr, n. One who tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.—**Tuning**, tūn'ĭng, n. The art or operation of adjusting a musical instrument so that the various sounds may be all at due intervals.—**Tuning-fork**, n. A steel instrument with two prongs, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain fixed pitch.

ch, chain; ch, Sa. lack; g, gwi; j, jeb; k, Fr. tenu; ng, nng; un, dem; th, thin; w, wng; wh, whig; ch, chure.

Tungsten, tung'sten, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. from tung, heavy, and sten, stone, heavy stone, from the density of its ores.] A hard, grayish-white, brittle and heavy metal. Called also wolfram.—**Tungstenic**, tung'sten'ik, tung'stik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tungsten (tungstic acid).

Tungus, tun-gus'ik, *a.* A term applied to a group of Turanian tongues spoken by tribes in the north-east of Asia.

Tunic, tu'nik, *a.* [L. tunica, a tunic.] A very ancient form of under garment worn by both sexes, and fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist; at the present day a loose garment worn by women and boys drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it; a military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armour; the full-dress, short uniform coat worn by soldiers; next a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ (the tunics or coats of the eye, the tunics of the stomach, &c.); a natural covering; an integument; bot. any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis; the skin of a seed.

Tunicary, tu'ni-ka-ri, *n.* One of the Tunicata.—**Tunicata**, tu'ni-ka'ta, *n. pl.* An order of molluscs, or lower molluscs, which are enclosed in a coriaceous tunic or mantle; an ascidian or sea-squirt.—**Tunicate**, tuni'cate, tu'ni-kat, tu'ni-kat-ed, *a.* Bot. covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; soil. enveloped in a tunic or mantle.

Tunker, tung'ker, *a.* [G. tunken, to dip.] **DIVER.**

Tunnel, tun'el, *n.* [From Fr. tonnelle, an arbour, a tunnel, from tonne, L. L. tunna, a cask. Tur.] A subterranean passage cut through a hill, a rock, or any eminence, or under a river, a town, &c., to carry a canal, a road, or a railway in an advantageous course.—*v.t.*—**tunnelled**, tunnelling. To form or cut a tunnel through or under.—**Tunnel-net**, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.—**Tunnel-shaft**, *n.* A shaft sunk to meet a tunnel.

Tunny, tun'i, *a.* [It. tonno, Fr. thon, from L. thunnus, from Gr. θύνος, a tunny, from θύνω, to dart.] A food fish of the mackerel family, attaining a length of from four to seven twenty feet, and found in immense quantities in the Mediterranean, there being also an American species taken chiefly for the oil it yields.

Tap, tap, *n.* [Comp. L. G. tappen, toppen, to push, to butt.] A ram.

Tupala, tu-pl'a, *n.* The banxing.

Turanaia, tu-ra'ni-an, *a.* [Persian Turan, a name for the Turks and kindred races.] A term applied to the Altaic family of languages, which includes the Ugrian or Finnish, Turkish, Mongolian, &c.

Turban, tur'ban, *n.* [O. L. turban, turband, turband, &c., Fr. turban, Sp. and It. turban, from Turk. turband, turband, Per. turband, turban. Turp is a form of this word.] A form of head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap without brim, and a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies.—**Turbaned**, tur'band, tur'band, *a.* Wearing a turban.

Turbary, tur'ba-ri, *a.* [L. L. turbaria, from O. H. G. turba, E. turf.] A place where turf is cut; the right of cutting turf.

Turbellaria, tur-bel-la'ri-a, *n. pl.* [From L. turba, a crowd, a stir, from the currents caused by their moving cilia.] An order of anneloid animals nearly all aquatic and non-parasitic, including the nemertids and others.

Turbid, tur'bid, *a.* [L. turbidus, from turba, a crowd, or turbare, to trouble (as in disturb, perturb, turbidate). Trou as.] Having the less or sediment disturbed; muddy; foul with extraneous matter; not clear; said of liquids of any kind.—**Turbidity**, turbidness, tur'bid-i-ty, tur'bid-ness, *n.* The state of being turbid.—**Turbidly**, tur'bid-li, *adv.* In a turbid manner; muddily.

Turbinate, Turbinated, tur'bi-nat, tur'bi-nat-ed, *n.* [From turbo, turbate, a top.] Shaped like a whirling-top; conch. spiral or wreathed conically from a larger base to the apex like a top; bot. shaped like a top

or cone inverted.—**Turbination**, tur'bi-na'shon, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

Turbine, tur'bin, *n.* [L. turbo, turbate, that which spins or whirrs round, a top.] A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve by the escape of water through orifices, under the influence of pressure derived from a fall.

Turbit, tur'bit, *a.* A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its short beak.

Turbith, tur'bit, *n.* Same as Turbit.

Turbot, tur'bot, *n.* [Fr. turbot, O. D. turbot, perhaps from L. turbo, a whirling-top, like Gr. ῥαμβος, which means both top and turbot, there being a supposed similarity in shape.] A well-known and highly esteemed species of flat-fish plentiful off the British shores, often weighing from 70 to 80 lbs.

Turbulent, tur'bu-lent, *a.* [L. turbulentus, from turbare, to disturb. Turbulent.] Being in violent commotion; tumultuous; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous; disorderly.—**Turbulency**, tur'bu-len-ty, tur'bu-len-si, *n.* The state or quality of being turbulent; riotous disposition; unruliness.—**Turbulently**, tur'bu-lent-li, *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

Turco, tur'ko, *n.* The name given by the French to Arab sharpshooters in their army.

Turcoman, tur'ko-man, *n.* **TURKMAN.**

Turcon, tu-ren', *n.* [From Fr. turcon, a thorn, lit. an earthen vessel, from terra = L. terra, earth. TARA.] A rather large deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at the table.

Turf, turf, *n. pl.* Turfs, turfs, now seldom used.

Turves, tur'vz, *n.* [A. Sax. turf = D. turf, Icel. Sw. and L. G. turf, Dan. tve, turf.] The surface or sward of grass lands; a piece of earth with the grass growing on it; a sod; a kind of peaty substance cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel.—**The turf**, the race-course; and hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.—*v.t.* To cover with turf or sod.—**Turf-clad**, *n.* Covered with turf.—**Turfen**, tur'fen, *n.* Made of turf; covered with turf.—**Turfiness**, tur'fi-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.—**Turf-spade**, *n.* A spade for cutting turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.—**Turfy**, tur'fi, *a.* Abounding or covered with turf; having the qualities or appearance of turf; connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of horse-racing; sporting.

Turgid, tur'jid, *a.* [L. turgesco, turgescit, ppr. of turgeo, to swell.] Swelling; tumid; turgid.—**Turgescence**, tur'jes-ens, tur'jes-en-si, *n.* The act of swelling or state of being swollen; inflation; bombast; swad. superabundance of humour in any part of the body.—**Turgescence**, tur'jes-ens, *n.* [L. turgesco.] Growing turgid; in a swelling state.—**Turgid**, tur'jid, *a.* [L. turgidus, from turgeo.] Swollen; bloated; distended beyond its natural state; inflated; bombastic (a turgid style).—**Turgidly**, tur'jid-li, *adv.* In a turgid manner; pompously.—**Turgidity**, Turgidness, tur'jid-i-ty, tur'jid-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being turgid; distention beyond its natural state; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

Turic, tu'ri-s, *n. pl.* Turiones, tu-ri'ons. [L.] Bot. the subterranean bud of a perennial herbaceous plant, annually developed, and producing a new stem.

Turk, turk, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Turkey; hence, a Mohammedan.—**Turkey**, tur'ki, *n.* [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come from Turkey.] A large gallinaceous bird belonging to America, well known as an inmate of our poultry yards, and highly valued.—**Turkey-buzzard**, Turkey-vulture, *n.* An American bird of the vulture family bearing a distant resemblance to a turkey.—**Turkey-carpet**, *n.* A carpet made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpets and always cut.—**Turkey-egg**, *n.* A male turkey.—**Turkey-red**, *n.* [Because originally produced

by madder from Turkey.] A brilliant and durable red colour produced by madder or alizarine upon cotton cloth.—**Turkey-hone**, Turkey-slate, Turkey-stone, *n.* A very fine-grained siliceous slate originally brought from the Levant, used for sharpening small cutting instruments.—**Turkish**, tur'kish, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey or to the Turks.

Turks, tur'kis, tur'kis, tur'kois, *n.* Same as Turquois.

Turko, tur'ko, *n.* Same as Turco.

Turkoman, tur'ko-man, *n.* One of a nomadic Tartar people of Asia, occupying a territory east and south-east of the Caspian Sea.

Turmeric, tur'mer-ik, *n.* [Probably from Hind. surd, yellow, and mirch, pepper.] A name of one of two East Indian plants of the ginger family, whose rhizomes are used as a condiment, a yellow dye, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies.

Turmoil, tur'moil, *n.* (Origin doubtful; probably tur and moi.) Harassing labour; molestation by tumult; commotion; disturbance.—*v.t.* To harass with commotion; to trouble; to molest.—*v.i.* To be in commotion.

Turn, tern, *v.t.* [O. Fr. turner, torner (Fr. tourner), to turn, from L. tornare, to turn in a lathe, from torus, a lathe, from Gr. τὸνος, a turner's chisel; same root as L. torus, trismus (E. tris), to grid, &c.; skin torn, tornament, torus, detour, &c.] To

turn, to revolve; to change the axis, cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis; to put into circular motion; to rotate or revolve; to shape by means of a lathe; to direct or put into a different way, course, direction, or channel (to turn a person from a purpose, to turn the eyes towards); to apply or devote (to turn one's self to trade); to put to some use or purpose; to shift or change with respect to the top, bottom, front, back, side, or the like; to reverse; to invert; to bring the inside of out; to change to another opinion or party; to convert; to translate; to alter into something else; to metamorphose; to transform, transmute, change; to revolve or ponder (turn the matter over); to consider and reconsider; to change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, become sour, or the like; to put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition (turned into ridicule).—*To turn aside*, to expel from some place or office; to throw upon one's own resources.—*To turn against*, to direct towards or against; to one to one's disadvantage (his argument was turned against himself); to render unfavourable, hostile, or opposed to.—*To turn away*, to ward off; to avert (a blow).—*To turn aside*, to dismiss, discharge or discard; also, to avert.—*To turn back*, to cause to return the same way; to drive back.—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn off*, to dismiss or put away; to discharge; to accomplish; to produce complete (the printer turned off 10,000 copies); to shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock, valve, &c. (to turn off the gas).—*To turn on*, to admit, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock or valve (to turn on the gas).—*To turn out*, to drive out; to expel; to put out to pasture; to produce as the result of labour; to furnish in a complete state (to turn out 1000 pieces of cloth); to bring the inside of out; to bring out to view.—*To turn over*, to change the position of the top, bottom, or side of; to overturn; to transfer; to put into different hands; to do business, sell goods, or draw money to the amount of (the turns over £100 a week); to open and turn the leaves of of a book.—*To turn over a new leaf*, to take a different and better line of conduct.—*To turn up*, to bring from below to the top; to dig up (to turn up the soil); to bring a different surface or side uppermost; to place with the face upward (to turn up a card); to tilt up; to bring the end, tip, or point uppermost (to turn up one's nose, an expression of contempt); to refer to in a book.—*To turn upon (or on)*, to cause to operate on or against.—*To turn the back*, to turn away; to go off; to flee.—*To turn the back on or upon*, to withdraw

one's favour, friendship, or assistance from.—To turn a corner, to go or pass round a corner.—To turn the edge of, to blunt or render dull.—To turn an enemy's flank, line, position, &c., to manoeuvre so as to pass round his force and attack him from behind or on the side.—To turn one's head, to apply or adapt one's self.—To turn one's head or brain, to make one giddy or dizzy; to deprive of one's reason or judgment; to infuriate.—To turn a penny, or the penny, to keep one's money in brisk circulation; to increase one's capital by business.—To turn the scale, to make one side of the balance go down; *fig.* to decide in one way or another; to give superiority or success.—To turn the stomach, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing.—To turn the tables, to overthrow a formerly victorious rival, antagonist, or the like.—To turn like a coward.—*v.t.* To have a circular or rotatory motion; to move round; to revolve or rotate; *fig.* to depend, as on the chief point for decision or the like; to hinge (the question turns upon this); to move the body, face, or head in another direction; to change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; to retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return; to offer opposition; to show light; to take an opposite or a new course; to be directed (the road turns to the right); to have recourer (knew not where to turn); to be transformed or transmuted; to be converted; in a general sense, to become; to grow (to turn pale); to change from a fresh or sweet condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider; to become dizzy or giddy, as the head or brain; to reel; to become nauseated or queasish, as the stomach; to become inclined in another direction; to change from ebb to flow or flow to ebb, as the tide; to have a consequence; result (to turn to account).—To turn about, to turn the face in another direction.—To turn again, to return.—To turn against, to become unfavourable, unfriendly, or hostile to.—To turn aside, to leave a straight course; to withdraw from the presence of others.—To turn away, to deviate; to move the face to another direction; to avert one's look.—To turn back, to go or come back; to return.—To turn in, to lead or double or point inward; to enter; to go to bed (colloq.).—To turn off, to diverge; to deviate from a course (the road turns off to the right).—To turn on or upon, to show sudden anger or hostility to; to confront in a hostile or angry manner; to depend or hinge.—To turn out, to bend or point outward; to come abroad; to appear outwardly; to get out of bed; to prove in the result or issue; to terminate; to result (the affair turns out better).—To turn over, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom; to roll; to tumble.—To turn to, to apply or betake one's self; to direct one's mind or attention to.—To turn up, to point upwards; to come to light; to occur; to appear.—*n.* The act of turning; a revolution or rotation; one round of a rope or cord; the point or place of deviation from a straight line; a winding; a bend; a flexure; an angle; a short walk, promenade, or excursion; alteration of course; new direction or tendency; change or alteration generally; vicissitude; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in rotation; due chance, time, or opportunity; occasion; occasional act of kindness or malice (a good or ill turn); purpose; requirement; use; exigence (to serve our turn); form, shape, or mould; manner; fashion; character or temper; a short spell, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement (colloq.); *fig.* was the sign or indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes.—*By turns*, one after another; alternately; at intervals.—*In turn*, in due order of succession.—*To a turn*, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.—*To take turns*, to take each other's place alternately.—*Turn of life*, the period of life in women between the ages of 45 and 50, when the menses cease naturally.—*Turn and turn about*, alternately; successively;

by turns.—*Turn-coat*, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles.—*Turn-cock*, *n.* The servant of a water company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, &c.—*Turn-down*, *a.* Folded or doubled down (a turn-down collar).—*Turner*, *turner*, *a.* One who turns; one whose occupation is to turn things with a lathe.—*Turnary*, *turn-er-l*, *a.* The act of turning articles by the lathe; articles made by or formed in the lathe; a place where articles are turned.—*Turnings*, *turning*, *a.* A bend or suture; the place where a road or street diverges from another road or street; the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe.—*Turning-lathe*, *a.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work.—*Turning-point*, *n.* The point where a thing or person turns back; the point at which a deciding change takes place, as from good to bad, increase to decrease, or the opposite.—*Turnkey*, *turn'ke*, *a.* [One who turns the key in a lock.] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors.—*Turn-out*, *n.* A coming forth; a number of persons who have come out on some particular occasion (a great turn-out of spectators); that which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; a horse or horses and carriage; the net quantity of produce yielded.—*Turn-over*, *n.* The act or result of turning over; the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a given time.—*Turnpike*, *turn'pik*, *n.* [Originally a turning frame with poles or splices projecting.] A turnstile; a gate set across a road in order to stop traffic or travellers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar or toll-gate; a turnpike-road.—*Turnpike-road*, *n.* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll-gates.—*Turn-screw*, *a.* A screw-driver.—*Turn-stall*, *turn'still*, *n.* A disease of sheep, gid or sturd.—*Turn-spit*, *n.* A person who turns a spit;—*dis* allied to the carrier formerly employed to drive a wheel to turn the spit for roasting in kitchens.—*Turnstile*, *turn'still*, *n.* A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes by them.—*Turnstone*, *turn'ston*, *n.* A kind of the plover family, so called from its practice of turning up small stones in search of worms, &c., on which it feeds.—*Turn-table*, *n.* A circular revolving platform used for shifting railway carriages from one line of rails to another, and for reversing engines on the same line of rails.—*Turnup*, *turn'up*, *n.* [The latter part is *a. Sax. weap*, *loel*, *weap*, *Sc. weap*, a turnip, from *L. napus*, a turnip; the first syllable is perhaps *W. cor*, something bulging.] A cruciferous, biennial plant, allied to the cabbage, with a solid bulbous root, much cultivated as food for sheep and cattle, especially in winter, and as a flavouring for soups, &c.—*Turnup-outlet*, *a.* A revolving machine for shearing turnips for cattle and sheep.—*Turnup-fly*, *Turnup-flie*, *n.* A small coleopterous insect, destructive to the seed-leaves of turnips.—*Turnsole*, *turnsol*, *turn'sol*, *n.* [*Fr. tournesol*, from *lower*, to turn, and *L. sol*, the sun.] A plant whose flower is said to turn toward the sun; a leguminous plant the juice of which is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids; the purple dye obtained from this plant.—*Turpentine*, *terpen-tin*, *n.* [*D. terpentijn*, *O. Fr. turpentine*, turpentine, from *L. L. turbitina*, turpentine, from *L. turbitina*, *Gr. turbitinos*, the turpentine-tree.] An oleo-resinous substance flowing naturally or by incision from coniferous trees, as the pine, larch, &c. See *TURP*, p. 703.—*Turpentine-tree*, *n.* The name of certain trees which yield turpentine.—*Turpeth*, *terpeth*, *n.* [From *Fr. turbita*, *turn'it*, *Sp. turbitin*, from *Per. turbit*, *turbid*, the plant, the name being given to the mineral on account of its medicinal properties and yellow colour like the roots of the plant.] The root of a convolvulus of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has cathartic properties; also, turpeth-mineral.—*Turpeth-mineral*, *n.* Yellow

basic sulphate of mercury, a useful eretic in cases of headache.—*Turpitude*, *ter'pi-tud*, *n.* [*L. turpitude*, from *tu*, pi, bad, *n.*] Inherent baseness or villainess of principle, word, or actions; shameful wickedness; moral depravity.—*Turquoise*, *ter'koz*, *n.* [*Fr. turquoise*, so called because brought originally from Turkey, *Fr. Turquoise*.] A greenish-blue opaque precious stone, a favourite gem in rings and other articles of jewelry.—*Turret*, *tur'et*, *n.* [*O. Fr. tourrette*, dim. of *tower*, a tower, from *L. turris*, a tower, *Tower*.] A little tower on a building; a cylindrical iron or steel structure rising from the deck of some war-vessels. (See below).—*Turrot*, *tur'et-ed*, *s. and n.* Formed like a turret; furnished with turrots.—*Turrot-ship*, *n.* An armour-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more turrots, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.—*Turrot-stone*, *turrot-stone*, *n.* [*L. turritus*, a tower, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A fossil cephalopod, the shells of which, spiral, turreted, chambered, occur in the crinaceous formations.—*Turritella*, *tur-itella*, *r.* [*Dim. of L. turris*, a tower.] A genus of gastropods with elongated spirally striated shells.—*Turtle*, *ter'til*, *n.* [*A. L. L. turtle*, a corruption of *L. testudo*, a turtle-dove, whence also *D. testel*, *G. testel*, *loel. testil*.] A bird of the pigeon family, smaller than the ordinary domestic pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and therefore much sung by poets and appealed to by lovers. Also called *Turtledove*.—*Turtle*, *ter'til*, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or *Sp. tortuga*, a tortoise.] The name given to the sea-tortoise, found in warm climates, the most important species being the green turtle, the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury at the tables of the rich, and *sea-soup*, a rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.—*Tuscan*, *tur'kan*, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy.—*Tuscan order*, one of the five orders of architecture, devoid of ornaments, and having columns that are never fluted.—*n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany; a Greek the Tuscan order.—*Tusk*, *tush*, *tator*. An exclamation indicating rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to *haw!*—*Tusk*, *tush*, *n.* [*A form of tusk*] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.—*Tusked*, *tush't*, *a.* Tusked.—*Tusk*, *tusk*, *n.* [*A. Sax. tus, tuz*, a tusk; probably for *twice*, from *tus*, *two*.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth on each side of the jaw of certain animals, as in the elephant; the canine tooth of the boar, walrus, hippopotamus, &c.; the share of a plough, a harrow tooth, or the like.—*Tusker*, *tus'ker*, *n.* An elephant that has its tusks developed.—*Tusky*, *tus'ki*, *a.* Furnished with tusks; tusked.—*Tussock-grass*, *n.* *Tussock-grass*.—*Tussock-silk*, *tussock-silk*, *tus'sok*, *n.* A strong, coarse, brown silk obtained from the cocoons of a wild Bengal silk-worm.—*Tussock*, *tus-i-l'g's*, *n.* [*L.*, from *tuscia*, a couch, for the cure of which the leaves have been employed.] Colt's-foot.—*Tussock*, *tush*, *n.* [*A form of tussock*, to pull about roughly.] A struggle; a scuffle; a scuffle.—*v.t.*—*Tussocked*, *tussocked*. To struggle; to scuffle.—*Tussock*, *tus'ok*, *n.* [Modified from older *tusok*, *tusok*, a tuft, *Dan. tusok*, a tuft, a tassel.] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—*Tussock-grass*, *n.* A large grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, and contains a large quantity of mucous constituents, rendering it a useful food for cattle.—*Tussock-moth*, *n.* A light, brownish-grey moth, so called from the tufts of hair growing on the caterpillar.—*Tussocky*, *tus'ok-i*, *a.* Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

Tut, tut, tater. An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt; synonymous with *tush*.

Tutelage, tū'tel-aj, n. [From *L. tutela*, protection, from *tutor*, to defend (whence also *tutor*, *tutorial*).] Guardianship; protection bestowed; the state of being under a guardian; protection enjoyed.—**Tutelar, Tutelary, tū'tel-er, tū'tel-er-ī, n.** [*L. tutelarius*.] Having the guardianship or charge of; protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tutans, tū'te-nag, n. The Indian name of zinc or spelter; also, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for table ware, &c.

Tutor, tū'tor, n. [*L.*, a defender or guardian, from *tutor*, to defend. *TUTELAE*.] One who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; a teacher or instructor in anything; in English universities, one of a body of selected fellows attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom the education of the students is chiefly conducted; *viz.*, a guardian.—**t.** To instruct; to teach; to train or discipline.—**Tutorage, tū'tor-aj, n.** The office of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.—**Tutress, tū'tor-ess, n.** A female tutor; an instructor.—**Tutorial, tū'tor-ī-al, a.** Belonging to a tutor or instructor.—**Tutorship, tū'tor-ship, n.** The office of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

Tutit, tut-ī-tē. [*It.*, from *L. tutus*, pl. *tuti*, all.] *Mus. all.*, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

Tuty, tū'ti, n. [*Fr. tute*, *Pa. tute*, from *Ar. tū'tiyā*.] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces, and used as a polishing powder.

Tuyers, tū'i-yar or tū-yar, n. [*Fr. tuyere*; akin to *tuyau*, a pipe. *TUYAU*.] The nozzle of the pipe that introduces the blast of a blast-furnace; the blast-pipe itself, of which there are usually two.

Twaddle, twod'l, e.t.—twaddled, twaddling. [Older form *twadde*, also *twiddle*, *twiddle*; an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c.] To talk in a weak, silly, or tedious manner; to prate.—**twaddler, n.** One who twaddles.—**Twaddling, twod'ling, n.** The act of one who twaddles; silly talk.—**Twaddly, twod'l-ly, a.** Consisting of twaddle.

Twain, twan, s. [*O.E. twæne, twænan, &c.*, *A. Sax. twænan*, from *twa*, two—*O. Fris. twēna*, Dan. *tvende*, *G. zweien*. Two.] Two. [Obsolete unless in poetry].—**n.** A pair; a couple.

Twang, twang, s. [Imitative of a resonant sound; akin to *twang*.] A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound; after-taste; tang.—**e.t.** To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.—**t.** To make to sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly; to utter with a short, sharp sound.—**istery**, imitative of a sharp, quick sound, as the made by a bowstring.—**Twanging, twang'ing, a.** Twanging; shrill-sounding. [*Shak.*]

Twank, twank, e.t. [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang*.] To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound; to twang.—**n.** A twang.

Twankay, tweng'ka, n. [Chinese.] A sort of green tea.

Twa, twa, s. A contraction of *it was*.

Twaddle, twod'l, v.t. and n. An older form of *twaddle*.

Twack, twak, e.t. [*A. Sax. twackian*, to twitch—*L.G. twicken*, *D. wicken*, *G. wicken*; an older form of *twick*.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.—**n.** A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

Twedd, twed, n. [Originally called *twesla*, that is *twilla*, but this name was misread in London, the idea being that they were so called from the river *Tweed*.] A twilled woollen fabric, principally for men's wear, the manufacture of which is largely carried on in the south of Scotland.

Twedle, twed'l, e.t. Same as *Twiddle*.

Tweed, twed, n. Same as *Twill*.

Tween, twen, prep. A contraction of *Between*.

Tweezer, tweezer, n. Name as *Tweezers*.

Tweezers, twe'zers, n. pl. [Formerly *tweezers*, from *tweeze*, a surgeon's box of instruments, a case containing scissors, penknives, or similar articles, from *Fr. étuis*, pl. of *étui*, *O. Fr. estui*, a case or sheath (of Germanic origin).] Small pliers used to pluck out hairs, &c.; small forceps.—**tweezer-case, n.** A case for carrying tweezers.

Twelve, twelv, a. [*A. Sax. twelf*—*O. Sax. twelf*, *O. Fris. twelf*, *D. twelf*, *twelf*, *twelf*, *Goth. twelf*, *O. H. G. zwelf*, *Mod. G. zwelf*.] Formed similarly to eleven, the elements being *two*, *A. Sax. twi*, and a suffix—*ten*. *ELEVEN*.] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.—**Twelveables, Under Tails**.—**n.** The number which consists of ten and two, a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or XII.—*In business*, in duodecimo.—**Twelfth, twelfth, n.** The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve; being one of twelve equal parts of anything.—**n.** One of twelve equal parts of anything.—**Twelfth-cake, n.** A large cake, into which a bean was often introduced, prepared for Twelfth-night festivities. *HEAR KING*.—**Twelfth-day, n.** The twelfth day after Christmas, the festival of the Epiphany.—**Twelfth-light, n.** The evening of the festival of the Epiphany.—**Twelvemonth, twelv'mo, n.** and *A. Duodecimo*; contracted *ismo*.—**Twelvemonth, twelv'mouth, n.** A year.—**Twelve-penny, a.** Sold for or costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

Twenty, twent'i, a. [*A. Sax. twendig*, from *twegen*, two, *twain*, and *tig*, ten; *tw* being cogn. with *L. decem*, ten; so *D.* and *L.G. twanzig*, *G. zwanzig*, *Goth. twanzig*.] Twice ten; proverbially, an indefinite number.—**n.** The number of twice ten; a score; a symbol representing this, as 20 or XX.—**Twentieth, twent'i-eth, n.** The ordinal of twenty; being one of twenty equal parts of anything.—**n.** One of twenty equal parts.—**Twenty-fold, a.** Twenty times as many.

Twibill, twib'l, n. [*A. Sax. twifill* from *twi*—*two*, and *bill*, *bi*, an axe, a bill.] A kind of double axe or mattock.

Twice, twia, adv. [*O.E. twis*, from *A. Sax. twi*, *twy*, two or double—*twis*, like *thrice*, being an adverbial genitive.] Two times; doubly.—**Twice-told, a.** Related or told twice.

Twiddle, twid'l, e.t.—twiddled, twiddling. [Perhaps akin to *twaddle* or *twitter*.] To twirl, in a small way, to touch lightly, or play with.—**t.** To play with a tremulous quivering motion.

Twig, twig, s. [*A. Sax. twig*, akin to *twa*, two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch; *L.G. twieg*, *D. twig*, *G. zwieg*, a twig. Two.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.—**Twiggen, twigen, a.** Made of twigs; wicker.—**Twiggy, twig'ly, n.** Pertaining to a twig; resembling a twig; having twigs.

Twig, twig, e.t.—twiggd, twigg'ing. [*Ir.* and *Gael. twig*, to perceive, discern. To take notice of; to observe keenly. *Colloq.*—**e.t.** To see; to apprehend or understand. *Colloq.*]

Twilight, twil'it, n. [From *twi*, double (as in *twibill*), *A. Sax. twi*, *twy*, akin to *twa*, two, and *light*.] The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light; usually applied to evening twilight, morning twilight being called *dawn*; a faint light in general; hence, a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined (the twilight of early history).—**n.** Imperfectly illuminated; seen, done, or appearing by twilight.

Twill, twil, e.t. [Same as *L.G. twillen*, to make double; akin *G. twill*, *twil*; akin to *twa*, two, and the prefix *tw* of *twilight*, *twibill*.] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.—**n.** A variety of textile fabric so woven as to have the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the surface; the raised lines made by twilling.—**Twilled, twild,**

and *a.* Woven so as to present the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

Twin, twin, n. [*A. Sax. twinn*, double, *ge-twinne*, *twina*, from *twa*, two; so *Icei. twinn*, *twinn*, a pair; *G. zwilling*, a twin; *akin twill*, *two*, *twain*, &c.] One of two young produced at a birth by an animal (that ordinarily bears but one; one very much resembling another.—*The Twins*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.—**n.** Applied to one of two born at a birth; very much resembling something else.—**Twinn-born, a.** Born at the same birth with another.—**Twin brother, a.** One of two brothers who are twins; hence, the facsimile of something else.—**Twining, twil'ing, n.** A twin lamb.—**Twinned, twind, s.** Produced at one birth, like twins.—**Twinn-screw, n.** and *a.* A steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts.—**Twinn-sister, n.** One of two sisters who are twins.—**Twinn-steam, n.** A form of steam-vehicle, the deck, &c., which is supported on two distinct hulls placed some distance asunder, and between which the paddle-wheels are placed.

Twine, twin, e.t.—twined, twining. [*A. Sax. twinan*, from *twa*, two; so *D. twinnen*, *Icei. twinna*, to double, to twine. *TWIA*.] To twist; to form by twisting two or more threads or fibres; to entwine; to encircle.—**t.** To wind circularly or spirally; to make flexures; to ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support (the plant *twines*).—**n.** A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.—**Twining, twining, p.** and *a.* Twisting or winding round; bot. ascending spirally around a stem, branch, or prop.—**Twiningly, twining-ly, adv.** In a twining manner.

Twinge, twing, e.t.—twinged, twinging. [Akin to *Icei. twinga*, to weigh down, to oppress, Dan. *twinge*, *D. twingen*, to constrain.] To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pain; to pinch; to tweak.—**t.** To have a sudden, sharp, local pain.—**n.** A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance; a pinch; a tweak.

Twinkle, twing'kl, e.t.—twinkled, twinkling. [*A. Sax. twincian*, to twinkle, a dim, and *freq.* corresponding to *O.E. twimra*, *G. zwincen*, to wink with the eyes; nasalized *zwincen*, to wink with the eyes; an instance.] To open and shut the eyes rapidly; to gleam; to sparkle; said of the eyes; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermittent light; to scintillate.—**n.** A wink or quick motion of the eye; a gleam or sparkle of the eye or of a star; a twinkling.—**Twinkling, twing'king, n.** The act of that which twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; the time taken up in winking the eye; an instance.

Twirl, twerl, e.t. [Allied to *Fris. twirren*, to whirl, *D. dwari*, a whirling, *dwarren*, to whirl, *O.G. twir*, what turns rapidly; *Swis. twirren*, to twirl.] To cause to turn round with rapidity; to cause to rotate rapidly, especially with the finger.—**t.** To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.—**n.** A rapid circular motion; a twist; a convulsion.

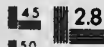
Twist, twist, e.t. [*A. Sax. twist*, a cord, from stem of *twa*, two; hence allied to *twine*, *twill*, *twig*, &c.; similarly *L.G.* and *D. twist*, Dan. and *Sw. twist*, *G. zwist*, discord, division in two parties.] To form by winding strands together; to twine; to form into a thread from many fine filaments; to contort; to crook spirally; to wreath; to insinuate; to pervert; to turn from the true form or meaning.—**To twist round one's finger**, to completely control the opinion and actions of.—**t.** To be united by winding round each other; to be twisted.—**n.** The act of twisting; the result of the act; a convulsion; a contortion; a flexure; what is formed by twisting, as a cord, thread, &c.; manufactured tobacco in the form of a thick cord.—**Twister, twister, n.** One that twists.—**Twisting-crow, n.** An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes.

Twit, twit, e.t.—twitted, twitting. [*O.E. twita*, *twitan*, *A. Sax. twitan*, to twit,



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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Undermaster, un-dér-mas'tér, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master.
Undermine, un-dér-mín', *v. t.* To form a mine under; to sap; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up; *fig.* to subvert clandestinely; to injure by secret or dishonourable means.—**Underminer**, un-dér-mí'nér, *n.* One who undermines.
Undermost, un-dér-móst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or condition.
Underneath, un-dér-néth', *adv.* Under; and *n.* *Be*neath, *n.* *Be*neath, *n.* *Be*neath; in a lower place.—*prep.* Under; beneath.
Underpay, un-dér-pá', *v. t.* To pay insufficiently.
Underpeop, un-dér-pé-pld, *a.* Not fully peopled.
Underpin, un-dér-pin', *v. t.* To pin or support underneath; to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed.—**Underpinning**, un-dér-pín'ing, *n.* The act of one who underpins; the solid building or other supports introduced beneath a wall, &c., already constructed.
Underplot, un-dér-píot, *n.* A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a wove; an underhand clandestine scheme.
Underprop, un-dér-prop', *v. t.* To prop from beneath; to uphold.
Underrate, un-dér-rát', *v. t.* To rate too low; to under value.
Underline, un-dér-skér', *v. t.* To underline or draw a line or lines under.
Undersecretary, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.
Undersell, un-dér-sél', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than.
Underservant, *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant.
Under-sheriff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
Undershoot, un-dér-shút', *v. t.* To shoot short of; to fail to reach in aiming at.—**Under-shot**, un-dér-shót, *a.* Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part; said of a water-wheel, and opposed to over-shot.
Undershrub, un-dér-shruh, *n.* A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub.
Underside, un-dér-síd, *n.* The lower side or side beneath.
Under-sign, un-dér-sín', *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of; to subscribe.—**Under-signed**, un-dér-sínd', *p.* and *a.* Subscribed at the bottom or end.—*The undersigned*, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.
Undersize, un-dér-síz, *a.* Being of a size or stature less than common; dwarfish.
Undersoil, un-dér-soil, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.
Undersong, un-dér-song, *n.* The borden or accompaniment of a song; a subordinate strain.
Understand, un-dér-stand', *v. t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *understood*, formerly sometimes incorrectly *understanded*. [*A. Sax.* *understandan*, to understand, lit. to stand under; *under*, and *standan*, to stand; so *O. Fris.* *understonda*, *Icel.* *undirstanda*.] To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or apprehend the meaning of; to perceive or discern by the mind; to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to see through; to be informed; to learn; governing a clause; to suppose to mean; to interpret (how do you understand it?); to take as meant or implied; to infer; to assume; to surmise or leave to be supplied mentally; to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed.—*To give to understand*, to let understand, to make understand, to tell; to inform; to let know.—*v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to have understanding; to be informed by another; to learn.—**Understanding**, un-dér-stand'ing, *a.* Knowing; skillful; intelligent.—*s.* The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment; intelligence between two or more persons; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; that power by which we perceive, conceive,

and apprehend; that mental faculty which comprehends the import, relations, and value of all notions and ideas, however derived; the faculty of forming judgments on the communications made through the senses; in a more popular sense, clear insight and intelligence in practical matters; wisdom and discernment.
Understate, un-dér-stát', *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear; to state too low.—**Understatement**, un-dér-stát'ment, *n.*—The act of understating; a statement under the truth.
Understock, un-dér-stók', *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock (a farm).
Understrapper, un-dér-strá-pér, *n.* [*Comp. strapper*, in local sense of groom.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.
Understratum, un-dér-strá-tum, *n.* A substratum; subsoil.
Understroke, un-dér-strók', *v. t.* To underline; to underscore.—*a.* (un'dér-strók') A stroke or line under.
Undertake, un-dér-ták', *v. t.*—*pret.* *undertook*, *pp.* *undertaken*, *pp.* *undertaking*. To take on one's self; to lay one's self under obligations to perform or execute; to pledge one's self to do; often with infinitives; to engage in; to take in hand; to set about; to attempt; to warrant; to answer for; to guarantee; often governing a clause (*undertook that he would go*).—**Undertaker**, un-dér-tá'kér, *n.* One who undertakes any business; one who manages and provides things necessary for funeral.—**Undertaking**, un-dér-ták'ing, *n.* That which a person undertakes; an enterprise; a promise; an engagement; a guarantee; the business of an undertaker.
Undertenant, un-dér-ten-ant, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.
Undertone, un-dér-tón, *n.* A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than is usual, as in speaking.
Under-tow, *n.* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.
Undervalue, un-dér-val'ú, *v. t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise; to hold in mean estimation.—**Undervaluation**, un-dér-val'ú-á'shún, *n.* The act of undervaluing.—**Undervaluer**, un-dér-val'ú-ér, *n.* One who undervalues.
Underwear, un-dér-wár, *n.* A wearing under the outer clothing.
Underwent, un-dér-went', *pret.* of *undergo*.
Underwood, un-dér-wúd, *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush.
Underwork, un-dér-wérk', *v. t.* To work against or destroy by clandestine measures; to do like work at a less price than.
Underworld, un-dér-wérld, *n.* The lower world; the subinary world; the antipodes; the place of departed souls; Hades.
Underwrite, un-dér-rít', *v. t.* To write below or under; to subscribe; to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance along with others, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage to a certain amount.—**Underwriter**, un-dér-rít'ér, *n.* A marine insurer; a person who practices the business of insuring ships, so called because he writes his name at the foot of the policy of insurance, generally along with others. The London underwriters form an influential society known as *Lloyd's*.—**Underwriting**, un-dér-rít'ing, *n.* The business of an underwriter.
Underscribable, un-dér-skri'bá-bl, *a.* Incapable of being described; indescribable.
Underserved, un-dér-sérv'd, *a.* Not deserved; not merited.—**Underservedly**, un-dér-sérv'd-í, *adv.* Not according to merit or desert.—**Undeserving**, un-dér-sérv'ing, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit.
Undesigned, un-dér-sínd' or un-dér-sínd', *a.* Not intended; unintentional.—**Undesignedly**, un-dér-sínd-í or un-dér-sínd-í, *adv.* Without design or intention.—**Undesigning**, un-dér-sínd'ing or un-dér-sínd'ing, *a.* Not having any underhand design.
Undesirable, un-dér-sí'rá-bl, *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished.

Undetermined, un-dér-tér-mínd, *a.* Not terminated; not decided, fixed, or settled.
Undeviating, un-dér-ví-á'ting, *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or pose; steady; regular.
Uddid, un-díd', *pret.* of *udda*.
Undigested, un-dí-jes'ted, *a.* Not digested; not acted on or prepared by the stomach; not properly prepared or arranged; *cr.*
Undignified, un-dí-gní-fí-d, *a.* Not dignified; not consistent with dignity.
Undiluted, un-dí-lú'ted, *a.* Not diluted; mixed with water; not tempered with admixture.
Uddine, un'dín, *n.* [*From L. udda*, a w.] A water-spirit of the female sex, robbing in character the slyph or spiriting the air, and corresponding somewhat the naiads of classical mythology.
Undiscernible, un-dí-sér'ú-bl, *a.* Cannot be discovered or discovered; visible.—**Undiscerning**, un-dí-sér'ú-íng, *a.* Not discerning; wanting judgment or discrimination.
Undischarged, un-dí-shárd', *a.* Not discharged; not freed from obligation.
Undisciplined, un-dí-sí-plínd, *a.* Not disciplined; not properly trained; raw.
Undiscoverable, un-dí-kúv'ér-á-bl, *a.* Cannot be discovered or found out.—**Undiscovered**, un-dí-kúv'ér'd, *a.* Not covered; not laid open to view; lying.
Undiscriminating, un-dí-krí-m'ín-á'ting, *a.* Not discriminating or distinguishing; regardless; not perceiving difference.
Undisguised, un-dí-gíz'íd, *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask; hence, open; didactic.
Undishonoured, un-dí-shó'n'ér'd, *a.* Not honoured; not disgraced.
Undismayed, un-dí-má'd', *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; daunted.
Undisposed, un-dí-pósd', *a.* Not set apart; not allocated; not appropriated; with (*goods undisposed of*).
Undisputed, un-dí-spú'ted, *a.* Not disputed; not called in question.
Undissolvable, un-dí-sólv'á-bl, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved or melted; incapable of being loosened or broken.—**Undissolved**, un-dí-sólv'd, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, broken, &c.
Undistinguishable, un-dí-stíng'wísh-á-bl, *a.* Incapable of being distinguished; the eye; not to be distinctly seen; not to be known or distinguished by the intellect by any peculiar property.—**Undistinguishably**, un-dí-stíng'wísh-á-bl, *adv.* Not to be distinguished.—**Undistinguishably**, un-dí-stíng'wísh-á-bl, *a.* Not having any distinguishing mark; not treated; any particular respect; not famous; distinguished by any particular eminence.
Undisturbed, un-dí-tér'íd, *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; calm; tranquil; not agitated.—**Undisturbedly**, un-dí-tér'íd-í, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
Undiversified, un-dí-vér'sí-fí-d, *a.* Not diversified or varied; uniform.
Undiverted, un-dí-vér't'ed, *a.* Not diverted; not turned aside; not amused.
Undivided, un-dí-ví-d'ed, *a.* Not divided; unbroken; whole (*one's undivided attention*).
Undo, un-dó', *v. t.*—*pret.* *undid*; *pp.* *undone*. [*With un-* in sense of reversal. *Un-* reverse, as something which has been done to annul; to untie or unfasten; to nru to open out; to bring ruin or distress upon; to ruin the morals, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy; to impoverish.—**Undoer**, un-dó'ér, *n.* One who undoes; who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.—**Undoing**, un-dó'ing, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.—**Undone**, un-dón', *pp.* *Undone* or unfastened; reversed; ruined.
Undo, un-dó', *v. t.* [*With un-* in sense of reversal.] To be unperformed.—**Undone**, un-dón', *pp.* done or performed.
Undoubted, un-dóut'ed, *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.—**Undoubtedly**, un-dóut'ed-í, *adv.* Without question; indubitably.
Undoubting, un-dóut'ing, *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts;

ing unmanly; offensiveness. — Unmanned, un-mand', p. and a. Deprived of the qualities of a man; rendered effeminate or weak.

Unmanageable, un-man'j-a-bl', a. Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed; not controllable; beyond control.

Unmannerly, un-man'ner-ly, a. Not mannerly; not having good manners; rude; ill-bred. — Unmannerliness, un-man'ner-ly-ness, n. Want of good manners; rudeness of behaviour.

Unmanufactured, un-man'fak'tard', a. Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

Unmarketable, un-mar'ket-a-bl', a. Not fit for the market; not saleable.

Unmask, un-mash', v.t. To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open to view. — v.i. To put off a mask.

Unmatched, un-macht', a. Matchless; having no equal.

Unmeaning, un-men'ing, a. Having no meaning or significance; mindless; senseless.

Unmeasured, un-mesh'urd', a. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite; excessive; immoderate.

Unmeet, un-met', a. Not meet or fit; not worthy or suitable. — Unmeetly, un-met-ly, adv. Not fitly; not suitably. — Unmeetness, un-met-ness, a.

Unmelodious, un-me-lod-i-us, a. Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

Unmentionable, un-men-shon-a-bl', a. Incapable of being mentioned; unfit for being mentioned or noticed. — n. pl. Trousers, as a piece of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles. (Colloq. and humorous.)

Unmerciful, un-mer'si-ful, a. Not merciful; cruel; inhuman; merciless; uncompassionate. — Unmercifully, un-mer'si-ful-ly, adv. In an unmerciful manner; cruelly.

Unmercifulness, un-mer'si-ful-ness, a.

Unmerited, un-mer-it-ed, a. Not merited or deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; not deserved through wrongdoing.

Unmindful, un-mind'ful, a. Not mindful; not heedful; regardless. — Unmindfully, un-mind'ful-ly, adv. Carelessly; heedlessly. — Unmindfulness, un-mind'ful-ness, a. Heedlessness; inattention.

Unmistakable, un-mis-tak'a-bl', a. Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.

Unmitigable, un-mit'i-ga-bl', a. Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened. — Unmitigated, un-mit'i-gat-ed, a. Not mitigated; not softened or toned down; perfect in badness; having no redeeming feature (an unmitigated scoundrel).

Unmixed, un-mixt', a. Not mixed; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.

Unmolested, un-mo-les-ted, a. Not molested or disturbed; free from disturbance.

Unmoral, un-mor', v.t. *Nasid.* To loose from anchorage or moorings.

Unmotherly, un-mur'ser-ly, a. Not resembling or not becoming a mother.

Unmoved, un-mov'd', a. Not moved; not changed in place; not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm; not touched by passion or emotion; calm; cool.

Unmuffle, un-muf'l', v.t. To uncover by removing what muffles or conceals.

Unmurmuring, un-mer'mer-ing, a. Not murmuring or given to murmur; uncomplaining.

Unmusical, un-mu-si-kal, a. Not musical; not melodious.

Unmutilated, un-mu-ti-lat-ed, a. Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

Unmuzzle, un-mus'l', v.t. To remove a muzzle from; to free from restraint.

Unnameable, un-nam'a-bl', a. Incapable of being named; indescribable. — Unnamed, un-nam'd', a. Not having received a name; not mentioned.

Unnatural, un-nat'ural, a. Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without the affections of our common nature; not representing nature; forced; affected; artificial. — Unnaturally, un-nat'ural-ly, adv. In an unnatural manner; in opposition to

natural feelings and sentiments. — Unnaturalness, un-nat'ural-ness, n.

Unnavigable, un-nar'i-ga-bl', a. Incapable of being navigated.

Unnecessary, un-ner-se-ri, a. Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case. — Unnecessarily, un-ner-se-ri-ly, adv. In an unnecessary manner; needlessly. — Unnecessariness, un-ner-se-ri-ness, n. Needlessness.

Unneighborly, un-nei-ber-ly, a. Not neighborly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.

Unnerve, un-ner-v', v.t. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to rafeable; to deprive of coolness or composure of mind.

Unnetted, un-net'ted, a. Not netted; not observed; not heeded or regarded.

Unnoticed, un-not'ist, a. Not observed; not regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect.

Unnumbered, un-num-ber'd, a. Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.

Unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'shon-a-bl', a. Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper; unexceptionable.

Unobscured, un-ob-ak'urd', a. Not obscured; not darkened or overcast.

Unobservable, un-ob-er-va-bl', a. Not observable; not discoverable. — Unobservant, un-ob-er-va-nt, a. Not observing; not attentive; heedless. — Unobserved, un-ob-er-ved', a. Not observed, noticed, or regarded; not heeded. — Unobservingly, un-ob-er-ved-ly, adv. Without being observed.

Unobstructed, un-ob-struk'ted, a. Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered.

Unobtrusive, un-ob-tru'siv, a. Not obtrusively; not forward; modest. — Unobtrusively, un-ob-tru'siv-ly, adv. Not forwardly.

Unoccupied, un-ok'up-id, a. Not occupied; not possessed; not employed or taken up in business or otherwise.

Unoffending, un-of-fen-ding, a. Not giving offence; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.

Unofficial, un-of-fish'al, a. Not official; unofficial.

Unopposed, un-op-poz'd', a. Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction or opposition.

Unorganized, un-or-gan-iz-ed, a. Not organized; inorganic.

Unorthodox, un-or-tho-doks, a. Heterodox; heretical.

Unostentatious, un-osten-ta'shus, a. Not ostentatious; not making show and parade; modest; not glaring or showy. — Unostentatiously, un-osten-ta'shus-ly, adv. Without show or ostentation.

Unowned, un-und', a. Having no known owner; not acknowledged as one's own.

Unpack, un-pak', v.t. To take from a package, to remove a wrapper from; to unload.

Unpaid, un-paid', a. Not paid; not discharged as a debt; not having received what is due; not receiving a salary or wages. — Unpaid for, not paid for; taken on credit.

Unpalatable, un-pal'a-ta-bl', a. Not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable to the feelings.

Unparagoned, un-par'a-gon-d, a. Unequaled; matchless.

Unparalleled, un-par-a-ield, a. Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; matchless; such that nothing similar was ever seen.

Unpardonable, un-par'din-a-bl', a. Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned.

Unparliamentary, un-par'l-men'ta-ri, a. Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament; not such as can be used or uttered in parliament.

Unpathed, un-path'd', a. Not trodden; trackless.

Unpatriotic, un-p'a-tri-ot'ik, a. Not patriotic.

Unpatronized, un-pat-roo-iz-d, a. Not having a patron; not supported by friends.

Unpaved, un-pav'd', a. Not paved; having no pavement.

Unpensioned, un-pen-shond, a. Not pensioned; not having a pension.

Unpeople, un-pe-pl', v.t. To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.

Unperceivable, un-per-se-va-bl', a. Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible.

Unperformed, un-per-form'd', a. Not performed; not done; not fulfilled.

Unperturbed, un-per-turb'd', a. Not perturbed; not disturbed.

Unperverted, un-per-vert-ed, a. Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.

Unphilosophical, un-phi-l'o-soph-i-kal, a. Not philosophical; the reverse of philosophic; not according to the principles of sound philosophy.

Unpin, un-pin', v.t. To loose from pins; to unfasten or undo what is held together by a pin or pins.

Unpitied, un-pit'id, a. Not pitied; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. — Unpitifully, un-pit'i-ful, a. Having no pity; showing no compassion.

Unplagued, un-plag'd', a. Not plagued, harassed, or tormented.

Unplanted, un-plan'ted, a. Not planted; of spontaneous growth.

Unpleasant, un-pleas'ant, a. Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. — Unpleasantly, un-pleas'ant-ly, adv. In a manner not pleasing. — Unpleasantness, un-pleas'ant-ness, a. Disagreeableness. — Unpleasing, un-pleas'ing, a. Unpleasant; offensive; disagreeable. — Unpleasingly, un-pleas'ing-ly, adv.

Unpliable, un-pli-a-bl, un-pli'ant, a. Not pliable; not easily bent; not readily yielding the will.

Unplumbed, un-plumb'd, a. Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

Unpoetic, un-po-et'ik, un-po-et'ikal, a. Not poetical; not having poetical qualities; not proper to or becoming a poet. — Unpoetically, un-po-et'ik-ly, adv. In an unpoetic manner.

Unpolished, un-pol-ish't, a. Not polished; not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; rude; plain.

Unpollute, un-pol-lut', a. Not polluted; unviled; pure. — Unpollutely, un-pol-lut-ly, adv. In an unviled manner.

Unpolluted, un-pol-lut-ed, a. Not polluted or defiled; pure.

Unpopular, un-pop'u-lar, a. Not popular; not having the public favour. — Unpopularity, un-pop'u-lar'i-ty, n. The state of being unpopular. — Unpopularity, un-pop'u-lar-i-ty, adv. Not popularly.

Unpractical, un-prak'ti-kal, a. Not practical; impractical.

Unpracticable, un-prak'ti-kal, a. Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful.

Unprecedented, un-pre-sed-ent-ed, a. Having no precedent; not matched by any other instance; unexampled. — Unprecedentedly, un-pre-sed-ent-ed-ly, adv. Without precedent; exceptionally.

Unprejudiced, un-pre-jud'is-t, a. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; unbiased; impartial.

Unpremeditated, un-pre-med'i-tat-ed, a. Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.

Unprepared, un-pre-pard', a. Not prepared; not fitted or made suitable or ready; not brought into a right or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, danger, or the like. — Unpreparedly, un-pre-pard-ly, a. Without due preparation.

Unpreparedness, un-pre-pard-ness, a.

Unprepossessed, un-pre-poz-est', a. Not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced. — Unprepossessing, un-pre-poz-est-ing, a. Not having a prepossessing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging.

Unpresentable, un-pre-sen'ta-bl', a. Not fit for being presented to company or society.

Unpresuming, un-pre-sam'ing, a. Not presuming; modest; humble. — Unpresumptuous, un-pre-sam'tu-us, a. Not presumptuous.

Unpretending, un-pre-ten-ding, a. Not pretending to any distinction; making no pretensions to superiority; unassuming.

Unprincipled, un-prin-si-pl'd, a. Not having settled principles; destitute of virtue; profligate; immoral; iniquitous; wicked.

Unprivileged, un-priv'i-lajd, a. Not enjoying a particular privilege or immunity.

Unproductive, un-prô-duk'tiv, a. Not productive; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit or interest; not producing articles for consumption or distribution; not producing any effect. — **Unproductive**, un-prô-duk'tiv-nes, a. The state of being unproductive.

Unprofessional, un-prô-fesh'ôn-al, a. Not pertaining to one's profession; contrary to the rules or usages of a profession; not belonging to a profession.

Unprofitable, un-prof'i-ta-bl, a. Not profitable; bringing no profit; serving no useful end; useless; profitless. — **Unprofitableness**, un-prof'i-ta-bl-nes, a. Uselessness. — **Unprofitably**, un-prof'i-ta-bl, adv. Without profit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose.

Unprohibited, un-prô-hib'it-ed, a. Not forbidden; lawful.

Unprolific, un-prô-lif'ik, a. Barren; not producing young or fruit.

Unpromising, un-prom'is-ing, a. Not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c. — **Unpromisingly**, un-prom'is-ing-ly, adv.

Unpronounceable, un-prô-nonn'as-â-bl, a. Incapable of being pronounced; unfit for being named; unmentionable.

Unpropitious, un-prô-pish'us, a. Not propitious or favourable; inauspicious.

Unprosperous, un-prôs-per-us, a. Not attended with success; unfortunate. — **Unprosperously**, un-prôs-per-us-ly, adv. Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

Unprotected, un-prô-tek't-ed, a. Not protected or defended; without protector or guardian.

Unproved, un-prôv'd, a. Not tested or known by trial; not established as true by proof.

Unprovided, un-prô-vi'd-ed, a. Not provided; not supplied.

Unprovoked, un-prô-vok't, a. Not provoked; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.

Unpublished, un-pub'lish-t, a. Not made public; not published or issued from the press to the public, as a manuscript or book.

Unpunctual, un-pungkt'u-al, a. Not punctual; not exact as to time.

Unpunished, un-pun'isht, a. Suffered to pass with impunity.

Unpurchased, un-pêr-châst, a. Not bought.

Unqualified, un-kwôl'if-id, a. Not having the requisite qualifications; without sufficient talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not legally competent to act; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license; not modified by conditions or exceptions (see *qualified* praise).

Unquenchable, un-kwensh'â-bl, a. Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, or the like. — **Unquenchably**, un-kwensh'â-bl, adv. In an unquenchable manner.

Unquestionable, un-kwes'tyun-â-bl, a. Not to be doubted or called in question; indubitable; certain. — **Unquestionably**, un-kwes'tyun-â-bl, adv. Without doubt; indubitably. — **Unquestioned**, un-kwes'tyun-d, a. Not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated.

Unquiet, un-kwi'et, a. Not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed. — **Unquietly**, un-kwi'et-ly, adv. In an unquiet manner; in an agitated state. — **Unquietness**, un-kwi'et-nes, a. Agitation; uneasiness; restlessness.

Unravel, un-rav'el, s.t. To disentangle; to disengage or separate; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unriddle; to unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. — *s.i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

Unread, un-red, a. Not perused; not instructed by books. — **Unreadable**, un-red-â-bl, a. Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible; not worth reading; so dull or ill-written as to repel readers.

Unready, un-red'i, a. Not prepared; not fit; not prompt. — **Unreadiness**, un-red'i-nes, a. Want of promptness or of preparation.

Unreal, un-re'al, a. Not real; not substantial; having appearance only. — **Unreality**, un-re'al-iti, a. Want of real existence; that which has no reality.

Unreasonable, un-re-â-son-â-bl, a. Want of reason; folly; absurdity. — **Unreasonably**, un-re-â-son-â-bl, adv. Not agreeable to reason; not guided by reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; immoderate; unaccountable. — **Unreasonableness**, un-re-â-son-â-bl-nes, a. The state or quality of being unreasonable. — **Unreasonably**, un-re-â-son-â-bl, adv. In an unreasonable manner; excessively; immoderately. — **Unreasoning**, un-re-â-son-ing, a. Not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason; not taking a reasonable view.

Unreclaimed, un-re-klâ-îm'd, a. Not computed, counted, or summed up.

Unreclaimed, un-re-klâ-îm'd, a. Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; not brought into tillage; not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.

Unrecognizable, un-rek'og-n'â-bl, a. Incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable.

Unrecommended, un-rek'om-men'd-ed, a. Not favourably mentioned.

Unrecompensed, un-rek'om-pens-t, a. Not rewarded or requited.

Unreconciled, un-rek'on-sild, a. Not reconciled; not made consistent; not restored to friendship or favour; still at enmity.

Unrecorded, un-re-kord-ed, a. Not recorded or registered; not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Unredeemed, un-re-dê-îm'd, a. Not redeemed; not ransomed; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money (unredeemed bills); not having any countervailing quality; unmitigated.

Unredressed, un-re-drest, a. Not redressed; not having received redress; not removed or reformed.

Unrefined, un-re-fînd, a. Not purified; not polished in manners, taste, or the like.

Unreformed, un-re-form'd, a. Not reclaimed from vice; not corrected or amended.

Unregarded, un-re-gârd-ed, a. Not heeded; neglected; slighted.

Unregeneracy, un-re-jen'er-â-si, a. State of being unregenerate. — **Unregenerate**, un-re-jen'er-â-t, a. Not regenerated or renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.

Unregistered, un-raj'is-têr-d, a. Not entered in a register.

Unrelated, un-re-lâ-t-ed, a. Not connected by blood or affinity; having no connection of any kind.

Unrelenting, un-re-len'ting, a. Not becoming lenient, gentle, or merciful; relentless; hard; pitiless.

Unreliable, un-re-li-â-bl, a. Not reliable; not to be relied on or depended on. — **Unreliableness**, un-re-li-â-bl-nes, a. The character of being unreliable.

Unrelieved, un-re-lê-îv'd, a. Not eased or delivered from pain; not succoured; not delivered from distress; not released from duty.

Unremembered, un-re-mem'ber-d, a. Forgotten.

Unremitted, un-re-mit't-ed, a. Not remitted; not forgiven; not having a temporary relaxation. — **Unremitting**, un-re-mit'ting, a. Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.

Unremovable, un-re-môv-â-bl, a. Fixed; immovable; immortal.

Unrenewed, un-re-nê-îv'd, a. Not made anew; not regenerated.

Unrepaid, un-re-pâ-îd, a. Not compensated; not requited.

Unrepealed, un-re-pê-îd, a. Not repealed, revoked, or abrogated; remaining in force.

Unrepentant, un-re-pen-tant, a. Not penitent; not contrite for sin. — **Unrepented**, un-re-pen't-ed, a. Not repented of.

Unrepeating, un-re-pî-îng, a. Not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

Unrepresented, un-re-prê-sen't-ed, a. Not represented; not having a representative or person to act in one's stead; not yet put on the stage.

Unrequited, un-re-kwi't-ed, a. Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

Unreserved, un-re-sêrv'd, a. Not reserved

or restricted; not withheld in part; full; entire; open; frank; concealing nothing. — **Unreservedly**, un-re-sêrv-ed-ly, adv. Without limitation or reservation; frankly; without concealment. — **Unreservedness**, un-re-sêrv-ed-nes, a.

Unrestricted, un-re-strîkt-ed, a. Not restricted or opposed. — **Unresisting**, un-re-strîkt-ing, a. Not making resistance; submissive.

Unresolved, un-re-solv'd, a. Not determined; not solved; not cleared.

Unrest, un-rest, a. Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness; unhappiness. — **Unresting**, un-rest-ing, a. Never resting or ceasing; continually in motion.

Unrestored, un-re-stôr-d, a. Not given back; not restored to a former and better state.

Unrestrained, un-re-strâ-înd, a. Not restrained or controlled; not limited; uncontrolled; licentious; loose. — **Unrestraint**, un-re-strâ-înt, a. Freedom from restraint.

Unrestricted, un-re-strîkt-ed, a. Without restriction; not limited or confined.

Unrevenged, un-re-venj'd, a. Not having obtained revenge; not having taken vengeance; remaining without vengeance taken.

Unrewarded, un-re-wârd-ed, a. Not having received a reward; not compensated by reward bestowed; unrequited.

Unriddle, un-rid'i, s.t. To solve or explain; to interpret.

Unrighteous, un-rit'yus, a. Not righteous; not just; wicked; not honest and upright of persons or things. — **Unrighteously**, un-rit'yus-ly, adv. Unjustly; wickedly. — **Unrighteousness**, un-rit'yus-nes, a. Injustice; a violation of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.

Unripe, un-rip, a. Not ripe; not mature; not fully prepared; not completed. — **Unripened**, un-rip'ed, a. Want of ripeness; immaturity.

Unrivalled, un-riv-â-îd, a. Having no rival or equal; peerless; incomparable.

Unrobe, un-rôb, s.t. To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.

Unroll, un-rôl, s.t. To open out, as something rolled or convolved; to lay open or display. — *s.i.* To unfold; to uncoil.

Unromantic, un-rô-man'tik, a. Not romantic; not given to romantic fancies; having nothing of romance connected with it.

Unroofed, un-rôf, s.t. To strip off the roof or roofs of.

Unroot, un-rôv, s.t. To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Unruffled, un-ruf'ld, a. Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

Unruly, un-rû-ly, a. [From O.E. *unroo*, un-rect, from *un*, not, and O.E. *roo*, *ro*, rest, quietness (with term. *-ly*), from A. Sax. *rôw*, *loel*, *ro*, D. *roo*, G. *ruhe*, rest. *Rule* has influenced the meaning.] Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; unmanageable; disorderly. — **Unruliness**, un-rû-ly-nes, a. Disregard of restraint; turbulence.

Unsaddle, un-sad'l, s.t. To take the saddle from.

Unsafe, un-sâf, a. Not affording or accompanied by complete safety; not free from danger; perilous; hazardous. — **Unsafe**, un-sâf-ly, adv. Not without danger.

Unsaid, un-sâd, a. Not spoken; not uttered.

Unsanctified, un-sant'if-i, a. Not like a saint; unholily.

Unsaleable, un-sâ-lâ-bl, a. Not saleable; not meeting a ready sale; that cannot find a purchaser.

Unsanctified, un-sanght'if-id, a. Unholy; profane; wicked; not consecrated.

Unsatisfactory, un-sat'is-fâk't-ô-ri, a. Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. — **Unsatisfactoriness**, un-sat'is-fâk't-ô-ri-nes, a. — **Unsatisfied**, un-sat'is-fâk't, a. Not having enough; not gratified to the full; not content; not pleased; not convinced or fully persuaded; unpaid. — **Unsatisfying**, un-sat'is-fâ-îng, a. Not affording full gratification; not convincing the mind.

Unsavory, un-sâv-er-i, a. Not savory; tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; unpleasant; offensive. — **Unsavourily**, un-sâv-er-i-ly, adv. — **Unsavouriness**, un-sâv-er-i-nes, a.

Unbay, un-bay', v. t. To recant or recall after having been said; to retract; to take back.
 Unbathed, un-bath'ed, a. Not scathed or scoured; without scathe; unscoured.
 Unbeholed, un-be-hold', a. Not schooled; not taught; illiterate.
 Unbowed, un-bow', v. t. To draw the screws from; to unfasten by screwing back.
 Unbriquetal, un-skrip'tu-ral, a. Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the Word of God.—Unscripturally, un-skrip'tu-ral-ly, adv. In a manner not according with the Scriptures.
 Unscrupulous, un-skr'u-p'u-lus, a. Having no scruples; regardless of principle.—Unscrupulously, un-skr'u-p'u-lus-ly, adv. In an unscrupulous manner.—Unscrupulousness, un-skr'u-p'u-lus-ness, n. Want of scrupulousness.
 Unseal, un-seal', v. t. To open after having been sealed.—Unsealed, un-seal'-ed, p. and a. Not stamped with a seal not ratified or sanctioned.
 Unsearchable, un-se'ch-a-bl, a. Incapable of being discovered by search; inscrutable; mysterious.—Unsearchableness, un-se'ch-a-bl-ness, n.
 Unseasonable, un-se'zon-a-bl, a. Not seasonable; not agreeable to the time of the year; ill-timed; untimely; not suited to the time or occasion.—Unseasonableness, un-se'zon-a-bl-ness, n. The quality of being unseasonable.—Unseasonably, un-se'zon-a-bl-ly, adv. Not seasonably; not at the most suitable time.—Unseasoned, un-se'zon-ed, a. Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use; not floured; not flavoured with seasoning.
 Unseat, un-seat', v. t. To remove from a seat; to throw from one's seat on horseback; to depose from a seat in the House of Commons.
 Unseaworthy, un-se-wer'th, a. Not fit for a voyage; said of ships not in a fit state to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.—Unseaworthiness, un-se-wer'th-ness, n.
 Unseconded, un-sek'un-ded, a. Not supported; not assisted; without any one to second.
 Unsectarian, un-sek-ta'ri-an, a. Not sectarian; not characterized by any of the peculiarities of a sect; not belonging to any one sect.
 Unseeing, un-se'ing, a. Wanting the power of vision; blind.
 Unseemly, un-se'm-ly, a. Not seemly; not becoming; indecorous; indecent.—adv. Indecently; unbecomingly.—Unseemliness, un-se'm-ly-ness, n. Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum.
 Unseen, un-se'n, a. Not seen; invisible.—The unseen, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.
 Unselfish, un-se'fish, a. Not selfish or unaduly attached to one's own interest.
 Unsent, un-sent', a. Not despatched; not transmitted.—Unsent for, not called to attend.
 Unsentenced, un-sen'tent, a. Not having received sentence.
 Unsentimental, un-sen'ti-men'tal, a. Not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.
 Unserviceable, un-ser-vis-a-bl, a. Not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless.
 Unsettled, un-set'tl, v. t. To change from a settled state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disorder the mind of; to derange.—Unsettled, un-set'tl, p. and a. Not fixed in resolution; unsteady or wavering; disturbed or troubled; not calm or composed; having no fixed place of abode; apt to change one's abode or occupation; displaced from a fixed or permanent position; not adjusted; unpaid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.—Unsettledness, un-set'tl-ness, n.
 Unsex, un-seks', v. t. To deprive of the qualities of sex; to transform in respect to sex; usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman.
 Unshackle, un-shak'l, v. t. To unfasten; to set free from restraint.
 Unshaken, un-sha'kn, a. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved in resolution; firm; steady.

Unshamed, un-ham'd, a. Not ashamed; not abashed.
 Unshaped, un-shap', un-shap', un-sha'p, a. Shapeless; misshapen; deformed.—Unshapely, un-shap'ly, a. Ill formed.
 Unshed, un-shed', v. t. To draw from the sheath or scabbard.—To unshathe the sword, often equivalent to to make war.
 Unshed, un-shed', a. Not shed; not split.
 Unshielded, un-shel'ded, a. Not protected; exposed.
 Unship, un-ship', v. t. To take out of a ship or other water craft; want; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.
 Unshod, un-shod', a. Having no shoes.
 Unshorn, un-shor', a. Not shorn; not clipped.
 Unshot, un-shot', v. t. To take or draw the shot or ball out of.—Unshotted, un-shot'-ed, a. Not loaded with shot.
 Unshriv'ling, un-shriv'ing, a. Not with-drawing from danger or toil; not recoiling.
 Unshroud, un-shroud', v. t. To remove the shroud from; to uncover; to disclose.
 Un sifted, un-sifted', a. Not separated by a sieve; not critically examined.
 Unskilful, un-skill'ful, a. Disagreeable to the eye; repulsive; ugly; deformed.—Unskilfulness, un-skill'ful-ness, n. Repulsiveness; deformity; ugliness.
 Unslaking, un-sing'ing, a. Not unslaking; not falling.
 Unstaining, un-sin'ing, a. Unstained with sin.
 Unstately, un-sta'ter-ly, a. Not like or becoming a sister.
 Unstayed, un-stay'd, a. Not sized or stiffened; not made with size (unsized paper).
 Unskilful, un-skill'ful, a. Not skilful; having no or little skill; wanting knowledge and dexterity.—Unskilfully, un-skill'ful-ly, adv. Without skill or dexterity; clumsily.—Unskilfulness, un-skill'ful-ness, n. The quality of being unskilful; want of skill.—Unskilled, un-skill'd, a. Destitute of skill or practical knowledge.—Unskilled labour, labour not requiring special skill or training; simple manual labour.
 Unslaked, un-sla'kt', a. Not slaked or quenched; not mixed with water and so reduced to powder (unsalted lime).
 Unsleeping, un-slep'ing, a. Never sleeping; ever wakeful.
 Unslung, un-sling, v. t. Naut. to release from a sling.
 Unstained, un-stereht', a. Not stained or soiled.
 Unsociable, un-so'hi-a-bl, a. Not sociable; not suitable for society; not inclined for society; not free in conversation; not companionable.—Unsociableness, Unsociability, un-so'hi-a-bl-ness, un-so'hi-a-bl-ity, n. The state or quality of being unsociable.—Unsociably, un-so'hi-a-bl-ly, adv. Unsocial; not social; not adapted to society; not caring to mix with one's fellows.
 Unsold, un-sold', a. Not sold; un-liquidated; pure.
 Unsold, un-sold', a. Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.
 Unsolicited, un-so-lis-it-ed, a. Not solicited; not applied to or petitioned; not asked for; not eagerly requested.
 Unsolved, un-so'lv'd, a. Not explained or cleared up.
 Unsophisticated, un-so-phi-si-ti-ka-ted, a. Not sophisticated; not adulterated; unmixt; pure; in the natural and simple state; natural; void of the conventionalities or artificialities of polite society.
 Unsought, un-sat', a. Not searched for; unasked for; unsolicited.
 Unsound, un-sound', a. Not sound or healthy; corrupt; decayed; not solid, firm, or the like; not founded on truth or correct principles; not valid; erroneous; not orthodox.—Unsoundly, un-sound'ly, adv. In an unsound manner.—Unsoundness, un-sound'ness, n. Want of soundness; want of strength or solidity; weakness; effluence; defectiveness.
 Unsour, un-sour'd, a. Not made sour, morose, or crabbed.
 Unsoved, Unsovn, un-so'd', un-so'v', a. Not sowed; not planted with seed; not scattered on land for growth; not propagated by seed scattered.

Unsparring, un-sparr'ing, a. Not parivinculous; profuse; not merciful or forgiving; severe; rigorous in treatment.
 Unspeakeable, un-sp'e-ka-bl, a. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable.—Unspeakeably, un-sp'e-ka-bl-ly, adv. Unutterably.
 Unspecified, un-sp'e-si-fid, a. Not specified or particularly mentioned.
 Unspent, un-spent', a. Not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted.
 Unspiritual, un-spir'i-tu-al, a. Carnal; worldly.
 Unspoken, un-sp'ok'n, a. Not spoken or uttered.
 Unspotted, un-spot'-ed, a. Free from spots; free from moral stain; unstained with guilt; unblemished; faultless; pure.
 Unstable, un-sta-bl, a. Not stable; inconstant; irremotile; wavering.—Unstability, un-sta-bl-ness, n. Instability.
 Unstead, un-stead', a. Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile.—Unsteadiness, un-stead'ness, n.
 Unstained, un-stand', a. Not stained; not pointed, tarnished, or dishonoured.
 Unstamped, un-stamp', a. Not having a stamp impressed or affixed (an unstamped receipt or letter).
 Unsteady, un-sted'y, a. Not steady; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; fluctuating; not constant in mind; fickle; unsettled; not regular, equable, or uniform; varying.—Unsteadily, un-sted'y-ly, adv. In an unsteady manner; without steadiness; waveringly; totteringly; restlessly; inconsistently.—Unsteadiness, un-sted'y-ness, n. Want of firmness, fixedness, or stability; restlessness; inconstancy.
 Unstinted, un-stin'ted, a. Not stinted; bestowed abundantly; rather profuse or lavish.
 Unstop, un-stop', v. t. To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cork; to free from obstruction.
 Unstormed, un-storm'd, a. Not assaulted; not taken by assault.
 Unstrained, un-strand', a. Not purified by straining; not forced; easy or natural.
 Unstratified, un-strat'i-fid, a. Not consisting of a series of strata or layers (as the case with rocks deposited by water), but forming amorphous masses.
 Unstring, un-str'ing, v. t. To deprive of strings; to relax or unuse the strings of; to take from a string; to relax the tension of; to loosen or relax (the nerves).—Unstring, un-str'ing, pp. De- of strings; having the nerves shake.
 Unstudied, un-stud'ed, a. Unstudied; not premeditated; not labouring; naturally ignorant; untaught.
 Unsubdued, un-sub'dud', a. Not brought into subjection; not conquered.
 Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan-shal, a. Not substantial; insubstantial; not having substance.—Unsubstantially, un-sub-stan-shal-ly, adv. The state or quality of being unsubstantial; want of substance or solidity.
 Unsuccessful, un-suk-ses'ful, a. Not successful; having met with no success; not fortunate in the result or issue.—Unsuccessfully, un-suk-ses'ful-ly, adv. Without success; unfortunately.—Unsuccessfulness, un-suk-ses'ful-ness, n.
 Unsuitable, un-su'ta-bl, a. Not suitable, fit, or adapted; unfit; improper.—Unsuitableness, un-su'ta-bl-ness, n. Unfitness.—Unsuitably, un-su'ta-bl-ly, adv. Unfitly; inadequately.—Unsuited, un-su'ted, a. Not suited or adapted; unfit.
 Unswilled, un-swild', a. Not sullied; not stained or tarnished; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless.
 Unsung, un-sung', a. Not sung; not celebrated in song.
 Unsupplied, un-sup-plid', a. Not supplied; not provided; not furnished.
 Unsupported, un-sup-ported, a. Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not countenanced; not aided.
 Unsuppressed, un-sup-press', a. Not suppressed; not subdued or put down.
 Unsurpassable, un-ser-pas'a-bl, a. Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.—Unsurpassed, un-ser-pas', a. Not excelled, exceeded, or outdone.

ch. chain; ch. Sc. lock; g. go; j. job; k. Fr. key; ng. sing; su. sun; th. thin; w. wig; wh. whig; sh. shore.

Unsusceptible, un-sus-sep'ti-bl, a. Not susceptible; in-susceptible.
Unsuspected, un-sus-pek'ted, a. Not suspected; not an object of suspicion.—**Un-suspecting**, un-sus-pek'ting, a. Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.—**Un-suspicious**, un-sus-plish'us, a. Not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil; unsuspecting.
Unswathe, un-swath's, v.t. To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage or bandages.
Unswayed, un-swad', p. and a. Not biased or influenced.
Unswep, un-swept', a. Not swept; not cleaned by sweeping; not passed over by a sweeping motion.
Unswerving, un-swér'ving, a. Not deviating from any rule or standard; unwavering; firm.
Unsworn, un-swórn', a. Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.
Unsymmetrical, un-sim-met'ri-kal, a. Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.
Unsystematic, un-sis-te-mat'ikal, a. Not systematic; wanting a proper system.
Untainted, un-tánted', a. Not tainted; not impregnated with foul matter; not putrescent; not sullied; not blemished.
Untaken, un-tá'kn, a. Not taken; not seized or captured.
Untamable, Untameable, un-tá'ma-bl, a. Not capable of being tamed.—**Untamed**, un-támd', a. Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not subdued or brought under control.
Untarnished, un-tár'nisht, a. Not soiled or tarushed; unstained; unblemished.
Untasted, un-tásted', a. Not tried by the taste, not experienced or enjoyed.
Untaught, un-tat', a. Not instructed or educated; unlettered; unskilled; un-schooled; not made the subject of teaching.
Untaxed, un-takst', a. Not charged with or liable to pay taxes; not charged with any fault.
Unteach, un-tésh', v.t. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.—**Unteachable**, un-té'sh'a-bl, a. That cannot be taught; indocile.
Untempered, un-temp'erd, a. Not tempered; not duly mixed; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.
Untenable, un-ten'a-bl, a. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; that cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible.
Untenantable, un-ten'an-ta-bl, a. Not capable of being tenanted; uninhabitable.—**Untenanted**, un-ten'an-ted, a. Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.
Unthankd, un-thangk't, a. Not having received thanks; not repaid with acknowledgments.—**Unthankful**, un-thangk'ful, a. Ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
Untheological, un-thé-ol-ó-j'i-kal, a. Not according to sound theology.
Unthinkable, un-think'a-bl, a. That cannot be made an object of thought; inconceivable.—**Unthinking**, un-think'ing, a. Not heedful; inconsiderate; not indicating thought or reflection.—**Unthinkingly**, un-think'ing-li, adv. Without reflection; thoughtlessly.—**Unthought**, un-thát', a. Not imagined or conceived; not considered; often followed by of.
Unthrew, un-thréw', v.t. To draw or take out a thread from.
Unthrif, un-thrif', a. A prodigal.—**Un-thriftiness**, un-thrif'ti-nes, a. The state of being unthrifty; prodigality.—**Un-thrifty**, un-thrif'ti, a. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.
Untie, un-ti, v.t. To loosen, as a knot; to undo; to unfasten; to unbind; to set loose.
Until, un-til, prep. [From a prefix un- (seen in O. Fris. O. Sax., and Goth.), and till, the prefix itself meaning till or to, and occurring also in unto.] Till; to: used before nouns of time; preceding a sentence or clause: till the time that; till the point or degree that.
Untillable, un-till'a-bl, a. Incapable of being tilled; barren.—**Untilled**, un-till'd', a. Not cultivated.
Untimely, un-tim'li, a. Not timely; not

done or happening in the right season; inopportune; premature.—adv. Before the natural time; unseasonably.
Untinted, un-tingk'tird', a. Not tinted; not tinged, mixed, or imbued.
Untinged, un-ting'd', a. Not tinged, stained, or discoloured.
Untiring, un-tí'ring, a. Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied.
Untitled, un-tít'd, a. Having no title of rank; not belonging to the nobility.
Unto, un-tó, prep. [Prefix un- and to. Un-til.] To. Unto is now antiquated, though still sometimes used in the solemn or elevated style.
Untold, un-tóld', a. Not told; not related; not revealed; not numbered.
Untouched, un-tuch't', a. Not hit; not meddled with; uninjured; not mentioned; not affected; not affected emotionally.
Untoward, Untowardly, un-tó'wérd, un-tó'wérd-li, a. Froward; perverse; not easily guided or taught; awkward; inconvenient; vexations.—adv. In an untoward manner; perversely.—**Untowardness**, un-tó'wérd-nes, n. Frowardness; perverseness.
Untraceable, un-trá'sa-bl, a. Incapable of being traced or followed.
Untraced, un-trákt', a. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.
Untractable, un-trákt'-ta-bl, a. Not tractable; intractable; refractory.
Untrained, un-tráind', a. Not trained; not disciplined; not instructed.
Untrammelled, un-trám'ld, a. Not trammelled or fettered; quite free to act.
Untransferable, un-trans-fer'a-bl, a. Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another.
Untranslatable, un-trans-lá'ta-bl, a. Not capable of being translated or rendered into another language.
Untravelled, un-trávell'd, a. Not trodden by passengers; not having gained experience by travel.
Untried, un-trid', a. Not tried; not attempted; not showing capabilities by trial or proof given; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in a court of law.
Untrod, Untrodden, un-trod', un-trod'n, a. Not having been trod; not marked by the feet; infrequent.
Untroubled, un-truh'ld, a. Free from trouble; not agitated by care, sorrow, or business; not disturbed or ruffled; not raised into waves.
Untrue, un-trú', a. Not true; false; contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; not to be trusted; inconstant in love.—**Untruly**, un-trú'ly, adv. Falsely; not according to reality.
Untrustworthy, un-trust'wér-thi, a. Not worthy of being trusted; not deserving of confidence.
Untruth, un-trúth', a. The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity; want of fidelity; a false assertion; a lie.—**Untruthful**, un-trúth'ful, a. Wanting in truth or veracity.
Untunable, un-túna-bl, a. Not capable of being tuned; discordant; not musical.—**Untune**, un-tún', v.t. To put out of tune; to disorder; to confuse.
Untutored, un-tú'tord, a. Untaught; un-instructed; rude.
Untwine, un-twin', v.t. To untwist; to open or separate after having been twisted; to cause to cease winding round and clinging.—v.t. To become untwined.
Untwist, un-twíst', v.t. To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back from being twisted.—v.t. To become untwisted.
Unurged, un-úrd', a. Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited.
Unused, un-úzd', a. Not employed; dis-used; that has never been used; not accustomed.
Unusual, un-ú'shú-al, a. Not usual; not common; rare.—**Unusually**, un-ú'shú-al-li, adv. In an unusual manner; not commonly.
Unutterable, un-ú'tér-a-bl, a. Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.—**Unutterably**, un-ú'tér-a-bl, adv. Inexpressibly.—**Unuttered**, un-ú'térd, a. Not uttered or spoken.

Unvalued, un-val'ud, a. Not valued or prized; neglected.
Unvanquished, un-vang'kwisht, a. Not conquered; not overcome.
Unvaried, un-vá'rid, a. Not varied; not altered; not diversified; always the same.—**Unvarying**, un-vá'ri-ving, a. Not altering; uniform.
Unvarnished, un-vár'nisht, a. Not overlaid with varnish; fig. not artfully embellished; plain.
Unveil, un-val', v.t. To remove a veil from; to disclose to view.—v.t. To remove one's veil.
Unventilated, un-ven'ti-lá-ted, a. Not ventilated; not purified by a free current of air.
Unveracious, un-ver'a'shns, a. Not veracious; untruthful.—**Unveracity**, un-ver'a-si-ti, n. Want of veracity; untruthfulness.
Unversed, un-verst', a. Not versed or skilled; unacquainted.
Unviolated, un-ri'ó-lá-ted, a. Not violated; not injured; inviolate.
Unvoiced, un-voist', a. Not spoken; un-uttered; phonetic, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath.
Unwakened, un-wá'kund, a. Not aroused from sleep or as from sleep.
Unwarlike, un-wá'rik, a. Not warlike; not used to, or fond of, war; not military.
Unwarned, un-wá'rd, a. Not warned or cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.
Unwarped, un-wá'p't, a. Not warped; not biased; impartial.
Unwarrantable, un-wor'an-ta-bl, a. Not defensible; not justifiable; improper.—**Unwarrantably**, un-wor'an-ta-bl, adv. In a manner that cannot be justified; unjustifiably.—**Unwarranted**, un-wor'an-ted, a. Not authorizing; not assured or certain; not guaranteed.
Unwary, un-wá'ri, a. Not wary or vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded.—**Unwarily**, un-wá'ri-li, adv. Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly.—**Unwariness**, un-wá'ri-nes, n. Want of caution; heedlessness.
Unwashed, un-wosh't, a. Not washed; not cleansed by water; filthy.—**The great unwashed**, a phrase first applied by Burke to the artisan class, now used to designate the lower classes generally; the mob; the rabble.—**Unwashed**, un-wosh'n, a. Unwashed. [N.T.]
Unwasted, un-wá'stéd, a. Not wasted or lavished away; not consumed or diminished by time or other means.
Unwatchful, un-woch'ful, a. Not vigilant.
Unwavering, un-wá'vér-ving, a. Not wavering; not unstable; fixed; steadfast.
Unwearied, un-wé'rid, a. Not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable; assiduous.—**Unweariedly**, un-wé'rid-li, adv. Indefatigably.—**Unweariness**, un-wé'rid-nes, n.
Unweave, un-wév', v.t. To undo what has been woven; to disentangle.
Unwed, un-wed', a. Unmarried.
Unwedged, un-wé'j-d, a. Not to be split with wedges. [Shak.]
Unweeded, un-wé'ded, a. Not cleared of weeds.
Unweighed, un-wad', a. Not having the weight ascertained; not deliberately considered and examined.
Unwelcome, un-wél'kóm, a. Not welcome; not pleasing or grateful; not well received.
Unwell, un-wél', a. Indisposed; not in good health; ailing.
Unwept, un-wépt', a. Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.
Unwholesome, un-hó'sum, a. Not wholesome; unfavourable or prejudicial to health; insalubrious; causing sickness; not sound; diseased.—**Unwholesomeness**, un-hó'sum-nes, n. State of being injurious to health; insalubrity.
Unwieldy, un-wéld'i, [From un-, not, and old wéld, wieldy, active. WIELD.] Moveable with difficulty; too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily; unmanageable from weight; ponderous.—**Unwieldily**, un-wéld'i-li, adv. Cumbrously.—**Unwieldiness**, un-wéld'i-nes, n. Heaviness; difficulty of being moved.
Unwilling, un-wíll'ing, a. Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.—**Unwillingly**, un-

— Uranography, ū-ra-nog'ra-fī, n. [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphō*, to describe.] The determination of the positions of the heavenly bodies, the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.—
 Uranous, ū-ra-nus, a. Pertaining to the metal uranium.—
 Uranus, ū-ra-nus, n. [The Greek name of heaven.] A deity of Greek mythology, father of Kronos or Saturn; *astron*, one of the primary planets, the most distant of all except Neptune, possessing several satellites.
 Urari, ū-ra-rē, n. CUSAAN.
 Urban, ūr-ban, a. [L. *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city (seen also in *suburb*.)] Belonging to or included in a town or city (*urban population*).—
 Urbane, ūr-ban', a. [Same word used differently.] Courteous; polite; suave; elegant or refined.—
 Urbaneity, ūr-ban-i-ti, n. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well bred people; politeness; courtesy.
 Urecolate, ūr-ko-lat, ūr-ko-lat, a. [From L. *urecolus*, dim. of *ureus*, a pitcher.] Bot. shaped like a pitcher; swelling or bulging out like a pitcher.
 Urchin, ūr-čin, n. [Prov. Fr. *urchon*, *Arcyon*, Fr. *herisson*, O. Fr. *arison*, from L. *urica*, *arionis*, from L. *urica*, a hedgehog, from *ur* = Gr. *χέρη*, hedgehog.] A hedgehog; a familiar, half-childing name sometimes given in sport to a child; a sea-urchin.
 Urdu, ūr-du, n. Same as *Hindustani*.
 Urea, ūr-ē, n. [From the *ur* of *urine*.] A crystalline compound which exists in healthy urine, and may also be prepared artificially.—
 Urster, ūr-ster, n. [Gr. *ourēter*, from *ourōs*, to make water.] The duct or tube that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.—
 Urethra, ūr-ē-thra, n. [Gr. *ourēthra*.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.—
 Urethral, ūr-ē-thral, a. Pertaining to the urethra.—
 Uretic, ūr-ē-tik, a. Relating to or promoting the flow of urine.
 Urge, ūrj, v. t. — *urged*, *urging*. [L. *urgeo*, *urgere*, to press, push, urge; same root as A. Sax. *urcan*, to wreak.] To press, impel, or force onward; to press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to stimulate; to press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune; to solicit earnestly; to press upon attention; to insist on (to *urge* an argument).—
 v. i. To press forward.—
 Urgency, ūr-jen-si, n. The state or character of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.—
 Urgent, ūr-jent, a. [L. *urgens*, *urgens*.] Pressing; necessitating or calling for immediate action; eagerly soliciting; pressing with importunity.—
 Urgently, ūr-jent-li, adv. In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; vehemently.
 Uric, ūr-ik, a. [From *ur* in *urine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from uric; applied to an acid which is a main constituent of guano.
 Urin, ūr-im, n. [Heb. *urim*, lights or flames, pl. of *ur*, flame.] A kind of ornament or appendage belonging to the habit of the Jewish high-priest in ancient times, along with the Thummim, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people.
 Urine, ūr-in, n. [Fr. *urine*, from L. *urina*, allied to Gr. *ouron*, urine; Skr. *udri*, water; A. Sax. *urig*, humid; Icel. *ur*, drizzling rain.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.—
 Urinal, ūr-i-nal, n. [L. *urinalis*.] A vessel for receiving urine in cases of incontinence; a convenience public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.—
 Urinary, ūr-i-na-ri, a. Pertaining to urine or to the organs connected with its secretion and discharge.—
 Urinary organs, the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, and the urethra.—
 A reservoir for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.—
 Urinate, ūr-i-nat, v. t. To discharge urine.—
 Urinate, ūr-i-nat, v. i. Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs. Also *Urigenital*.—
 Urinometer, ūr-i-nom-ē-t-er, n. An

instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.—
 Urinous, Urineous, ūr-i-nus, ūr-i-nōs, a. Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.

Ura, ūr, n. [L. *urra*, from *uro*, to burn, as being made of burned clay.] A kind of vase—a term somewhat loosely applied; a rather large vessel with a foot or pedestal, and a stop-cock, employed to keep hot water at the tea-table; a tea-urn; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept; a cinerary urn; bot. the sporocase of mosses.—
 Urnful, ūr-n'ful, n. As much as an urn will hold.

Urodela, ū-rō-dē-la, n. pl. [Fr. *outra*, a tail, and *délos*, evident.] The tailed amphibians, such as the newt.—
 Urodele, ū-rō-dē-lē, n. and a. One of, or pertaining to, the Urodela.

Urogenital, ū-rō-jen'i-tal, a. Urino-genital. Uroscopy, ū-rōs'ko-pi, n. [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *skopos*, to view.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine.

Ursa, ūr-sa, n. [L., a she-bear, a constellation.] A name of two constellations: *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole, and popularly called *Charles's Wain* or the *Plough*; and *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation which contains the pole-star.—
 Ursiform, ūr-si-form, a. [L. *ursinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Urson, ūr-sōn, n. [Same as *urchin*, Fr. *herisson*.] Cawquaw.

Ursuline, ūr-sū-lin, a. Applied to an order of nuns who took their name from St. Ursula, and who devote themselves to the succour of poverty and sickness, and the education of female children.

Urticaceous, ūr-ti-kā'sh-us, a. [L. *urtica*, a nettle, from *uro*, to burn.] Bot. pertaining to plants of the nettle family.—
 Urticaria, ūr-ti-kā-ri-a, n. Nettle-rash.—
 Urticating, ūr-ti-kā-ting, p. and a. Stinging like a nettle; pertaining to urtication.—
 Urtication, ūr-ti-kā'shon, n. The stinging of nettles or a similar stinging; the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

Uruha, ū-rū-bu, n. The black vulture of America.

Urus, ū-rus, n. [L.] The wild ox of Ganal and ancient Germany, probably the same animal which still exists at Chillingham in Northumberland and Hamilton in Lanarkshire.

Ur, ūr, pron. [A. Sax. *ur*, acc. and dat.; Goth. *uris*, *ur*, G. *ur*, *ur*.] The objective or accusative case of *us*; the dative of *us*, used after certain verbs, such as verbs of giving.

Usage, ūs-aj, n. Under *Use*.

Use, ūs, n. [O. Fr. *us*, use, from L. *usus*, *usare*, a using, service, need, from *utor*, *usare*, to use (whence also *utility*, *utensil*, *usury*, *abuse*, &c.).] The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; conversion to a purpose (to *make use of*, that is, to use or employ; the quality that makes a thing proper for a purpose; utility; service; convenience; need for employing; exigency (I have no use for it); continuance or repeated practice; routine; a liturgical form of service for use in a diocese (the *Sarum use*).—
Use and wont, the common or customary practice.—
 v. i. (Uz) — *used*, *using*. [Fr. *user*, from L. *usare*, to use, from *utor*, *usare*, to use.] To employ or make use of; to act with or by means of; to do work with; to consume or exhaust by employment (to *use flour for food*); to practise or employ (to *use treachery*); to make a practice of; to act or behave towards; to treat (to *use one ill*); to accustom; to render familiar by practice.—
 To *use up*, to consume entirely by using; to exhaust or wear out the strength of.—
 v. t. To be accustomed; to be in the habit; to be wont.—
 Usable, ūz-a-bl, a. Capable of being used.—
 Usage, ūz-aj, n. [Fr. *usage*, from *usare*, to use.] Treatment; behaviour of one person towards another; long-continued practice; customary way of acting; custom; practice; established mode of employing some particular word.—
 Usance, ūz-ans, n. [Fr. *use*,

from *usare*, to use.] Usury; interest paid for the loan of money; the time which in certain countries is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on those countries.—
 Useful, ūz-ful, a. Valuable for use; suited or adapted to the purpose; beneficial; profitable.—
 Usefully, ūz-ful-li, adv. In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially.—
 Usefulness, ūz-ful-ness, n. The state or quality of being useful; use; profitableness.—
 Useless, ūr-less, a. Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; not advancing the end proposed.—
 Uselessly, ūr-less-li, adv. Without profit or advantage.—
 Uselessness, ūr-less-ness, n. Unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.—
 User, ūz-er, n. One who uses.—
 Usual, ūz-hū-al, a. [L. *usualis*, Fr. *usuel*.] In common use; customary; ordinary; frequent.—
 Usually, ūz-hū-al-li, adv. Customarily; ordinarily.—
 Usualness, ūz-hū-al-ness, n. Commonness; frequency.

Ushas, ūsh-as, ūsh-as, n. [From Skr. *usha*, to shine.] The Hindu goddess of dawn.

Usher, ūsh'er, n. [O. Fr. *usier*, *ustier*, *Austier*, Fr. *Austier*, a door-keeper, from O. Fr. *uis*, *Auis*, from L. *ostium*, a door.] An officer or servant who had care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, &c.; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher.—
 v. t. To act as an usher towards; to introduce, as forerunner or harbinger; generally followed by *in*, *forth*, &c.—
 Usheraktip, ūsh'er-ship, n. Office of an usher.

Usquebaugh, ūs'kwē-bā, n. [Ir. and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life. Whisky.] Whisky.

Ustak, ūs-tak, a. [L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustula*, dim. of *uro*, *ustula*, to burn.] Bot. blackened as if burned.—
 Ustulation, ūs-tū-lā'shon, n. The act of burning or searing; the operation of expelling a substance by heat, as sulphur from ores.

Usual, ūs-ū-al, &c. Under *Use*.

Usucaption, ūs-ū-kap'shon, n. [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, *captum*, to take.] In civil law, the acquisition of property by uninterrupted undisputed possession of it for a certain term.

Usur, ūs-ūr, n. [L. *usufructus*—*usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] Law, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements without the right to alienate such.

Usurp, ūs-ūr-p, v. t. [Fr. *usurper*, from L. *usurpare*, from *usare*, use, and *rapio*, to seize. *Usare*, *usare*.] To seize and hold possession of by force or without right; to appropriate or assume illegally or wrongfully (a throne, power, or rank).—
 v. i. To be exact as a usurper; to encroach.—
 Usurper, ūs-ūr-p-er, n. The act of usurpation; the seizing or occupying the place or power of another without right; especially, the unlawful occupation of a throne; an encroachment.—
 Usurpatory, ūs-ūr-p-er-ō-ri, a. Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.—
 Usurper, ūs-ūr-p-er, a. One who usurps; one who seizes power or position without right.—
 Usurping, ūs-ūr-p-ing, and a. Characterized by usurpation.—
 Usurpingly, ūs-ūr-p-ing-li, adv. By usurpation.

Usury, ūs-ūr-i, n. [O. E. *usura*, later *usure*, from Fr. *usure*, L. *usura*, interest for money lent, lit. a using, from *utor*, to use. *Usare*.] Interest for money; an excessive or inordinate premium for the use of money borrowed; extortionate interest; the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest.—
 Usurer, ūs-ūr-er, n. Formerly, any person who lent money at interest; now, one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.—
 Usurious, ūs-ūr-i-us, a. Pertaining to or practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.—
 Usuriously, ūs-ūr-i-us-li, adv. In a usurious manner.—
 Usuriousness, ūs-ūr-i-us-ness, n. The state or quality of being usurious.

Ut, ūt, n. The first or key note in the musical scale of Guido (being the initial word in a Latin hymn), now superseded by *do*.

L. ad. to. and valis, a valley. VALLEY. To let down; to lower; to let fall. [*Shak.*] **Vail, val, vail.** [*An abbrev. of avail.*] To profit. [*Poet.*]—*a.* Money given to servants by a visitor on going away, formerly regarded by domestics as a perquisite which they might demand; a term now disused.

Vain, van, a. [*Fr. vain, vain, empty, vain-glorious, &c., from L. vanus, empty, void (whence also vanish, evanescent); same root as to waste, want.*] Having no real value or importance; unsubstantial; empty; idle; worthless; unsatisfying; producing no good result; fruitless; ineffectual; light-minded; foolish; silly; proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; having a foolish craving for the admiration or applause of others; puffed up; inflated; conceited.—*In vain, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually.*—*To take the name of God in vain, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.*—**Vain-glorious, van-glō'ri-us, a.** Feeling or proceeding from vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful.—**Vain-glorious, van-glō'ri-us-ly, adv.** With vainglory or empty pride.—**Vain-glorious, van-glō'ri-ous, a.** Glory; pride; or boastfulness that is vain or empty; tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one's own performances; vain pomp or show.—**Vainly, vā'n'lī, adv.** In a vain manner; without effect; to no purpose; in vain; in a conceited manner; foolishly.—**Vainness, vā'n'nes, a.** The state of being vain; empty pride; vanity.—**Vanity, van'i-tī, a.** [*Fr. vanité, L. vanitas.*] The quality or state of being vain; worthlessness; falsity; unreasoning; want of substance to satisfy desire; the desire of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations; ambitious display; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. *.. Syn. under Egotism.*

Vair, vār, a. [*O. Fr. vair, from L. varius, various, variegated.*] An old name for a kind of fur, said to have been the skin of a species of squirrel with a gray back and white belly. *Ser.* one of the furs represented by little pieces like shields alternately silver and blue.

Valya, vis'ya, a. A member of the third caste among the Hindus, comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators.

Vakeel, va-kel', a. In the East Indies, an ambassador or agent; a native attorney; a native law-pleader.

Valance, Valence, val'ans, val'ens, a. [*From Norm. valaunt, O. Fr. avalant, descending, hanging down, from avaler, to let down. Val' (to let down).*] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtain, from a couch, &c.

Vale, val, a. [*Fr. val, from L. vallis, a valley.*] **VALLEY.** A tract of low ground between hills; a valley; more poetical and less general than valley; *Ag.* a state of decline or wretchedness.

Vale, vā'le, a. [*L. imper. of valere, to be well, to be strong.*] **VALID.** Farewell; adieu.—**Valédiction, vā'le-dik'shōn, a.** [*L. valédico, valédictionem—vale, and dico, to say.*] A farewell; a bidding; farewell.—**Valédictory, vā'le-dik'tō-ri, a.** Bidding farewell; pertaining to a leave-taking; farewell.

Valenciennes, vā-lan-sē-en, a. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes in France.

Valentine, val'en-tin, a. A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St. Valentine's Day, 14th February; a letter or missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent by one young person to another (St. Valentine's Day).

Valerian, val-ē'ri-an, a. [*Supposed to be from the Emperor Valerianus, who had benefited from it.*] The common name of a genus of ornamental flowering plants, two of which are natives of Britain, and are extensively collected for their medicinal properties.—**Valerian oil, an aromatic essential oil obtained from the root of the official or great wild valerian.**

Valet, val'et, a. [*Fr. valet, O. Fr. varlet, valet, a lad, a servant; dim. of vassal.*] **VASSAL.** Valet is the same word. A man-

servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

Valetudinarian, val-ē-tū'di-nā'ri-an, a. [*L. valetudinarius, from valetudo, good or ill health, from valeo, to be well.*] **VALID.** Sickly; in a poor state of health; infirm; seeking to recover health.—*a.* A person of an infirm or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.—**Valetudinarianism, val-ē-tū'di-nā'ri-an-izm, a.** A state of feeble health; infirmity.—**Valetudinarianess, val-ē-tū'di-nā'ri-nes, a.** State of being valetudinarian.—**Valetudinarianous, val-ē-tū'di-nā'ri-nous, a.** Valetudinarian; val-ē-tū'di-nā'ri, a. and *a.* Same as Valetudinarian.

Valhalla, val-hāl'lā, a. [*Ice. valhöll, the hall of the slain—völ, slaughter and höll, a hall.*] In the Scandinavian mythology the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; *Ag.* any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation.

Valiant, val'yant, a. [*Fr. vaillant, from valoir, L. valere, to be strong.*] **VALID.** Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; poised; performed with valour; heroic.—**Valiantly, val'yant-lī, adv.** In a valiant manner.—**Valiantness, val'yant-nes, a.** The quality of being valiant; valour.

Valid, val'id, a. [*Fr. valide, L. validus, strong, powerful, from valeo, to be strong, to be well (seen also in valus, valiant, valour, valetudinarius, avail, prevail, &c.); perhaps from a root meaning to cover or protect, same as in velle, wood.*] Sufficiently supported by actual fact; well grounded; sound; just; good; not weak or defective; having sufficient legal strength for force; good or sufficient in point of law.—**Validate, val'id-āt, vā.** To make valid; to confirm.—**Validity, vā'lid-nes, a.** The state or quality of being valid; strength or cogency from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.—**Validly, val'id-lī, adv.** In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

Valise, va-lēs, a. [*Fr.*] A small leather bag or case for holding a traveller's equipment; a portmanteau.

Valkyr, val'kyr-ia, val'kēr, val-kēr-ē-a, a. [*Ice. valkyrja—vair, the slain, and kjōsa, to select.*] One of the sisters of Odin, who led to Valhalla the souls of those who fell in battle, where they ministered at their feasts.—**Valkyrian, val-kēr-i-an, a.** Of or relating to the Valkyrs or Valkyrias.

Vallar, Vallary, val'ēr, val-ēr, a. [*L. vallaris, from vallum, a rampart.*] Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.

Valley, val'y, a. [*Fr. vallée, O. Fr. vales, from val, a hill, from L. vallis, a valley.*] **VALID.** Any hollow or surface depression of some width bounded by hills or mountains, and usually traversed by a stream or river; a vale; the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof.

Vallum, val'um, a. [*L. vallum, from vallus, a stake.*] A rampart; a palisaded rampart, such as that with which the Romans inclosed their camps.

Valonia, va-lō'n-ē-a, a. [*It. valonia, from Mod. Gr. balania, the holm-oak, from Gr. balanos, an acorn, an oak.*] The acorn-cups of a species of oak exported from the Levant for the use of tanners and dyers.

Valour, val'or, a. [*O. Fr. valor, Mod. Fr. vaieur, L. L. valor, worth, from L. valeo, to be strong.*] **VALID.** That quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity; prowess.—**Valorous, val'or-us, a.** *Br.* courageous; valiant; intrepid.—**Valourously, val'or-us-lī, adv.** In a valorous manner; valiantly.

Valus, val'us, a. [*O. Fr. valus, the fem. of vail, pp. of valoir, from l. valere, to be strong, to be worth.*] **VALID.** Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; the degree of such property or properties; utility; importance; what makes a person of some account, estimation, or worth; estimate of worth; price equal to the worth; market price; the money for which

a thing is sold or will sell; equivalent in the market; import; precise signification (the value of a word or phrase); *mus.* the relative length or duration of a tone or note.—*v. f.*—**valued, valuing.** To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to consider with respect to importance; to rate, whether high or low; to have in high esteem; to prize; to regard; to hold in respect and estimation.—**Valued, val'ud, p. and a.** Regarded as of high value; highly esteemed.—**Valueless, val'u-less, a.** Being of no value; having no worth; worthless.—**Valuer, val'ū-ēr, a.** One who values; an appraiser.—**Valuable, val'ū-ā-bl, a.** Having value or worth; having a high value; having qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious.—*a.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; usually in the plural.—**Valueableness, val'ū-ā-bl-nes, a.** The quality of being valuable; preciousness.—**Valuation, val'ū-ā'shōn, a.** The act of valuing; the act of setting a price; appraisement; estimation; value set upon a thing; estimated worth.—**Valuator, val'ū-ā-ter, a.** One who sets a value; an appraiser.

Valve, val'v, a. [*Fr. valve, from L. valva, folding door, from same root valeo, to roll (hence velle, &c.)*] One of the leaves of a folding door; a kind of movable lid or partition adapted to a tube or orifice, and so formed as to open communication in one direction and to close it in the other, used to regulate the admission or escape of water, gas, or steam; *anat.* a partition within the cavity of a vessel opening to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shutting to prevent its return; the valves of the heart; the bones of the divisions of any dehiscent body; *coch.* one of the separable portions of the shell of a mollusc.—**Valvate, val'vāt, a.** Having or resembling a valve.—**Valved, valvd, a.** Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.—**Valve-gear, Valve-motion, a.** The combination of mechanical devices for working a valve in steam-engines.—**Valvular, val'vū-lēr, a.** Containing valves; having the character of or acting as a valve.—**Valvular, val'vū-lēr, a.** [*Dim. from valve.*] A little valve.

Vambrace, vam'brās, a. [*Also vambrace, vambrās—Fr. avant, before, and bras, arm.*] **VAN (front.)** The piece of plate armour which covered the forearm.

Vamp, vamp, a. [*Formerly vampes, from Fr. avant-pied—avant, before, and pied, the foot.*] **VAN (front.)** The upper leather of a boot or shoe; any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance sake; an improvised accompaniment.—*v. f.* To put a new vamp or upper leather on; to furnish up; to give a new appearance to; to patch.—**Vamper, vamp'ēr, a.** One who vamps.

Vampire, vamp'ir, a. [*Fr. from G. vampyr, from Serv. vampir, vampira, a vampire.*] A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, believed to leave the grave during the night and suck the blood of living men and women while they are asleep; a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker; a vampire-bat.—*a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character.—**Vampire-bat, a.** A blood-sucker; bat of South America of several species, with long sharp teeth.—**Vampirism, vamp'ir-izm, a.** Belief in vampires; the action of a vampire; blood-sucking; *Ag.* the practice of extortion or preying on others.

Van, van, a. [*Abbrev. from vanguard, from Fr. avant-garde—avant, before, and garde, guard.*] **AVANT, GUARD.** The front of an army or the front line or foremost division of a fleet.—**Vanguard, van'gārd, a.** The troops who march in the van of an army; the advance guard; the van.

Van, van, a. [*Fr. van, from L. vannus, a van or fan for winnowing.*] **FAN.** A fan or any contrivance for winnowing grain; a wing.

Van, van, a. [*Abbrev. from caravan.*] **CARAVAN;** a covered vehicle used by traders and others for carrying goods; a close

to know. Wrr.) body of ancient accompanying com- hindus to have a, and on which is based. -Ve- system of philo- founded on the Relating to a

vi-det', a. [Fr. a vedette, from (VENALE.) A sent- on an outpost an enemy and scket on outpost. turn, veer, tack, o turn, from L. castrum. To as the wind; to direction of its p; to turn round, d: said in regard ions. -v. i. Nat. course; to wear e by turning the position to back- cana. a. Turn- ingly, v'ring-li, gly.

[Fr. végétale, from vegeta- nly, from vege- m, lively, from m root seen also uging, certain- having the char- ants. -Vegetable, vegetable, murrore. -Vegetable, mould con- of humus. -a. A plant used for ed for feeding animals. -Vege- the characteris- pertaining to ena common to A plant; a vege- ty, ve-i-tal'i-ti, gental; those ve- tuate plant life, a. One who ab- and maintains only kind pro- to the diet or s. -Vegetarian. -Theology and vegetable food. -vegetated, vege- ego, vegetatum, from vegetabilis, plants; hence, to life; to have a sa, ve-i-ta'shon, g exhibited by ; vegetables or tively. -Vegeta- as plants; lucus or support ativeness, ve-i- r of being vege- ve-i-ta'shon, g both of vege-

[Fr. véhément, t. eager, vehé- ment's mind, from ena, the mind. eeding from or r impetuosity argent; fervent; great force or velle; energetic; vehemently, ve' great force and nately. -Vehé- ment's, véhémence, L. or quality of rdour; fervour; is force; bolster- mency, ve'hé-

vehemently, to carry (seen from a root seen any kind of car- nance; that rument of com- munication

(language is the vehicle for conveying ideas; a substance in which medicine is taken; a menstruum or medium in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c. are dissolved, and prepared for use. -Vehicle, ve'h'i-kil, p. and a. Conveyed in or by a vehicle. -Vehicular, Vehicular, ve'h'i-kul-er, ve'h'i-kul-er, a. Pertaining to a vehicle; of the nature of a vehicle.

Vehmgerichte, fam-ge-rikt-te, v. pl. [G.] A system of secret tribunals widely spread over Germany in the middle ages. -Vehmlo, ve'mik, a. Pertaining to the vehmgerichte.

Veil, vil, a. [O. Fr. veile, veil (Fr. voile), from L. velum, a sail, with root seen also in velo, to carry, and in E. way, weapon.] Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a screen; a curtain; especially, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face; fig. anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like; anal. the soft palate. -To take the veil, to assume the veil on becoming a nun; to retire to a nunnery. -v. t. To cover or conceal with a veil; to enshroud; to envelop; to keep from being seen; to conceal from view; to conceal, figuratively, to mask; to disguise. -Veilless, vil'les, a. Destitute of a veil.

Vein, van, a. [Fr. veine, from L. vena, a vein, also natural bent, genius, same root as velo, to carry. VEHICLE, VEIL.] One of a system of membranous canals or tubes distributed throughout the bodies of animals for the purpose of returning the impure blood from the external surfaces, and viscera of the heart and lungs; a tube or an assemblage of tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves; a crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be metallic or non-metallic; a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, &c.; disposition or cast of mind; particular mood, humour, or disposition for the time being. -v. t. To fill or furnish with veins; to streak, variegate with veins. -Veined, vand, a. Full of veins; streaked; variegated; bot. having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf. -Veining, v'ning, a. A streaked appearance as if from veins. -Veinless, van'les, a. Destitute of veins. -Veinlet, van'let, a. A vein branching off from a larger vein. -Veiny, v'ni, a. Full of veins.

Veinlet, ve'ner, a. [L. vena, a vein. VEIN.] Pertaining to a vein; pertaining to the veil of the palate. -Veilate, ve'i-tat, a. Bot. having a veil; veiled.

Veld, felt, a. [D. veld, a field = E. field.] A term in S. Africa for open uncultivated country.

Vellity, vel'i-ti, a. [Fr. vellité, from L. velle, to will.] Phloz. veition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing.

Vellitate, vel'i-tat, v. t. [L. vellere, vellere, from velle, to pull. To twitch. -Vellitation, vel-i-ta'shon, a. A twitching; a convulsive twitching of muscles.

Vellum, vel'um, a. [Fr. veine, from L. vitellus, pertaining to a calf, from vitulus, a calf. VEAL.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on. -Velumy, vel'um-i, a. Resembling vellum.

Velocipede, ve-lo'i-ped, a. [From L. veloci, quick, swift, and pes, pedis, a foot.] A light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and driven or impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders; a bicycle or tricycle. -Velocipedist, ve-lo'i-ped-ist, a. One who uses a velocipede.

Velocity, ve-lo'i-ti, a. [Fr. vélocité, from L. velocitas, velocitatis, from veloci, quick, swift, rapid.] Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness; rapidity; not applied to the movements of animals, or but rarely; physics, rate of motion; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. -Syn. under Celerity.

Velum, vel'um, a. [L. a veil.] Bot. the horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a fungus with the stipes; anal. the veil of the palate.

Velumen, ve-la'men, a. [L., a cover, a fleece.] Bot. the velvety coating of leaves. Velutinosus, ve-lu-ti-nos-us, a. [From it, veluto, velvet. Veltver.] Resembling velvet; velvety.

Velvet, vel'et, a. [O.E. velocetia, velvet, velute; L.L. vellutina, vellutum; It. velluto, from L. vitulus, shaggy hair.] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap; a cotton stuff manufactured in the same way, distinctively called velveteen or cotton velvet; a delicate hairy integument covering a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth. -a. Made of velvet; soft and delicate like velvet. -Velveteen, vel-ve-tén, a. A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet. -Velvetting, vel'et-ing, a. The fine nap or shag of velvet. -Velvet-pile, a. A kind of carpet with a long soft nap. -Velvety, vel've-ti, a. Made of or resembling velvet; smooth, soft, or delicate in surface.

Vena, ve'na, a. [L.] Anat. a vein. -Vena cava (the hollow vein) the largest vein in the body, which receives blood from the other parts and transmits it to the right auricle of the heart. -Vena porta (the vein of the entrance), the great vein situated at the entrance of the liver, which receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the liver, where it is utilized in the formation of bile.

Venal, ve'nal, a. [L. venalis, venal, for sale, from venum, sale; akin vend.] Ready to sell one's self for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe; an mercenary. -Venality, ve-nal'i-ti, a. Prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

Venation, ve-na'shon, n. [From L. vena, a vein.] Bot. the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

Vend, vend, v. t. [From L. vendo, to sell, from venum, sale, and do, to give. VENAL.] To sell. -Vendee, ven-de', a. The person to whom a thing is sold; opposed to vendor. -Vendor, ven'dor, a. One who vends or sells. -Vendible, ven'di-bil, a. Capable of being sold; saleable; marketable. -Vendibleness, Vendibility, ven'di-bil-ness, ven'di-bil'i-ti, a. The state of being saleable. -Vendibly, ven'di-bil, adv. In a saleable manner. -Vendor, ven'dor, a. A seller.

Vendace, ven'das, a. [O. Fr. vendace, Fr. vendote, the dace; origin unknown.] A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes, and in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden; very delicate eating.

Vendetta, ven-det'ta, a. [It., from L. vindicta, revenge. VINDICTIVE.] A blood-feud; the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative, as among the Corsicans, Arabs, &c.

Vendee, ven'di, a. [O. Fr. vendue, from vends, to sell. VENDOR.] A sale by auction.

Veneer, ve-ner, a. [From G. farnier, a veneer, farnieren, to veneer, from Fr. farnier, to furnish (with wood).] A thin piece of wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) laid upon another of a less valuable sort, so that the whole article appears to be of the more valuable sort. -v. t. To overlay or face over with veneer; fig. to put a fine superficial show on; to gild. -Veneering, ve-ner-ing, a. The act of one who veneers; the material laid on; fig. superficial show.

Venerate, ven'er-ét, v. t. -venerated, venerating. [L. veneror, veneratus, to venerate, from the stem Venus, Veneris, Venus, love; allied to Skr. van, to worship, to love. VENUS.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere; to regard as hallowed. -Veneration, ven'er-a'shon, a. [L. veneratio.] The highest degree of respect and reverence; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to places by whatever means we regard it as hallowed. -Venerator, ven'er-a-tér, a. One who venerates. -Venerable, ven'er-a-bl, a. [L. venerabilis.] Worthy of veneration; deserving of honour and respect; to be regarded with awe and reverence; hallowed by associations. -Venerableness, ven'er-a-

bi-ness, a. The state or quality of being venerable. -Venerably, ven'er-a-bil, adv. So as to excite veneration or reverence. Venerable, ve-nér'a-bl, a. [L. veneratus, from Venus, Veneris (which see).] Pertaining to sexual love or its inducement; relating to or arising from sexual intercourse. -Venerary, ven'er-i, a. Sexual intercourse. -Venerary, ven'er-i, a. [Fr. venerie, from O. Fr. venser, L. venari, to hunt, whence also venosa.] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Venesection, ven-es-ek'shon, a. [L. vena, vein, and sectio, a cutting.] The operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

Venetian, ve-né'shian, a. Pertaining to Venice in Northern Italy. -Venetian blind, a blind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood, so connected as to overlap each other when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when in the other position. [In this usage the capital letter need not be employed.] -Venetian chair, Venetian table. Same as French Chair. -Venetian door, a door with long narrow side lights. -Venetian red, a burnt ochre which owes its colour to the presence of an oxide of iron. -Ven'ian white, a carefully prepared carbonate of lead. -a. A native of Venice; a venetian blind.

Vengeance, -v'ujans, a. [Fr. vengeance, from venger, to revenge, from L. vindicare, to avenge. VINDICATE.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offence, generally implying indignation on the part of the punisher and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment. -Syn. under REVENGE. The word is often used in curses or imprecations (a vengeance on you!); the phrase with a vengeance is expressive of excess in degree, vehemence, violence, and the like (a forced march, with a vengeance). -Vengeful, ven'jful, a. Vindictive; retributive; revengeful. -Vengefully, ven'jful, adv. In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

Venial, ve'ni-al, a. [L. venialis, from L. vena, a vein; akin to Venus (which see).] That may be forgiven; pardonable; not deeply sinful; excusable; that may pass without censure. -Venialness, Veniality, ve'ni-al-ness, ve'ni-al'i-ti, a. Quality of being venial. -Venially, ve'ni-al-i, adv. In a venial manner; pardonably.

Venison, ven'isn or ven'is-n, a. [O. Fr. venison (Fr. venaison), from L. venia, a hunting; from vens, to hunt (hence venery, hunting).] The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used as human food; in modern usage restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Venom, ven'om, a. [O.E. venim, venina, O. Fr. venim, venin, Mod. Fr. venin, from L. venenum, poison.] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting, as in the case of serpents, and stinging, as in the case of scorpions, bees, &c.; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulence. -Venomous, ven'om-us, a. Full of venom; noxious to animal life from venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful; malicious. -Venomously, ven'om-us-li, adv. In a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. -Venomousness, ven'om-us-ness, a.

Venous, ven'us, a. [L. venosus, from vena, a vein. VEIN.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins (venose blood, distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker colour); consisting of veins; bot. veined or venose. -Venose, ve'nas, a. Bot. having numerous branched veins, as leaves. -Venosity, ve-nos'i-ti, a. The state or quality of being venous or venose.

Vent, vent, a. [From Fr. vent, wind, air, from L. ventus, wind (in ventis), so that the original meaning would be air-hole; or same as fan.] A small aperture or opening; the trunion and firing aperture of a gun; the pointer; the anus; the opening at which the excrement of birds and fishes are discharged; the fine or funnel of a chimney; an outlet; means of outward manifestation or expression (a vent for one's feelings); utterance; expression. -To give vent to, to suffer to escape; to keep

no longer pent up (anger or the like).—*v. t.* To let out; to give passage to; to omit; to keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to pour forth; to utter; to publish.

Vent, *vent*, *n.* [Fr. *vents*, sale, a market, from *L. vendō, venditum*, to sell. *VEND.*] A selling; sale; market.

Ventage, *ven'tāj*, *n.* [From *Fr. vent*, *L. ventus*, wind. *VENTILAT.*] A small hole, as of a suture.—**Ventail,** *ven'tāil*, *n.* [Fr. *ventail*, *L. L. venticulum*, from *L. ventus*.] The movable front of a helmet.

Venter, *ven'ter*, *n.* [*L.*, the belly.] *Anat.* The abdomen or lower belly; the belly of a muscle; *law*, the womb.

Ventilate, *ven'ti-lāt*, *v. t.*—**ventilated, ventilating.** [*L. ventilō, ventilatum*, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus*, wind; same root as *Skr. vā*, to blow. *E. wind*.] To expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air; to expose to common talk or consideration; to let be freely discussed.—**Ventilation,** *ven-ti-lā'shon*, *n.* [*L. ventilatio*.] The act of ventilating; the replacement or vitiated air by pure fresh air; the art or operation of supplying buildings, mines, and other confined places with a necessary quantity of fresh air; public examination or discussion of questions or topics.—**Ventilative,** *ven-ti-lā-tiv*, *a.* Belonging to ventilation.—**Ventilator,** *ven-ti-lā-tēr*, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space.

Ventral, *ven'trāl*, *a.* [From *L. venter, ventris*, the belly.] Belonging or pertaining to the belly, or to the surface of the body opposite to the dorsal side or back.—**Ventricle,** *ven'tri-kli*, *n.* [*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.] A small cavity in an animal body serving some function.

Ventricles of the heart, two cavities of the heart (distinguished as *right* and *left*), which propel the blood into the arteries.—**Ventricose, Ventricose,** *ven'tri-kūs*, *ven'tri-kōs*, *a.* [*L. ventricosus*.] Swelled out; bot. swelling out in the middle.—**Ventricular,** *ven'trik'ū-lēr*, *a.* Pertaining to a ventricle; distended in the middle.—**Ventriquoous,** *ven'tri'ō-kwiz'm*, *n.* [*L. ventriquoos*, a ventriquoist—*venter*, and *loquor*, to speak, the notion being that the voice proceeded from the belly.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds by employing the vocal organs in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distance, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.—**Ventriquoist,** *ven'tri'ō-kwist*, *a.* One who practises or is skilled in ventriquoism.—**Ventriquoism,** *ven'tri'ō-kwiz'm*, *n.*—**Ventriquoist,** *ven'tri'ō-kwist*, *n.* Pertaining to ventriquoism.

Venture, *ven'tūr*, *n.* [Abbrev. of *aventure*, old form of *adventure*, from *Fr. aventure*, *L. ad*, to, and *venturus*, about to come, from *vento*, to come (seen also in *advene*, *advent*, *convene*, *convent*, *covenant*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *revenue*, &c.). *COME.*] An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking or staking of something; a hazard; a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation; the thing put to hazard; something sent to sea in trade; chance; luck; contingency.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue.—*v. t.*—**ventured, venturing.** To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to run a hazard or risk; to risk one's self.—*v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk; to expose one's self to.—**Venturer,** *ven'tūr-ēr*, *n.* One who ventures.—**Venturesome,** *ven'tūr-sum*, *a.* Inclined to venture; venturous.—**Venturesomely,** *ven'tūr-sum-lī*, *adv.* In a venturesome manner.—**Venturesomeness,** *ven'tūr-sum-nēs*, *n.*—**Venturous, vent'ūr-us, *a.* Daring; bold; i. epid; adventurous.—**Venturosely,** *ven'tūr-us-lī*, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.—**Venturoseness,** *ven'tūr-us-nēs*, *n.*
Venturine, *ven'tūr-in*, *n.* [Same as *aventurine*, *aventurine*.] Powdered gold used in japanning to cover varnished surfaces.**

Venus, *ven'ūs*, *n.* [Fr. *venus*, a coming, from *venis*, *L. venire*, to come. *VERVENS.*] *Poet.* a coming on; an onset; a bout; a turn; a thrust; *law*, a locality; the place where an action is laid, or the trial of a cause taken place.

Venule, *ven'ūl*, *n.* [*L. venula*, a small vein. *VEN.*] A small vein.

Venus, *ven'ūs*, *n.* [*L. Venus, Venus* (hence *venereal*), cog. with *A. Sax. vinn*, *Icei. vin*, *O. G. vinn*, a friend; *Skr. van*, to love, to worship. *VENAEV, VERNAL.*] The goddess of beauty and love among the Romans, often identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*; a planet having its orbit between Mercury and the earth, the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies, sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star.

Veracious, *ve-rā'shūs*, *a.* [*L. verax, veracis*, from *verus*, true. *VER.*] Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; characterized by truth; true.—**Veraciously,** *ve-rā'shūs-lī*, *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.—**Veracity,** *ve-rā'si-tī*, *n.* The state or quality of being veracious or true; regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth; agreement with actual fact.

Veranda, *ve-rā'ndā*, *n.* [*Pg. varanda*, from *Skr. varanda*, a veranda, from *vri*, to cover.] A kind of open portico, or a sort of light external gallery attached to the front of a building, with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars.

Veratrin, Veratrine, *ve-rā'trin*, *n.* [*L. veratrum, hellebore*.] A vegetable alkaloid found in plants of the hellebore genus, used as external application in neuralgia and rheumatism.

Verb, *verb*, *n.* [Fr. *verbe*, from *L. verbum*, a word; a verb; same root as *E. word*.] *Gram.* the part of speech whose essential function is to predicate or assert something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of), divided into *active* and *neutral*, *transitive* and *intransitive*, &c.—**Verbal, verbal, *a.* [*L. verba*.] Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; oral; respecting words only and not things; literal; having word answering to word (a *verbal* translation); *gram.* derived from a verb (a *verbal* noun).—**Verbalism,** *ver-bāl-iz'm*, *n.* Something expressed orally.—**Verbalist, verbal-ist, *n.* One who deals in words merely; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words.—**Verbality, verbal-iti, *n.* The state or quality of being verbal.—**Verbalization, verbal-izā'shon, *n.* The act of verbalizing.—**Verbalize, Verbalize,** *ver-bāl-iz*, *ver-bī-fī*, *v. t.* To convert into a verb; to use as a verb.—*v. t.* To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.—**Verbally, verbal-lī, *adv.* In a verbal manner; by words uttered; or. ; word for word.—**Verbalian, ver-bā'ri-an, *n.* A word-collector; a verbalist.—**Verbatim, ver-bā'tim, *adv.* [*L.*] Word for word; in the same words (to tell a story *verbatim*).—**Verbatim et literatim** (*lit-ēr-ā'tim*), word for word, and letter for letter.—**Verbiage, ver-bī-āj, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; wordiness.—**Verbosity, ver-bō'sī, *a.* [*L. verbosus*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; wordy; prolix.—**Verbosely, ver-bō'sī-lī, *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily.—**Verboosity, Verboosity, ver-bō'sī-nēs, *ēr-bō'sī-tī*, *n.* The state or quality of being verbose; wordiness; prolixity.**********************

Verbena, ver-bē'nā, *n.* [*L. verbenā*, any green bough used in sacred rites.] A genus of plants, mostly American, though one species, common vervain—formerly supposed to possess remarkable virtues—is common in Britain, while others are cultivated for the great beauty of their flowers.

Verbage, Verbose, &c. Under *VASA*.
Verdant, verdant, *a.* [From *Fr. verdit*, to grow green. *O. Fr. verd*, green, from *L. viridis*, green.] Green with herbage or foliage; covered with growing plants or grass; green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience (colloq.);—Verdancy, verdān-sī, *n.* Greenness; rawness; inexperience.—**Verdantly, verdānt-lī, *adv.* In a verdant manner.—**Verd-antique, verd-********

ant-ek, *n.* [Fr., from *verd*, green, *antique*, ancient.] The green incrustation seen on ancient coins, brass or copper; *mineral* an aggregate of serpentine and white crystallized marble, having a greenish colour; also, a green porphyry used as marble.—**Verdant, Verdant, verd-ānt, verd-ānt, *a.* [*Fr. verdit*, *L. L. viridarius*.] An official having charge of the trees, &c., in a royal forest.**

Verdict, ver'dikt, *n.* [*L. L. verdictum, veredictum*, from *L. vero*, truly, and *dictum*, something declared, from *dicō, dictum*, to say. *VZAV, DICTION.*] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial and examination; hence, a decision, judgment, or opinion pronounced in general.

Verdigris, ver'di-gris, *n.* [*O. Fr. verd-de-gris, verdigris*, apparently from *verd*, green, *de, of, gris*, gray; but rather from *verd de Grèce*, lit. green of Greece. *VZAV.*] A substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, used as a pigment, as a mordant, and otherwise.

Verdure, ver'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre, verd-de-terre*, verdigris, apparently from *verd*, green, *de, of, terre*, earth; but rather from *verd de Grèce*, lit. green of Greece. *VZAV.*] A substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, used as a pigment, as a mordant, and otherwise.

Verdure, ver'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *verdure, verdure*, green, green vegetation, from *verd, vert*, green, from *L. viridis*, green. *VZAV.*] Greenness or freshness of vegetation; green plants or foliage.—Verdured, ver'dūrd, *a.* Covered with verdure.—**Verdurous, ver'dūr-us, *a.* Covered with verdure; verdant.******

Verge, verj, *n.* [Fr. *serge*, a rod, mace, ring, hoop, from *L. virga*, a rod.] A rod or staff used by a bishop, a mace, a ring or circle (*Shak.*); compass; space; room; scope; the extreme side or edge of anything; the brink, border, margin, limit.—Verges, verj-ēr, *n.* One who carries a verge; an officer who bears the verge or staff of office before a bishop, dean, or other dignitary; the official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.****

Verge, verj, *v. t.*—verged, verging.** [*L. vergo*, to turn, to incline.] To tend downward; to bend; to slope; to tend; to incline; to approach; to border.—**Vergency, verj-en-sī, *n.* The act of verging, tending, or inclining.****

Veridical, ve-ri'dikāl, *a.* [*L. veridicus—verax*, true, and *kalos*, to say. *VZAV.*] Truth-telling; veracious.

Verity, ver-i-tī, *v. t.*—verified, verifying.** [Fr. *verifier*, from *L. verus*, true, and *facto*, to make. *VZAV.*] To prove to be true; to confirm; to establish the truth, correctness, or authenticity of.—**Verifiable, ver-i-fī-ā-bil, *a.* Capable of being verified.—**Verification, ver-i-fī-kā'shon, *n.* The act of verifying; authentication; confirmation.—**Verificative, ver-i-fī-kā'tiv, *a.* Serving to verify.—**Verifier, ver-i-fī-ēr, *n.* One who or that which verifies.**********

Verily, ver-i-lī, *adv.* [From *very*.] In truth; in very truth or deed; in fact; certainly; really; in sincere earnestness.

Verisimilar, ver-i-sim'i-lēr, *a.* [*L. verisimilis—verus*, true, and *similis*, like. *VZAV. SIMILAR.*] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.—Verisimilitude, ver-i-sim'i-lī-tūd, [*L. verisimilitudo*.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.****

Verity, ver-i-tī, *n.* [Fr. *vérité*, from *L. veritas*, from *verus*, true. *VZAV.*] The quality of being true or real; true or real nature; reality; truth; fact; a true assertion or tenet; a truth.—*Of a verity*, in very truth or deed; of a truth; certainly.—Veritable, ver-i-tā-bil, *a.* [Fr. *véritable*.] True; agreeable to truth or fact; real; actual.—**Veritably, ver-i-tā-bil-lī, *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; truly.******

Verjuice, ver'jūs, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, from *verd, vert*, *L. viridis*, green, and *jus*, juice. *VZAV. JUICE.*] An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c., used for culinary and other purposes; *Ag. noon* or acidity of temper, manner, or expression.

Vermell, ver'mil, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*. *VZAV.*

green, antique, nation seen on per; mineral. and white crystalline colour as marble. — *Ver, ver'der-er, etc.* An official etc., in a royal

vermilion. Vermilion; a bright, beautiful red, the colour of vermilion (poet.); silver or bronze gilt; a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold.

Vermes, ver'me, s. pl. [L.] Worms: the name given by Linnæus to all animals which could not be arranged among vertebrates and insects.

Vermicelli, ver-mi-che'lli, s. [It., lit. little worms, pl. of *vermicello*, from L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] *Vermicelli*. An Italian food preparation of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, slender tubes or threads.

Vermicide, ver'mi-sid, s. [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *cado*, to kill.] *Vermicid*. A substance which destroys intestinal worms; a worm-killer.

Vermicular, ver-mik'u-ler, s. [From L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] *Vermicular*. Pertaining to worms; resembling a worm; particularly resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic. — *Vermicular or vermicular work*, mosaic work showing knots or windings resembling the tracks of worms; a species of rusticated masonry appearing as if eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms. — *Vermiculate, ver-mik'u-lat, s.* Worm-like in shape or appearance; crawling or creeping like a worm. — *Vermiculated, ver-mik'u-lat-ed, p. and g.* Formed with a worm-like pattern. — *Vermiculation, ver-mik'u-la'shon, s.* Motion in the manner of a worm; a worm-like ornament or body of any kind; the state of being worm-eaten. — *Vermiculus, ver-mi-kul, s.* A little worm. — *Vermiculite, ver-mik'u-lit, s.* A mineral, mica, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] *Geol.* A short worm-track seen on the surface of many flagstones. — *Vermiculous, Vermiculous, ver-mik'u-lus, s.* [L. *vermiculosus*.] Containing worms or grubs; resembling worms. — *Vermiform, ver'mi-form, s.* [L. *vermis*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm or of its motions. — *Vermifuge, ver-mif'u-gal, s.* [L. *vermis*, and *fugo*, to expel.] Tending to prevent or destroy worms; anthelmintic. — *Vermifuge, ver-mi-fu, s.* A medicine or substance that destroys or expels intestinal worms; an anthelmintic.

Vermilion, ver-mi'yon, s. [Fr. *vermillon*, from *vermel*, vermilion, red, from L. *vermiculus* (dim. of *vermis*, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect, hence a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect. This colour was formerly called *worm-dye*.] *Vermilion*. The red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar; a bright red pigment formed of this, or artificially prepared from a preparation of sulphur and mercury; a colour such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful red colour. — *v.* To colour with vermilion; to cover with a delicate red.

Vermis, ver'min, s. sing. and pl. used chiefly in plural. [Fr. *vermine*, vermin, parasitic insects, from L. *vermis*, a worm (seen also in *vermicular*, *vermicellus*, *vermicelli*, &c.); cog. E. *worm*.] *Worm*. A name given to the smaller mammalia or certain birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, and to noxious or destructive insects or the like; also used of noxious human beings. — *Vermineate, ver'mi-nat-ed, s.* [L. *vermino*, *verminatus*.] To breed vermin. — *Vermination, ver-mi-na'shon, s.* The breeding of parasitic vermin; a griping of the bowels. — *Vermis-killer, s.* A poisonous substance intended to kill mice or other vermin. — *Vermineous, ver'mi-nus, s.* Caused by or arising from the presence of vermin or from the presence of verminous, ver-mi'o-rus, s. [L. *vermis*, and *oro*, to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

Vermuth, ver'mut, s. [Fr. *vermouth*, *vermouth*, from G. *wormuth*, absinth. *Wormwood*.] A liquor compounded of white wine, absinth, angelica, and other aromatics, used to excite the appetite.

Vernacular, ver-nak'u-ler, s. [L. *vernaculus*, domestic, indigenous, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country or of place of

one's birth; belonging to the speech that we all naturally acquire, or more particularly to the everyday idiom of a place. — *s.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place. — *Vernacularism, ver-nak'u-ler-ism, s.* A vernacular idiom. — *Vernacularly, ver-nak'u-ler-ly, adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

Vernal, ver-nal, s. [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring; cog. *cool*, *ear*, *Dun*, *wear*, the spring; from *ver* signifying to be bright, to burn, seen in *Vesta*, *Vesuvius*, &c.] Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life. — *Vernal equinox*. Under *Equinox*. — *Vernation, ver-us'shon, s.* [L. *verna*, vernatum, to be spring-like.] Bot. The disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.

Vernier, ver-ni'er, s. [From the inventor, Peter Vernier, of Brussels, who died 1637.] A small sliding-scale parallel with the fixed scale of a barometer, theodolite, or other instrument, used for measuring fractional parts of the divisions on the fixed graduated scale.

Vernity, ver-mi'ti-ti, s. [L. *vernitas*, from *verna*, slavish, servile, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; fawning behaviour like that of a slave.

Veronica, ve-ron'i-ka, s. [From a supposed female saint of the name of *Veronica*.] A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell.

Verril, Verrule, ver'il, ver'ul, s. A ring at the end of a cane, &c.; a ferrule.

Verrucose, Verrucosus, ver'u-kus, ver'u-kus, s. [L. *verrucosus*, warty, from *verruca*, a wart.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface. — *Verrucosus, ver'u-kus, s.* Having minute wart-like prominences.

Versant, ver'ant, s. [Fr. *versant*, a mountain slope, from *verser*, to shed, to pour, from L. *versare*, to turn, freq. of *verto*.] *Versant*. All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; general slope of surface; aspect.

Versatile, ver-sa-til, s. [L. *versatilis*, from *verso*, to turn, freq. of *verto*, *vs. vs*, to turn.] *Versant*. Capable of being moved or turned round; turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task or to various subjects; many-sided; bot. turning like the needle of a compass; fixed but freely movable. — *Versatiles, ver-sa-til-ly, adv.* In a versatile manner. — *Versatilities, Versatilities, ver-sa-til'i-ti, ver-sa-til-nes, s.* The state or quality of being versatile; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits.

Verses, ver's, s. [L. *versus*, a row, a line in writing; *verse*, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn; seen also in *advers*, *convers*, *verser*, *adverse*, *converse*, *insert*, *conversion*, *verses*, &c.; same root as E. *word* (verb).] A line of poetry consisting of a certain number of metrical feet; poetry; metrical language; poetical composition; versification; a short division of the chapters in the Scriptures; a short division of a poetical composition; a stanza. — *Versicle, ver'si-kl, s.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*.] A little verse; a chant by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people. — *Versicular, ver-sik'u-ler, s.* Pertaining to a verse or verses. — *Versification, ver'si-fi-ka'shon, s.* The act or practice of composing poetic verse; a turning into verse; the construction of poetry; metrical composition. — *Versifier, Versificator, ver'si-fi-er, ver'si-fi-ka-ter, s.* One who versifies; one who makes verses; one who converts into verse. — *Versify, ver'si-fi, s.* — *versified, versify-ing*. [Fr. *versifier*, L. *versificare* — *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, to make.] To make verses. — *v.* To relate in verse; to treat as the subject of verses; to turn into verse.

Versed, ver'sed, s. [Fr. *versé*, from L. *versare*, pp. of *versor*, to turn about frequently, to be engaged, from *verto*.] *Versé*. Thoroughly acquainted; practised; skilled; with in. — *Versed sine*. Under *Sine*.

Versiform, ver'si-form, s. [L. *versiformis*, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn, and *forma*, shape.] Varied in form; changing form.

Versus, ver'shon, s. [From L. *versus*, *versum*, to turn, change, translate, &c. *Versus*.] The act of translating from one language into another; a translation; that which is rendered from another language (the revised version of the Scriptures); a statement or account of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; a school exercise consisting of a translation of one language into another.

Vers, verst, s. A Russian measure of length, containing 1100 yards, or two-thirds of an English mile.

Versus, ver'sus, s. [L. against, turned in the direction of. *Versus*.] Against; used chiefly in legal phraseology (*Dos versus Ros*).

Vert, vert, s. [Fr. *vert*, green, from Latin *viridis*, green. *Verdant*.] *Forest law*, everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf; *her.* a green colour, expressed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn downward from left to right.

Vert, vert, s. One who goes over from one church or sect to another; a colloquial contraction of *Pervert* or *Convert*.

Vertebra, ver-te-bra, s. pl. Vertebrae, ver-te-bræ, s. [L. *vertebra*, a joint, a joint or vertebra of the spine, from *verto*, to turn.] *Vertebra*. One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists; pt. the spine. — *Vertebra, vertebra, s.* Pertaining to the vertebra; the vertebral column, that is, the spine; *vertebrate, vertebrate, s. pl.* The highest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals which possess a backbone, including the fishes, amphibians, birds, reptiles, quadrupeds, and man. — *Vertebrate, vertebrat, s.* *Zool.* A member of the *Vertebrata*. — *Vertebrate, Vertebrate, vertebrat-ed, s.* Having a spine or vertebral column.

Vertex, ver'teks, s. pl. Vertices, ver'tek-es, or Vertices, ver'ti-ces, s. [L. *vertex*, an eddy, top, summit, lit. a turning-point, from *verto*, to turn. *Versus*.] The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit; math. the point in any figure opposite to and most distant from the base; the point of a conic section where the axis meets the curve. — *Vertical, verti-kal, s.* Relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead; in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. — *Vertical angles, the opposite angles made by two straight lines which intersect each other. — Vertical circle, astron.* a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. — *Vertical plane, a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. — Vertical steam-engine, an engine in which the piston moves vertically, or straight up and down. — s.* A vertical circle, plane, or line. — *Primo vertical, astron.* that vertical circle which passes through the zenith, and the east and west points of the horizon. — *Vertically, ver'ti-kal-ly, adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction. — *Verticalness, Verticality, ver'ti-kal-nes, ver'ti-kal'i-ti, s.* The state of being vertical.

Verticil, Verticel, ver'ti-sil, ver'ti-sel, s. [L. *verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl. *Vertex*.] Bot. a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring; a whorl. — *Verticillate, Verticillated, ver-ti-sil-lat, ver-ti-sil-lat-ed, s.* Bot. growing in a whorl, or on the same plane round the axis.

Vertigo, ver-ti'go or ver-ti-go, s. [L. *vertigo*, from *verto*, to turn. *Versus*.] Distinct or swimming of the head; giddiness arising from some disorder of the system. — *Vertiginous, ver-ti'ji-nus, s.* [L. *vertiginosus*.] Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy; apt to make one giddy. — *Vertiginously, ver-ti'ji-nus-ly, adv.* In a vertiginous manner. — *Vertiginousness, ver-ti'ji-nus-nes, s.* Giddiness.

Vertu, ver'tu, s. [It. pron. *ver-tu*, s. [It. *virtù*, *virtù*, goodness, excellence, &c.] Excellence in objects of art or curiosity; objects of art, antiquity, or curiosity taken collectively.

Vervain, ver-van, s. [Fr. *verveine*, from L. *verbena*, *Verbena*.] The popular name of some plants of the genus *Verbena*, for-

the Fr. a.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; s, so; j, job; s, Fr. ton; ag, sing; vs, (hon) th, thin; v, wig; wh, whig; sh, shaw.

merly believed to have medicinal properties.

Verve, *verv*, n. [Fr.] Poetical or artistic rapture or enthusiasm; great spirit; energy; rapture; enthusiasm.

Very, *ver'i*, adv. [O. E. *verri*, *veray*, *verray*, *verret*, from O. Fr. *verat*, *verat*, true; from a L. L. form *verecum* from L. *verax*, veracious, from *verus*, true (see also in *ver'ly*, *ver'ly*, *aver*, *ver'dict*, &c.); cog. D. *veer*, G. *vear*, true.] In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly. — *a.* Veritable; real; true; actual; often placed before substantives to indicate that they must be understood in their full, unrestricted sense (my very heart-strings); to denote exact conformity with what is expressed by the word, or to express identity (the very words); to give emphasis or force generally (even your very eyes). [Very is sometimes met with in the comparative and superlative.]

Vesical, *ves'i-ka-l*, a. [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] Pertaining to the bladder. — *Vesiculate*, *ves'i-ka-t*, a. f. — *vesicated*, *ves'i-ka-t*, a. To raise vesicles or blisters on. — *blister*. — *Vesicular*, *ves'i-ka-lar*, a. The process of blistering. — *Vesicular*, *ves'i-ka-lar*, a. A blistering application or agent. — *Vesicatory*, *ves'i-ka-to-ri*, a. Having the property, when applied to the skin, of raising a blister; blistering. — *a.* A blistering agent. — *Vesicle*, *ves'i-kl*, n. [Fr. *vesicule*, L. *vesicula*, a little bladder, dim. of *vesica*.] Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like in a body; a little sac or cyst; a small blister or pustule on the skin. — *Vesicular*, *ves'i-ka-lar*, a. Pertaining to vesicles. — *Vesicular*, *ves'i-ka-lar*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; bladder; cell-like; full of interstices. — *Vesiculate*, *ves'i-ka-t*, a. Full of vesicles; vesicular.

Vesper, *ves'per*, n. [L., akin to Gr. *Hesperos*, the evening, the evening-star; same root as *west*.] The evening-star; hence, the evening; pl. the time of evening service in some churches; pl. evening worship or service. — *Singing vesper*. Under *Sicutus*. — *Relating to the evening or to vesper*. — *Vesper-bell*, n. The bell that summons to vesper. — *Vesper-time*, *ves'per-tin*, a. [L. *vesper-tinus*.] Pertaining to the evening.

Vespiary, *ves'pi-a-ri*, n. [From L. *vespa*, a wasp. *Wasp*.] A nest or colony of wasps, hornets, &c.

Vessel, *ves'sel*, n. [O. Fr. *vesseal*, *vesseal* (Fr. *vasseau*, from L. *vasellum*, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel. *Vase*.)] A vessel proper for holding liquor and other things, as a barrel, kettle, cup, dish, &c.; a ship; a craft of any kind, but usually one larger than a mere boat; *craft*, any tube or canal in which the blood or other humours are contained, secreted, or circulated; bot. a canal or tube in which the sap is contained and conveyed; *Ag.* in scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused (a chosen vessel, vessels of wrath). — *The weaker vessel*, applied in a familiar way to a woman, a usage borrowed from 1 Pet. iii. 7.

Vest, *vest*, n. [Fr. *veste*, from L. *vestis*, a garment, a vest (whence also *vesture*, *dry*, *vestment*, *invest*, *divest*); cog. Gr. *vestis*, dress; Skr. *vas*, to put on; Goth. *vegan*, to clothe.] A garment or dress; a short sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat, covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat. — *a.* To clothe; to invest or clothe. — *with authority*; to endow; to confer upon (vested with power); to confer possession or enjoyment of (to vest dominion in a person). — *a.* To devote; to take effect, as a title or right (the estate vests in the heir). — *Vested*, *vest'ed*, p. and a. Clothed; bestowed; law, not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed (vested rights or interests in property). — *Vesting*, *vest'ing*, n. Cloth for vests.

Vestal, *vest'al*, n. [L.] One of the great divines of the ancient Romans, the virgin goddess of the hearth, in honour of whom a sacred fire was kept constantly burning under the charge of six stainless virgins; *astron.* one of the asteroids; a wax match which ignites by friction. — *Vestal*, *vest'al*, a. [L. *vestalis*.] Pertaining to Vesta; purechaste. — *a.* Among the ancient

Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta; hence, a virgin or woman of spotless chastity; a nun.

Vestibule, *vest'i-bal*, n. [Fr. *vestibule*, from L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule, from same root as *hiss*, *sea*, to dwell; E. *vest*.] A passage, hall, or ante-chamber next the outer door of a house; a lobby; a hall; *swaf*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear. — *Vestibular*, *vest'i-bu-lar*, a. Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

Vestige, *vest'ij*, n. [L. *vestigium*, a footprint (see also in *investigate*.)] A footprint; a trace, mark, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; remains of something long passed away.

Vestment, *vest'ment*, n. [O. Fr. *vestment*, L. *vestmentum*, from *vestis*, to clothe. *Vest*.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially, some part of outer clothing. — *Ecclesiastical or sacerdotal vestments*, articles of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service.

Vestry, *vest'ri*, n. [Fr. *vestaire*, L. *vestigium*, a wardrobe, from *vestis*, to clothe. *Vest*.] A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves; in England, a parochial assembly, so called from its meetings being held in the vestry; a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish. — *Vestry-man*, n. One of a vestry-board.

Vesture, *vest'ur*, n. [O. Fr. *vesture*. *Vest*.] A garment or garment generally; clothing; apparel; dress; that which invests or covers; envelope; integument. — *Vestured*, *vest'urd*, a. Clothed; enveloped.

Vesuvian, *ves'u-vi-an*, a. Pertaining to *Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples. — *a.* The mineral increase; a kind of match for lighting cigars, &c.

Vetch, *vetch*, n. [O. Fr. *vetche*, *vetas*, Mod. Fr. *vetce*, It. *vetta*, from L. *vicia*, a vetch, cog. Gr. *bibos*, a vetch. *Vetch* is another form.] The popular name of plants all ad to the bean, some of them, as the common tare, cultivated for fodder to cattle. — *Vetchling*, *vetch'ling*, n. [Dim. of *vetch*.] A name for various vetch-like plants. — *Vetchy*, *vetch'y*, a. Consisting of or abounding with vetches.

Veteran, *vet'e-ran*, n. [L. *veteranus*, from *vetus*, *vetoris*, old; same root as Gr. *vetos*, a year, seen also in L. *vetulus*, a calf. *Vet*.] Having been long exercised in anything; long practised or experienced in war and the duties of a soldier. — *a.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Veterinary, *vet'e-ri-na-ri*, a. [L. L. *veternarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden, from L. *veternus*, beasts of burden.] Pertaining to the art or science of treating the diseases of domestic animals (a veterinary surgeon, a veterinary college or school).

Veto, *vet'o*, n. [L. *veto*, I forbid.] The power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the act of exercising this power or right; any authoritative prohibition, interdiction, refusal, or negative. — *v.* *to veto*, *vet'ing*. To put a veto on; to forbid; to interdict.

Vex, *vek's*, v. t. [Fr. *vexer*, to vex, from L. *vexare*, to vex, to carry, *Vexare*.] To excite slight anger or displeasure in; to trouble by petty or light annoyances; to irritate, fret, plague, annoy; to make sorrowful; to grieve or distress. — *Vexation*, *vek-sa'shon*, n. The act of vexing or state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance; cause of irritation; affliction. — *Vexatious*, *vek-sa'shus*, a. Causing vexation; annoying; mortifying. — *Vexatiously*, *vek-sa'shus-ly*, adv. In a vexatious manner. — *Vexatiousness*, *vek-sa'shus-ness*, n. — *Vexed*, *vekst*, p. and a. Annoyed; troubled; much disputed or contested; causing contention (a vexed question). — *Vexer*, *vek'ster*, n. One who vexes.

Vexillum, *vek'sil-um*, n. [L., a dim. of *velum*, a veil. *Vari*.] The standard of the

cavalry of ancient Rome; bet. the standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla. — *Vexillary*, *vek'sil-er*, *vek'sil-er*, a. Pertaining to an organ or standard; bot. pertaining to or having a vexillum. — *Vexillary*, *vek'sil-er*, a. standard-bearer.

Via, *vi-a*, prep. [L., a way or road. *Way*.] By way of (to send a letter *via* Fal-mouth).

Viable, *vi-a-bl*, a. [Fr., likely to live, from *vis*, L. *vita*, life. *Vital*.] Capable of sustaining independent life, said of a newborn child. — *Viability*, *vi-a-bl'i-ty*, n. The state of being viable.

Viaduct, *vi-a-duk-t*, n. [L. *via*, way, *ductus*, a leading, a duct. *Way*, *Duct*.] A long bridge or series of arches conducting a railway or road over a valley or district of low level.

Vial, *vi-al*, n. [A modification of *phial*.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial.

Vian, *vi-and*, n. [Fr. *vian*, *vian*, food, from L. *vianda*, provisions, from L. *vivo*, to live. *Vital*.] Meat dressed; food; victuals; — *Vianally*, *vi-an-ly*, adv. — *Vianium*, *vi-a-ki-um*, n. [L. *vianis*, pertaining to a way or road, from *via*, *way*, *Vovae*.] Provisions for a journey; *R. Cath.* the communion or eucharist given to a dying person.

Vibrate, *vi-brat*, v. t. — *vibrated*, *vi-brat'ed*, a. [L. *vibro*, *vibratum*, to vibrate, brandish (shake).] To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro to produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to quiver. — *a.* To move or wave to and fro; to oscillate; to cause to quiver; to measure by vibrating or oscillating (a pendulum which vibrates seconds). — *Vibraculum*, *vi-brak'u-lum*, n. pl. *Vibracula*, *vi-brak'u-la*. A long filamentous appendage in polyzoa. — *Vibrant*, *vi-brant*, a. [L. *vibrans*, *vibrantis*, pp. of *vibro*.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant. — *Vibratile*, *vi-brat'il*, a. Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory. — *Vibrantly*, *vi-brat'ly*, adv. — *Vibrating*, *vi-brat'ing*, p. and a. Vibratory. — *Vibration*, *vi-brat'shon*, n. [L. *vibratio*, *vibratio*, *tratio*.] The act of vibrating; an oscillation or swing of a pendulum or similar body; one of a series of rapid tremulous motions produced in a body or substance; the tremulous motion of a sonorous body. — *Vibratory*, *vi-brat'o-ri*, a. Consisting in or belonging to vibration; causing to vibrate.

Vibrion, *vi-bri-on*, n. [From *vibrare*.] One of certain little moving filaments developed in organic infusions.

Vibrissae, *vi-bris'sae*, n. pl. [L. *vibrissae*, the hair in the nostrils.] The stiff, long bristles on the head in many mammals; the hair about the mouth of certain birds, the fly-catchers.

Vicar, *vik'er*, n. [Fr. *vicare*, from L. *vicarius*, forming a substitute, from *vici*, change (whence prefix *vici* in *sicarius*, *vicissitudinal*.)] A substitute in office; a representative; the priest of a parish in England who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. — *Vicars*, *vik'er-s*, n. The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar. — *Vicar-apostolic*, n. *R. Cath.* a bishop who possesses no diocese, but who exercises jurisdiction over a certain district by direct authority of the pope. — *Vicar-general*, n. The official assistant of a bishop or archbishop. — *Vicarial*, *vik-ar-i-al*, *vik-ar'i-al*, a. Pertaining to a vicar; vicarious; delegated. — *Vicarious*, *vik-ar-i-us*, a. [L. *vicarius*.] Belonging to a deputy or substitute; delegated; filling the place of another; performed or suffered for, or instead of, another. — *Vicariously*, *vik-ar-i-us-ly*, adv. In the place of another; by substitution. — *Vicarship*, *vik-ar-ship*, n. The office of a vicar.

Vicia, *vi-si-a*, n. [Fr. *vicia*, from L. *vicius*, viciemus, fault, error, crime, from root *v* to twist (as in *vixit*, *vixis*, and in *vicia*, the instrument. See below.)] A defect, fault or blemish; a fault or bad trick in a horse; any immoral or evil habit or practice; moral failing; a particular form of wickedness or depravity (the indigence of impure or degrading appetites or passions

Vitta, vit'a, n. pl. **Vittæ**, vit'a. [L.] A head-band, fillet, or garland; bot. a name given to the receptacles of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants, as anise, fennel, caraway, &c.—**Vittate**, vit'at, a. Filleted; bot. striped lengthwise.

Vitulina, vit'u-lin, a. [L. *vitulina*, from *vitulus*, a calf. **VITAL**.] Belonging to a calf or to veal.

Vituperate, vi-tu'p'e-rat, v.t. — **vituperated**, **vituperating**. [Fr. *vituperer*, from L. *vituperer*, *vituperatum*—*vitium*, a vice, a fault, and *paro*, to prepare. **VIC**, **PAR**.] To blame with abusive language; to abuse; to rate; to oburgate.—**Vituperable**, vi-tu'p'e-rabl, a. Deserving vituperation; censurable.—**Vituperation**, vi-tu'p'e-rash'on, n. [L. *vituperatio*.] The act of vituperating; abuse; railing.—**Vituperative**, vi-tu'p'e-rativ, a. Containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.—**Vituperatively**, vi-tu'p'e-rativ-ly, adv. With vituperation; abusively.—**Vituperator**, vi-tu'p'e-rat'er, a. One who vituperates.

Viva, vè'vâ, interj. [It. **VIVA**.] An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, corresponding to the French *vive*, long live.

Vivace, vè'vâ'châ, a. or adv. [It.] *Mus.* **Vivacious**; brisk; in a brisk, lively manner.

Vivacious, vi-vâ'sh'us, a. [L. *vivax*, *vivacis*, from *vivus*, alive. **VIV**.] Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.—**Vivaciously**, vi-vâ'sh'us-ly, adv. With vivacity, life, or spirit.—**Vivaciousness**, vi-vâ'sh'us-ness, n. **Vivacity**, liveliness.—**Vivacity**, vi-vâ's'li-ti, n. [L. *vivacitas*.] Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; animation; briskness; alertness; spirit.

Vivand, vè'vâ'de-âr, n. [Fr. **VIVAND**.] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor.

Vivarium, vi-vâ'ri-um, n. pl. **Vivaria**, vi-vâ'ria, n. [L., from *vivus*, alive. **VITAL**.] A place artificially prepared for keeping animals alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state.

Viva voce, vi'vâ'vô'sè, adv. [L., by the living voice.] By word of mouth; orally; sometimes used adjectively (a *viva voce* examination).

Vive, vè'v, interj. [Fr., from *vivus*, L. *vivere*, to live. **VITAL**.] Long live; success to (give *vive* to, long live the king).

Vivid, vi'vid, a. [L. *viduus*, from *vivus*, alive. **VITAL**.] Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; bright; clear; lively; fresh (*vivid* colours); forming brilliant images or painting in livel, colours; realistic.—**Vividly**, vi'vid-ly, adv. In a vivid or lively manner; with strength or intensity; in bright or glowing colours; with animated exhibition to the mind.—**Vividness**, **Vividity**, vi'vid-ness, vi'vid-ty, n. The quality of being vivid; liveliness; brightness.

Vivify, vi-vi'fi, v.t. — **vivified**, **vivifying**. [Fr. *vivifier*, L. *vivificare*—*vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.—**v.i.** To impart life or animation.—**Vivific**, vi'viv'ic, i, vi-vi'fik, vi-vi'fik-âl, a. [**VIVIFIC**.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying.—**Vivification**, vi'viv'ik-ash'on, n. The act of vivifying.

Viviparous, vi-vi'p'a-rus, a. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing young in a living state, as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs.—**Viviparously**, vi-vi'p'a-rus-ly, adv. In a viviparous manner.—**Viviparity**, **Viviparousness**, vi-vi'par-i-ty, vi-vi'p'a-rus-ness, n. State or character of being viviparous.

Vivisection, vi-vi'sek-sh'on, n. [From L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, sections, a cutt'ing.] The dissection of, or otherwise experimenting on, a living animal, for the purpose of ascertaining or demonstrating some fact in physiology or pathology.—**Vivisector**, vi-vi'sek-ter, n. One who practices vivisection.

Vixen, vik'sen, n. [A Sax. *foxen*, *foxen*, a she-fox, fem. of *fox* (with change of *f* to *v*); comp. G. *Vixen*, a she-fox, *fochs*, a fox.] A she-fox; a froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a tergiteant.—

Vixenish, vik'sen-ish, a. Pertaining to a vixen.—**Vixenly**, vik'sen-ly, a. Having the qualities of a vixen.

Viz, A contraction of L. *videlicet*, meaning namely, to wit, and read as so.

Vizier, vi-zî'er or vi-zî'r, n. [Fr. *vizir*, from Ar. *vazir*, a vizier, lit. a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *vazara*, to bear a burden.] The title of high political officers in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states; a minister of state.—**Grand vizier**, the president of the divan; the prime minister.—**Vizierate**, vi-zî'er-ât or vi-zî'r-ât, n. The office, state, or authority of a vizier.—**Vizierial**, vi-zî'r-ial, a. Pertaining to a vizier.

Vizor, vi-zor, n. **Vison**.

Vocable, vò'kâ-bl, n. [L. *vocabulum*, from *voco*, to call. **VOICE**.] A word; a term; a word without regard to its meaning.—**Vocabulary**, vò'kâ'b'ul-âr-î, n. [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*.] A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly explained; a word-book; sum or stock of words employed; range of language (a limited *vocabulary*).

Vocal, vò'kal, a. [L. *vocatus*, from *voc*, voice. **VOICE**.] Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice; endowed or as if endowed with a voice; *phonetic*, voiced or sonant; said of certain sounds; having a vowel character.—**Vocal chord**, two elastic membranous folds so attached to the cartilages of the larynx and to muscles that they may be stretched or relaxed, so as to modify the sounds produced by their vibration.—**Vocalist**, vò'kal-ist, n. A vocal musician; a singer.—**Vocality**, **Vocalness**, vò'kal-i-ty, vò'kal-ness, n. The quality of being vocal.—**Vocalization**, vò'kal-i-zâ'sh'on, n. Act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized.—**Vocalize**, vò'kal-iz, v.t. — **vocalized**, **vocalizing**. To form into voice; to make vocal; to utter with voice and not merely breath; to make sonant.—**Vocally**, vò'kal-ly, adv. In a vocal manner; with voice; verbally.

Vocation, vò'kâ'sh'on, n. [Fr. *vocation*, from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, *vocatum*, to call. **VOICE**.] A calling or designation to a particular state or profession; a summons; a call; employment; calling; occupation; *trade*.—**Vocative**, vò'kâ-tiv, a. [L. *vocatus*, from *voco*, to call.] Relating to calling or addressing by name; applied to the grammatical case in which person or thing is addressed.—**v.** The vocative case.

Vociferate, vò'sifer-ât, v.t. — **vociferated**, **vociferating**. [L. *vocifer*, *vociferatum*—*voc*, voice, the voice, and *fero*, to bear. **VOICE**, **FERTILE**.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.—**v.i.** To utter with a loud voice or clamorously; to shout.—**Vociferation**, vò'sifer-ât-sh'on, n. The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; clamour; exclamation.—**Vociferous**, vò'sifer-ûs, a. Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.—**Vociferously**, vò'sifer-ûs-ly, adv. In a vociferous manner.—**Vociferousness**, vò'sifer-ûs-ness, n.

Vodka, vod'ka, n. An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

Voe, vò, n. [Icel. *vör*, a *voe*.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Orkney and Shetland.]

Vogue, vög, n. [Fr. *vogue*, fashion, lit. rowing of a ship, from *it*, *vogue*, a rowing, from G. *voggen*, to wave, akin E. *vag*, *vogue*.] The prevalent mode or fashion; popular repute or estimation; now almost exclusively used in the phrase *à la vogue*, that is, in fashion, held in esteem for the time being.

Voice, vol, n. [O.E. *voce*, O.Fr. *vois*, Mod. Fr. *voix*, from L. *vox*, *vocis*, voice, a word, from stem of *vocare*, to call (seen also in *vocatum*, *vocatives*, *vocal*, *vocalist*, *advocate*, *convector*, *isochore*, &c.); allied to Skr. *vac*, to speak.] The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures, whether men or animals; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings; the faculty of uttering audible sounds; the faculty of speaking; language; a sound produced by an inanimate object; sound emitted; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage (you have no *voice* in

the matter); *phonetic*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with breath merely; sonant's utterance; *organ*, a form of verb inflection (active voice, middle voice, passive voice.—*v.t.*—*vocated*, *vocating*. To utter, declare, or proclaim.—**Voiced**, **voiced**, a. Furnished with a voice; *phonetic*, sonant.—**Voicesful**, **voicesful**, a. Having a voice; vocal.—**Voiceless**, **voiceless**, a. Having no voice, utterance, or note.

Void, void, a. [O.Fr. *voidé*, *voidis* (Fr. *vide*), empty, void, from L. *viduus*, widowed, bereaved; allied to E. *widow*. Hence also *avoid*, *devoid*.] Empty or not containing matter; having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; devoid; destitute (*void* of learning; not producing any effect; ineffectual; in vain; having no legal or binding force; null (a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void*).—**v.** An empty space; a vacuum.—**v.t.** [O.Fr. *voider*, to empty.] To make or leave vacant; to quit or vacate; to emit, throw, or send out; to evacuate (from the bowels.—**Voidable**, voi'da-bl, a. Capable of being voided.—**Voidance**, voi'dans, n. The act of voiding; ejection from a benefice; vacancy, as of a benefice.—**Voider**, voi'der, n. One who voids.

Volant, vò'lant, a. [Fr. *volant*, flying, from *volar*, L. *volare*, to fly.] Flying; nimble; rapid; aer. represented as flying.

Volatile, vol'a-til, a. [Fr. *volatil*, from L. *volatus*, from *volo*, *volatus*, to fly.] Having the quality of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere; passing off insensibly in vapour; of a lively, brisk, or gay temperament; fickle; apt to change.—**Volatility**, **Volatileness**, vol-a-til-i-ty, vol-a-til-ness, n. The quality of being volatile; capability of evaporating or dissipating; flightiness; fickleness.—**Volatileness**, vol-a-til-i-ness, n. Capable of being volatilized.—**Volatilization**, vol-a-til-i-zâ'sh'on, n. The act or process of volatilizing.—**Volatilize**, vol'a-til-iz, v.t. — **v.** *volatilized*, **volatilizing**. [Fr. *volatiliser*.] To cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia.

Volcano, vol'kâ'nò, n. pl. **Volcanoes**, vol'kâ'nòs. [It. *volcano*, *volcano*, Fr. *volcan*, from L. *Vulcanus*, the god of fire; cog. Skr. *vilka*, fire.] A hill or mountain more or less perfectly cone-shaped, with a circular cup-like opening or basin (called a *crater*) at its summit, from which are sent out clouds of vapour, gases, showers of ashes, hot fragments of rocks, and streams of lava.—**Volcanic**, vol'kâ'nik, a. Pertaining to volcanoes; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.—**Volcanic foci**, subterranean centres of igneous action, from which minor exhibitions diverge.—**Volcanic glass**, obsidian.—**Volcanic rocks**, rocks which have been formed by volcanic activity.—**Volcanicity**, **Volcanism**, vol'kâ'ni-si-ty, vol'kan-izm, n. State of being volcanic; volcanic power.—**Volcanist**, vol'kan-ist, n. One versed in volcanoes; a volcanist.—**Volcanite**, vol'kan-it, n. Same as *Agate*.—**Volcanization**, vol'kan-i-zâ'sh'on, n. The process of volcanizing.—**Volcanize**, vol'kan-iz, v.t. — **v.** *volcanized*, **volcanizing**. To subject to volcanic heat and modify by its action.

Vole, vol, n. [Fr., from *volar*, to fly.] A deal of cards that draws all the tricks.

Vole, vol, n. [Also called *vole-mouse*, perhaps for *voile-mouse*.] A name of several rodent animals, resembling, and in many cases popularly bearing the names of rats and mice, as the short-tailed field-mouse, the water-rat, &c.

Volition, vol-i-sh'on, n. [L. *volitio*, from *volo*, to will; same root as E. *will*. **VOLUNTARY**.] The act of willing; the exercise of the will; the power of willing; will.—**Volitional**, vò'lish'on-âl, a. Pertaining to volition.—**Volitive**, vol-i-tiv, a. Having the power to will; originating in the will; *grum*, used in expressing a wish or permission (a *volitive* proposition).

Volley, vol, n. [Fr. *voile*, a flight, from *volar*, L. *volare*, to fly. **VOLATILE**.] A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things

at once.—*v.t.*—*volleyed, volleying.* To discharge with a volley, or as if with a volley.—*s.t.* To be discharged at once or with a volley; to sound like a volley of artillery.
Volt, volt, n. [Fr. *volt*, from L. *volutus, volutum*, to turn. *Vault.*] A bound or spring; *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.
Volt, volt, n. [From *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism.] The unit of electro-motive force.—*Voltaic, vol-tā'ik, a.* Pertaining to ordinary current electricity or galvanism.—*Voltaic battery*, a voltaic apparatus for accumulating galvanic electricity.—*Voltaic electricity, galvanism.*—*Voltaic pile.* Under *Pile*.—*Voltaism, vol-tā'izm, n.* Voltaic electricity; galvanism.—*Volta-meter, vol-tam'e-tēr, n.* [*Voltaic*, and Gr. *metron, measure.*] An electrolytic means for measuring the force of a current.
Volte-face, vol-tā'fās, n. [Fr.] A wheel about; a sudden change in speaking, acting, &c.
Voltaire, vol-tā'ēr, n. [Fr., from *voltaire*, to revolve.] Formerly, a special variety of infantry soldier in a French regiment.
Voluble, vol'ū-bl, a. [Fr. *voluble*, L. *volubilis*, revolving, fluent, voluble, from *volveo, volutum*, to roll (whence also *revolve, volume, resolve, involve, convolvulus*, &c.); cog. E. *volvulus, walk.*] Having a great flow of words or glibness of utterance; speaking with over great fluency; over fluent; twisting; applied to stems which twist or twine round other bodies.—*Volubly, vol'ū-bl, adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.—*Volubility, Volubleness, vol-ū-bil'it-i, vol'ū-bl-nes, n.* [Fr. *volubilité*, L. *volubilitas*.] The quality of being voluble in speech; over great fluency or readiness of the tongue; unchecked flow of speech.
Volumes, vol'ūm, n. [Fr. *volume*, from L. *volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript, a book, from *volveo*, to roll. *Volute*, &c.] A roll of manuscript, such as anciently formed a book; a book; a tome; a part or portion of an extended work that is bound up together in one cover; something of a convolved, rounded, or swelling form; a coil; a convolution; a wreath (*volutes* of smoke); the cubic contents of a body; mass or bulk; a quantity as having a certain bulk (e. *volume* of a gas); *mus. quantity, fulness, power, or strength of tone or sound.*—*Volume, vol'ūm, a.* Having the form of volumes or rounded masses; consisting of rolling masses.—*Volume, vol'ū-men-ō'ēr, n.* [L. *volumen*, a volume, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body; a stereometer.—*Voluimetric, vol-ū-met'rik, a. Chem.* pertaining to estimation by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.—*Voluimetric analysis*, a method of chemical analysis in which the quantity of a substance present in a solution is estimated by the amount of a standard solution required to produce a certain reaction.—*Voluimetrically, vol-ū-met'rik-al-ly, adv.* By volumetric analysis.
Voluiminous, vol'ū-jū-nū-s, a. [Fr. *voluimieux*, from L. *volumen, voluminis*, e. volume. *Volumic*.] Consisting of many coils or complications (*Mil.*); of great volume; bulky; having written much; producing books that are bulky or writing many of them (in *voluiminous* writer).—*Voluimously, vol'ū-jū-nū-s-ly, adv.* In a voluminous manner.—*Voluimousness, vol'ū-jū-nū-s-nes, n.*
Voluntary, vol'un-tā-ri, a. [L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, choice, from *volo*, to will, for *volens*, part. pres. of *volo, velle*, to will (whence *volition, benevolence, malevolence*); cog. E. *will.*] Proceeding from the will; done of one's own accord or free choice; spontaneous; not prompted or suggested by another; of one's or its own accord or choice; subject to the will; endowed with free-will; pertaining to the doctrines of the voluntaries (a voluntary church).—*n.* A person who maintains that churches should be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and should be quite free from connection with the state; *mus.* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service.—*Voluntarily, vol'un-tā-ri-ly, adv.* In a vol-

untary manner; spontaneously.—*Voluntariness, vol'un-tā-ri-nes, n.* The character of being voluntary; spontaneity.—*Voluntarism, vol'un-tā-ri-izm, n.* The principle of supporting religion by voluntary effort and association.—*Volunteer, vol-un-tēr, n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*] A person who enters into any service of his own free-will; a person who of his own free-will offers the state his services in a military capacity without the stipulation of a substantial reward; a person belonging to one of the corps of riflemen, artillery, engineers, &c., in Britain, who voluntarily undergo a military training for home defence.—*s.t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily or without solicitation or compulsion.—*s.t.* To enter into any service of one's free-will.
Voluptuary, vō-lup'tū-ā-ri, n. [L. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure, akin to *volo*, to wish. *Volutary*.] A man wholly given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and sensual pleasures; a sensualist.—*Voluptuous, vō-lup'tū-us, a.* [L. *voluptuosus*.] Pertaining to sensual pleasure; gratifying the senses; exciting or tending to exalt sensual desires; sensual.—*Voluptuously, vō-lup'tū-us-ly, adv.* In a voluptuous manner; luxuriously; sensually.—*Voluptuousness, vō-lup'tū-us-nes, n.* The state or quality of being voluptuous.
Volute, vō-lūt', n. [L. *voluta*, e. *volute*, from *volveo*, pp. of *volveo, volutum*, to roll. *Volute*, &c.] Arch, a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament.—*Voluted, vō-lūt'ed, a.* Having a volute or volutes.—*Volution, vō-lū-shon, n.* A spiral turn; a convolition.
Volva, vol'vā, n. [L., a wrapper.] *Bot.* a wrapper or bag that envelops certain fungi when young.
Vomer, vō'mēr, n. [L., a ploughshare.] *Anat.* the slender thin bone between the nostrils.—*Vomerine, vō'mēr-in, a.* Pertaining to the vomer.
Vomitant, Nux-vomita.
Vomit, vom'it, s.t. [From L. *vomo, vomitum*, to vomit; allied to Gr. *emō* 'for *emō*], Skr. *vam*, to vomit.] To throw up or eject from the stomach; to belch forth; to emit.—*v.t.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew.—*n.* The matter ejected from the stomach, an emetic.—*Black vomit*, dark colored matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of yellow fever; hence, yellow fever.—*Vomiting, vom'it-ing, n.* That which is vomited; vomit.—*Vomitory, vom'it-ō-ri, n.* [L. *vomitarius*, causing vomiting, *vomitoria*, passages for exit in a theatre.] An emetic; arch, an opening or door in an ancient theatre and amphitheatre which gave ingress or egress to the people.
Voracious, vō-rā'shūs, a. [L. *vorax voracis*, from *vorā*, to devour; same root as Gr. *borā*, food; Skr. *gar*, to swallow.] Greedy for eating; eating food in large quantities; rapacious; ready to devour or swallow up.—*Voraciously, vō-rā'shūs-ly, adv.* In a voracious manner; ravenously.—*Voraciousness, Voracity, vō-rā'shūs-nes, vō-rā-sit-i, n.* The quality of being voracious.
Vortex, vortak, a. pl. Vortices, vort'i-sēs, or Vortexes, vort'ik-sēs. [L., from *verto*, anciently *vertō*, to turn. *Vortex*.] A whirling or gyratory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeriform; a whirlpool or a whirlwind; an eddy.—*Vortex ring*, a whirling ring of aeriform matter composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced in smoking tobacco.—*Vertical, Verticose, vort'i-kel, vort'i-kōs, a.* Pertaining to a vortex; whirling; turning.—*Vertically, vort'i-kal-ly, adv.* In a vertical manner; whirlingly.
Votary, vō'tā-ri, n. [From L. *votum, a vow, Votz.*] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; a person devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.—*Votarist, vō'tā-rist, n.* A votary.—*Votaries, vō'tā-ri-ēs, n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

Vote, vōt, n. [Fr. *vote*, a vote, from L. *votum, a vow, wish*, will, from *voveo, votum*, to vow (seen also in *devote, desolat*). *Vow.*] The expression of a desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others; a suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in electors or in deciding proposals; a ballot, a ticket, &c.; a thing conferred by vote; a grant.—*s.t.*—*voted, voting.* To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing men to office or the like.—*s.t.* To elect by some expression of will; to enact, establish, or grant by vote.—*Vote, vō'tēr, n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.—*Voting-paper, n.* A paper by which a person gives his vote.—*Votive, vō'tiv, a.* [L. *votivus*, from *votum, a vow*.] Given, paid, or consecrated, in consequence of some vow.—*A votive offering*, a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper.—*Votively, vō'tiv-ly, adv.* in a votive manner; by vow.
Vouch, vouch, s.t. [O. Fr. *voucher*, from L. *vocare*, to call; hence *avouch*. *Voices.*] To declare, assert, affirm, or attest; to maintain by affirmations; to warrant; to answer for.—*s.t.* To bear witness; to give testimony or attestate; to maintain; to assert; to aver.—*Voucher, vouch'ēr, n.* One who touches; a paper or document which serves to confirm and establish facts of any kind; the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account or the like.
Vouchsafe, vouch-saf, v.t.—*vouchsafed, vouchsafing.* [From *vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or attest as safe; formerly often as two words.] To condescend to grant; to concede (to *vouchsafe* an answer).—*s.t.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.—*Vouchsafement, vouch-saf-ment, n.* The act of vouchsafing.
Voussoir, vō'swār, n. [Fr., akin in origin to *vault*.] One of a series of stones, &c., shaped like truncated wedges, with which an arch is constructed, the uppermost or middle one of which is called the keystone.
Vow, vou, n. [O. Fr. *vow*, Mod. Fr. *vow*, a vow, from L. *votum, a vow*; hence really the same word as *vote*. *A vow* is a derivative.] A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into; an oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act on the fulfillment of certain conditions; a promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to devote one's self to some act or service.—*s.t.* To promise solemnly; to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a solemn promise, as to a divine power; to threaten solemnly or upon oath (to *vow vengeance*).—*s.t.* To make vows or solemn promises.—*Vowed, vou'd, p. and a.* Devoted; confirmed by oath; sworn; inveterate.—*Vower, vou'ēr, n.* One who makes a vow.
Vowel, vou'el, n. [Fr. *voyelle*, from L. *vocis, vocal*, lit. a vocal letter, from *vocis, vocis*, the voice. *Voices.*] A sound uttered by opening the mouth and giving vent to voice; a sound uttered when the vocal organs are in an open position, as the sound of a o or o; the letter or character which represents such a sound.—*a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—*Vowel points*, Under *Point*.—*Vowelism, vou'el-izm, n.* The use of vowels.—*Vowelled, vou'el-d, a.* Furnished with vowels.
Vox-humana, vōks-hū-mā'nā, n. [L., human voice.] A reed-stop in an organ, so called from its resemblance to the human voice.
Voyage, vō'yā, n. [Fr. *voyage*, a journey; It. *viaggio*, Sp. *vajago*; from L. *viaticum*, from *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey, from *via, e way* (seen also in *viaduct, deviate, obviate, obvious, previous, convey*, &c.); same root as E. *way*.] Formerly, a journey by sea or by land; now, a journey by sea from one place, port, or country to another, especially a journey by water to a distant place or country.—*s.t.*—*voyaged, voyaging.* To take a journey or voyage; to sail or pass by water.—*s.t.* To travel; to pass over.—*Voyageable, vō'yā-j-ā-bl, a.* Navigable.—*Voyager, vō'yā-j-ēr, n.* One who makes a voyage.—*Voyager, vō'yā-j-ēr, n.* [Fr.,

uttered with
and not with
grance; *voies*
(active voice,
—*s.t.*—*voiced*
or proclaimed,
with a voice;
l, vol'vā, a.
ness, vol'vās,
nce, or vote.
oids (Fr. *voies*),
ess, widowed,
Hence also
ot containing
or possessor;
destitute (*vold*
any effect;
illegal or bind-
ly signed and
space; a vacu-
ity. To make
cater; to emit
ate.com, the
s, a. Capable
v, vō'dāns, n.
from a benefi-
—*Volder*,
y, flying, from
ing; nimble;
ring.
ati, from L.
to fly.) Hev-
off by spend-
ing more or
e; passing off
ely, brisk, or
to change,—
-a-till'it, vol'
of being vola-
ng or dissipa-
—*Volatili-*
Capable of
ation, vol'e-
ness of vol'
-it-ils, v.t.—*vo-*
-itilizer.) To
; to cause to
e effluvia.
volcanoes, vol-
Fr. *volcan*,
of fire; cog.
tain more or
l, with a cir-
asin (sent a
hich are called
s, shows of
and streams
s, a. Pertain-
r affected by
mic force, sub-
action, from
verge.—*Vol-*
canic rocks,
d by volcanic
anism, vol-ka-
eta of being
olcanic, vol'
volcanoes; a
n-it, y. Same
vol'kan-i-sā'
olcanizing,
olcanized, vol-
canic heat and
r, to fly.) A
the tricks.
e-ness, per-
one of several
and in many
ames of rats
field-mouse,
volitio, from
s.will. Vol-
the exercise
ling; will.—
Pertaining to
a. Having
g in the will,
wish or per-
sight, from
OLATILE.] A
arrows, &c.; a
number of
ner; a noisy or
many things
the Fr. v.

lit. a traveller.] The Canadian name of a class of men employed in the fur trade, &c., in transporting goods by land or water. **Vraïsemblance**, v^rai-s^em-bl^ans, n. [Fr.] The appearance of truth. **Vulcan**, vul'kan, n. [L. *Vulcanus* or *Vulcanus* (hence *vulcano*); akin Skr. *vikh*, a fire.] The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals; the name given to a hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, believed to have been discovered in 1859.—**Vulcanian**, vul'kan-i-an, a. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c.; volcanic; geol. pertaining to vulcanism.—**Vulcanian theory**, the Plutonic theory.—**Vulcanic theory**, the Plutonic theory.—**Vulcanic power or action**; volcanic force.—**Vulcanism**, vul'kan-izm, n. The phenomena due to the internal heat of the earth, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.—**Vulcanist**, vul'kan-ist, n. One who supports the Vulcanian theory.—**Vulcanite**, vul'kan-it, n. A kind of vulcanized caoutchouc differing from ordinary vulcanized caoutchouc in containing a larger proportion of sulphur, and in being made at a higher temperature, used for combs, brooches, bracelets, &c.; obsolite; a name for pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanization**, vul'kan-i-sa'shon, n.—A method of combining caoutchouc or india-rubber with sulphur and other ingredients to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (*vulcanized*

india-rubber) or a hard (*vulcanite*) product.—**Vulcanize**, vul'kan-iz, v.t.—*vulcanized*, *vulcanizing*. To subject to the process of vulcanization.—**Vulcanologist**, vul'kan-ol-og-ist, n. A student of vulcanology.—**Vulcanology**, vul'kan-ol-og-i, n. The science of volcanic phenomena.—**Vulgar**, vul'gar, a. [Fr. *vulgaire*, from L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, the crowd; same root as *urpus*, E. to *urpe*.—Urok.] Pertaining to the common people or the multitude; plebeian; common; ordinary; in general use; hence, national; vernacular (the *vulgar* tongue); pertaining to the lower or less refined class of people; hence, somewhat coarse; rude; boorish; low.—**Vulgar fractions**, in people collectively; the educated, uncultured class of people.—**Vulgarism**, vul'gar-izm, n. A vulgar person.—**Vulgarism**, vul'gar-izm, n. Vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression.—**Vulgarity**, vul'gar-i-ty, n. The quality of being vulgar; coarseness or clownishness of manners or language; an act of low manners.—**Vulgarize**, vul'gar-iz, v.t.—*vulgarized*, *vulgarizing*. To make vulgar or common.—**Vulgary**, vul'gar-i, a. In a vulgar manner; common; by popular usage; coarsely; clownishly.—**Vulgarity**, vul'gar-i-ty, n. Vulgarity.—**The Vulgate** (L. *vulgata editio*, the edition made public or given to all), the authorized Latin version of the Scriptures in the Roman Catholic Church.

Vulnerable, vul'ner-a-bl, a. [Fr. *vulnérable*, from L. *vulnere*, to wound, from *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound; from a root meaning to tear, whence also *wolf*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.—**Vulnerability**, vul'ner-a-bl-i-ty, n. The quality of being vulnerable.—**Vulnerary**, vul'ner-a-ri, a. [L. *vulneraria*.] Useful in healing wounds.—**Vulpine**, vul'pin, a. [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; cunning.—**Vulpicide**, vul'pi-sid, n. [L. *vulpes* and *caedo*, to kill.] The practice of killing foxes; a fox-killer.—**Vulpinica**, vul'pin-ka, n. [From *Vulpine*, in Italy, where it is found.] A variety of gypsum sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work.—**Vulture**, vul'tur, n. [O. Fr. *vultur*. L. *vultur*, same root as *vulnerable*.] The name of well-known raptorial birds which live chiefly on carrion.—**Vulturine**, vul'tur-in, a. [L. *vulturinus*.] Having the qualities of or resembling the vulture. Also **Vulturian**, vul'tur-ian.—**Valva**, vul'va, n. [L. *valva*, *colica*, a wrapper, the opening of the external parts of generation in the female.—*Valve-merine*, a. Pertaining to the valva and the uterus.—**Vying**, v'ing, p. and a. Competing; emulating. *Viz*.

W

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, taking its form and name from the union of two *U*'s. **Wabble**, wob'l, v.i.—*wabbled*, *wabbling*. [Wobblz.] To vacillate; to wobble.—**Wabbling**, wob'ling, a. Inclined to wobble; unsteady. **Wacke**, wak'e, n. [G. *wacke*, *grauwacke*, *wacke*, graywacke.] A soft earthy variety of trap-rock, generally of a grayish-green colour, and usually containing crystals. **Wad**, wad, n. [Same word as *Sw. wadd*, Dan. *vad*, G. *wada*, wad.] A soft mass of fibrous material, as cotton-wool or the like, used for stuffing, stopping an aperture, &c.; a little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot.—*v.t.*—*wadded*, *wadding*. To furnish with a wad; to stuff or line with wadding, as a garment.—**Wadding**, wad'ing, n. A fabric of cotton fibre or the like, used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress; material for ramming down above the charge of firearms. **Wad**, Wadd, wad, n. An earthy ore of manganese; also, a name of plumbago or black-lead. **Waddle**, wad'l, v.t.—*waddled*, *waddling*. [A dim. and freq. formed from *wade*.] To sway or rock from side to side in walking; to walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; to toddle.—**Waddler**, wad'der, n. One who waddles.—**Waddingly**, wad'ling-li, adv. With a vacillating gait. **Wade**, wad, v.t.—*waded*, *wading*. [A Sax. *wadan*, to go, to wade.—L.G. *waden*, Ice. and Sw. *vada*, D. *waden*, G. *waden*, to wade; same root as L. *vado*, to go. INTRANS.] To walk through any substance that impedes or hinders the free motion of the limbs (as long grass or snow); to move stepwise through a fluid; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.—*v.t.* To pass or cross by wading; to ford.—**Wader**, wad'er, n. One who wades; specifically, the name applied to such birds as the heron, snipe, rail, &c. GALLATORAE. **Wadmal**, wad'mol, wad'mal, wad'mol, n. [Ice. *vad-mal*, Sw. *vadmal*, Dan. *vadmel*.] A coarse cloth formerly manufactured. **Wady**, wod'l, n. [Ar. *wadi*.] The channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season; a water-course; a term

used chiefly in the topography of certain Eastern or North African countries. **Wafer**, wa'fer, n. [O. Fr. *waufre* (Fr. *gaufre*), *wafer*, from G. *wafel*, D. *wafel*, a thin cake, a wafer.] A small thin sweet cake; a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, used in the Roman Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist; a small thin disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, &c. **Waffle**, waf'l, n. [D. *wafel*, J. *wafel*. WAFEL.] A kind of thin cake. **Waft**, waf't, v.t. [Closely akin to *wave*, and to Sw. *vesta*, to waft, Dan. *vifte*, to waft, to fan; *vift*, a puff.] To convey through water or air; to make to sail or float; to hroy up; to keep from sinking.—*v.i.* To sail or float.—**Waft**, waf't, n. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a breath or current, as of wind.—**Waftage**, waf'tij, n. The act of wafting or state of being wafted.—**Wafter**, waf'ter, n. One who wafts. **Wag**, wag, v.—*wagged*, *wagging*. [A. Sax. *wagjan*, to wag, to shake; Sw. *wappa*, to wag, Ice. *vaga*, to wag, to waddle, D. *waggelen*, to stagger, G. *wackeln*, to wobble; akin *wagon*, *wain*, *wedge*, *way*, *weave*.] To cause to move backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately; to wave.—*v.t.* To move loosely and shake; to oscillate; to sway; to be in motion or action; to move off or away; to be gone.—**Wag**, wag, n. [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter*, one likely to *wag* in a halter or gallow. Comp. Sc. *hempte*, a gallow, a frolicsome fellow, lit. one fitted for the hempen rope.] A person who is fond of making jokes; one who is full of frolicsome tricks; a humorist; a wit; a joker.—**Waggery**, wag'jer-i, n. The manner, action, or prance of a wag; jocular sayings; pleasantry.—**Waggish**, wag'ish, a. Belonging to a wag; full of sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, &c.; frolicsome.—**Waggishly**, wag'ish-li, adv. In a waggish manner; in sport.—**Waggishness**, wag'ish-ness, n. **Wage**, waj, v.t.—*waged*, *waging*. [O. Fr. *wager*, to pledge, to promise (hence, to pledge one's self to combat), Fr. *pager*, to stake, to pledge, from L.L. *vadium*, *wadium*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, same word as A. Sax. *wad*, a pledge. Wn. *Gage* is another form of this word.] To engage in (a con-

test); to carry on (war); to undertake.—**Wagee**, waz'ee, n. [O. Fr. *wage*, *wage*, a pledge; *wages* are what the person hiring another has pledged himself to give.] The payment given for services performed; the price paid for labour; hire; recompense. Though a plural, *wages* sometimes has a verb in the singular. **Wager**, waj'jer, n. [O. Fr. *wageurs*, *gagewurs*, from L. *vadiatura*, from *vadium*, a pledge. WAOR.] An occasion on which two parties bet; a bet; the stake laid; the subject of a bet.—**Wager of battle**, the legal trial of a cause by combat either between the parties themselves or their champions, formerly in practice in England.—*v.t.* To hazard on the issue of some question that is to be decided; to bet; to stake.—*v.i.* To make a bet; to bet.—**Wagerer**, waj'jer-er, n. One who wagers. **Wages**, waj'jes, n. **Waggie**, wag'ji, v.—*waggled*, *wagging*. [A freq. and dim. from *wag*.] To move with a wagging motion; to sway or move from side to side.—*v.t.* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions. **Wagon**, Waggon, wag'on, n. [From D. *wagen*, rather than from A. Sax. *waggon*, a wagon (whence *wain*); Ice. and Sw. *vagn*, Dan. *vogn*, G. *wagen*; lit. what carries, from stem of *weg*: cog. Skr. *vah*, L. *veh*, to carry (whence *vehicle*); akin also *wag*, *wag*, &c.] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads; an open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways.—*v.t.* To transport or carry in a wagon.—**Wagonage**, wag'on-aj, n. Money paid for conveyance by wagon.—**Wagoner**, wag'on-er, n. One who drives a wagon; the constable Charles's Wain or Urs Major.—**Wagonette**, wag'on-et, n. [Dim. of *wagon*.] An open four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction, seated for six or eight persons. **Wagtail**, wag'tail, n. A small bird of several species, distinguished by its brisk and lively motions, as well as by the length of its tail, which it jerks up and down incessantly, hence the name; a pert person. **Wahabee**, Wahabi, wa-ha'bi, n. [From Abdi *Wahab*, a reformer of Mohammedanism about 1760.] A member of a very strict sect of Mohammedans in Arabia. **Waif**, waf, n. [O. Fr. *waf*, *waif*, a waif; of

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, &c. above—the Fr. u.

(verb.) To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to roam; to stroll; to save home; to go through the world; to deviate; to err; to be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason.—*v.t.* To travel over without a certain course; to traverse.—**Wanderer**, won'dér-er, n. One who wanders.—**Wandering**, won'dér-ing, v. and a. Given to wander; roaming; unsettled.—**a.** A travelling without a settled course; peregrination; aberration; deviation; mental aberration.—**Wanderingly**, won'dér-ing-ly, adv. In a wandering manner.—**Wanderee**, won'dér-ee, n. A monkey inhabiting the East Indies.—**Wane**, wán, v.i.—*waned, waning.* [A. Sax. *wanian*, to diminish, become less, from *wan*, deficient; akin *want*.] To diminish; to decrease or grow less; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon, as opposed to *wax*; to decline; to approach its end (the autumn *wanes*).—**a.** Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of the spectator; decline (his fortunes *were* on the *wane*).—**Wanton**, wán-tún, n. [Connected with *wane*, perhaps the old infinitive *wanian*, to wane.] A misfortune or calamity; mischief; used chiefly as an imprecation in the phrases, 'with a *wanton*,' 'wanton on you,' &c.—**Wantonly**, wán-ton-ly, adv. Under **WANT**.—**Want, want**, n. [From Icel. *want*, want of *want*, lacking, wanting, *wanta*, to be lacking; akin *wane*, *wan*, in *wanton*.] The state of not having; a absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; lack; need; necessity (to supply one's *wants*); poverty; indigence; lack of the necessities of life (to suffer from *want*).—**v.t.** To be without; not to have; to lack; to have occasion for; to require; to need; to feel a desire for; to long for.—**v.i.** To be deficient; to be lacking; to be absent or not present where required or expected; to be in want.—**Wanter**, wán-ter, n. One who wants.—**Wanton**, wán-ton, a. [O. E. *wantonnes*, *wanton*, undisciplined, dissolute, from *wan*, prefix denoting want or deficiency (A. Sax. *wan*, lacking), and *towen*, A. Sax. *toegen*, pp. of *tedn*, to draw, to educate. **WANT**, Twa.] Indulging the natural impulses or appetites without restraint; licentious; lustful; unrestrained in various ways, as in gaiety or sport; playful; frolicsome; sportive; playing freely or without constraint (*wanton* ringlets); unrestrained in growth; growing too luxuriant; arising from recklessness or disregard of right or consequences; unprovoked (*wanton* mischief).—**a.** A lascivious man or woman; a pampered, petted creature.—**v.t.** To revel; to frolic unrestrainedly; to sport or dally in lewdness.—**Wantonly**, wán-ton-ly, adv. In a wanton manner; without cause or provocation.—**Wantonness**, wán-ton-ness, n. The state or quality of being wanton; lewdness; negligence of restraint; sportiveness.—**Wap, wop**, v.t. To beat; to whop. [Colloq.]—**Wapinshaw**, wá-pín-shaw, wá-pín-sha, n. [Lit. a *weapon-shaw*.] In Scotland, a review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district; now applied in some quarters to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a district.—**Wapentake**, wá-pén-ták, n. [Lit. a *weapon-taking* or *weapon-tackling*; from the men of a district touching the arms of a superior in token of fealty.] The name formerly given in some of the northern shires of England, and still given in Yorkshire, to a division of the county, corresponding to a *hundred*.—**Wapiti**, wá-pí-tí, n. [Indian name.] The North American stag, closely resembling the European red-deer, though larger.—**War**, wár, n. [A. Sax. *war*, O. D. *werre*, O. H. G. *werren*, war (whence Fr. *guerre*, war); akin to G. *werben*, to embroil, confuse; D. *war*, entanglement; perhaps allied to *worse*.] A contest between nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms; the profession of arms; art of war; a state of violent opposition or

contest; hostility; enmity (feelings at *war* with each other).—**Articles of war**. Under **ARTICLE**.—**Council of war**. Under **COUNCIL**.—**v.t.**—*warred, warring.* To make or carry on war; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive; to be in a state of opposition.—**War-cry**, n. A cry or phrase used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy.—**War-dance**, n. A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion; a dance simulating a battle.—**Warfare**, wár-fár, n. Military service; military life; hostilities; war.—**v.t.** To carry on warfare; to engage in war; to contend; to struggle.—**War-horse**, n. A horse used in war; a trooper's horse; a charger.—**Warlike**, wár-lik, a. Fit for war; disposed or inclined for war; military; pertaining to war; having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier.—**War-office**, n. That department of the British government presided over by the secretary of state for war.—**War-paint**, n. Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages before going to war.—**War-path**, n. The route or path taken on going to war; a warlike expedition or excursion; used chiefly in regard to the American Indians.—**Warring**, wár-ing, a. Adverse; conflicting; antagonistic; hostile.—**Warrior**, wár-i-er, n. A soldier; a man engaged in military life; a brave soldier.—**War-ship**, n. A ship constructed for engaging in naval warfare; a man-of-war.—**War-whoop**, n. A whoop or yell raised in presence of the enemy; a shout such as the American Indians raise when they enter into battle.—**Warble**, wár-bl, v.t.—*warbled, warbling.* [O. Fr. *werbler*, from O. H. G. *Awerbalón*, G. *werbeln*, to whirl, to warble. **WHIRL**.] To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibrating manner; to modulate with turns or variations; to sing or carol generally; to utter musically.—**v.t.** To have a trilling, quavering, or vibrating sound; to carol or sing with smoothly gliding tones; to trill.—**a.** A soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song.—**Warbler**, wár-bl-er, n. One who warbles; a song-bird; the popular name given to members of a dextrostral family of birds comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America.—**Warble**, wár-bl, n. [Perhaps from D. *war*, ox, and *bol*, ball, bulh.] A small tumour on the backs of cattle, containing the maggot or larva of a fly.—**Ward**, wár-d, v.t. [A. Sax. *wardian*, to guard, from *ward*, a guard, a watch; G. *wart*, Icel. *wörtr*, Goth. *wards*, guard. From the G. are Fr. *garder*, E. *guard*, *reward*, *reward*.] Akin to *ward*.] To fend off; to keep from hitting; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches; o u followed by *off*.—**a.** [Partly from A. S. *weard*, a guard, partly from the verb.] T. act of guarding; guard (to keep watch and ward); a defensive motion or position in fencing or the like; the state of being under a guard; confinement; custody; guardianship; one who is guarded; specifically, a minor who is under guardianship; a certain division or section of a town or city, such as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business; one of the apartments into which an hospital is divided; a curved ridge of metal inside a lock to oppose the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; the notch in the key.—**Warden**, wár-den, n. [O. Fr. *warden*, *gardien*—a Germanic word with a Latin termination *-anus*.] A guard or watchman; an officer of rank in charge of something; a keeper; the title given to the head of some colleges and to the superior of some conventual churches.—**Warden of a church**. **CHURCHWARDEN**, under **CHURCH**.—**Wardenship**, wár-den-ship, wár-den-ship, n. The office of a warden.—**Ward**, wár, n. One who guards or keeps; a keeper; a guard; a trustee or staff of authority.—**Wardrobe**, wár-drob, n. A place in which clothes are kept, often a piece of furniture resembling a press or cupboard; wearing apparel in general.—**Ward-room**, n. The mess-room of the chief officers in a war-ship.—**Ward-**

ship, wár-ship, n. The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; also pupillage.—**Ware**, wár, n. [A. Sax. *war*, wary—Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw. *var*, wary, aware. **WARE**.] On one's guard; aware, conscious, assured. [Poet.]—**v.t.** To take heed of; to beware of.—**Ware**, wár, n. [A. Sax. *waru*—D. *waar*; Icel. *varu*, Dan. *ware*, G. *waare*, ware, merchandise; perhaps connected with *weard* (value), *weary*.] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; manufactures of a particular kind; properly a collective noun, as in the compounds *china-ware*, *hardware*, *tin-ware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant.—**Warehouse**, wár-háuse, n. A house in which wares or goods are kept; a building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid; a store for the sale of goods wholesale; also a large retail establishment.—**v.t.** To deposit or secure in a warehouse.—**Warehouseman**, wár-háuse-man, n. One who keeps a warehouse; one who is employed in a warehouse.—**Ware**, wár, n. [A. Sax. *war*, sea-weed; akin to *weard*, sea-weed.] name of various sea-weeds, employed as a manure, in the manufacture of kelp, &c.—**Warfare**. Under **WAR**.—**Warily**, wár-ly, adv. Under **WARY**.—**Warlike**. Under **WAR**.—**Warlock**, wár-lok, n. [Icel. *varðlokkur*, *varðlokkur*, lit. weird songs or spells, the name being transferred from the things to the person who used them.] A male witch; a wizard or sorcerer.—**Warm**, wár-m, n. [A. Sax. *warm*, warm—O. Sax. G. and D. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Dan. and Sw. *varm*, warm; comp. O. L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, warm.] Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold, having the sensation of heat; feeling hot; finished subject to heat; having prevalence of heat (a *warm* climate); full of zeal, ardour, or affection; zealous; ardent (a *warm* friend); somewhat ardent or excitable; irritable (a *warm* temper); somewhat excited; nettled; brisk; keen (a *warm* contest); wealthy; moderately rich; well-off (colloq.).—**Warm colours**, such as have yellow or yellow-red for their basis; opposed to cold colours, such as blue and its compounds.—**Warm tints**, cold tints, modifications of the preceding.—**v.t.** To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to interest; to excite ardour or zeal in; to animate; to inspire; to give life to; to finish; to cause to glow.—**v.t.** To become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated.—**a.** A warming; a heating. [Colloq.]—**Warm-blooded**, a. Having warm blood; food, said of mammals and birds, in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians, and reptiles, or cold-blooded animals.—**Warm-hearted**, a. Having warmth of heart; cordial; sincere; hearty.—**Warm-heartedness**, n. Warmth or kindness of heart; cordiality.—**Warming-pan**, n. A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.—**Warmly**, wár-m-ly, adv. In a warm manner; with warmth or heat; with warmth of feeling; eagerly; ardently; hotly.—**Warmth**, wár-mth, wár-mth, wár-mth, n. The quality or state of being warm; the sensation of heat; gentle heat; hearty kindness or good feeling; ardour; zeal; fervour; earnestness; slight anger or irritation; *patience*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours.—**Warn**, wár-n, v.t. [A. Sax. *warnian*, *warnian*, warn, to warn, to take heed, from *wearn*, refusal, denial; Icel. and Sw. *varna*, G. *warnen*, to warn; of same origin as *weary*.] To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove injurious; to advise; to expostulate with; to inform previously; to give notice to.—**Warmer**, wár-m-er, n. One who warns.—**Warning**, wár-n-ing, n. Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; previous notice; a notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant.—**Warningly**, wár-n-ing-ly, adv. In a warning manner.

keep a sharp look-out on or for; to regard with vigilance and care; to have in keeping; to tend; to guard; to look for; to wait for.—**Watch-dog**, *n.* A dog kept to watch guard premises and property.—**Watcher**, *woch'ter*, *n.* One who watches.—**Watch-ire**, *n.* A fire kept up in the night as a signal or for the use of a guard.—**Watchful**, *woch'ful*, *a.* Careful to observe; observant; giving wary attention; vigilant.—**Watchfully**, *woch'ful-ly*, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully.—**Watchfulness**, *woch'ful-ness*, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; wary attention.—**Watch-glass**, *n.* A concavo-convex glass for covering the dial of a watch.—**Watch-guard**, *n.* A chain, cord, ribbon, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.—**Watch-house**, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed; a guard-house; a look-up.—**Watch-key**, *n.* A small key by which a watch is wound up.—**Watch-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to watch-mend and repair watches.—**Watch-making**, *n.* The art of making watches; the business of a watch-maker.—**Watchman**, *woch'man*, *n.* A person set to pay heedful attention over something; one who holds a post of observation; a guard; a sort of night policeman; the care-taker of a building by night.—**Watch-pocket**, *n.* A small pocket for carrying a watch.—**Watch-spring**, *n.* The mainspring of a watch.—**Watch-tower**, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies.—**Watchword**, *woch'word*, *n.* The word given to sentinels and such as have occasion to visit guards, as a token by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; a password, motto, or maxim.—**Watchet**, *wochet*, *n. or a.* (Origin doubtful.) Light blue; pale blue; sky-blue.—**Water**, *wat'er*, *n.* [A. Sax. *water*, water = G. Sax. *waeter*, D. and G. *wasser*, G. *wasser*; akin to *heel*, *eden*, Sw. *vatten*; Goth. *wata*, water; from root seen also in L. *ulcus*, wet, *unda*, a wave (whence *undulate*); Gr. *hydor*, Skr. *udan*, water. Akin to *test*, *etter*.] A compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; a fluid covering about three-fifths of the entire surface of the earth, and forming an essential constituent of vegetable and animal organisms; this fluid is supposed to *land* to travel by *water*; any natural collection of it; sometimes used of other fluids, humours, &c.; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone (a diamond of the first water, that is, perfectly pure and transparent).—**Water of crystallization**, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of crystallizing.—**To keep water**, to be able to retain water without leaking; hence, *fig.* to be correct, valid, or well-founded; said of arguments, theories, &c.—*vt.* To irrigate; to overflow or wet with water; to supply with water or streams of water (a country well watered); to supply with water for drink (to water horses); to subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to make it exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light.—*n.* To shed water or liquid matter (his eyes water); to take in water, the ship put into port to water); to gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; to have a longing desire (his mouth watered).—**Water-bailiff**, *n.* A custom-house officer in a port for searching ships; one who watches a salmon river to prevent poaching.—**Water-bath**, *n.* A bath of water; *chem.* a bath of water at a certain temperature, in which vessels may stand for heat or evaporation.—**Water-bed**, *n.* A bed composed of india-rubber cloth inflated with water on which a patient rests; a hydro-tatic bed.—**Water-boatman**, *n.* The boat-may.—**Water-bottle**, *n.* A bottle for holding drinking water.—**Water-butt**, *n.* A large open-headed cask as a reservoir for rain-water.—**Water-carriage**, *n.* Conveyance by water.—**Water-cart**, *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, &c.—**Water-cask**, *n.* A strong barrel or cask for holding water for those on board.—**Water-cement**, *n.* A cement which hardens under water.—

Water-clock, *n.* A clepsidra.—**Water-closet**, *n.* A privy in which the discharges are removed by means of water through a waste-pipe.—**Water-colour**, *n.* A pigment or colour carefully ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.—**Water-colour painting**, painting in which water-colours are used instead of oil-colours; a painting done in water-colours.—**Water-course**, *n.* A stream of water.—**Water-cress**, *n.* An aquatic plant much used as a salad. **NASTURTIUM**.—**Water-cure**, *n.* Hydrotherapy.—**Water-dog**, *n.* A dog having remarkable swimming powers.—**Watered**, *wat'erd*, *a.* Having a waxy appearance on the surface (watered silk or paper).—**Waterfall**, *wat'er-fall*, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.—**Water-flag**, *n.* A plant, a species of iris.—**Water-flea**, *n.* A minute animal belonging to the entomostraca.—**Water-fowl**, *n.* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl; such birds collectively; wild-fowl.—**Water-frame**, *n.* Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton, at first driven by water; a throstle.—**Water-rail**, *n.* (O.E. *galle*, Icel. *gullt*, G. *galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.) An appearance in the sky, known to presage rain; rainbow-coloured spot; a weather-gall.—**Water-gas**, *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water.—**Water-gauge**, *Water-gage*, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.—**Water-glass**, *n.* A soluble alkaline silicate made by boiling silica in an alkali, as soda or potassa, used to give surfaces, as of walls, a durable covering resembling glass.—**Water-hog**, *n.* A fility that resides over the water.—**Water-gruel**, *n.* A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled and seasoned.—**Water-hen**, *n.* The gallinule or moor-hen.—**Water-hog**, *n.* A South American rodent mammal of aquatic habits; the capybara; also, an animal allied to the wart-hog.—**Wateriness**, *wat'ri-ness*, *n.* The state of being watery.—**Watering**, *wat'ring*, *n.* The act of supplying with water; the process of giving a wavy like appearance or ornamentation whereby an article is made to exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light; tabbying.—**Watering-place**, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which people resort at certain seasons in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, &c., as at the sea-side.—**Watering-can**, **Watering-pot**, *n.* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants.—**Watering-trough**, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.—**Waterless**, *wat'er-less*, *a.* Destitute of water.—**Water-level**, *n.* A levelling instrument in which water is employed, consisting of a bent glass tube open at both ends, and having the ends turned up.—**Water-lily**, *n.* The common name of several genera of aquatic plants distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large floating leaves.—**Water-line**, *n.* The line of flotation in a ship; one of those horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom or side of a ship.—**Water-logged**, *a.* Lying like a log on the water; applied to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.—**Waterman**, *wat'er-man*, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman; one who piles for hire on rivers, &c.—**Water-mark**, *n.* The mark indicating the rise and fall of water; any distinguishing device or device indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper during the process of manufacture.—**Water-meadow**, *n.* A meadow that may be kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons.—**Water-melon**, *n.* A plant and its fruit extensively cultivated in dry hot parts of the world, the fruit abounding with a sweetish refreshing liquor, and the

pulp remarkably delicious.—**Water-meter**, *n.* An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas.—**Water-mill**, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water.—**Water-mole**, *n.* The dormole or ornithorhynchus.—**Water-moat**, *n.* A disease among cattle.—**Water-newt**, *n.* A name of two newts from the frequenting ponds, ditches, &c.—**Water-ousel**, *n.* The dipper, a European bird of the thrush family that can walk about under the surface of water.—**Water-parasop**, *n.* Skirret.—**Water-parting**, *n.* A watershed.—**Water-pipe**, *n.* A pipe the conveyance of water.—**Water-pitcher**, *n.* A pitcher for holding water; a pitec plant.—**Water-plant**, *n.* Any plant that lives entirely in water, or requires a great deal of water for its existence.—**Water-pot**, *n.* A vessel for holding water; watering-pot.—**Water-power**, *n.* A power of water employed or capable of being employed as a prime mover in machinery.—**Water-pox**, *n.* A variety of chicken-pox.—**Water-privilege**, *n.* A right to use running water to turn machinery.—**Waterproof**, *wat'er-proof*, *a.* pervious to water; so firm and compact not to admit water.—*n.* Cloth made of deal of water for its existence.—**Water-ram**, *n.* Same as *Hydraulic ram*.—**Water-ram, *n.* Same as *Hydraulic ram*.—**Water-rat**, *n.* A rodent animal the vole genus which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.—**Water-rate**, *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water.—**Water-reservoir**, *n.* A reservoir of clear cloud stone of an intense blue colour found in Ceylon.—**Water-shed**, *wat'er-shed*, *n.* [Shed has sense of parting.] An imaginary line which runs along the ridge of separation between adjacent seas, lakes, or rivers, and represents the limit of which water naturally flows in opposite directions.—**Water-side**, *n.* The bank margin of a stream or lake; the sea-shore.—**Water-snake**, *n.* A snake or serpent that lives in water; a sea-snake.—**Water-spaniel**, *n.* The name of two varieties of the spaniel, excellent swimmers.—**Water-spout**, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, and consists of a pillar of dark cloud caused to revolve by a whirlwind and forming a vast funn which descends to the surface of the sea and draws up a certain quantity of spray; a water-spout (so-called) is merely a very heavy shower.—**Water-supply**, *n.* The amount of water supplied to a community.—**Water-tap**, *n.* A cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.—**Water-tight**, *a.* tight as to retain or not to admit water stanch.—**Water-twist**, *n.* A kind of ton twist, first made by the water-frame.—**Water-voice**, *n.* A water-rat.—**Water-wagtail**, *n.* A wagtail.—**Water-way**, *n.* That part of a river, arm of the sea, through which vessels enter or depart the fair-way; also, a name given to thick planks along the scuppers of a ship.—**Water-wheel**, *n.* A kind of wheel raising water in large quantities, as a Persian wheel; a wheel moved by water and employed to turn machinery.—**Water-works**, *n. pl.* The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, rise, and distribution of water for the use of communities.—**Water-worn**, *a.* Worn by the action of water; smoothed by the action of running water.—**Water-y**, *wat'er-y*, *a.* pertaining to water; resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid containing water; abundant in, filled with, or containing water; wet; moist; tasteless; insipid; rapid; spiritless.—**Water-yam**, *n.* The lattice-plant of Madagascar.—**Watt**, *wot*, *n.* [After Jas. Watt.] An electrical unit equal to 0.0134 horse-power per second.—**Wattle**, *wotl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *wætt*, wattle, a hurdle, &c.] A hurdle made of interwoven rods or bands; the fleshy that grows under the throat of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the**

kind.—*v.t.*—*watled, wailing.* To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches); to plait (to *watle* a hedge); to form by plaiting twigs.—*Wattled, wot'd.* a. Furnished with wattles, as a cock of turkey.—*Wattle-turkey, a.* Same as *Brusk-turkey*.—*Wattling, wotling, n.* A wattled structure.

Wave, wā, v.i.—*waved, waving.* [From *A. Sax. wāfan*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment; *Icel. wāfa*, to wave, to vibrate; *O.G. waben*, to fluctuate. *Waver, waft*, are derivative forms.] To move loosely backwards and forwards; to float or flutter; to undulate; to be moved as a signal; to beckon.—*v.t.* To move one way and the other; to brandish; to signal to.—*n.* [O.E. *wæve*, a wave of the sea, from *A. Sax. woga*, a wave (skin to *weg*); modified by the verb above.] A swell or ridge on the surface of water or other liquid resulting from the oscillatory motion of its component particles, when disturbed from their position of rest by any force; especially, a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water by the action of the wind; a billow; *physics*, a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on; anything resembling a wave; one of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface; an undulation; a swelling outline; that which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, &c., like a wave; the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.—*Wave-length, n.* The distance between the crests or hollows between two adjacent waves.—*Waviness, wā'nes, a.* Free from waves.—*Wavelet, wā'let, n.* A small wave; a ripple on water.—*Wave-worn, a.* Worn by the waves.—*Waviness, wā'vi-nes, n.* The state or quality of being wavy.—*Wavy, wā'vi, a.* Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; *bot.* undulating on the border or on the surface.

Wave wā, v.i. Same as *Waves*.
Wavilite, wā'vel-it, n. [From *Dr. Wavel*, the discoverer.] A mineral, a phosphate of aluminium.

Waver, wā'vər, v.i. [A freq. corresponding to the verb to *wave*, to fluctuate—*Icel. wāvra*, to hover.] To play or move to and fro; to flutter; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be in danger of falling or falling; to totter; to reel.—*Waverrer, wā'vər-ər, n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.—*Waveringly, wā'vər-īng-lī, adv.* In a wavering, doubtful, or fluctuating manner.—*Waveringness, wā'vər-īng-nes, a.*

Wax, waks, n. [A. Sax. *wax*, *wax*—*G. wachs*, *Icel. and Sw. waz*, *Dan. wox*, *D. was*; *Pol. воск*, *Rus. vosk*, *Lith. waskas*, *wax*.] A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; a substance resembling this in appearance and properties; a vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete resin; vegetable wax; a tenacious substance excreted in the ear; ear-wax; a substance used in sealing letters; sealing-wax; a thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.—*v.t.* To smear or rub with wax.—*Wax-candle, n.* A candle made of wax.—*Wax-cloth, n.* A popular but erroneous name for *Floss-cloth*.—*Wax-doll, n.* A child's doll made or partly made of wax.—*Waxen, waks'n, a.* Made of wax; resembling wax; covered with wax.—*Wax-and, Wax-and, n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemakers' wax, used in sewing boots and shoes.—*Waxiness, waks'nes, n.* The state or quality of being waxy.—*Wax-light, n.* A taper made of wax.—*Wax-modelling, n.* The art of forming models and figures in wax; ceroplasty.—*Wax-myrtle, n.* The candle-berry tree.—*Wax-palm, n.* A species of *S. American* palm, which exudes a thick secretion, consisting of resin and wax.—*Wax-wing, n.* The name of a dromostrol bird, so called because it has small, oval, horny

appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the colour of red sealing-wax.—*Wax-work, n.* Work in wax; figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; a place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—*Waxy, waks'i, a.* Resembling wax; made of wax; abounding in wax.

Wax, waks, v.t.—*pret. waxed*; *pp. waxed* or *waxen* (the latter now only poetical). [A. Sax. *waxsan*, to grow, to become—*Icel. waza*, *Dan. waze*, *Sw. wazg*, *G. wachsen*, *D. wassen*, to wax; allied to *L. augeo* (whence *augment*), *Skr. waksāmi*, to increase, to wax; from a root seen also in *L. vigor*, *E. vigour*, *vegetable*, &c.] To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or show a larger disc (as the moon); to become (to wax strong).

Way, wā, n. [A. Sax. *weg*, a way, road, passage—*Dan. vet*, *Sw. weg*, *Icel. vegr*, *D. and G. weg*, *Goth. wigs*, way; from a root meaning to move, go, take, carry, seen also in *E. wagon*, *weigh*, *wain*, *L. via*, a way (in *viaduct*), *veho*, to carry (whence *vehicle*), *veium*, a sail (*E. veil*), *vehemens*, *E. vehement*, &c.] A track or path along or over which one passes or journeys; a path, route, or road of any kind; distance (a *way* off); path or course in life; direction of motion; means by which anything is accomplished; scheme; device; plan; method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; usual or habitual mode of acting or behaving; plan or mode of action selected; course approved of as one's own; sphere of observation (to come in one's way); *naut.* progress or motion through the water; *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*To give way*, to break or fall, as under pressure or a strain; to make room for another person passing; to yield; to submit.—*To go one's way* or *ways*, to take one's departure; to set out.—*To go the way of all the earth*, to die. [O.T.]—*To lead the way*, to go in front; to act the part of a leader, guide, &c.—*To make way*, to give room for passing; to stand aside; to give place.—*To make one's way*, to find and keep a successful career; to advance in life by one's own exertions.—*To take one's way*, to follow one's own settled opinion, inclination, or fancy.—*By the way*, in the course of the journey; in passing; without necessary connection with the main subject; parenthetically.—*By way of*, as being; to serve as or in lieu of.—*In the way*, in a position or of such a nature as to obstruct or impede.—*In the way of*, in a favourable position for doing or getting.—*On the way*, in going or travelling along; advancing towards completion.—*Out of the way*, not in the proper course or position; not where it can be found or met with; concealed or lost; out of the beaten track; hence, extraordinary; striking.—*Milky Way*. GALAXY.—*Right of way*, in law, a privilege which a person or persons have of going over another's ground.—*Ways and means*, methods; resources; facilities; means for raising money for governmental purposes; resources of revenue.—*Way-bill, n.* A list of passengers or goods carried by rail or other public conveyance.—*Wayfarer, wā'fər-ər, n.* One who journeys or travels; a traveller; a passenger.—*Wayfaring, wā'fər-īng, a.* Being on a journey; travelling.—*Way-lay, wā'li' or wā'li, v.t.*—*pret. and pp. way-laid*; *pp. waylaying*. [Way and lay.] To watch invidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush.—*Way-lay, wā'li' or wā'li-ər, n.* One who waylays.—*Wayless, wā'les, a.* Pathless; trackless.—*Way-side, wā'sīd, n.* The side, border, or edge of a road or highway.—*a.* Growing, situated, &c., by or near the side of the way (*wayside* flowers).—*Way-warden, n.* The surveyor of a road.—*Way-worn, n.* Worn or tired by travel.

Wayward, wā'wərd, a. [For *awayward*; comp. *forward*, *toward*.] Full of peevish caprices or whims; forward; perverse.—*Waywardly, wā'wərd-lī, adv.* Forwardly; perversely.—*Waywardness, wā'wərd-nes, n.* Forwardness; perverseness.

Waywode, Watwoda, wā'wōd, n. [Pol. and Rus. *wopowoda*.] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns and provinces.

We, wē, pron. pl. of *I*. [A. Sax. *wē*, *O. Sax. wē*, *Icel. wēr*, *Sw. Dan. and Sw. wī*, *D. wir*, *G. wir*, *Goth. wets*; cog. *Skr. wam*, *we*, *I*, and another or others; *I* and he or she, or I and they. *We* is frequently used by individuals, editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism; and the plural style is also used by kings and other potentates.

Weak, wēk, a. [Same as *Icel. veitr*, *weytr*, *Sw. wēt*, *Dan. wæg*, *L.G. and D. wēk*, *G. weich*, *pli*, at, soft, weak, the A. Sax. form being *weic*; allied to *Gr. wēkōs*, to yield. *Weak, weaker*, are from same root.] Not strong; wanting physical strength; feeble; infirm; not able to sustain a great weight or strain; easily broken; brittle; frail; wanting in ability to perform functions or office (a weak stomach, weak eyes); deficient in force of utterance (a weak voice); unfit for effective attack or defence (a weak fortress or body of troops); deficient in essential or characteristic ingredients (weak tea, &c.); deficient in intellectual power or judgment; silly; undecided or confirmed (weak faith); vacillating; wanting resolution; easily moved or worked upon; facile; wanting moral courage; not supported by the force of reason or truth (weak arguments); ineffective; not founded in right or justice; deficient in force of expression; not affecting the mind or the senses strongly; slight; *gram.* a term applied when inflection is effected by adding a letter or syllable (*lose, loosed* as compared with *rise, raised*); distinguished from *strong*.—*Weak-side*, that side of a person's character on which he is most easily influenced or affected.—*Weaken, wē'kən, v.t.* To make weak or weaker; to enervate; to enfeeble.—*v.i.* To become weak or weaker.—*Weakeners, wē'kən-ər, n.* One who or that which weakens.—*Weakening, wē'kən-īng, p. and a.* Having the quality of reducing strength.

Weak-headed, a. Having a weak mind or intellect.—*Weakish, wē'kīsh, a.* Some what weak.—*Weaking, wē'kīng, n.* A feeble creature.—*Weakly, wē'kī, adv.* In a weak manner; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; with feebleness of mind or intellect; injudiciously.—*a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.—*Weakness, wē'k-nes, n.* The state or quality of being weak; want of physical, mental, or moral strength; feebleness; want of strength of will or resolution; want of cogency; a defect; a falling.—*Weak-spirited, a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous.

Weal, wēl, n. [A. Sax. *wēla*, prosperity, lit. the state of being well, from *wēl*, *well*; *Dan. wēl*, *Sw. wēl*. *WALL*.] A sound, healthy, prosperous state; welfare; prosperity; happiness.—*The public, general, or common weal*, the interest, well-being, prosperity of the community, state, or society.—*Wealth, wēlth, n.* [From *wēl*, and *stāth*, comp. *Acadia, sloth*, &c.] Well-being or welfare; a collective term for riches; material possessions in all their variety; affluence; opulence; profusion; abundance; *pol. econ.* all and only such objects as have both utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged.—*Wealthy, wēlth'i, a.* Having wealth; having large possessions in lands; affluent; rich; opulent; large in point of value; ample.—*Wealthily, wēlth'ī, adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.—*Wealthiness, wēlth'ī-nes, n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

Weal, wēl, n. The mark of a stripe. *WALE*.
Weald, wēld, a. [A. Sax. *wald*, a forest tract; akin *G. wald*, a wood or forest. It is a form of *wald*.] A piece of open forest land; a wold; as a proper name applied to the tract of country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex.—*Wald-clay, n.* The upper portion of the Wealden formation, composed of beds of clay, sandstone, &c.—*Wealden, wēl'den, a.* Pertaining to a weald; belonging to the Weald of Sussex and Kent.—*Wealden formation, group, or strata, geol.* a series of fresh-water strata belonging to

the lower cretaceous epoch, and occurring between the uppermost beds of the colliite and the lower ones of the chalk formation. — *s.* The *Wealden* group or formation.

Wealth, Wealthy, &c. Under *WAL*.

Wean, wén, v.t. [A. Sax. *weanian*, to accustom, whence *weanian*, to wean; Icel. *veifa*, to accustom; Dan. *veerne*, to accustom, *veerne fra brystet*, to wean, lit. to accustom from the breast; from stem seen in *went*. Worr.] To accustom to do without the mother's milk as food; to reconcile to the want of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of something; to disengage from any habit. — **Weaning, wén'ing, n.** A child or other animal newly weaned.

Weapon, wep'on, n. [A. Sax. *weapen*, a weapon = Icel. *vepa*, Dan. *veaben*, Sw. *vapen*, D. *vapen*, G. *weife*, a weapon, Goth. *weipa* (pl.), arms.] Any instrument of offence or defence; an instrument for contest or for combating enemies; an instrument that may be classed among arms; but a thorn, prickle, sting, or the like, with which plants are furnished for defence. — **Weaponed, wep'ond, a.** Armed; furnished with weapons. — **Weaponless, wep'on-less, a.** Unarmed. — **Weapon-schaw, wep'on-sha, n.** WARRENHAW.

Wear, wár, v.t. — pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*. [A. Sax. *wearian*, to wear (on the body); O. H. G. *wearian*, to put on; Icel. *veija*, Goth. *weapan*, to clothe; same root as *U. weia*, a garment, Vezr.] To carry covering or appendant to the body, as clothes, weapons, ornaments, &c.; to have on; to deteriorate or destroy (clothes, &c.) by frequent or habitual use; to waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to destroy by degrees; to produce by constant rubbing or attrition (to wear a channel); to have or exhibit an appearance of; to habit; to show (to wear a glad face). — **To wear away**, to impair or destroy by gradual or imperceptible action. — **To wear off**, to remove or diminish by attrition. — **To wear out**, to wear till useless; to waste by degrees; to tire or harass completely; to waste the strength of. — *s.* To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to pass away, as time; to make gradual progress (winter wore over). — **To wear well or ill**, to be wasted away slowly or quickly; to be affected by time or use with difficulty or easily. — **To wear off**, to pass away by degrees. — *s.* The act of wearing; the state of being worn; diminution by friction, use, time, or the like; style of dress; fashion or vogue in costume. — **Wear and tear**, loss or deterioration by wearing or ordinary use; tear and wear. — **Wearable, wár'a-ble, a.** Capable of being worn. — **Wearer, wár'er, n.** One who wears. — **Wearing, wár'ing, a.** Applied to what is worn (wearing apparel).

Wear, wár, v.t. [A form of *wee*.] *Naut.* to bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round, stern towards the wind.

Wear, wár, n. *Wzia*.

Weary, we'ri, a. [A. Sax. *weárig*, weary, perhaps from *wór*, a swampy place, the word originally having reference to the fatigue of walking on wet ground.] Having the strength much exhausted; to toll or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; impatient of the continuance of something painful, irksome, or the like; sick; disgusted (weary of life); tiresome; irksome. — *s.* **weariéd, weáring.** To make weary; to tire; to fatigue; to exhaust the patience of; to harass by anything irksome. — *s.* To become weary; to tire. — **Wearily, we'ri-li, adv.** In a weary manner; like one fatigued. — **Weariness, we'ri-ness, n.** The state of being weary or tired; lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labour; fatigue; tediousness; ennui; languor. — **Wearisome, we'ri-sum, a.** Causing weariness; tiresome; irksome; monotonous. — **Wearisomely, we'ri-sum-li, adv.** Tediously. — **Wearisomeness, we'ri-sum-ness, n.** Tiresomeness; tediousness.

Weasand, we'sand, n. [A. Sax. *weasend*, the windpipe; O. Fris. *weasende*, O. H. G. *weasunt*; perhaps named from the *weasening* sound made in breathing. WIKKER.] The

windpipe. Written also *Weasend*, *Weasend*, and *Weasend*.

Weasel, we'sel, n. [A. Sax. *weasla* = D. *weasel*, Dan. *veasel*, G. *weasel*; weasel; perhaps akin to G. *weasel*, a meadow.] A small carnivorous animal distinguished by the length and slenderness of its body, feeding on mice, rats, moles, and small birds; a lean, mean, sneaking fellow. — **Weasel-faced, a.** Having a thin sharp face like a weasel.

Weather, wev'er, n. [A. Sax. *weader* = D. and L. G. *weder*, Icel. *veatr*, Sw. *veader*, G. *wetter*; supposed to be from same root as *wind*. *Wüther* is a derivative.] The atmospheric conditions at any particular time; the state of the atmosphere with respect to its temperature, pressure, humidity, motions, or any other meteorological phenomena. — *s.* To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty (to weather a gale); hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty; next, to sail to the windward of. — *s.* *Geol.* to suffer change, disintegration, or rock surfaces, by exposure to the weather, as a rock or cliff. — *s.* *Naut.* toward the wind; windward; opposite of *lee*. — **Weather-beaten, a.** Beaten or harassed by the weather; seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather. — **Weather-board, n.** That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side; one of a set of overlapping boards on a roof. — **Weather-boarding, n.** Overlapping boards nailed on roofs, &c. — **Weather-bound, a.** Delayed by bad weather. — **Weather-bow, n.** The side of a ship's bow that is toward windward. — **Weathercock, wev'er-kok, n.** A vane or figure on the top of a spire, which turns with the wind and shows its direction; so called from the figure of a cock being a favourite form of vane; a fickle, inconstant person. — **Weathered, wev'er'd, p. and a.** Wasted, worn, or discoloured by exposure to atmospheric influences; said of stones or rock surfaces. — **Weather-eye, n.** The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather. — **To keep one's weather-eye open or awake**, to be vigilantly on one's guard. — **Weather-gate, n.** *Naut.* the situation of one ship to the windward of another; hence, advantage of position; superiority. — **Weather-gall, n.** Same as *Water-gall*. — **Weather-glass, n.** An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a term popularly applied to the barometer. — **Weather-glass, n.** A peculiar clear sky near the horizon. — **Weathering, wev'er'ing, n.** *Geol.* the action of the elements in altering rocks. — **Weatherly, wev'er-li, a.** *Naut.* applied to a ship that makes very little leeway. — **Weather-moulding, n.** A dripstone or canopy over a door or window, intended to throw off the rain. — **Weather-proof, a.** Proof against rough weather. — **Weather-prophet, n.** One skilled in forecasting the changes or state of the weather. — **Weather-side, n.** *Naut.* that side of a ship under sail which is to windward. — **Weather-wise, a.** Skillful in forecasting the weather. — **Weather-worn, a.** Worn by the action of the weather; weathered.

Weave, wév, v.t. — pret. *wove*, pp. *woven*, pp. *woven*. pret. and pp. formerly often *wesad*. [A. Sax. *weafan*, to weave = D. *weven*, Icel. *vefa*, Dan. *veve*, G. *weben*, Vezr. *webe*, cog. Skr. *webh*, to weave. Akin web, weft, weof.] To form by interlacing anything flexible, such as thread, yarn, filaments, or strips of different materials; to form by a loom; to form a tissue with; to entwine into a fabric; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to work up into one whole (to weave incidents into a story); to contrive or construct with design (to weave a plot). — *s.* To work with a loom; to become woven. — **Weaver, we'v-er, n.** One who weaves or whose occupation is to weave; an aquatic insect, the whirligig beetle; a weaver-bird. — **Weaver-bird, n.** An incessant tropical bird, so called from its nest being woven of various vegetable substances. — **Weaver-fish, n.** *Waavax*. — **Weaving, we'v'ing, n.** The act of one who weaves; the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics.

Weasand, we'sand, n. [Icel. *veasand*, wisened, withered. *Wiaxax*.] Thin; lean; wisened.

Web, web, n. [A. Sax. *web*, *weob*, from stem of *weave*. *Wiaxax*.] That which is woven; the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; something resembling this; a large roll of paper such as is used for newspapers and the like; the blade of a saw; a flat portion of various things; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls; the threads or filaments which a spider spins; a cobweb; *fig.* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme. — **Webbed, webd, a.** Having the toes united by a membrane or web. — **Webbing, web'ing, n.** A strong fabric of hemp, 3 or 3 inches wide, for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c. — **Webby, webl, a.** Relating to a web; resembling a web. — **Web-eye, n.** A disease of the eye produced by a film. — **Web-fingered, a.** Having the fingers united by webs of skin. — **Web-foot, n.** A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane. — **Web-footed, a.** Having web-feet; palmiped. — **Webster, web's-ter, n.** [From Wilhelm Eduard Weber, a German physicist.] The electric unit of magnetic quantity.

Wed, wed, v.t. — *wedded, wedding*; *wed* as pret. and pp. also occurs. [A. Sax. *weddan*, to engage, to pledge, from *wed*, a pledge; similarly Goth. *gagwedjan*, to pledge, to betroth, from *wed*, a pledge. Akin *gags*, *wage*, *wager*.] To marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to unite closely by passion or prejudice; to unite inseparably. — *s.* To marry; to contract matrimony. — **Wedded, we'ded, a.** Pertaining to matrimony (*wedded life*); intimately united or joined together. — **Wedding, we'ding, n.** Marriage; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities. — **Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding**, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding. — *s.* *Syn.* under *MARRIAGE*.

Wed, we'd, n. A wedding. — **Wedding-cake, n.** A richly decorated cake to grace a wedding. — **Wedding-card, n.** One of a set of cards sent by a newly-married couple to friends to announce the event. — **Wedding-day, n.** The day of marriage. — **Wedding-dower, n.** A marriage portion. — **Wedding-favour, n.** A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by males attending a wedding. — **Wedding-feast, n.** A feast prepared for the guests at a wedding. — **Wedding-ring, n.** A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony. — **Wedlock, wed'lok, n.** [A. Sax. *wedla*, a pledging, from *wed*, a pledge, and *lök*, sport, a gift, latterly used as a mere termination of abstract nouns.] Marriage; matrimony. — *s.* *Syn.* under *MARRIAGE*.

Weder, we'd'er, n. A weaver. — **Wedding, Under WED.**

Wedge, wej, n. [A. Sax. *wecc*, a wedge = Icel. *vegg*, Dan. *vegge*, Sw. *vigg*, D. *wig*, G. *weck*, wedge; perhaps akin to *wag*, *way*, *weigh*, and signifying lit. the mover.] A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other; used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; a mass of metal especially if resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of wedge. — *Th* thin or small end of the wedge, is used figuratively of an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce ultimately an important effect. — *s.* **wedged, wedging.** To split with a wedge or with wedges; to rive; to drive a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to fasten with a wedge or with wedges; to fix in the manner of a wedge. — **Wedgewood, we'dj-wood, n.** [After Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) of Etruria, Staffordshire, the inventor.] A superior kind of semitransparent pottery capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colours, and much used for ornamental ware, a vase, &c.

Wedlock, Under WED.

Wednesday, we'n'dz, n. [A. Sax. *Wodnesdag*, that is Woden's day. Woden is the same as Odin. *Osni.*] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday. — **Wee, wé, a.** [A form of *wee*, its present

weath, from stem which is woven; even in a loom; a large roll of newspapers and; a flat portion of membrane which water-floes; the spider spins; fully contrived; or scheme.—the loss united.

Webbing, web'g, wēb'j, hamp, 3 or 3 of the seats of Webby, web'l, mbling a web, of the eye prored, a. Having of skin.—Web- are nited by Feb.-footed, a.

(Belm Edouard.) The electric adding; we'd as S. ex. weddian, we'd, a pledge; to, to pledge, to re. Akin we'd, to take for hus- marriage; to a prejudice; to marry; to con- ded, wed'ed, a. (wedded life); ed together.—riage; nuptial ce.—Silver we'd-omd wedding, enty-fifth, the niversaries of ion, hops. —Wedding- d cake to grace a. One of a newly-married ce the event.— of marriage.— riage portion.— sette or bunch nales attending wedk, n. A feast t adding. —Wedding placed third finger of marriage cere- n. [A. Sax. wed, a pledge, rly used as a badge of mourning.] Mar- under Man- ner.

Wedge, a wedge— w. vigg, D. wig, tin to wag, way, the mover.] A nick at one end e at the other, scks, &c.; one of mass of metal, wedge in front; a wedge.—The wedge, is used y move of small e calculated to portant effect.— o split with a rive; to drive as rd or compress e wedge or with ner of a wedge.

Wedge, wēd'j, n. [After Josiah truna, Stafford- rior kind of able of taking on elicate colours, mental ware, as

A. Sax. Wēdnes- Woden is the e fourth day of the week, Tuesday.

weay, its present meaning being due to its frequent usage in the phrase 'a little we' (or weat) a little way, a little bit. Small; little. [Collog.]

Wedge, wēd, n. [A. Sax. wēd, a weed; D. wēde, weeds; affinities doubtful.] The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome; a plant such as grows where it is not wanted, and is either of no use to man or injurious to crops; a sorry, worthless animal; a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a cigar.—w. To free from weeds or noxious plants; to take away, as noxious plants; to extirpate; to free from anything hurtful or offensive.—Weeder, wēd'er, n. One that weeds; a weeding-tool.—Weed-grown, a. Overgrown with weeds.—Weeding-tool, n. An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.—Weedless, wēd'less, a. Free from weeds.—Woody, wēd'l, a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds; worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a weedy horse).

Wedge, wēd, n. [A. Sax. wēd, weeds, a garment; O. Fris. wēde, D. (p)wēad, Icel. wēd; from same root as Goth. ga-wēdan, to hind, and as E. wēthy.] A garment; pl. mourning, especially the mourning dress of a widow.

Week, wēk, n. [A. Sax. wīc, a week—D. week, Icel. wīka, a week; akin G. wōche, a week; root doubtful.] The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday to another.—This (that) day week, the same day a week afterwards; the corresponding day in the succeeding week.—Week-day, n. Any day of the week except Sunday.—Weekly, wēk'l, a. Pertaining to a week or week-days; lasting for a week; happen- ing or done once a week.—wēda. Once a week.—w. A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

Wedge, wēd, n. [A. Sax. wēdan, to ween, from wēn, Icel. wēn, Goth. wēn, expecta- tion, hope. —w. To be of opinion; to have the notion; to think; to imagine.]

Weep, wēp, v. t. —pret. and pp. wept. [A. Sax. wēpan, to weep, from wēp, clamour, outcry; O. Sax. wēpian, Goth. wēpian, to cry; cog. Rns. wopit, Lith. wopiti, to weep; L. vox, voice; Skr. wēk, to speak.] To manifest grief or other strong passion by shedding tears.—to drop or flow like tears; to rain; to give out moisture; to have —hes dropping or hanging roop.—w. To lament, bewail, —to shed tears for; to shed or l —to drop; to pour forth in drops, as —tears; to get rid of by weep- ing; followed by away, out, &c.—Weeper, wēp'er, n. One who weeps; a sort of white linen cuff or band on a dress, worn as a badge of mourning.—Weeping-ash, n. A variety of ash which has its branches arching downwards instead of upwards.

Weeping-birch, n. A variety of the birch with drooping branches.—Weeping-elm, n. An elm with pendulous branches.—Weeping-ly, wēp'ing-ly, adv. With weeping; tear- fully.—Weeping-willow, n. A species of willow whose long and slender branches hang down almost perpendicularly.

Weaver, wēv'er, n. [O. Fr. wivre, wivre, from L. wipera, a viper; akin wipera.] An edible fish of the British sea which inflicts wounds with the spines of its first dorsal fin.

Weevil, wēvil, n. [A. Sax. wēfel, I. G. and D. wēvel, G. wēbel; cog. Lith. wēbalas, a beetle.] The name applied to various insects of the beetle family, distinguished by the prolongation of the head, so as to form a sort of snout or proboscis; danger- ous enemies to the agriculturist, from de- stroying grain, fruit, &c.—Weevilled, Weevily, wēvil'd, wēvil'-l, a. Infested by weevils.

Welf, wēlf, n. [A. Sax. wēlf, the wolf, from wēlan, to weave; so Icel. wēlf. WSAVE.] The wolf of cloth; the threads that are carried in the shuttle and cross the warp.

Wedge, wēd, n. [A. Sax. wēgan, to lift, to weigh, to move; wēg, a balance, a pair of scales; D. wēgan, to weigh; Icel. wēg, to bear, lift, move; G. wēgan, to rock; same root as wāg, wain, wāg, &c.] To raise or bear up; to lift, so that it hangs in the air (to weigh anchor); to examine by the balance, so as to ascertain how heavy a thing is; to

pay, allot, or take by weight; to consider for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate; to balance; to compare.—To weigh down, to preponderate over; to oppress with weight or heaviness; to overburthen.—w. To have weight; to be equal in weight to (to weigh a pound); to be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to bear heavily; to press hard.—w. A way; wēd, corruption of way, used only in the phrase wēd'er wēgh.—Weighable, wē'- a-hl, a. Capable of being weighed.—Weighage, wē'j, n. A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.—Weigh-bridge, n. A machine for weighing carts, wagons, &c., with their load.—Weigher, wē'j'er, n. One who or that which weighs.—Weigh-house, n. A building at or in which goods are weighed.—Weighing, wē'j'ing, n. The act of ascertaining weight.—Weighing-ma- chine, n. Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained; generally applied only to contrivances employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies.—Weight, wē't, n. [O. E. wēht, wēht, A. Sax. wēht.] That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth; the measure of the force of gravity as determined for any particular body; the amount of heaviness or weight; a certain mass of brass, iron, or other substance to be used for determining the weight of other bodies (a pound weight); a heavy mass; something heavy; in clocks, one of the two masses of metal that by their weight actuate the machinery; pressure; burden (the weight of grief; importance; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; wēd, a sensation of oppression or heaviness.—Dead weight, a heavy and oppressive burden.—w. To add or —to add a weight or weight to; to add to the heaviness of.—Weightily, wē't-ily, adv. In a weighty manner; heavily; ponderously; with force or impressiveness.—Weightiness, wē't- in-ness, a. Ponderousness; gravity; force; importance.—Weightless, wē't-less, a. Hav- ing great weight; heavy; ponderous; im- portant; momentous; grave; adapted to form the balance in the mind; or to con- vince; cogent; grave or serious.

Weir, wē'r, n. [A. Sax. wēr, wēr, a fence, an inclosure for fish; G. wēr, weir, dam; lit. a fence or defence, being akin to wārd, wāre, wāry, warren.] A dam across a stream to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conveying water to a mill for irrigation, &c.; a fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish.

Weird, wērd, n. [A. Sax. wērd, wērd, fate, destiny, from stem of wēorðan, G. wērdan, Goth. wērdhan, to become, to be. Wōar, s.] Destiny; a person's allotted fate.—w. Con- nected with fate or destiny; able to influ- ence fate; partaking of the supernatural; unearthly; suggestive of unearthliness.—Weirdness, wērd'-ness, n.

Welcher, Welsher, welsh'er, n. [Yorkshire wēlc, a failure, a form of well, to fail, to fade—D. and G. wēlhan, to fade.] A pro- fessional betting man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses and does not pay if he loses. [Turf slang.]

Welcome, wēl'kəm, n. [Equivalent to well come.] Received with gladness; admitted willingly to one's house and company; producing gladness on its reception; grate- ful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy; in phrases of courtesy.—w. Salutation of a new-comer; kind reception of a guest or new-comer.—To bid welcome, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.—w.—w. welcomed, welcoming. To salute a new-comer with kindness; to receive hospitably and cheerfully; to ac- cept or meet with gladness (to welcome death).—Welcomer, wēl'kəm-er, n. One who welcomes.

Weld, wēld, wēld, wēld, n. [O. E. wēlde, wēlde, Sc. wēld; origin unknown.] A plant native to Britain and several European countries, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called Dyers' Weed; sometimes also called Wild Wood.

Weld, wēld, v. t. [O. E. wēlde, Sc. wēld (the final d has been added)—G. and D. wēlhan, to boil, to weld; Sw. wēlta, to weld; same word as well, to boil, to bubble up.] To unite or join together into firm union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a white heat; hence, wēld, to unite very closely (welded by affection).—w. A junction of two pieces of iron by hammering when heated to a white heat.—Weldable, wēld'-a-ble, a. Capable of being welded.—Welder, wēld'er, n. One who welds.

Welfare, wēl'fär, n. [Lit. a state of being well. WEL, FAAR.] A state of exemption from misfortune, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; well-being; prosperity. Well, wēl, v. t. [w. To cause to be well, to wither, to fade.] To fade; to decay.

Wellkin, wēl'kin, n. [O. E. wēlme, wēlme, A. Sax. wēlca, wēlca, a cloud, pl. the sky; G. wölke, O. H. G. wōlchan, a cloud.] The sky; the vault of heaven. [Poetical.]

Well, wēl, n. [A. Sax. well, wēlla, a well, fountain, wealhan, to well up, to boil; Icel. well, a boiling, D. wēl, a spring, Dan. wēld, a spring, G. wēll, a wave, wēllen, to boil; from root of wēll, wēllan, I. wēllan, to issue forth as water from the earth; wēllan, to bubble up.—Well-dinker, n. One who digs wells.—Well-sinking, n. The operation of sinking or digging wells.—Well-room, a. A room into which the water of a mineral spring is conducted.—Well-spring, a. A fountain; a source of continual supply.

Well, wēl, a. [A. Sax. wēl, well, enough, mēcn—D. wēl, Icel. and Dan. wēl, wēld, Goth. wēlla, G. wēll, well; of same origin as well, and meaning originally according to one's will.—Akin wēll, wēllan.] Not ill; in accordance with wish or desire (the business turned out well); satisfactory; often in impersonal usages (it is well); being in health; not ailing or sick; having recovered; comfortable; being in favour; favoured (to be well with the king); just; right; proper (was it well to do this). This word is almost always used predicatively, not attributively.—To be well alone, not to try and improve what is already well.—w. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; in a satisfactory man- ner; skillfully; with due art (the work is well done); sufficiently; very much (I like it well); to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise; commendably (to speak well of one); conveniently; suitably (I cannot well go easily; fully; adequately; thoroughly; con- siderably; not a little (well advanced in life). This word is often merely expressive or used to avoid abruptness (well, the work is done; well, let us go; well, well, be it so).—As well, rather right, convenient, or proper than otherwise (it may be as well to inform you before you go).—As well as, together with; and also; not less than; one as much as the other (a sickness long as well as severe).—Well enough, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—Well wigh, nearly, almost.—To be well off, to be in a good condition, especially as to property.—Well-appointed, a. Fully furnished and equipped.—Well-behaved, a. Of good conduct or behaviour.—Well-being, wēl'-be-ing, n. Wel- fare; happiness; prosperity.—Well-born, a. Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.—Well-bred, a. Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined; of good breed, stock, or race.—Well-conducted, a. Properly led on; of good conduct; well-behaved.—Well-doing, n. Performance of duties; upright conduct.—Well-educated, a. Having a good education; well-instruc- ted.—Well-favoured, a. Handsome; well- formed; pleasing to the eye.—Well-foun-

ded, a. Founded on good and valid reasons.
-Well-informed, a. Well furnished with information; intelligent. — **Well-knit, a.** Firmly connected; having a strong bodily frame. — **Well-known, a.** Fully known; generally known or acknowledged. — **Well-meaning, a.** Having a good intention. — **Well-meant, a.** Rightly intended; sincere; not feigned. — **Well-met, water.** A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting. — **Well-off, a.** In comfortable circumstances; having a good store of wealth; fortunate. — **Well-ordered, a.** Rightly regulated or governed. — **Well-proportioned, a.** Having good proportions; well-shaped. — **Well-read, a.** Having read a great deal; conversant with books. — **Well-regulated, n.** Having good regulations; well-ordered. — **Well-spent, a.** Spent or passed in virtue; spent to the best advantage. — **Well-spoken, a.** Spoken well or with propriety; speaking well; fair-spoken; civil; courteous. — **Well-timed, n.** Done at a proper time; opportune. — **Well-to-do, a.** Being in easy circumstances; well-off; prosperous. — **Well-wisher, n.** One who wishes the good of another. — **Well-won, a.** Honestly gained; hardly earned. — **Well-worn, a.** Much worn or used.
Welladay, wel'-a-dā, interj. [A corruption of *weleway*, from A. Sax. *we, id, we, woe!* lit. *woe!*] *Weleway!* alas! lackaday!
Wellington, wel'-ing-ton, n. A kind of long-legged boot, worn by men, named after the Duke of Wellington; used also adjectively. — **Wellingtonia, wel'-ing-ton'-i-a, n.** A name popularly given to a genus of trees (*Sequoia*) comprising the mammoth trees of America. Under **MAMMOTH**.
Welsh, welsh, a. [A. Sax. *wellic, wotic*, lit. foreign, from *wecch*, a foreigner; similarly *G. wotisch, wotisch*, is foreign, especially French or Italian, and *Wotischland* is Italy. So *walnut* is the Welsh or foreign nut. Akin *Waltown*, Cornwall.] Pertaining to Wales or to its people; Cymric. — **Welsh rabbit.** Under **RABBIT**. — **Welsh** The language of Wales, a member of the Celtic family, forming with the Breton and now extinct Cornish the Cymric group; the inhabitants of Wales. — **Welshman, Welshwoman, welsh'man, welsh'wum-an, n.** A native of the principality of Wales.
Welsher, a. WELCHER.
Welt, welt, n. [Probably from *W. weald*, a hom, a welt.] A border; a kind of hem or edging; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards fastened. — **s.** To furnish with a welt.
Weiler, wel'ter, v. t. [From A. Sax. *welitan*, to roll; L. G. *weltara*, Sw. *elitra*, G. *weltzen*, to roll, to wallow, to welter; same root as *walk, wallow*. Akin *walks*.] To wallow; to trample about; to roll or wallow in some foul matter; to rise and fall, as waves.
Wen, wen, n. [A. Sax. *wenna*, D. *wen*, L. G. *wenna*, Prov. G. *wenna*, a swelling, a wart.] A tumour without inflammation or change of colour of the skin. — **Weniah, Wenay, wen'iah, wen'i, a.** Having the nature of a wen.
Wench, wensch, n. [O. E. *wenche*, from *wenche*, a child, A. Sax. *wencel, weak*; allied to *G. wencen*, to totter. Wina. A familiar expression applied to a woman, especially a young woman, in any variation of tone between tenderness and contempt; in a bad sense, a young woman of loose character. — **s.** To frequent the company of women of ill fame. — **Wencher, wensch'er, n.** One who wenches; a lewd man.
Wend, wend, v. t. — pret. and pp. *wended*.
Wend, which is really the pret. **s.** this verb, is now detached from it as **s.** ed as pret. of *go*. [A. Sax. *wendian*, to turn, to go — Icel. *wenda*, Dan. *wenda*, D. and G. *wenden*, to change, to turn; a cause of the verb to *wind*, to turn, to twist. WIND.] To go; to pass to or from a place; to travel. — **s.** To go; to direct; in the phrase to *wend one's way*; also used reflexively (*wend this homeward*).
Went, went, old pret. and pp. of *wend*: now used as the pret. of *go*, or vulgarly as its pp.
Wept, wept, pret. and pp. of *weep*.

Were, wer. (See **WAS**.) The indicative past tense plural of the verb to be, and the past or imperfect subjunctive — **wer** being used as second person singular.
Werewolf, wer'wulf, n. A werwolf.
Wergild, Wergild, wergild, wergild, n. [A. Sax. *wergild* — *wer*, man, and *gild, geld*, a payment.] Formerly a fine of varying amount for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender got rid of every further obligation or punishment.
Wernerian, wer-nēr'-ian, a. Pertaining to Werner, a celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, or to his theory of the earth, which was also called the *Neptunian Theory*. Under **NEPTUNE**.
Wert, wert. See **WAS**.
Wertherian, wer-tēr'-ian or wer-tēr'-an, n. [After the hero of Goethe's work.] Sentimental; namby-pambyish.
Werwolf, wer'wulf, n. [A. Sax. *werwulf*, lit. man-wolf, from *wer* (see **WAS**), *Goth. wair*, a man, and *wulf*, wolf; *wer* is cogn. with *L. vir*, a man. VIRA.] A man transformed for a time or periodically into a wolf; a man by day and a wolf by night; a lycanthrope.
Wesleyan, wes'-li-an, a. Pertaining to John Wesley, or the religious sect (the Methodists) established by him about 1730. — **n.** One who adopts the principles and doctrines of Wesleyanism. — **Wesleyanism, wes'-li-an-ism, n.** The system of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.
West, west, n. [A. Sax. *west*, west, westward — D. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Dan. and Sw. *vest*, G. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*); probably from a root *was*, to dwell, as the home of the sun. *Was*.] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the north and south poles; the region or tract lying opposite the east, or nearer the west point than another point of reckoning. — **West-End**, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter of London; used often adjectively. — **n.** Being in the west or lying towards the west; western; coming or moving from the west or western region. — **adv.** To the western region; at the westward; more westward; — **s.** To pass to the west; to assume a westerly direction. **Westering, west'ing, and a.** Passing to the west. [Poet.] — **Westerly, west'er-ly, a.** Being toward the west; situated in the western region; coming from the westward. — **adv.** Tending, going, or moving toward the west. — **Western, west'ern, a.** Being in the west, or in the direction of west; moving or directed to the west; proceeding from the west (a *western breeze*). — **Westerner, west'er-ner, n.** A native or inhabitant of the west. — **Westernmost, west'ern-mōst, a.** Farthest to the west; most western. — **Westing, west'ing, n.** Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it. — **Westmost, west'mōst, a.** Farthest to the west. — **Westward, Westwards, west wērd, west'wērds, nds.** [A. Sax. *west*, and *wēard*, denoting direction.] **Westwards** is an adverbial genitive. | **Toward** the west. — **westwardly, west'wērd-ly, adv.** In a direction toward the west.
Wet, wet, a. [O. E. and Sc. *wet*, A. Sax. *wæc*, Icel. *vatr*, Dan. *væd*, wet; akin to *water*.] Containing water; soaked with water; having water or other liquid upon the surface; rainy; drizzly; very damp (*wet weather*). — **n.** Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; rainy weather; rain. — **s.** — pret. and pp. *wet* or *wetted* (the latter regularly in the passive to avoid confusion with the adjective *wet*), *pp. wetting*. To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor. — **Wet-dock, n.** Under **DOCK**. — **Wetness, wet'ness, n.** The state of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere; moisture. — **Wet-nurse, n.** A woman who suckles and nurses a child not her own; opposed to *dry-nurse*. — **Wetshod, wet'shod, n.** Wet over the shoes. — **Wetish, wet'ish, a.** Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

Wether, weth'er, n. [A. Sax. *wether*, a ram; a word common to the Teutonic tongues, and allied to *L. ovis*, a calf, lit. a yearling. VRA.] A castrated ram.
Wey, wā, n. [A. Sax. *wæap*, a weight.] **Wetion.** A certain weight or measure; of wool, 132 lbs.; of wheat, 3 quarters; of cheese, 24 lbs.
Whack, whak, v. t. [Tswack.] To whack to give a heavy or resounding blow to. (Colloq.) — **s.** To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows. (Colloq.)
Whale, whal, n. [A. Sax. *hwæl*, a whale; Icel. *hvalr*, Sw. and Dan. *hval*, *hwale* (whalefish), D. *walvisch*, G. *wal/whal*; perhaps connected with A. Sax. *hwælan*, to roar, to bellow, from the noise they make in blowing.] The common name given to the larger mammals of the order Cetacea; the typical representative being the common or Greenland whale, so valuable on account of its oil and walrus which it furnishes. — **Whale-boat, n.** A strong carved-hull boat from 25 to 35 feet in length, rounded at both ends, used in hunting whales. — **Whale-bone, n.** A well-known elastic horny substance which adorns in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales; baleen. — **Whale-fishery, n.** The fishery or occupation of taking whales. — **Whale-shag, n.** The employment of catching whales. — **Whaler, whal'er, n.** A person or a ship employed in the whale-fishery. — **Whaling, whal'ing, n.** Pertaining to the capture of whales.
Whall, whal, n. [Probably for *wall*, in *wall-eyed*.] A disease of the eyes; glaucoma. — **Whally, whal'i, a.** Having greenish-white eyes.
Wharf, whop, v. t. Same as **Whor**.
Wharf, wharf, n. pl. Wharfs, wharfs, or Wharves, whar'v. [A. Sax. *hwarf*, *hwarf*, a wharf; a bar; O. Sw. *warf*, a wharf; a wharf; Icel. *hwarf*, a wharf; a wharf; D. *werf*, a wharf, a yard, a turn. Perhaps originally an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream; from A. Sax. *hworf*, *hworf*, *hworf*, to turn.] A quay of wood or stone on a roadstead, harbour, or river, alongside of which ships are brought to land or unload. — **s.** To place or lodge on a wharf. — **Wharfage, wharf'age, n.** Money paid for using a wharf; a wharf or wharfs collectively. — **Wharf-inger, wharf'-in-er, n.** [For *wharfinger*, the being inserted as in *messenger, passenger*.] A person who owns or who has the charge of a wharf.
What, what, pron. [A. Sax. *hwæt*, what, also, why, lo, &c., neut. of *hwet*, who. Wro.] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things, and corresponding in many respects to what, but used adjectively as well as substantively (what's the matter? I do not know what the matter is; what stuff is this?). Used alone in introducing a question it has an emphatic force, or is almost an interjection, equivalent to is it possible that? really? (what, do you believe that?); hence, such expressions as, what if? — what would be the consequence if? what will it matter if? what of? — what follows from? why need you speak of? what though? — what does it matter though? granting or admitting that. Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation, and when employed adjectively it is equivalent to how great . . . how remarkable . . . how extraordinary . . . (what a season it has been!). It often has the force of a compound relative pronoun; when used substantively — the thing (or things) which; that which (I know what you mean); when used adjectively — the . . . which; the sort or kind of . . . which; such . . . as (what money I have is my own). It also stands for whatever or whoever; whatsoever or whosoever (come what will). In such phrases as, I tell you what, I'll tell you what, &c., what is used to lay some stress on what is about to be stated. — **What's his (the) name; what do you call it; &c.**, colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name or word. — **What not**, is used in concluding an enumeration of several articles or particulars, and is equivalent to something

is inquired for; need adjective or substantively (which man is it? which are the articles you mean?); a relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of who; often used adjectively, the relative coming before the noun by a kind of inversion (within which city he resides); used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which takes which you will. — *Whichever*, *Whichever*, which-ever, which-so-ever, pron. No matter which; anyone; used both as an adjective and as a noun.

Whiff, whif, *n.* [Imitative of the sound of blowing; comp. *whif*, *W. whif*, a whiff, a puff, *whif*, a quick gust.] A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff; a gust of air conveying some smell. — *v.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to smoke. — *t.* To emit puffs, as if smoke; to puff; to smoke. — *Whiffle*, whiffl, *v.* [Probably from *whiff*; but comp. *D. weifelen*, to waver; *Icel. wifa*, to shake often.] To veer about, as the wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate. — **Whiffler**, whiffler, *n.* One who whiffles; a piper or fife; hence, a harpist (*Sask.*).

Whig, whig, *n.* [From the name *whippemores* applied to a body of Covenanters who marched from the south-west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1644, said to be from *whigwam*, a word used in South-western Scotland in driving horses; akin to *Sc. whig*, to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful.] A designation given to the members of a political party in Britain; opposed to *Tory*; now applied to the more conservative section of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical*. — *Belonging to or composed of Whigs*; *whiggism*, *n.* *Whiggamora*, *Whiggamora*, *whiggamora*, *n.* A Whig; applied formerly in contempt to a Scotch Presbyterian. — **Whiggery**, *Whiggism*, whig'eri, whig'ism, *n.* The principles of the Whigs. — **Whiggish**, whig'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles.

While, whill, *n.* [A. Sax. *awil*, a time, a space of time; *D. wijl*, *wijle*, *Goth. Awella*, *G. weile*, a time; *Icel. Awila*, a place of rest; *Dan. Awile*, rest; allied to *L. quiet*, rest, *Quies*.] A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done. — *The while*, in the meantime. — *Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains, or the trouble and expense. — *ewy*. During the time that; as long as; at the same time that. *While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though*, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all (while I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation; but though I esteem his courage, I detest his cruelty). — *v.* *whiled*, *whiling*. To cause to pass pleasantly and without irksomeness, languor, or weariness; usually with *away* (to *while away* time). — **Whillet**, whillet, *conj.* [From *whiles*, an adverbial genitive, with *t* added as in *amongst*, *amidst*, *betwixt*.] The same as *while*, but less commonly used.

Whim; *whim*, *adv.* or *adj.* [A. Sax. *Awilum*, dat. pl. of *awil*, a time. *WHILE*.] Formerly, once; quondam. — **Whim**, whim, *n.* [Probably akin to *Icel. Awima*, to wander with the eyes; *Sw. Awima*, to be unsteady; *Dan. wima*, to skip about. Comp. also *W. chwin*, motion.] A sudden turn of the mind; a freak; a capricious notion; a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine. — **Whimsey**, whim'si, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion. — **Whimistical**, whim'i-si-kal, *a.* [From *whimsey*.] Full of whims; freakish; capricious; odd in appearance; fantastic. — **Whimsicality**, **Whimsicalness**, whim'i-si-kal'i-ti, whim'i-si-kal-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being whimsical; an oddity; a whim. — **Whimsically**, whim'i-si-kal-i, *adv.* Freakishly.

Whimbral, whimbrel, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry resembling a *whimper*.] A British bird closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller.

Whimper, whim'per, *v.* [Akin to *G. wimmern*, to whimper, and to *whine*, both

being imitative words.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice. — *v.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone. — *n.* A low, peevish, broken cry. — **Whimperer**, whim'per-er, *n.* One who whimpers; a whimping, whimpering, whimping.

Whimsey, Under *Whim*.
Whin, whin, *n.* [*W. chwin*, wood.] Gorse; turfs. — **Whin-shab**, *n.* A passerine bird visiting Britain in summer, and commonly found among broom and furze. — **Whiny**, whin'i, *a.* Abounding in whine. — **Whinestone**, whin'ston, *n.* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in waste places.] A name for greenstone, and also applied to any dark-coloured and hard unstratified rock.

Whine, whin, *v.* — *whined*, *whining*. [A. Sax. *Awina*, to whine; *Icel. Awina*, *Dan. Awina*, to whine; imitative words like *whis*, *whir*, &c.] To express distress or complaint by a plaintive drawing cry; to complain in a mean or unmanly way; to make a similar noise, as dogs or other animals. — *n.* A drawing plaintive tone; a mean or affected noise. — **Whiner**, whin'er, *n.* One who whines. — **Whiningly**, whin'ing-li, *adv.* In a whining manner.

Whinny, whin'i, *v.* — *whinnied*, *whinnying*. [Imitative of akin to *whine*; comp. *L. Annio*, to whinny.] To neigh. — *n.* The neigh of a horse; a low neigh.

Whip, whip, *v.* — *whipped*, *whipping*. [Allied to *D. wippen*, to skip, to toss; *wip*, a swing, a swipe; *O. D. wippe*, a whip; *L. G. wippen*, *Dan. wippe*, to see-saw; *G. wippen*, to rock, to see-saw, &c.; comp. also *W. whirp*, a quick turn; *whip*, to move sharply.] To take of seize with a sudden motion; to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly; with *away*, out, up, and the like; to sew lightly; to form into gathers; to overlay, as a rope or cord, with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round; to strike with a lash or with anything tough and flexible; to lash; to flog; to drive with lashes; to make to spin round in figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity; to fish in with rod and line; to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c. — To whip in, to keep from scattering, as hands in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together. — *v.* To start suddenly and run; to turn and run, with *away*, round, &c. — *n.* An instrument for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction, consisting commonly of a handle to which is attached a string of plaited leather; a lash; a coachman or driver of a carriage; a good whip; a member of parliament or other legislative body who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions; a call made upon members to be in their places at a certain time. — **Whip-cord**, *n.* A hard-twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made. — **Whip-hand**, *n.* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving. — **Whip-lash**, *n.* The lash or striking end of a whip. — **Whipper**, whip'per, *n.* One who whips. — **Whipper-in**, *n.* One who keeps bounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary. — **Whipper-snapper**, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster. — **Whipping**, whip'ing, *n.* Punishment with a whip; flagellation. — **Whipping-post**, *n.* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped. — **Whipping-top**, *n.* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping. — **Whip-poor-will**, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, allied to the European goat-sucker or night-jar, so called from its cry. — **Whip-saw**, *n.* A thin, narrow saw set in a frame. — **Whipster**, whip'ster, *n.* A nimble little fellow; a sharp shallow fellow; used with some degree of contempt.

Whir, wher, *v.* [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whir*; comp. *whis*.] To whiz; to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whirling or buzzing sound. — *n.* The buzzing or whirling sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like. — **Whirring**, wher'ing, *n.* The sound of something that whirs; the sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.

Whirl, wheri, *v.* [A freq. correspondent to A. Sax. *weorpen*, to turn (wh. *weorpen*); equivalent to *Icel. and Sw. Asta*, *Dan. Astveit*, *O. D. weorpen*, *G. weir*, similar frequentatives.] To turn round; to revolve rapidly; to turn with celerity; to carry away by means of something that turns round. — *v.* To revolve rapidly; to revolve or rotate swiftly to move along swiftly as in a whirl-vehicle. — *n.* A turning with velocity; rotation; something that moves with whirling motion; a hook used in twisting as in a rope machine; bot. and conch. as *Whorl*. — **Whirl-about**, *n.* Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig. — **Whirl-blast**, *n.* A whirl-wind. — **Whirl-er**, wher'er, *n.* One who or that which whirrs. — **Whirligig**, wher'l-gig, *n.* [*Whirl-gig*.] A toy which children spin or whirl round. — **Whirlpool**, wher'pol, *n.* A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea, produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds blowing close, &c. — **Whirlwig**, wher'wig, [*Whirl*, and A. Sax. *wiega*, *wiege*, a bed or similar insect; comp. *sarwig*.] A fly which may be seen circling round the surface of ponds, &c., with great rapidity. — **Whirlwind**, wher'wind, *n.* A whirlwind; a violent wind moving in a circle or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion.

Whisk, whisk, *v.* [Same as *Dan. wisk*, *wisk*, from *whis*, a wisp, a bunch; *Icel. wisp*; *Sw. wiska*, to wipe; akin to *W. to sweep*, brush, or agitate with a rapid motion; to move with a quick sweeping motion. — *v.* To move nimbly and with velocity. — *n.* A rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a puff of gale; a wisp or small bunch of brush or small beam; *coillery*, an instrument for rapidly agitating certain articles as cream, eggs, &c. — **Whisker**, whisk'er, *n.* One who or that which whisks; the growing on the cheeks of a man, or also the hair on the upper lip, the *stache*; the bristly hairs growing on the upper lip of a cat or other animal standing. — **Whiskered**, whisk'erd, *a.* Having whiskers; formed into whiskers.

Whisker, whisk'el, *n.* [From *whisk*, because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of horse chaise. Sometimes called *whisker*.

Whisky, Whiskey, whis'ki, *n.* [Ir. and *wispe*, *whis*, whisky, usquebaugh, water of life-wisps, water, *beatha*.] **Whisky**, therefore, means simply an ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat sugar, &c.; there being two chief varieties, *viz.* malt-whisky and grain-whisky; former of finer quality, and made of malted grain. — **Whiskeyed**, Whis'ki'd, *a.* Affected with whisky.

Whisper, whisp, *n.* Same as *Whisp*.
Whisper, whis'per, *v.* [A. Sax. *Awisp*, to whisper, an imitative word, *Icel. Awisperra*, *O. D. whispera*, and *Icel. Awisp*, to whisper. Comp. *whistle*, *whist*, &c.] To speak with a low, hissing, or faint voice; to speak softly or without loud breath; to make a low, silent noise under the breath. — *n.* A low, soft, sotto-voce; the utterance of words without breath merely, what is uttered by whispering; a low, sibilant sound, as of the *Whisperer*, whis'per-er, *n.* One who whispers; one who tells secrets. — **Whispering**, whis'per-ing, *p.* and *a.* Speaking in a whisper; making secret insinuations; evil; backbiting; making a low, sibilant sound. — **Whispering gallery**, or *gallery* of dome in which the secret words uttered in a low voice or which communicated to a greater distance under ordinary circumstances. — **Whispering**, whis'per-ing-li, *adv.* In or by a whisper.

Whist, whist, *entry*. [Akin to *Aust. Silence*] hush! be still! — *n.* Silence. — *n.* A well-known game at cards, by four persons and with the full

whop'er, n. [The idea of greatness or bulk is often associated with that of a blow; thus a striking likeness is an impressive likeness.] Anything uncommonly large; a magnificent lie. [Colloq.]

Whore, hōr, n. [A. Sax. *hōra*, Icel. *hōra*, Dan. *hōra*, D. *hōra*, G. *hōra*, a whore; same root as *L. carus*, dear; Skr. *hōma*, love. The *w* has intruded as in *whole*.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot; a prostitute; a lewd woman.—*v. t.*—*whored*, *whoring*. To have to do with prostitutes.—*v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse.—*Whoredom*, *hōrdum*, n. Fornication; idolatry (O.T.).—*Whoremonger*, *hōrmung'gēr*, n. One who has to do with whores; a fornicator; a lecher.—*Whoreson*, *hōrsun*, n. A bastard; a term of contempt or abuse.—*a.* Bastard-like; scurvy.—*Whorish*, *hōrish*, a. Incontinent; unchaste.—*Whorishly*, *hōrish-li*, *adv.* In a whorish manner.—*Whorishness*, *hōrish-ness*, n.

Whorl, whorl, n. [A form of whirl, which is also used in same sense.] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane; a verticil; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; the fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone.—*Whorled*, *whorld*, a. Furnished with whorls; verticillate.

Whortleberry, whort'l-be-ri, n. [From A. Sax. *wyrtil*, a small shrub, dim. of *wort*, a wort. Worr.] The hillyberry and its fruit.—*Whort*, *whort*, n. The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself.

Whose, Whoso, &c. Under Who.

Why, whi, *adv.* [A. Sax. *hwi*, *hwē*, the instrumental case of *hwa*, who, *hwæt*, what. *How* is a form of the same word. Who.] For what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore; interrogatively (direct or indirect); for what reason or cause; for what; wherefore; used relatively.—*Why so*, for what reason; wherefore. *Why* is sometimes used substantively (the how and the why).—*Interj.* Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention.

Wick, wik, n. [A. Sax. *wicca*, *wicca*, a wick; D. *wiek*, a wick, a tent for a wound; Sw. *wick*, Dan. *wick*, a wick; allied to *weak* (being pliant) and to *wicker*.] A sort of loose spongy string or band which draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles to be burned.

Wicked, wik'ed, a. [From old *wicke*, *wikke*, *wicked* (comp. *wreched*), apparently from A. Sax. *wicca*, a wizard, *wicca*, a witch. Wren.] Evil in principle or practice; doing evil; sinful; bad; wrong; iniquitous; mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief; often good-natured mischief; roguish.—*Wickedly*, *wik'ed-li*, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally.—*Wickedness*, *wik'ed-ness*, n. The state or quality of being wicked; depravity; sinfulness; vice; crime; sin; a wicked act.

Wicker, wik'er, a. [O.E. *wikr*, *wiker*, a withy, from stem of *weak*; comp. Sw. *wika*, to plait, to bend; Dan. *wegre*, a withy, G. *wickel*, a roll. Wxaa, Wica.] Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with such plaited work.—*a.* A small pliant twig; a withy; a basket.—*Wickered*, *wik'erd*, a. Made of or covered with wickers or twigs.—*Wicker-work*, n. A texture of twigs; basket-work.

Wicket, wik'et, n. [O. Fr. *wicet* (Fr. *quichet*), from Icel. *wikka*, to turn, to bend, same word as A. Sax. *wican*, to yield. Wxaa.] A small gate or doorway, especially a small door forming part of a larger one; a hole in a door; *cricket*, the object at which the bowler aims, consisting of three upright rods, having two small pieces lying in grooves along their tops; the ground on which the wickets are set.

Wide, wid, a. [A. Sax. *wid*, wide, broad, extensive.—D. *wijd*, Icel. *widr*, Sw. and Dan. *wid*, G. *weit*, *w*; connections doubtful.] Having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; broad; opposed to *narrow*; having a great extent every way; vast; extensive; *fig.* not narrow or limited; enlarged; liberal; broad to a certain degree (three feet *wide*); failing to hit a mark; hence, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like.

—*adv.* To a distance; to a considerable extent or space; far; far from the mark or from the purpose; *astray*.—*Wide-awake*, a. On the alert; ready prepared; knowing. [Colloq.]—*a.* [So called because worn greatly by smart sporting men.] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round.—*Widely*, *wid'li*, *adv.* In a wide manner or degree; with great extent each way; very much; greatly; far.—*Widen*, *wid'n*, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend the breadth of.—*v. t.* To grow wide or wider; to extend itself.—*Wide-ness*, *wid'ness*, n. The state or quality of being wide; breadth; large extent in all directions.—*Wide-spread*, a. Spread to a great distance; extending far and wide.—*Width*, *wid'th*, n. [Comp. *breadth*, *length*.] Breadth; wideness.

Widgeon, wi'jon, n. [Fr. *vigeon*, *vigeon*, names of ducks; comp. *L. vepio*, *vipona*, a small crane.] A migratory bird allied to the duck family, which breeds in high northern latitudes.

Widow, wi'dō, n. [A. Sax. *widwusa*, *widwuse*, a widow—D. *weduwe*, L.G. *weduwe*, G. *wittwe*, Goth. *widwuso*; cog. Rus. *widwa*, L. *vidua*, from *viduus*, deprived (Voin); Skr. *vid-havd*, a widow.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and who remains still unmarried; also used adjectively (a *widow lady*).—*v. t.* To reduce to the condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband or mate; to strip of anything good.—*Widower*, *wid'ō-er*, n. A man who has lost his wife by death.—*Widowhood*, *wid'ō-hud*, n. The state of a man or woman whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not married again; the state of being a widow.

Wild, wīld, Under Wine.

Wild, wēld, *v. t.* [O.E. *waldan*, A. Sax. (*ge*)*waldan*, (*ge*)*waldan*, from *waldan*, to rule; Icel. *valda*, G. *walten*, to rule; Goth. *waldan*, to govern; same root as *L. valere*, to be strong. Valin.] To use in the hand or hands with full command or power; to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm; to manage, employ, or have full control over.—*To wield the scepter*, to govern with supreme command.—*Wieldable*, *wēld-a-bl*, a. Capable of being wielded.—*Wielder*, *wēld-er*, n. One who wields.—*Wieldy*, *wēld-i*, a. Capable of being wielded; wieldable.

Wier, wēr, n. Same as Weir.

Wife, wif, n. pl. Wives, wivz. [A. Sax. *wif*, a woman, a wife—D. *wif*, Icel. *vif*, Dan. *vif*, G. *weib*, woman; root doubtful.] Originally, any woman of mature age; still so used in compounds (ale-*wife*, fish-*wife*); a woman or female of any age who is united to a man in wedlock; the correlative of *husband*.—*Wifehood*, *wif'hud*, n. State and character of a wife.—*Wifeless*, *wifles*, a. Without a wife; unmarried.—*Wifelike*, *wiflik*, a. Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.—*Wifely*, *wif'li*, a. Like a wife; becoming a wife.

Wig, wig, n. [The final syllable of *perwig*.] An artificial covering of hair for the head, formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration.—*Wig-block*, n. A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on.—*Wigged*, *wig'd*, a. Having the head covered with a wig.—*Wiggery*, *wig'ē-ri*, n. The work of a wigmaker; false hair.—*Wigging*, *wig'ing*, n. A rating; a scolding. [Colloq.]—*Wigless*, *wigles*, a. Without a wig.

Wigan, wig'an, n. [From *Wigan* in Lancashire.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, &c.

Wight, wit, n. [A. Sax. *wiht*, *wiht*, a creature, a thing; D. *wicht*, a baby; G. *wicht*, creature, fellow; Goth. *wihts*, *wihts*, a thing, a whitt; originally 'moving creature'; allied to *wag*, *waght*. *Whit* is the same word, and it is also contained in *awght*, *nought* or *wought*.] A being; a human being, a person either male or female.

Wight, wit, a. [Icel. *vigr*, neut. *vigt*, warlike, *fit* for war, from *vig* (A. Sax. *wig*), war; akin Sw. *vig*, agile, nimble.] Having war-

like prowess; strong and active; s. [Poet.]

Wigwam, wig'wam, n. [A Native Indian term.] An Indian cabin or hut, so called in North America.

Wild, wīld, a. [A. Sax. *wild*, wild, not to be savage.—Sc. *wild*, Icel. *widr*, wild, not bewilderred; Dan. and Sw. *wild*, D. *wild*, G. *wild*, Goth. *wilðeis*, wild; akin to an animal that is wild also wandering its will. Will.] Living in a state of nature; roving at will; not tame; not domestic; savage; uncivilized; ferocious; guinary; growing or produced with culture; not cultivated; desert; uncultivated; as left by nature (a *wild* acorn); turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; furious in both a physical and moral sense; lent; unregulated; passionate (a *wild* break of rage); disorderly in conduct; frolicsome; wayward; reckless; rash; hasty; hasty or prudence; without order and regularity; extravagant; tastic; indicating strong emotion or excitement; excited; bewildered; distracted (a *wild* look); excessively eager; ardent; pursue, perform, or obtain.—*To run* or *to take* to a wild life, or to a loose of living; to escape from cultivation grow in a wild state.—*a.* A desert uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region.—*Wild-hall*, n. Basil-wort.—*Wild-beast*, n. An untamed or savage animal.—*Wild-beast*, n. An animal of the kind, the ancestor of the domestic swine.—*Wild-cat*, n. A ferocious animal closely akin to the domestic cat, but a shorter, bushier tail, formerly abundant in Britain.—*Wild-duck*, n. A web-footed bird, the stock of the common domestic duck; the mallard.—*Wildfire*, *wild'fir*, n. A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder; a name for erysipelas, also a name for an eruptive disease, species of lichen.—*Wild-fowl*, n. A given to various birds pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to water-fowl.—*Wild-goose*, n. The stock of the domestic goose, formerly abundant in England, now only a winter visitant.—*Wild-chase*, the pursuit of anything in a course of the direction it will take; a pursuit or enterprise.—*Wilding*, *wild'ing*, n. A plant that grows wild or without cultivation.—*Wildish*, *wild'ish*, a. What wild.—*Wildly*, *wild'li*, *adv.* In a state or manner; savagely; with disturbance or distraction; extravagantly; irregularly.—*Wildness*, *wild'ness*, n. The state of being wild; desert or uncultivated state; savageness; fierceness; traction; great perturbation of life.—*Wild-oat*, n. A British plant of the cereals, a common weed; also a kind of edible grass.—*Wild-oats*, Under Oats.

ADIAN.—*Wild-swan*, n. A swan who winter visits Northern Europe and residing in summer within the Arctic circle; the hooper.—*Wild-wood*, a. Belonging to wild or unfrequented woods.

Wilder, wild'er, *v. t.* [From the *wild*, *wilderness*; hence *bewilder*.] To cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle; to mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.—*Wilderly*, *wild'er-li*, *adv.* In a wild manner.—*Wilderment*, *wild'er-ment*, n. Bewilderment.

Wilderness, wild'er-ness, n. [Formed suffix-ness from older *wildernis*, a wilderness, from A. Sax. *wilder*, a wild arid, from *wild*, wild, dear, an animal; D. *wildernis*, G. *wildernis*, wilderness, desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren portion of a garden set apart for to grow in unchecked luxuriance.

Wile, wil, n. [A. Sax. *wela*, *wil*, wile, *wel*, wile, artifice, craft, trick; comes doubtful. *Guis* is the same word, but comes to us directly from the Fr. [Guis.] A trick or stratagem proposed for insinuating or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.—*a.*—*wiled*, *wiling*. To divert away, as by diverting the mind

conclusion; to conclude; to finish.—**Winder**, win'der, *n.* One who or that which winds yarn or the like; an instrument or machine for winding.—**Winding**, win'ding, *a.* Bending; having curves or bends; spiral.—**a. A turn or turning; a bend.—**Windingly**, win'ding-ly, *adv.* In a winding form.—**Winding-engine**, *n.* A hoisting engine for mines.—**Winding-machine**, *n.* A twisting or warping machine.—**Winding-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped; a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle; regarded as an omen of death.—**Wind-up**, *n.* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter; the closing act; the close.—**Windlass**, wind'lās, *n.* (Partly from *D. vindas*, or Icel. *vindās*, lit. winding-beam; partly from old *windle*, a wheel or reel, a dim. from the verb to wind.) A modification of the wheel and axle, consisting of a horizontal barrel turned by a winch or by levers, for raising a weight that hangs at the end of a rope or chain wound on to the barrel.—**Windstraw**, win'di-strā, *n.* [A. Sax. *windstreow*, properly straw for plaiting, from *windel*, a basket, from *windan*, to wind. WIKD.] A name given to various species of grasses; a stalk of grass.—**Window**, win'dō, *n.* [O. E. *windowe*, *windoh*, from Icel. *vinduga*, a window, lit. a wind-eye;—*windr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye. WINN, ETC.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of air and air when necessary; an opening resembling or suggestive of a window; the sash or other thing that covers the aperture.—**Window-blind**, *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window.—**Window-curtain**, *n.* A curtain, usually decorative, hung over the window inside a room.—**Windowed**, win'dōd, *p.* and *a.* Having a window or windows.—**Window-frame**, *n.* The frame of a window which receives the sashes.—**Window-glass**, *n.* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass.—**Windowless**, win'dō-less, *a.* Destitute of windows.—**Window-sash**, *n.* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.—**Windsor-chair**, *n.* A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat as well as back.—**Windsor-soap**, *n.* A kind of fine-scented soap, the chief manufacture of which was once confined to Windsor.—**Wine**, win, *n.* [A. Sax. *wina*, borrowed (like *D. wijn*, Icel. *vin*, *G. wein*) from *L. vinum*, wine, akin to *vitis*, the vine, the twining plant (cog. with *E. wily*), the root being seen also in *E. to wind*, *wire*, &c.] An alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation of the juice of the grape or fruit of the vine; also, the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of this (currant wine, gooseberry wine).—**Quinias wine**, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—**Spirit of wine**, alcohol.—**Wine-bibber**, *n.* One who drinks much wine.—**Wine-biscuit**, *n.* A light biscuit served with wine.—**Wine-cellar**, *n.* An apartment or cellar for storing wine.—**Wine-coloured**, *a.* Approaching the colour of red wine.—**Wine-cooler**, *n.* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk.—**Wine-fat**, *n.* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine-press.—**Wine-glass**, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.—**Wine-grower**, *n.* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine.—**Wine-measure**, *n.* An old English measure for wines and spirits, in which the gallon was to the imperial gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.—**Wine-merchant**, *n.* A merchant who deals in wine.—**Wine-palm**, *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained.—**Wine-press**, *n.* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.—**Wine-taster**, *n.* A person employed to taste and judge of wine for purchasers.—**Wine-vault**, *n.* A vault or cellar for wine; a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern.—**Winy**, wī'nī, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.—**Wing**, wing, *n.* [Same as *Sw.* and *Dan. vinge*, Icel. *vingi*; a wing; probably akin to *wag*.] One of the anterior limbs in birds,**

specially modified and provided with feathers, in most cases serving as organs of flight; an organ used for flying by some other animals, as insects and bats; act of flying; flight (to take *wing*); that which moves or acts like a wing, as the sail of a windmill, of a ship, &c.; a projection or main building on one side of the central or main portion; a lateral extension of anything; a leaf of a gate or double door; one of the sides of the stage of a theatre; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage; one of the extreme divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like.—**On the wing**, flying (to shoot wild fowl on the wing); speering to fly; flight (to *wing* me home); to transport by flight (to *wing* me home); to port by flight (to *wing* the air); to sound in the wing; to disable a wing or limb of.—**To wing a flight** or *way*, to proceed by flying; to fly.—**Wing-case**, *n.* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c.; the elytron.—**Winged**, wingd, *a.* Having wings; swift; rapid; passing quickly; bot. and conch. same as *Alate*.—**Wingless**, wing-less, *a.* Having no wings.—**Winglet**, wing-let, *n.* A little wing; the bastard wing of a bird.—**Wink**, wingk, *v.* [A. Sax. *wincan*, to wink; akin to *wunco*, unsteady; *D. winken*, *wenken*, Icel. *wanka*, to wink; *Dan. vinks*, *Sw. vinka*, to wink or nod; *G. winken*, to beckon; root perhaps same as in *weat*, *G. weichen*, to yield or turn aside. Akin *wines*, *wink*.] To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink; to twinkle; to give a significant hint by motion of the eyelids; to twinkle; to connive; to seem not to see; to wittily shut the eyes; with *at* (to *wink at* faults).—**a.** The act of closing the eyelids quickly; no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.—**Winker**, wingker, *n.* One who winks; one of the blinds of a horse; a blinker.—**Winkle**, wing'kl, *n.* A common abbreviation of *Pterispermia*.—**Winnor**, winning, &c. Under *Win*.—**Winnow**, win'ō, *n.* [A. Sax. *winnian*, to winnow, from *wind*, the wind. (WINN.) Comp. *L. ventilaris*, to winnow, from *ventus*, the wind.] To drive the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; *fig.* to examine, sift, or try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.—**a.** To separate chaff from corn.—**Winnower**, win'ō-er, *n.* (One who or that which winnows.)—**Winnings**, win'ingz, *n.* Same as *Winnings*.—**Winnings**, win'sum, *n.* [A. Sax. *winnsum*, pleasant, delightful, from *winn*, delight, joy (akin to *wine*), and term. *-sum*, later *-some*.] Attractive; agreeable; engaging.—**Winningsness**, win'sum-nes, *n.* Attractiveness; engaging manner or appearance.—**Winter**, win'ter, *n.* [A. Sax. *winter*, winter.—*D.* and *G. winter*, *Sw.* and *Dan. vinder*, Icel. *vetr*, *vitr* (for *vindr*), Goth. *wintra*; allied to *wind* or to *wed*.] The cold season of the year, which in northern latitudes may be roughly said to comprise December, January, and February; a year; the part being used for the whole; also often used as an emblem of any cheerless situation.—**a.** Belonging to winter.—**a.** To pass the winter; to hibernate.—**v.** To keep, feed, or manage during the winter (to *winter* cattle).—**Winter-apple**, *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.—**Winter-barley**, *n.* A kind of barley which is sown in autumn.—**Winter-cress**, *n.* A name of two British cruciferous plants, one of them bliter and sharp to the taste, and sometimes used as a salad.—**Winter-green**, *n.* The common name of certain perennial plants allied to the heaths, some of which are medicinal, whilst an American species yields an oil, used in confectionary and to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines.—**Winterly**, win'ter-ly, *a.* Wintery; cheerless.—**Winter-month**, *n.* A month which appears in its perfect state in the beginning of winter.—**Winter-quarters**, *n. pl.* The quarters of

an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.—**Winter's-bark**, *n.* [From Capt. John Winter, who introduced it to notice.] A South American bark, and it is sometimes used as a stimulant tonic.—**Winter-tide**, *n.* The winter season.—**Winter-wheat**, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn.—**Wintery**, win'tri, win'ter-ly, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; cold; bleak and cheerless.—**Winy**, Under *Win*.—**Wings**, winz, *n.* [Icel. *vinga*, to winnow from *windr*, wind.] A small shaft in music sunk from one level to another, for ventilation or communication.—**Wipe**, wip, *v.* [A. Sax. *wipan*, [A. Sax. *wipian*, to wipe; akin to *L. G. wipen*, *G. wipen*, a wipe of straw, and to *wip* and *wipen*.] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing; to strike or brush gently; often with *off*, *up*, *away*, &c.—**To wipe away**, to remove by gentle rubbing; *fig.* to remove or take away in general (to *wipe away* a reproach).—**To wipe out**, to efface; to obliterate.—**a.** The act one who wipes; a rub for the purpose of cleaning; a gibe; a jeer.—**Wiper**, wip'er, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping; *mach.* a piece projecting from an axle for raising stampers or pistons, and lifting them fall.—**Wire**, wir, *n.* [A. Sax. *wir*—*L. G. wire*, Icel. *virr*, *Dan. virs*, wire; allied to *L. vir*, bracelets; of same root as *wire*, to twist *wires*.] A thread of metal; a fine or slender metal rod of uniform diameter; such metallic threads collectively; a telegraph wire; hence, the telegraph.—**v.** To wire, to bind with wire; to apply wire to; to snare by means of a wire; to send telegraph.—**v.** To communicate by means of the telegraph.—**Wire-bridge**, *n.* A bridge suspended by cables formed wire.—**Wire-cloth**, *n.* A texture of wire intermediate between wire-gauze and wire-netting.—**Wire-draw**, *v.* To form into wire; to forcibly pulling through great length and tenacity.—**Wire-draw**, *v.* To draw or spin out wire.—**Wire-drawing**, *v.* To act or art of extending ductile metals into wire; the drawing out of an argument or discussion to prolixity by useless distinctions, disquisitions, &c.—**Wire-fence**, *n.* A fence made of parallel wire attached to upright posts.—**Wire-gauze**, *n.* A kind of stiff fabric made of fine wire.—**Wire-grub**, *n.* The wire-worm.—**Wire-guard**, *n.* Wire-netting placed in front of a fire.—**Wire-netting**, *n.* A texture of wire used for light fencing, &c.—**Wire-puller**, *n.* One who pulls the wires of puppets; hence, one who instigates actions of others without his influence appearing; an intriguer.—**Wire-pulling**, *n.* The procedure of a wire-puller.—**Wire-ropes**, *n.* A strong rope made of iron steel wire twisted together.—**Wire-worm**, *n.* Some kind of fabric made of wire.—**Wire-worker**, *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire.—**Wire-worm**, *n.* name for several kinds of larvae or grubs very destructive to crops, the name being given from the cylindrical form and hardness of these grubs.—**Wire-wove**, *n.* applied to a paper of fine quality and glass.—**Wiry**, wir'i, *a.* Made of wire; like wire; tough; lean and sinewy.—**Wirtiness**, *n.* The state or quality of being wiry.—**Wis**, wis, *n.* [A. Sax. *wis*, wise, prudent *D. wis*, Icel. *vis*, *Dan. vis*, *G. wies*, *wis*, from same root as *wit*, *wōd*, *L. video*, to (VISUM).] The wise man is therefore man that sees and knows. *Wrr.* Have the power of discerning and judging rectly; possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; prudent; sensible; judicious; experienced; skillful; godly; pious.—**Wise man**, *n.* A skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer.—**Wise woman**, *n.* A fortune-teller.—**Wisdom**, wis'dom, *n.* [A. Sax. *wisdom*, *wis*, and term. *-dōm*—Icel. *wisdóm*, *wisdóm*, *Dan. visdom*.] The quality of being wise; the power or faculty of doing the fittest and best judgment in

(the Old World, or eastern hemisphere; the New World, or western hemisphere; the Roman world; the earth as the scene of human existence and action; any state or sphere of existence (a future world); a domain, region, or realm (the world of dreams, of art); the human race; the aggregate of humanity; the public; the people among whom one lives; the life of humanity at large; the people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit, &c. (the religious world, the heathen world); the people exclusively interested in secular affairs; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity. It is sometimes used to signify a great multitude or quantity; a great degree or measure (a world too large); it is also used in emphatic phrases expressing perplexity or surprise (what in the world am I to do?).—*World without end*, to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly.—*For a' the world*, exactly; precisely;—*For a' the world's end*, the remotest part of the earth.—*Worldliness*, *worldliness*, *n.* The state of being worldly.—*Worldling*, *worldling*, *n.* One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this life.—*Worldly*, *worldly*, *a.* Belonging to the world or present state of man's existence; temporal, secular; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; carnally as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; worldly.—*Worldly-minded*, *a.* Devoted to worldly aims.—*Worldly-mindedness*, *n.*—*World-wide*, *a.* Wide as the world; extending over all the world.

Worm, *worm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *worm*, a worm, a serpent.—*l.* *worm*, G. *wurm*, Goth. *worms*, Icel. *ormr*, Dan. and Sw. *orm*; cog. L. *vermis*, a worm (whence *vermicular* and *verminal*.) A term loosely applied to many small creeping animals, entirely wanting feet or having but very short ones; any somewhat similar creature; an intestinal parasite of lengthened form; *n.* the disease due to the presence of such parasites; a maggot; a canker; an epithet of scorn, disgust, or contempt; anything vermicular or spiral; the thread of a screw; the spiral pipe of a still placed in a vessel of cold water, and through which the vapour of the substance distilled is conducted to cool and condense it; a small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog, often cut out to prevent the young dog from gnawing things.—*v.t.* To advance by wriggling; *refl.* to insinuate one's self; to work gradually and stealthily means; to extract or get at slyly or cunningly (to worm a secret out of a person); to cut the worm from a dog.—**Worm-eat**, *n.* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earth-worm, after all the nutritive matter has been extracted from it.—**Worm-eaten**, *a.* Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms.—**Wormed**, *vermied*, *a.* Bored or penetrated by worms; injured by worms.—**Worm-fever**, *n.* A popular name for infantile remittent fever.—**Worming**, *worming*, *n.* *Naut.* yarn wound round ropes between the strands.—**Worming**, *worming*, *n.* A minute worm.—**Worm-seed**, *n.* The seed of a species of wormwood brought from the Levant, and used as an anthelmintic.—**Worm wheel**, *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.—**Wormy**, *wormy*, *a.* Containing a worm or worms; earthy; grovelling.

Wormwood, *worm'wud*, *n.* [A corruption of a name having no connection with worm or woods; A. Sax. *wormod*, D. *wormoet*, G. *wormuth*; lit. *worm-mood*, mind-preserver (from some old notion as to its virtues), the *worm* being akin to *warn* in *beware*, *wary*. (WARR, MOOD.) The plant was used as a remedy for worms, hence the corruption.] A well-known plant, celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities.

Worn, *worn*, *pp.* of *wear*.—**Worn-out**, *a.* Destroyed or much injured by wear; wearied; exhausted with toil.

Worry, *wurri*, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *worried*. [O. E. *wirie*, *wurie*, *worowe*, &c., from A. Sax. *wyrpan*, seen in *d-wyrpan*, to strangle, to injure; D. *worpen*, *wurpen*, G. *würpen*, to

strangle; akin to *wring*, *wrong*, nasalized form.] To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to harass with impatience or with care and anxiety; to plague, tease, bother, vex, persecute.—*v.t.* To be unduly careful and anxious; to be in solitude or trouble; to fret.—*n.* The act of worrying or mangling with the teeth; perplexity; trouble; anxiety; harassing turmoil.—**Worrying**, *wurri-ing*, *p.* and *a.* Troubling; harassing; fatiguing.—**Worryingly**, *wurri-ing-li*, *adv.* Teasingly; harassingly.—**Worrier**, *wurri-er*, *n.* One that worries.—**Worriement**, *wurri-ment*, *a.* Worry; anxiety.—**Worrisome**, *wurri-som*, *a.* Causing worry.—**Worrit**, *wurrit*, *v.t.* [A colloq. or provincial word.] To worry; to harass; to annoy.—*n.* Worry; annoyance; vexation.

Worse, *wers*, *a.* [A. Sax. *wyrro*, *adj.*, *wyrro*, *adv.*, Icel. *verr*, *verri*, Dan. *verre*, Goth. *wers*, *adv.*, *wurraiz*, *adj.*; same root as G. *warren*, to entangle, E. *war*. *Worse* and *worser* are used as comparative and superlative to *ill* and *bad*.] *Bad* or *ill* in a greater degree; less good or perfect; of less value; inferior; more unwell; more sick; in poorer health; in a less favourable situation; more ill off; also used substantively, often with *the*; loss, defect, disadvantage; something less good or desirable (*worse* *evil* or *bad*; in a smaller or lower degree; less ill plagues him *worse*); in a greater manner or degree; with a notion of evil (he hates him *worse*).—**Worsen**, *wers-en*, *v.t.* To grow worse; to deteriorate.—**Worsen**, *wers-en*, *a.* and *adv.* A redundant comparative of *worse*, sometimes used by good writers.—**Worst**, *worst*, *a.* *Bad* in the highest degree; whether in a moral or physical sense.—*n.* The most evil, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition; usually with *the*.—*adv.* Most ill or extreme; most intensely (he hates us *worst*).—*v.t.* To set the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worship, *wer'ship*, *n.* [From *worth*, and term. *-ship*; A. Sax. *woerthscipe*, honour.] Excellence of character; worth; honour; a title used in addressing certain magistrates and others of devotional acts in honour of a deity; the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; religious exercises; reverence; submissive respect; loving or admiring devotion.—*v.t.*—*worshipped*, *worshipping*. To pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious service to; to adore; to idolize.—*v.t.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.—**Worshipful**, *wer'ship-ful*, *adj.* Worthy of honour; honourable; a term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies.—**Worshipfully**, *wer'ship-ful-li*, *adv.* Respectfully; honourably.—**Worshipfulness**, *wer'ship-ful-ness*, *n.*—**Worshipper**, *Worshipper*, *wer'ship-ful-er*, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being; one who adores.

Worst, Under **Worse**.

Worsted, *wus'ted*, *n.* [From **Worsted**, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.] A variety of woolen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool, used in knitting stockings, &c.

Wort, *wert*, *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrt*, a plant.—G. *wurz*, Goth. *wurts*, Icel. and Dan. *wrt*.] This word is contained in *orchard*, and is of same root as *root*, *radical* (which see). A plant; a herb; now used chiefly in compounds (liverwort, spleenwort).

Wort (*wrt*), *n.* [A. Sax. *wyrt*, wort, must; Icel. *wirt*, O. D. *wort*, G. *wurze*, wort; probably akin to above word.] New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.

Worth, *werth*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *woerthan*, to be or to become.—Icel. *verthn*, an. *woerde*, D. *woerden*, G. *werden*, Goth. *wairthan*; same root as in L. *verto*, to turn, whence E. *verse* (which see).] To be; to become; to betide; now used only the phrases *was worth the day*, *was* the man, &c., equivalent to *was* to the day, &c.

Worth, *werth*, *n.* [A. Sax. *woerth*, *wurth*,

price, value, honour, or as an adj. valuable, honourable, with similar forms in the other Teutonic languages; perhaps from root meaning to guard, as in *ward*, *beard*.] That quality of a thing which renders it valuable; value; money value; price; rate; value in respect of mental or moral qualities; desert; merit; excellence.—*a.* Equal in value or price to; deserving of (a castle *worth* defending); having estate to the value of; possessing (a man *worth* £10,000).—**World**, *werld*, *Und.* *woerl*.—**Worldly**, *werld-li*, *adv.* In worldly manner; suitably; excellently; deservedly; justly; according to merit.—**Worldliness**, *wer'wul-ness*, *n.* The state quality of being worthy or well-deserving; excellence; dignity; virtue.—**Worldless**, *werth-less*, *a.* Having no value; having no dignity or excellence; mean; contemptible; unworthy; not deserving.—**Worldliness**, *werth-less-li*, *adv.* In a worthless manner.—**Worldlessness**, *werth-less-ness*, *n.* The quality of being worthless.—**Worthy**, *werth-ig*, *a.* Having worth; excellent; deserving praise; valuable; estimable; applied to persons and things; such as merits; deserving (*worthy* of love or hatred); suitable; proper; fitting.—*n.* A person worth or distinguished for estimable qualities; a local celebrity; a character; a village worth.

Would, *wud*, *pret.* of *will*. Under **Will**.

Would-be, *a.* *Wishing* to be; vainly pretending to be (a *would-be* philosopher).—*n.* A vain pretender.

Wound, *wound*, *n.* [A. Sax. *wunda*, a wound also, as an adjective, wounded, from *wund*, to fight; D. *wunde*, Icel. *und*, D. *wunda*, G. *wunde*, a wound. WIN.] A breach, or rupture in the skin and flesh, an animal caused by violence; an injury in a soft part of the body from external violence; a similar injury to a plant; injury, hurt, or pain, as to the feeling.—*v.t.* To inflict a wound on; to cut, slash, lacerate; to hurt the nerves or injury.—**Wounded**, *wund-ed*, *da*, *h.* *a.* Capable of being wounded.—**Wounder**, *won'der*, *n.* One who wounds or that which wounds.

Wound, *wound*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *wind*.

Wourai, *wou'ra-li*, *n.* CURARI.

Wove, *wov*, *pret.* and sometimes *pp.* *wove*.—*Wove* or *woven paper*, writing paper made with a surface of uniform appearance, without water-mark or line.

Woven, *wov'n*, *pp.* of *wove*.

Wreck, *rak*, *n.* [From *wrack*, a form of *wreck*; the word is so called as being cast up by waves. Comp. Dan. *vrug*, *wreck*, *vrak*, reject, Sw. *vrak*, *refuse*, *vrak*, reject. WRECK.] A popular name for wrecks generally, but more especially wrecks thrown ashore by the waves; also, a wreck.—*v.t.* To wreck; to destroy.—**Wrecker**, *wrek-er*, *n.* Same as *Grasswreck*.

Wreck, *rak*, *n.* [RACK.] A thin, flimsy cloud; a rack.

Wraith, *raith*, *n.* (Gael. and Ir. *araith*) spectre or apparition. An appellation the exact likeness of a person, supplied by the vulgar to be seen before or after the person's death.

Wrangle, *rang'gl*, *v.t.*—*wrangled*, *wrangling*. [A freq. from *wring*, A. Sax. *wring*, pret. *wrang*, to press.] To dispute and to brawl; to altercation; to engage in discussion and dispute; to argue; to debate.—*n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.—**Wrangler**, *rang'gler*, *n.* One who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant.—**Wranglers**, *wrang'glerz*, *n.* Those who have attained a certain rank in the public examination for honours in mathematics.—**Senior wrangler**, for the student who took the first place in the examination for honours in mathematics.—**Wranglership**, *wrang'gler-ship*, *n.* The honour of being a wrangler.—**Wrangling**, *wrang'gling*, *n.* Angry disputatious altercation.

Wrap, *rap*, *v.t.*—*wrapped*, *a.* *wrapping*, *wrapp*, *formed* by metathesis from an old sense of to throw, hence to clothe or the like round. WARR, L. fold, *Evuzor*.] To fold together; range so as to cover something; to en-

Icel. *vritha* (for *vrithu*), Dan. *vrída*, Sw. *vrída*, to writhe; from same root as *worth* (verb) L. *verito*, to turn (Vrasa). .skin *wrath* *wrath*, *wrist*, *wrest*.] To twist with violence (to *writhes* the body); to distort; to wrest.—*v. i.* To twist the body about, as in pain.

Wrong, rong, a. [A participial form from *wring*; Dan. *wrang*, Icel. *wangr*, *wrangr*, *wrong*; D. *wrang*, sour, harsh [lit. twisting the mouth]. Waise.] Not right; not fit or suitable; not according to rule, wish, design, or the like; not what ought to be; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; being in error; facts or truth; inaccurate; erroneous; holding erroneous notions; being in error; mistaken.—*a.* What is not right, especially morally; a wrong, unfair, or unjust act; a breach of law to the injury of another; an injustice; any injury, hurt, pain, or damage.—*In the wrong*, holding a wrong or unjustifiable position as regards another person; blamable towards another.—*adv.* In a wrong manner; erroneously; incorrectly.—*v. t.* To treat with injustice; to deal harshly or unfairly with; to do injustice to by imputation; to think ill of unfairly.—**Wrong-doer, n.** One who does wrong or

evil.—**Wrong-doing, n.** The doing of wrong; evil-doing.—**Wronger, rong'er, n.** One who wrongs or injures another.—**Wrongful, rong'ful, a.** Injurious; unjust; illegal.—**Wrongfully, rong'ful-ly, adv.** In a wrongful manner; unjustly.—**Wrongfulness, rong'ful-ness, n.** Injustice.—**Wrong-headed, rong'hed, n.** A person who takes up wrong ideas and obstinately sticks to them.—**Wrongheaded, rong'hed-ed, a.** Perversely wrong; having a perverse understanding.—**Wrongheadedly, rong'hed-ed-ly, adv.** Obstinate; perversely.—**Wrongheadedness, rong'hed-ed-ness, n.**—**Wrongly, rong'ly, adv.** Unjustly; amiss.—**Wrongness, rong'ness, n.** The state or condition of being wrong.—**Wrongous, rong'us, n.** [O. E. *wrongous*, that is *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *rightness* or *righteous*.] Scots law, unjust; illegal (*wrongous* imprisonment).
Wrote, rôt, pret. and old pp. of *write*.
Wrath, rath, a. [A. Sax. *wrath*, angry, enraged (whence *wrath*), lit. twisted], from *writhan*, to twist or writhe. WAATH, WATHS.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful.
Wrought, rat, pret. and pp. of *work*.
Wrought iron. Under *Iron*.

Wring, rung, pret. and pp. of *wring*.
Wry, ri, a. [A. Sax. *wrytan*, to bend, turn, to incline; akin to *wriggla* (which see), Abnormally bent or curved to one side; twisted; distorted; crooked.—**Wryly, ri-ly, adv.** In a wry, crooked, or distorted manner.—**Wry-mouthed, a.** Having the mouth awry.—**Wryneck, ri'neck, a.** A twisted distorted neck; a small European bird allied to the woodpeckers; so called from the singular manner in which it twists its neck.—**Wrynecked, ri'neck-ed, a.** Having a distorted neck.—**Wryness, ri'ness, n.** The state of being wry or distorted.
Wyrus, wri'us, n. A brick-red dyer's dye, somewhat resembling dragon's blood.
Wyeh-elm, wich, n. [O. E. *wieha*, *wieha*, A. S. *wice*, a name applied to various trees; all to *wicker*.] A variety of elm with large leaves and sometimes pendulous branches forming a 'weeping' tree.—**Wyeh-hazel.** An American shrub with yellow flower grown in gardens or shrubberies.
Wypern, wi'vern, n. [O. Fr. *wiere*, *vi* (with *a* added as in *bittern*), a viper, a dragon, from L. *vipera*, a viper. VIRA, VISA.] A heraldic monster, a sort of dragon, with two wings, two legs, and a tailing body.

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, representing a double consonant sound and *-es* or *-s*.
Xanthic, zan'thik, a. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour; yellowish.—**Xanthic flowers,** flowers which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue.—**Xanthin, Xanthine, zan'thin, n.** A name of certain yellow colouring matters.—**Xanthite, zan'thit, a.** A mineral of a yellowish colour, a variety of vesuvian.
Xanthochroi, zan-thok'roi, n. pl. [Gr. *xanthochros*, yellow-skinned, from *xanthos*, yellow, and *chros*, colour.] One of the five groups into which Huxley classifies man, comprising the fair whites.—**Xanthochroic, zan-tho-krö'ik, a.** Pertaining to this group.
Xanthophyll, zan'tho-fl, n. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, *phylon*, a leaf.] The yellow colouring matter of withering leaves.
Xanthous, zan'thus, a. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Of the fair-haired type; having brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.
Xebec, zé'bek, n. [Sp. *xabeque*, from Turk. *sumbek*, a zebec; Ar. *sumbak*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel hav-

ing both square and luteen sails, used in the Mediterranean.
Xenogenesis, zen-o-jen'e-sis, n. [Gr. *zenos*, strange, and *genesis*, birth.] Heterogenesis; the production of offspring entirely unlike their parents.—**Xenogenetic, zen-o-je-net'ik, a.** Pertaining to.
Xerada, zé-ra'da, n. [From Gr. *xeros*, dry.] A disease of the hair, which becomes dry and ceases to grow.—**Xeroderma, zé-rô-der'ma, n.** [Gr. *derma*, skin.] A morbid dryness of the skin, in its severest form constituting fish-skin disease.—**Xerophthalmic, Xerophthalmia, zé-rof-thal-mi, zé-rof-thal-mi-a, n.** [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eye.—**Xerotes, zé-rô'tes, n.** [Gr. *zêros*, dryness.] A dry habit of the body.
Xiphoid, xifoid, a. [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness.] Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—**Xiphoid or ensiform cartilage,** a small cartilage at the bottom of the breast-bone.
Xylite, zil'it, n. [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] Ligniform asbestos, mountain wood, or rock-wood.—**Xylocarp, zil'ô-kar'p, n.** [Gr. *xylon*, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. a hard and woody fruit.—**Xylocarpous, zil'ô-kar'pus, a.** Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

—**Xy' graph, zil'ô-graf, n.** [Gr. *xylon*, grapho, to write or engrave.] A wood-graving.—**Xylographer, zil'ô-gra-fer** (one who engraves on wood).—**Xylographical, zil'ô-graf'ik, zil'ô-graf'ikal, a.** Relating to xylography.—**Xylophy, zil'ô-fa-d, n.** Wood-engraving; a class of decorative painting on wood.—**loyd, sil'oid, a.** [Gr. *xylon*, and *sidon*, for Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.—**Xyloidine, zil'oid'in, n.** An aqueous compound produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woollen fibre.—**Xylophagous, zil'ô-fa-gus, a.** *phago*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.—**Xylophilous, zil'ô-fil'us, a.** [Gr. *philo*, loving.] Growing upon or living in wood.—**Xylopyrography, zil'ô-pi-ro-gra-d, n.** *pyr*, *pyros*, fire.] The art of producing pictures on wood by charring it with an iron.—**Xyloretine, zil'ô-re-tin, n.** *retin*, *resin*.] A resinous substance found in connection with the pine-trunk certain peat-mosses.
Xystus, zil'stus, n. [L. *xystus*, Gr. *xy* from *xpo*, to scrape, from its smooth polished floor.] A covered portico or court in which the ancient athletes formed their exercises.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant.
Yacca-wood, yak'a, n. [Of West Indian origin.] A brownish cabinet wood of the West Indies, yielded by a large tree belonging to the yew family.
Yacht, yot, a. [From O. D. *yacht*, Mod. D. *yagt*, a yacht, a chase, from *yagen*, G. *yagen*, Dan. *yage*, to hunt.] A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey sovereigns, princes, &c.—*v. i.* To sail or cruise in a yacht.—**Yacht-club, n.** A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c.—**Yachter, yot'er, n.** One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.—**Yachting, yot'ing, a.** Belonging to a yacht or yachts.—**Yachtsman, yot'man, n.** One who keeps or sails a yacht.
Yaffle, Yaffingale, yaf'l, yaf'in-gäl, n. [From its cry.] The green woodpecker.
Yager, yä'ger, n. [G. *yäger*, lit. a huntsman, from *yagen*, to hunt. YACR.] A

soldier in certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states.
Yahoo, yä'hö, n. [Coined by Swift.] A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions; hence, a rude, boorish, uncultivated character.
Yak, yak, n. [Thibetan.] A kind of ox with long silky hair, a bushy mane, and horse-like tail, inhabiting Tibet and the Himalayas.
Yam, yam, n. [Pg. *inhame*, a yam; origin unknown.] A large esculent tuber or root produced by a genus of tropical plants, forming a wholesome and nutritious food.
Yankee, yang'ke, n. [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *England* or Fr. *Anglais* (Indians).] A cant name for a citizen of New England; in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States.—**Yankee-Doodle, n.** A famous air, now regarded as American and national.

—**Yankeesism, yang'ke-izm, n.** An idiom or practice of the Yankees.
Yap, yap, v. t. [Imitative of sound.] To bark.—*n.* The cry of a dog; a bark.
Yapok, yap'ok, n. An opossum of Brazil and Guiana, aquatic in its habits, resembling a small otter.
Yard, yard, n. [A. Sax. *g*, *gird*, a yard measure—D. *gards*, *g*, *gerte*, a twig; Goth. *gards*, a goad; cog. *w*, *haeta*, a spear.] The British and American standard measure of length, equal to 36 inches, the foot being practically a unit, also 9 square feet and 47 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard); a long circular piece of timber in a ship, crosswise to a mast, and supporting extending a sail.—**Yard-arm, n.** The arm of a ship's yard.—**Yard-arm and arm,** the situation of two ships alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.—**Yard-land** A quantity of land in England from

24 acres; a virgate. — Yard-stick, *n.* A stick, 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

Yard, *yard, n.* [A. Sax. *geard*, a yard, a court, &c.; Icel. *garðr*, an inclosure (E. *garth*); Dan. and D. *gaard*, a garden; G. *garten*, a garden; same root as L. *hortus*, a garden; Akin *garðen*, *gard*, to surround. Orchard contains this word.] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a house; an inclosure within which any work or industry is carried on (a brick-yard, a dock-yard, &c.). — *v.t.* To inclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle.

Yare, *yar, a.* [A. Sax. *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare; akin *garþ, gear*.] Ready; quick; dexterous.

Yark, *yarq, v.t.* Same as *Yerk*.
Yarn, *yarn, n.* [A. Sax. *weave, yarn*—D. *garn*, Icel. *garv*, Dan. and G. *garv*, yarn; comp. Icel. *garvtr*, intestines; Gr. *chorde*, a chord, an intestine.] Any kind of thread prepared for weaving into cloth; one of the threads of which a rope is composed; *Ag*, a long story or tale (colloq.).

Yarrow, *yarw, n.* [A. Sax. *gearwe*, D. *gerwe*, G. *garbe*, O. G. *garwe*, yarrow.] A British plant; also called *Milfoil*.

Yataghan, *ya'ta-gan, n.* [Turk.] A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long, the handle without a cross-guard worn in Mohammedan countries.

Yaw, *ya, e.t.* [Comp. prov. G. *papa*, to rock, to move unsteadily.] To steer wild; to deviate from the line of her course in steering; said of a ship.—*n.* A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the line of her course.

Yawl, *yal, n.* [From D. *jol*, a yawl, a skiff; Sw. *jolle*, Dan. *jolle*, a jolly-boat, a yawl. *Jolly* in *jolly-boat* in this word.] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat; the smallest boat used by fishermen.

Yawl, *yal, e.t.* [Akin to *yoel, yell*.] To cry out; to howl; to yell.

Yawn, *yan, e.t.* [A. Sax. *odnian*, to yawn, to gape; akin Sc. *gaw*, to yawn; G. *gähnen*, to yawn; from root seen in Gr. *chaio*, L. *hio*, to gape; also in G. *gana*, E. *gander*, *goose*. From same root are *chaon*, *chaos*.] To have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness; to gape; to open wide; to stand open, as a chasm or gulf, or the like.—*n.* An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; a gaping or opening wide.—*Yawningly*, *ya'ning-ly, adv.* In a yawning manner.

Yaws, *yas, n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours, growing to the size of a raspberry.

Yclept, *Yclep'd, i-klēp't, i-klēp'd, pp.* [A. Sax. *ge-clipod*, *pl*, of *ge-clippan*, to call.] Called; named. [Archaic.]

Ye, *ye, pron.* [A. Sax. *io*, *yo*, you, nom. pl. corresponding to Lat. *vos*; Icel. *ði*, Dan. and Sw. *i*, Goth. *iu*, You.] Properly the nominative plural of the second personal pronoun, but in later times also used as an objective; now used only in the sacred and solemn style, in common discourse and writing you being exclusively used.

Yea, *ya, adv.* [A. Sax. *pea*, *yea*, indeed—Icel. *ja*, D. Dan. Sw. and G. *ja*, Goth. *ja*, *ja*, *yea*, *ye*; allied to Goth. *ja*, and; L. *ja*, *yes*, now *Yes*.] Yes; the opposite of *no*; also used like *no*—not this alone, not only so, but also.

Yeau, *yeu, v.t. and t.* [A. Sax. *edean*, *edean*, from *edean*, gravid, lit. increased, being pp. of *edean*, to increase, to eke. Eke.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb.—*Yealling*, *ye'ning, n.* A lamb; an ealling.

Year, *yer, n.* [A. Sax. *geor*, *ger*—D. *jaar*, L. G. *jor*, G. *jahr*, Goth. *jer*, Icel. *dr*, Dan. *aar*; cog. Slav. *jar*, spring; Zend *ya*, a year. Perhaps from root *i*, to go, seen in L. *eo*, *ire*, to go.] The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, comprehending what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days from 1st January to 31st December; pl. age or old age.—*Anomalistic year*. ANOMALISTIC.—*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year.—*Common year*, a year of 365 days, as distinguished from

leap year.—*Ecclésiastical year*, from Advent to Advent.—*Gregorian year*, Julian year. GREGORIAN, JULIAN, STYLE.—*Leap year*. LEAP.—*Lunar year*, a period of 12 lunar months, or 354 days.—*Sideral year*. SIDERAL.—*Tropical or solar year*, the period from the time the sun is on one of the tropics till its return again to it, being 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds.—*Year of grace*, any year of the Christian era.—*Year-book*, *n.* A book published every year, each issue supplying fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place.—*Yearling*, *yer'ling, n.* An animal one year old or in the second year of his age.—*a.* Being a year old.—*Yearly*, *yer'ly, a.* Annual; happening every year.—*adv.* Annually; once a year.

Yeas, *yer, v.t.* [A. Sax. *geardian*, *gerdian*, to yearn, from *geard*, desirous; Icel. *garn*, eager, whence *garn*, to desire; Goth. *gairus*, desirous, *gairjan*, to long for; D. *gierna*, G. *gairne*, G. *garn*, willingly.] To feel mental uneasiness from longing desire; to be filled with eager longing; to have a wistful feeling.—*Yearning*, *yer'ning, p. and a.* Longing; having longing desire.—*a.* The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of leanness, pity, or longing desire.—*Yearningly*, *yer'ning-ly, adv.* With yearning.

Yeast, *yeat, n.* [O. E. *peest*, A. Sax. *giat*, *giet*—Icel. *jastr*, *jastr*, D. *gest*, *giat*, G. *gätsch*, yeast; from a verb signifying to ferment seen in O. I. G. *geuan*, *geuan*, G. *gähren*, *gäehen*, Sw. *gäsa*, to ferment, to froth; allied to Gr. *aeo*, to boil, *seios*, E. *seal*.] Barm; ferment; the yellowish substance of vegetable nature produced during the vinous fermentation of saccharine fluids; foam of water; froth.—*German yeast*, common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry.—*Patent yeast*, yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and treated similarly to German yeast.—*Artificial yeast*, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast made into small cakes and dried, which, if kept free from moisture, long retains its fermentative property.—*Yeasty*, *ye'stly, a.* Resembling or containing yeast; frothy; foamy.—*Yeastiness*, *ye'stiness, n.* The state or quality of being yeasty.

Yell, *yel, n.* [A. Sax. *gellan*, *gyllan*, to yell—Icel. *gella*, *galla*, D. *gillen*, to yell; G. *gellen*, to resound; allied to A. Sax. *galan*, to sing, whence *gale* in *nightingale*.] *T.* cry out with a sharp, disagreeable noise; to shriek hideously; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.—*a.* A sharp, loud, harsh outcry; a scream or cry of horror, distress, or agony.—*Yelling*, *yel'ing, n.* The act or the noise of one who or that which yells.

Yellow, *yelw, a.* [A. Sax. *geolo*, *geola*, yellow; akin D. *geel*, G. *gelb*, Icel. *gulr*, Dan. and Sw. *gul*, yellow; from same root as gold and green; Gr. *chloë*, green herb, *chloë*, bile (cog. with E. *gall*).] Being of a pure bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue.—*Yellow berries*, called also *French berries*, the fruit of a species of buckthorn, used by dyers and painters for staining yellow.—*Yellow ochre*, an earthy pigment coloured by the oxide of iron.—*Yellow soap*, a common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added.—*a.* One of the prismatic colours, a bright golden colour, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup. United with blue it yields green; with red it produces orange.—*v.t.* To render yellow.—*v.i.* To grow yellow.—*Yellow-ammer, n.* YELLOW-HAMMER.—*Yellow-bunting, n.* The yellow-hammer.—*Yellow-fever, n.* A malignant febrile disease common in the West Indies and neighbouring regions, attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow.—*Yellow-gum, n.* The jaundice of infants.—*Yellow-hammer, Yellow-ammer, n.* [A. Sax. *amors*, G. *ammer*, the yellow-hammer. The spelling with *a*, though common, is erroneous.] A passerine song-bird of Europe, called also *Yellow Bunting*,

from the predominance of yellow in its plumage.—*Yellowish*, *yel'ish, a.* Somewhat yellow.—*Yellowishness*, *yel'ishness, n.* The quality of being yellowish.—*Yellow-metal, n.* A sheathing alloy of copper and zinc; Mnntz's metal.—*Yellow-wood, yel'wood, n.* The quality of being yellow.—*Yellow-pine, n.* A North American tree, the wood of which is largely employed and is extensively exported.—*Yellow, yel'w, a.* A kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes; a disease of peaches.—*Yellow-throat, n.* A small North American singing-bird, a species warbler.—*Yellow-top, n.* A variety of turnip, so called from the colour of the bulb.—*Yellow-wood, a.* Weld or dyers' wood (which see).—*Yellow-wove, n.* A wove paper of a yellow colour.

Yelp, *yelp, e.t.* [O. E. *pelpan*, *pelpan*, A. Sax. *gylpan*, to boast; Icel. *gylpa*, to yelp; allied to yell.] To utter a sharp or shrill bark; to give a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness or in pain or fear.—*a.* A sharp bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

Yeoman, *yoman, n.* pl. Yeomen, *yomen*. [O. E. *seaman*, *seoman*; supposed to be equivalent to *ris*, *seaman*, *seoman*, a villager, a man of a free village, from *ge-g*, *ge*, Goth. *gair*, a district.] A man of small estate in land, not ranking as one of the gentry; a gentleman farmer or one who farms his own land; a farmer; a member of the yeomanry cavalry.—*Yeoman of the guard*, in England, a body-guard of the sovereign, habited in the costume of Henry VIII.'s time, and commanded by a captain and other officers. BEAR-SAVAN.—*Yeomanly*, *yoman'ly, a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.—*Yeomanry*, *yoman'ry, n.* Yeomen collectively; a volunteer cavalry force in Britain, consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers.

Yerba, *Yerba mate, yerba, yer-ba-ma'ta, n.* [Yerba (Sp., from L. *Arba*, herb) is the proper name; *mate* is a cup, the cup or dish from which the tea is drunk.] A name given to Paraguay tea. PAAAOUAT TEA.

Yerk, *yerq, e.t.* [See *Jraa*.] To throw or kick out, as a horse; to lash.—*v.i.* To kick with both hind legs.—*a.* A sudden kick of a horse; a blow.

Yes, *yes, adv.* [A. Sax. *peae*, *giee*, from *pea*, *yea*, and *st*, *st*, be it so, let it be, 3d sing. pres. subj. of the substantive verb in A. Sax.—*G.* set, let it be; akin to L. *sim*, may it be; from root *as*. YEA, AM, AEE.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to *no*.

Yest, *yes, n.* Same as *Yeas*.
Yester, *vester, a.* [A. Sax. *geotra*, *giestra*, *gietra*, yesterday's, *geotran*, *deop*, yesterday; *giystran*, *ahd*, yesterday; D. *gisteren*, G. *gestern*, yesterday; Goth. *giatra*, *giatra dagis*, to-morrow. These are comparative forms, allied to L. *hæsterius*, yesterday, and to Gr. *chthes*, Skr. *Apas*, yesterday.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present; mostly in composition.—*Yesterday*, *yer'ster-dä, n.* The day next before the present; often used for time not long gone by. *Yesterday*, *yesterday, &c.*, are used without the preposition *on* or *during*.—*Yesterday*, *Yesterday*, *yer'ster-er*, *yer'ster-er-n*, *n.* The evening last past.—*Yesterday*, *Yesterday-morning*, *yer'ster-morn*, *yer'ster-morning, n.* The morn or morning last past.—*Yesterday*, *yer'ster-nit, n.* The night last past.

Yesty, *yes'tly, a.* Yeasty.
Yet, *yet, adv.* [A. Sax. *get*, *git*, *yet*, still; equivalent etymologically to *yea* to or *yea* too.] In addition; over and above; further; still; used especially with comparatives (yet more surprising); at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period (while yet young); at or before some future time; before all is done (he'll suffer yet); thus far; hitherto (a letter not yet sent off); often accompanied by *as* in this sense (I have not met him as yet); though the case be such; nevertheless.—*conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yew, yu, a. [A. Sax. *yew*; the yew; O.H.G. *yew*, G. *ebbe*, D. *if*, Icel. *yfir*; cog. W. *yew*, *yew*, Armor. *iein*, Corn. *kiein*, the yew.] An evergreen tree allied to the conifers and indigenous in Europe and Asia, yielding a hard and durable timber used for cabinet work and formerly for making bows; frequently planted in churchyards, and thus associated with death, perhaps from its poisonous leaves.

Yez, yeka, a. [A. Sax. *gesezza*, a sobbing; Sc. *yisk*, the hiccup.] The hiccup.—v.t. To hiccup.

Yield, yeld, v.t. [A. Sax. *gildan*, *gieldan*, to yield, pay, render—Icel. *gjalda*, Dan. *gælde*, to yield, Sw. *gälla*, to be of consequence; D. *gelden*, G. *gelten*, to be worth, to avail, &c.; a. *giu*, *giuld*.] To pay; to requite; to give in return or by way of recompense; to produce as return for labour or capital; to produce generally; to bring forth, give out, or furnish (trees yield fruit); to afford; to grant or give (to yield consent); to give up, as to superior power; to relinquish; to surrender; in this sense often followed by *up*.—*To yield up*, to *ghost or life*, to die.—v.i. To give way, as to superior force; to submit; to surrender; to give way, as to entreaty, argument, &c.; to comply; to consent; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.—n. Amount yielded; product; return; particularly product resulting from growth or cultivation.—**Yielder, yel'der, n.** One who yields.—**Yielding, yel'ding, a.** Ready to submit, comply, or yield; compliant; unresisting.—**Yieldingly, yel'ding-ly, adv.** With compliance.—**Yieldingness, yel'ding-ness, n.**

Yodel, Yodie, yodl, v.t. and t. (German Swiss.) To sing like the Swiss and Tyrollese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto, and vice versa.

Yocks, yocks, interj. An old fox-hunting cry.

Yoke, yok, n. [A. Sax. *goc*, *ioc*, a yoke—D. *juk*, *jok*, G. *joch*, Goth. *juke*, Icel. and Sw. *ok*, Dan. *aag*; cog. L. *yugum*, Gr. *zygon*, Skr. *yuga*, a yoke, from a root meaning to join, seen in Skr. *yaj*, to join; L. *yugo*, to join, Join.] A part of the gear or tackle of draught animals, particularly oxen, passing across their necks and so that two are connected for drawing; a pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together; something resembling a yoke in form or use; a frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person for carrying pails or the like; *fig.* servitude, slavery, or burden imposed; something which couples or binds together; a bond of connection; a tie.—v.t.—*to yoke*, to couple, to join with another.—v.i. To be joined together.—**Yoke-fellow, n.** One associated with another in labour; one connected with another by marriage; a partner, a mate.—**Yoke-mate, n.** Same as *Yoke-fellow*.

Yokel, yokl, n. [Perhaps from *yoke*—one who drives yoked animals, or akin to *gawk*.] A rustic or countryman; a country bumpkin; a country lout.

Yolk, yok, n. [A. Sax. *goteica*, lit. the yellow of the egg, from *geota*, yellow. Yel-low.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the yolk; the nutritious secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable.—**Yolk-bag, n.** The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk of an egg.

Yon, yon, a. [A. Sax. *gon*, *yon*, that; Goth. *jaina*, G. *jenar*, that; of pronominal origin, and akin to Skr. *yas*, who, also to *yea* and *yes*.] That; those; referring to an object at a distance; yonder; now chiefly used in the poetic style.—**Yonder, yon'der, a.** [A compar. form from *yon*; comp. Goth. *sinadars*, there.] Being at a distance within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.—*ads.* At or in that place there.

Yoni, yoni, n. Among the Hindus, the female power in nature, or a symbol of it in the form of an oval.

Yore, yor, adv. [A. Sax. *pedra*, formerly, of old, originally genit. pl. of *peir*, a year, being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice*, *thrice*, &c.] In time long past; long since; in old time. Now used only in the phrase of *yore*, that is, of old time; long ago (in days of yore).

Yos, yos, pron. [A. Sax. *edus*, dat. and acc. pl. of the pronoun of the second person, *yo* being properly the nom. pl.; O. Sax. *iu*, D. *u*, you, *ou*, ye; O.H.G. *iu*, you, *iuwer*, your; cog. Skr. *yusam*, you. Yk.] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*; also commonly used when a single person is addressed (*you are*, *you were*, &c., being said of one person).

Young, yung, a. [A. Sax. *gung*, *gung*, *gung*—D. *jong*, G. *jung*, Goth. *yuga*, Icel. *yugr*, *jungr*, D. *ju*, Sw. *ung*; cog. L. *juvenis* (whence *ju*).] Skr. *yuvan*, young.] Being in the first or early stage of life or growth. — *yet arrived at maturity*; not old; being in the early part of existence; not yet far advanced; having the appearance of early life; fresh or vigorous; having little experience; raw; green; pertaining to one's early life.—n. pl. The offspring of an animal collectively.—**With young**, pregnant; gravid.—**Younger, yung'er, a.** One who is not so old as another; a junior.—**Young-eyed, a.** Having the fresh bright eyes; look of youth.—**Youngish, yung'ish, a.** Slightly young.—**Youngling, yung'ling, n.** An animal in the first part of life.—**Young person.**—**Youngly, yung'ly, adv.** In a young manner.—**Youngness, yung'ness, n.** The state of being young.—**Youngster, yung'ster, a.** A young person; a lad.—**Yonker, yung'ker, n.** (From Dn. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, lit. young sir (*heer*—G. *herr*, sir, gentleman).) A young fellow; a lad; a youngster.

Year, yer, a. [A. Sax. *etwer*—D. *weer*, G. *weer*; the possessive corresponding to *we*, *you*, and therefore properly plural (*we* being the singular), but now like *you* used as singular for plural.] Pertaining or belonging to years.—**Years, yers, poss. pron.** A double possessive of *year*; that of those which belong to you; belonging to you; used with or without direct reference to a preceding noun; your property; your friends or relations.—**Yours truly, yours faithfully, &c.** phrases preceding the signature at the end of a letter; hence, sometimes used playfully by a speaker in allusion to himself.—**Yourselves, yer-selvs, pl.** Yourselves, *yer-selvs*. You, not another or others; you, in your own person or individually; used distinctively or reflexively.

Youth, yuth, n. [A. Sax. *geodith*, for *geodith* (—*youngth*, young and *th*), from *geong*, young. *Yowth*.] The state or quality of being young; youthfulness; the part of life between childhood and manhood; a young man; a stripling or lad; young persons collectively.—**Youthful, yuth'ful, a.** Being in the early stage of life; young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh or vigorous.—**Youthfully, yuth'ful-ly, adv.** In a youthful manner.—**Youthfulness, yuth'ful-ness, n.** The state or quality of being youthful.

Yowl, youl, v.t. [Akin to *yell*.] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog.—**—a.** A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

Yttria, it'ri-a, n. A metallic oxide or earth having the appearance of a white powder the protoxide of yttrium, discovered in 1794 in a mineral found at Ytterby in Sweden, whence the name.—**Yttrious, it'ri-us, a.** Pertaining to yttria or yttrium.—**Yttrium, it'ri-um, n.** A rare metal found in Sweden of a scaly texture, a grayish black colour, and a perfectly metallic lustre. Written also *yttrium*.

Yucca, yuk'ka, n. (From some American tongue.) A genus of American plants of the lily family, of considerable size, with white flowers in large panicles, and long rigid, pointed leaves, cultivated in British gardens.

Yule, yul, n. [A. Sax. *geol*, *geil*, *till*, *gehol*; Christmas; Icel. *jol*, Dan. *jul*, Sw. *jul*, originally a pagan festival; etymol. doubtful. *Jolly* is from this through the French.] The Old English and still the Scotch and Northern English name for Christmas.—**Yule-log, Yule-block, n.** A large log of wood forming the basis of Christmas fire in the olden time.—**Yuletide, a.** The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

Y-wis, adv. [A. Sax. *gwis*, *gwis*, certainly; from *gwis*, G. *gewis*, certainly; from root of *wit*, with prefix *ge*.] Certainly; verily; truly.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, equivalent to the *z* in *wise*, *case*, &c.

Zabaiism, Zabaiism, za-ba'ism, zab'ism. Same as *Sabaiism*.

Zafre, zafer, n. [Fr. *safran*, *safran*, *safran*, Sp. *safran*; probably of Arabic origin.] Impure oxide of cobalt; the residuum of cobalt after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, much used by enamellers and porcelain manufacturers as a blue colour.

Zambo, zam'bo, n. [Sp. *zambo*, handy-legged, a zambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro.

Zamia, za'mi-a, n. [L. *samia*, a fir cone.] A genus of plants of the cycad order, the stem of some of which yield a starchy pith used for food.

Zamindar, zam-in-dar', n. Same as *Zemin-dar*.

Zante, zan'ta, n. A species of sumach from

Zante, in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing.

Zany, za'ni, a. [Fr. *zani*, from It. *zanni*, *zani*, a zany or clown; originally simply a familiar and abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni*, John.] A buffoon or merry-andrew.—**Zanyism, za'ni-ism, n.** The character or practice of a zany; buffoonery.

Zarba. Same as *ZERRBA*.

Zarnick, zar'nik, n. (From Ar. *as-sernikh*, from Gr. *arsenikos*, arsenical. Arsenic.) A name given to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment.

Zax, zax, n. [A. Sax. *seax*, Icel. *sax*, a knife or short sword.] An instrument used by alsters for cutting and dressing slates.

Zest, zel, n. [Fr. *zeste*, from L. *zista*, Gr. *zelos*, zeal; from stem of *zeo*, to boil, which is akin to E. *yeast*, *JERALOUS*.] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; eager-

ness in any cause or behalf, good or bad; earnestness; fervency; enthusiasm.

Zealot, zel'ot, n. [Fr. *zeleto*, L. *zeleto*, from Gr. *zeleto*.] One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatical partisan.—**Zealotism, zel'ot-ism, n.** The character or conduct of a zealot.—**Zealotry, zel'ot-ry, n.** The behaviour of a zealot; excessive zeal; fanaticism.—**Zealous, zel'us, a.** [From *zealous* is really the same word.] Inspired with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; fervent; earnest.—**Zealously, zel'us-ly, adv.** In a zealous manner.—**Zealousness, zel'us-ness, n.** The quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zebra, ze'bra, n. Same as *ZEBRA*.

Zebra, ze'bra, n. [A native African word.] A quadruped of southern Africa allied to the horse and ass, nearly as large as horse, white, striped with numerous brownish-black bands.—**Zebra-opossum,**

Zoophagous, zō-ō-fā-gus, a. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *phago*, to eat.] Feeding on animals; carnivorous; taking living prey.
Zoophile, Zoophilist, zō-ō-fīl, zō-ō-fī-līst, n. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *phīlos*, love.] A lover of animals.—**Zoophily**, zō-ō-fī-lī, n. Love of animals.
Zoophyte, zō-ō-fī, n. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *phuton*, a plant.] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like.—**Zoophytic**, zō-ō-fī-tīk, a. Relating to zoophytes.—**Zoophytoid**, zō-ō-fī-tōid, . Like a zoophyte.—**Zoophytological**, zō-ō-fī-tō-lōjī-kal, n. Pertaining to zoophytology.—**Zoophytology**, zō-ō-fī-tō-lōjī, n. The natural history of zoophytes.
Zoosperm, zō-ō-spērm, n. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed.] One of the spermatozoa of animals.
Zoospore, zō-ō-spōr, n. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *spora*, a sowing, seed.] A spore of algae, fungi, &c., which can move spontaneously to some extent by its cilia or long filiform processes.—**Zoosporic**, zō-ō-spōr-īk, n. Pertaining to zoospores.
Zootheca, zō-ō-thē-ka, n. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *thēke*, a case.] Bot. A cell containing a spermatozoid.
Zootomy, zō-ō-tō-mī, a. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *tome*, a cutting, from *temno*, to cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which re-

lates to the structure of the lower animals.—**Zootomical**, zō-ō-tōmī-kal, n. Pertaining to zootomy.—**Zootomist**, zō-ō-tō-mīst, n. One who dissects animals.
Zoroastrian, zō-ō-astri-an, a. Pertaining to Zoroaster, whose system of religion was the national faith of ancient Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta.—n. A believer in this religion.—**Zoroastrianism**, zō-ō-astri-an-izm, n. The religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other.
Zouave, zav, n. [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] A soldier belonging to certain light-infantry corps in the French army, originally organized in Algeria, and having a dress of a somewhat Turkish fashion.
Zounds, zounds, n. An exclamation contracted from *God's wounds*; formerly used.
Zulu, zō-lō or zū-lō, n. A member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race dwelling north of Natal.
Zumboorak, sum-bō-rūk, n. In the East a small cannon fired from a camel's back.
Zygopophys, zig-ō-pōfī-sīk, n. [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, and *apophysis*.] Anat. one of the processes by which the vertebrae articulate with each other.
Zygodactylic, Zygodactylous, zig-ō-dak-tīl'īk, zig-ō-dak-tī-lūs, a. [Gr. *zygon*, what joins, and *dactylos*, a finger or toe.] Hav-

ing the toes disposed in pairs, as the parrots; scanzorial.
Zygoma, zig-ō-ma, n. [Gr. *zygon*, from *zygon*, a yoke.] Anat. the prominence of the cheek-bone of the part that joins it with the cranium.—**Zygomatic**, zig-ō-mat'īk, a. Pertaining to the cheek-bone.
Zymic, zim'īk, a. [Gr. *zymē*, leaven.] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation; causing fermentation.—**Zymologic**, Zymological, zig-mō-lōjīk, zig-mō-lōjī-kal, n. Pertaining to zymology.—**Zymologist**, zig-mō-lōjīst, n. One skilled in zymology.—**Zymology**, zig-mō-lōjī, n. The doctrine of ferments and fermentation.—**Zymometer**, zig-mō-mē-tēr, n. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor.—**Zymosis**, zig-mō-sīs, n. [Gr. *fermentation*] Fermentation; a zymotic disease; the origin or production of such diseases.—**Zymotic**, zig-mō-tīk, a. [Gr. *zymōtikos*, from *zymōs*, to ferment, from *zygon*, ferment.] Pertaining to or produced by fermentation.—**Zymotic diseases**, epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic diseases, supposed to be produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment. *Zymozymon*.—**Zymotically**, zig-mō-tīk-ā-lī, adv. In a zymotic manner.—**Zymurgy**, zim'ēr-jī, n. [Gr. *zymē*, and *ergon*, work.] That part of chemistry which treats of the principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar.

SUPPLEMENT.

Abalone, ab-a-lōnē, n. [Spanish, of unknown origin.] A name in California for a marine mollusc, a species of ear-shell which furnishes mother-of-pearl.
Acanthocephalous, a-kan-thō-sef-a-lūs, n. [Gr. *akanthē*, thorn, *kephalē*, head.] Zool. Having spines or hooks on the head, as certain intestinal worms (the Acanthocephala), which are thus attached within the bodies of animals.
Acaroid Gum or Resin, ak'a-roid. A resin that exudes from the grass-trees of Australia, and is used in varnishes, &c.
Acarus, ak'a-rus, n. [See *Acarus* in Dict.] The genus to which the true mites belong; a mite or tick generally.
Acetylene, a-set'ī-ēn, n. [From *acetic*, and Gr. *hyd*, matter.] An inflammable gas made with calcium carbide and water and used as an illuminant.
Achoila, a-kō'il-a, n. [Gr. *a*, not, *chole*, bile.] Med. absence of bile.
Acidic, a-sīd'īk, u. Chem. pertaining to acid; containing a large amount of an acid constituent.
Acierage, ā-sēr-āj, n. [Fr. *acier*, steel, from *L. acies*, sharp edge; same root as in *acid*, *Acid*.] A process by which an engraved copper-plate, or an electrolyte from an engraved plate, has a film of iron deposited over its surface by electricity, to protect the engraving from wear in printing.
Acreophagy. See *Acanthophagy*.
Adenitis, ad-e-nī'tis, n. [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Inflammation of one or more of the lymphatic glands.—**Adenoids**, ad'e-nōid, n. pl. Glandlike morbid growths in the throat behind the soft palate.—**Adenoma**, ad-e-nō-ma, n. A tumour originating in a gland.
Agophony, ē-gōfō-nī, n. [Gr. *agō*, nigos, a goat, *phōnē*, voice.] A sound heard by auscultation in certain chest diseases.
Aerodrome, ē-ēr-ō-drōm, n. [Gr. *air*, *dromos*, a course.] A sort of flying machine.
Aerophor, ē-ēr-ō-fōr, n. [Gr. *air*, *phero*, to bring.] A kind of ventilating apparatus; a portable receptacle by which air is supplied artificially under water or elsewhere.
After-image, n. An image of a bright object still remaining after the eye is removed from the object.
Agnus-castus, ag-nus-kas'tus, n. [Gr. *agnus*, the name of the shrub, and *L. castus*,

chaste; it was supposed to be preservative of chastity.] A shrub of the verberna family, a native of the Mediterranean countries, with white flowers and acid aromatic fruits.
Agouti, a-gō'tī, n. [W. Indian name.] An insectivorous animal peculiar to Hayti, of the taurec family, and rather larger than a rat.
Akrophagy, ak-rōf'ā-jī, n. [Gr. *a*, not, and *kronos*, flesh.] The practice of abstaining from eating flesh.—**Akrophagist**, ak-rōf'ā-jīst, n. One who abstains from flesh.
Alactaga, a-lak'tā-ga, n. . A rodent allied to the jerboa, inhabiting southern Russia and Asia.
Alalia, a-lā'lī-a, n. [Gr. *alalos*, not speaking—a, not, *lalo*, to talk.] Med. loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned.
Albugo, al-bū'gō, n. [L., from *albus*, white, whence *album*, &c.] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea; also called *leucoma*.
Albumin, al-bū'mīn, n. Same as *Albumen*, but used more strictly as a chemical term.
Albuminuria, al-bū'mī-nō'rī-a, n. [From *albumen*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] Pathol. a condition in which the urine contains albumen, evidencing a diseased state of the kidneys.
Alewite, al'wīf, n. A fish of the shad genus caught in the Severn; also a similar N. American fish much used as food.
Alfalga, al-fā'fā, n. [Sp.] A common name in the U. States for the fodder plant lucerna.
Alfenid, al'fē-nīd, n. [Origin doubtful.] An alloy of nickel plated with silver used for spoons, forks, candlesticks, &c. services, &c.
Algine, al'jīn, n. [From *L. alga*, sea-weed.] A substance obtained from sea-weeds and used for such purposes as horn is used for.—**Alginat**, al'jīn, n. One who scientifically studies algae.
Alienism, al'jēn-izm, n. The scientific study and treatment of mental alienation or insanity.—**Alienist**, al'jēn-īst, n. One who studies or practises alienism.
Allotment.—**Allotment system**, the system of allotting small portions of land, say an acre or less, to farm labourers or other

workers, to be cultivated after their regular work by themselves and their families.
Altimuth, alt-ar'l-muth, n. [From *altitud* and *mutatio*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies, consisting of a vertical circle and attached telescope, the two having both a vertical and a horizontal motion.
Aluminium.—**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of aluminium and copper, possessed of great tenacity, and used for various industrial purposes.
Amalavat, am-a-da-vat', n. [An East Indian name.] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red couical beak and red and black plumage, often brought to Europe as a cage-bird.
Amaryllis, am-a-rī'l'īs, n. [Greek female name.] A genus of bulbous-rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies, forming the type of a natural order of plants, the Amaryllidaceae.
Ambatch, am'bach, n. [African name.] A thorny leguminous shrub with yellow flowers, growing in tropical African rivers, with light spongy wood, often made into rafts.
Amblyopia, Amblyopy, am-bli-ō-pī-a, am-bli-ō-pī, n. [From Gr. *amblyos*, dull, and *ōps*, *ōpos*, the eye.] Dulness or dimness of eyesight without any apparent defect in the organs—the first stage in amaurosis.
Amelanchier, a-me-lan'shī-ēr, n. [Fr.] A genus of small trees allied to the medlar, natives of Europe and N. America, cultivated both for flowers and fruit.
Aménorrhée, a-mēn-ō-r'ē-a, [Gr. *a*, priv., *mēn*, mēnos, month, *rhēō*, to flow.] Med. a morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.
Ammoniac, Ammoniac, am-mō-nī-āk, am-mō-nī-ak, n. An exudation of an umbelliferous plant with a fetid smell, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant and in plasters.
Ammonia, Ammoniac, am-mō-nī-a-fōn, n. [From *ammonia*, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to strengthen the voice and make it fuller, richer, and clearer.
Amorce, a-mōr's, n. [Fr. *amorce*, from *L. ad*, to, *moridre*, *morvus*, to bite.] A sort of percussion cap; a toy detonator con-

as the par-
goma, from
minence of
that joins it
r. al-ô-mat-
k-l-ona.
aven.) Per-
mentation;
logie, Zym-
kal, a. Per-
st, al-moi-
logy.—Zy-
doctrine of
Zymometer,
Zent for as-
sination of a
al-môis, n.
ation; a cy-
production of
ô'ik, a. [Gr.
ment, from
to or pro-
disease, n.
us, or spo-
produced by
on the sym-
av.—Zy-
In a sym-
merji, n.
That part of
a principles
tiffing, and
linear.

sisting of a small quantity of explosive
matter between two bits of paper gummed
together.
Amoretto, am-o-ret'tô (pl. Amorettili); **Amer-**
ica, am-o-ré'no (pl. Amoricani), n. [It.,
from L. amor, love. Anosca.] Terms in
art for loves or cupids.
Ampere, am-pâr, n. [From Ampère, the
name of a French electrician.] *Elect* the
unit employed in measuring the strength of
an electric current.
Amphirhina, em-fî-rin, a. [Gr. prefix
amphi, and rhis, rhinos, nos.] *Zool.* hav-
ing the nostrils double.
Amphitomesa, em-fis-to-mus, a. [Gr. am-
phi, on both sides, stoma, mouth.] *Zool.*
having a mouth or equivalent orifice at
either end of the body, said of certain
parasitic worms.
Analgesia, an-al-jé'a, a. [Gr. analgésia-
os, priv., and algos, pain.] *Pathol.* incap-
acity for feeling pain in some part of the
body.—**Analgesic**, an-al-jé'ik, a. Pertaining
to analgesia; insensible to pain.
Anallatols, an-el-lan-tô'ik, a. [Pede an,
not, and allantols.] Not possessing an al-
lantois.
Anatomism, an-at'o-mizm, n. Anatomical
structure or analysis; exhibition of ana-
tomical details; explanation of vital phe-
nomena by anatomical structure.
Anergy, an'é-ri, a. [Gr. prefix an, not,
ergon, work.] *Pathol.* a morbid want or
loss of energy more or less permanent.—
Anergic, an'é-ri'k, a. Pertaining to an-
ergy.
Angioma, an-ji-ô'ma, n. [Gr. angion, a
vessel.] *Med.* a tumour produced by the
enlargement of a blood-vessel.
Ankyloblepharon, an-ki-ô-bief'a-ron, n.
[Gr. ankylos, and blepharon, eyelid.] Ad-
hesion of the eyelids to one another. Also
written **Anchyloblepharon**.
Anepithographic, an-opiis-to-graf'ik, a.
[Gr. an, priv., epitheia, behind, graphô,
to write.] Not having writing on the re-
verse side.
Antepast, an-té-past, n. [L. ante, before,
pastus, food.] *PASTOR*.] A foretaste.
Anthracose, an-thra-sen, n. [ANTHRACITE.]
A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar and
furnishing alizarine.
Anthropoglot, an-thrô-pô-glot, n. [Gr. an-
thropos, man, glotta, tongue.] An animal
with a tongue like that of man, as the parrot.
Antigugger, an-ti-gug'ler, n. A small tube
admitting air into a vessel from which
liquid is poured, to prevent a guggling
sound.
Antimere, an-ti-mér, n. [Gr. anti, opposite,
meros, part.] *Biol.* one of two or more
corresponding parts on opposite sides of
an animal.
Antipyria, an-ti-pi'ria, n. [From Gr. anti,
against, and pyr, fire, referring to the
heat in fevers. Pyretic.] A drug obtained
from coal-tar products, valuable in re-
ducing fever and in relieving pain, being
much used in nervous headache and neur-
algia.
Antonym, an-to-nim, n. [Gr. anti, against,
opposite, onoma, name.] A word of direct-
ly contrary signification to another; the
opposite of synonym.
Apartment-house, n. A house built to
accommodate a number of families, each
with its own set of rooms and separate
entrance, but usually with separate
cooking facilities.
Aphasia, a-fé'zia, n. [Gr., from a, not,
phasia, to speak.] Loss of the faculty of
speech, or of connecting words and ideas,
owing to morbid conditions of the brain,
while the speech-organs and general in-
telligence remain unaffected.
Aphesia, a-fé'zia, n. [Gr. aphesia, a letting
go; apo, from, aimâ, to send.] *Philol.* loss
of a short unaccented syllable at the be-
ginning of a word; as in *aspire* for *aspire*.
—**Aphetic**, a-fé'tik, a. Pertaining to.—
Aphetic, a-fé'tis, v. t. To shorten by
aphesia.
Aquarelle, ak-wa-rel', n. [Fr., from L. aqua,
water.] Water-colour painting or a
painting in water-colour.
Arbitrage, ar-bi-trash or ar-bi-traj, n. The
calculation of the best mode in any par-

ticular case by which advantage may be
taken of differences in the value of money,
stocks, &c., at different places at the same
time; also the dealing in bills of exchange,
stocks, &c., for the purpose of making
profit by such calculations.—**Arbitrageur**,
ar-bi-trash'er, n. One whose business is
to make such calculations.
Archæan, ar-ké'an, a. [Gr. archaios, an-
cient.] *Geol.* applied to the oldest rocks
of the earth's crust, crystalline in char-
acter, and embracing granite, syenite,
gneiss, &c.—**Archæolith**, ar-ké-ô-lith'ik,
a. [Gr. archaios, ancient, lithos, stone.]
Pertaining to the early stone period of
prehistoric times; palæolithic.
Archæology, ar-ké-ô-lô'jia, n. [Gr. archæ,
beginning, bios, life.] The origin of life;
the origin of living from non-living
matter.
Argyria, ar-jî-ri'a, ar-jî-ri'um, n. [Gr. argyros,
silver.] Discoloration of the
skin from the use of preparations of silver
as medicine.
Army-worm, n. The larva of a moth, so
called from its habit of marching in com-
pact bodies of enormous numbers, devour-
ing almost every green thing; particularly
destructive in N. America.
Asargation, ar-jî-gâ'shon, n. [L. asurgatio,
from surgis, a character.] The art of
driving vehicles. [See *Quincey*.]
Asodarach, a-sod'a-rak, n. [Fr. asodarae,
from Pers. dard, noble, dirakht, tree.]
An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from
it, used as a vermifuge emetic and purga-
tive.
Bacteriology, bak-tê-ri-ô-lô'jî, n. The doc-
trine or study of bacteria.—**Bacteriologic**,
Bacteriological, bak-tê-ri-ô-lô'jî'k, bak-tê-
ri-ô-lô'jî'kal, a. Pertaining to bacteriol-
ogy.—**Bacteriologist**, bak-tê-ri-ô-lô'jîst, a.
One who investigates the phenomena of
bacteria, especially in relation to disease.
Badger-dog, DACMUSUM.
Balaia, ba-lî'a, n. A gum obtained from
a S. American tree, used for similar pur-
poses to india-rubber, and in the U. States
as a chewing gum. **BULLET-TREE**.
Ballad, ba-liad, n. [Fr. BALLADE.] A poem
consisting in its normal form of three
stanzas of eight lines each, with a closing
stanza or envoy of four lines, the rhymes
throughout being not more than three.
Baroscope, bar-ô-skôp, n. [Gr. baros,
weight, skopos, to see.] An instrument
for exhibiting changes of atmospheric
pressure; a kind of weather-glass.
Baso.—**Basic slag**, the slag or refuse mat-
ter left in making basic steel, a valuable
fertilizer from the phosphate of lime it
contains.—**Basic steel**, steel made in a
Bessemer converter, which is lined with
lime or other similar substance to absorb
impurities in the iron.
Bay-rum, n. A spirituous liquor contain-
ing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica,
a species of pimento, and used for the hair.
Beam-tree, n. [*Beom* is short for *white-
beam*, the full name, that is *white-tree*,
from the white under surface of the leaves.]
Beam.] A British tree of the same genus
as the mountain-ash and apple, having
edible berries of a scarlet colour.
Bear-berry, n. An evergreen shrub of the
heath family growing on barren moors in
the colder parts of the northern hemi-
sphere, the leaves being used as an astring-
ent tonic under the name *usa-ura*.
Belteter, bel'te-ter, n. A bell-founder.
Bellite, bel'it, n. [From the name *Bell*.]
An explosive substance recently intro-
duced and fired by means of a detonator,
its chief ingredient being ammonium
nitrate.
Belted.—**Belted cruiser**, a class of British
ships of war protected by a belt of arm-
our at the water-line and with an
armoured deck.
Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, n. A liqueur
made by Benedictine monks at Fécamp
in Normandy, consisting of spirits con-
taining juices of certain plants.
Berberis, ber-i-ber'i, n. [Singhalan berl,
weakness.] A dangerous disease endemic
in parts of India, Ceylon, &c., charac-

terized by paralysis, numbness, difficult
breathing, and often other symptoms.
Blepharoid, bi-ô-fô-oid, a. [FRENCH BÉ,
double, Gr. blephos, crust, odona, odonno,
a tooth.] Double-crowned, said of teeth.
Biventral, bi-ven'tral, a. [FRENCH BÉ, and
L. venter, belly.] Having two bellies; a
term applied to a muscle at the back of
the neck in man and certain other ani-
mals.
Black-fish, n. A name applied to fishes of
various species; also to the salmon after
spawning (hence the terms *black-fisher*,
black-fishing), and to a small species of
whale.
Blastula, blast'u-la, n. [From Gr. blastos,
a germ.] An embryonic development from
a germ or ovum as to consist of a sack
formed of a single layer of cells.—**Blastu-**
lation, blast'u-lâ'shon, n. The process
by which a germ becomes a blastula.
Blepharitis, bi-ô-fâ-ri'tis, n. [Gr. blepharon,
eyelid, and term -itis.] Inflammation of
the eyelids.
Blizzard, bli-ô-erd, n. [Akin to blase, blast.
Originally provincial English, but used
first in literature in America.] A wintry
storm, with high wind, intense cold, and
floe drifting snow.
Blue-coat, n. A person wearing a blue coat
as a special dress.—**Blue-coat boy**, a boy
attending one of certain charity schools
in England, especially Christ's Hospital,
London, where the boys are dressed in a
long blue coat with yellow stockings. So
blue-coat schools, *blue-coat hospitals* are
spoken of.—**Blue-fish**. A name of certain
American fishes, one of them a food fish
allied to the mackerel, common on the
Atlantic coast of N. America.—**Blue-grass**,
various kinds of several grasses, more espe-
cially those of Kentucky highly valued
for food of the dairy.—**Blue-gum**. A
species of acalyptus or gum-tree with
valuable medicinal properties, and now
planted in malarious localities in various
countries with beneficial results. It yields
the drug eucalyptol.
Bonassus, bon-as-us, n. [L. bonatus, Gr.
bonasos, bonasos, a wild ox.] The anrochs
or wild bison of Europe.
Bonder, bon'der, n. [From Dan. bonde, pl.
bonder, a yeoman, a peasant, same as
A-Sax. bōnha, a householder, the -band of
husband.] In Scandinavia, a yeoman; a
small landholder.
Bond-holder, n. A person who holds a
bond for money lent.
Boodle, bo'dl, n. [D. boedel, goods, lumber.]
Goods fraudulently obtained; gain made
by cheating in public office; lot, crowd, or
pack. [American.]
Boom, bôm, n. [Same as boom, noise.] A
sudden briskness or rise of prices in some
branch of trade or commerce.
Boregyneride, bo-ri-gî-er'id, n. [From
boron and glycerine.] A substance com-
posed of boric acid and glycerine, now
used as an antiseptic.
Bottle-tree, n. An Australian tree allied to
the baobab, with a stem which bulges out
enormously in the middle, and contains
much nutritive sap.
Boon, bôm, n. [Of oriental origin.] An
exciting fermented drink made in
Egypt or elsewhere from millet-seed, or
from dandel and hemp-seed.
Brachistochron, bra-kîs'tô-kron, n. [Gr.
brachistos, shortest, and chronos, time.]
Math. the curve of shortest descent, or
that along which a body will move in the
least possible time from point to point.
Bras, bra, n. [Ccel. brd, eyelid; akin Gr.
brasis, eyebrow.] A sloping bank; slope;
acclivity. [Chiefly Scotch.]
Briquette, bri-ke't, n. [Dim. of Fr. brique,
a brick.] A lump of fuel, in the form of
a brick, made from coal-dust, with some
binding material such as coal-tar.
Brittle, brit', v. t.—**Brittled**, **brittling**. [Same
origin as adj. brittle.] To cut up a deer
an old hunting term.
Brome(brôm), **Brome-grass**, n. [Gr. bromos,
oats.] A name of several oat-like species
of grass.
Brontosaurus, bron-to-sô'rus, n. [Gr. brontê,
thunder, sauros, lizard.] A fossil reptile
of huge size with a remarkably small skull.

Brooklime, bruk'lit, n. [*Brook stream*, and *A. Sax. Alveolum*, brooklime.] A water-loving species of speedwell with small blue flowers.

Brucine, brú'sin, n. [From the name *Brucæ*.] A vegetable alkaloid akin to strychnine, bitter and acrid, but less powerful in its action.

Bucku, huk'u, n. [S. African.] Medicinal plants of Cape Colony used in disorders of the urino-genital organs.

Bullet-tree, bul'et, Bully-tree, bul'i, n. [Corruption of some native name.] The name of several tropical American trees, one of which yields balata gum.

Burette, bú-ret', n. [Fr., from *O. Fr. buire*, a flagon, from *L. bibere*, to drink.] A tube used in chemistry for accurately measuring out quantities of fluids.

Cable, ká'bl, v. t. —cabled, cabling. To send (a message) by electric cable.

Cachucha, ká'chó'cha, n. [Sp.] A Spanish dance similar to the bolero; a piece of music for it.

Cacodyle, kak'o-dil, n. **КАКОДИЛ**.

Cacoon, ka-kón', n. [African.] The large seeds of a climbing tropical leguminous plant, often made into scent-boxes, &c.

Caddis, kad'i, n. [Same as *caddis*.] One engaged to carry clubs for a golf-player.

Cadge, ka, v. t. and t. [Perhaps from the noun *cadger*.] To carry about for sale; to hawk; to go about begging.

Cadre, ká'dr, n. [Fr., from *L. quadrum*, a square.] The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires.

Calaminá, kal'a-mint, n. [Gr. *kalaminthé*, *kalaminthos*.] A name for labiate plants allied to mint.

Camelry, kam'el-ri, n. Troops mounted on camels; a camel corps.

Camel's-thorn, n. A spiny leguminous shrub on which camels browse, and which yields a kind of manna.

Campylopermous, kam'pí-ló-sper'mus, n. [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* Having the albumen curved so as to present a longitudinal furrow; said of seeds.—**Campylotropal**, kam-pí-ló'tro-pal, n. *Bot.* Curved so that the ends of an ovule or seed are brought close together.

Canaline. Also, to make like a canal (to resemble a river).

Cannlar, kan'tá-ler, n. Having the form of a cannula or small tube.

Cantaloupe, Canteloupe, kan'tá-ló-p, kan'té-ló-p, n. [From *Cantalupo* in Italy.] A variety of the musk-melon.

Canthus, kan'thus; pl. **Canthi**, kan'thi, n. [Gr. *kantós*.] The angle formed by the meeting of the upper and under eyelid.

Cantor, kan'tor, n. [L., a singer. **CHANT**.] A leader of the singing in a cathedral or other church.

Canzona, kan-só'na, n. [It., from *L. cano*, *canonis*, from *cano*, to sing. **CHANT**.] A certain form of song or air of Provençal origin.

Capeline, Capelline, kap'e-lín, n. [Fr. *capeline*, a dim. from *L. L. caps*, *cappe*, a cap or hood. **CAF**, **CHAPEL**.] A kind of hood worn by ladies when going to evening entertainments; a surgical bandage for the head.

Casambole, ka'sam-ból, n. [Fr., origin unknown.] In hilliards, the stroke otherwise called a cannon. Also used as a r. d.

Cardigan, kár'di-gan, n. [After a recent Earl of Cardigan.] A kind of knitted waistcoat or garment to be worn over or instead of the waistcoat.

Cardiograph, kár'di-o-graf, n. [Gr. *kardía*, the heart, *grapáo*, to write.] An instrument by which the movements of the heart are traced and recorded.

Cardioid, kár'di-oid, n. A curve of a heart shape.

Carpet-bagger, n. A new-comer to a place, having all his property in a carpet-bag; a new-comer who takes part in public, especially political affairs, without having property in a community.

Cascara, kas'ká-ra, n. A mild purgative medicine obtained from the bark of an American tree.

Casseroles, kas'e-ról, n. [Fr., ultimately of same origin as *E. kettle*.] A kind of stew-pan or saucepan; a kind of stew; rice, potatoes, &c., formed into a cup to hold some other sort of food; a small dish with a handle used in chemical operations.

Cassollette, kas-o-let', n. [Fr., akin to *casseroles*.] A small box for boiling perfume, with a perforated lid to allow them to exhale.

Cassouada, kas-on-ad', n. [Fr., from *O. Fr. casson*, a large chest, being imported in large chests. **CAISSON**.] Raw or unrefined sugar.

Cat-bird, n. A N. American singing-bird, a species of thrush, which utters a cry of alarm like the mew of a cat.

Cat-tail, Cat's-tail. Same as *Reed-mace*.

Cavesson, kav'e-son, n. [Fr. *cavesson*, from *it. cavasso*, from *caressa*, a halter, from *L. caput*, the head. **CAVIAZ**.] A kind of nose-band used in breaking horses.

Cayuse, ky-yús', n. [Amer. Indian.] A pony, especially an American Indian pony. [U. States.]

Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, n. [L. *centesimo*, hundredth, from *centum*, hundred.] Hundredth; pertaining to division into a hundred parts.—**Centesimally**, sen-tes'i-mal-i, adv. By division into hundredths.—**Centesimate**, sen-tes'i-mát, v. t. To punish every hundredth man of.—**Centesimation**, sen-tes'i-má'shun, n.

Centre-board, n. A sort of movable keel used especially in American yachts, and capable of being raised and lowered in a well extending longitudinally amidships.

Cephalic.—**Cephalic index**, a number denoting the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal (front to back) diameter of the skull, and according to which skulls and races of people are called brachycephalic or dolichocephalic.

Ceratitis, ser-a-ti'tis, **KANARITA**.

Ceratodus, ser-a'to-dus, n. [Gr. *keras*, keratós, horn, and *odus*, tooth.] A fish of Australia, one of the few that have lungs, said to be able to leave the water for a time.

Cerebritis, ser-e-bri'tis, n. [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Inflammation of the brain.

Ceroplasty, se're-plas-ti, n. [Gr. *keros*, wax, *plasse*, to mould. **PLASTIC**.] The art of modelling in wax.

Chastopod, ká-to-pod, n. [Gr. *chastis*, mane, *podos*, foot.] The name for a great many annelids, a kind of marine worms having feet provided with bristles.

Chenomorph, ké'no-morf, n. [Gr. *chén*, goose, *morphe*, form.] *Ornith.* Any bird of the duck tribe.

Cherimoyer, cher'l-mol-er, n. [From Peruvian name.] A fruit of S. America allied to the custard-apple.

Child-crawling, n. A nervous disease of children, consisting in a spasm of the larynx, causing a peculiar crowing sound.

Chinkapin, ching-ka-pin, n. [Of American Indian origin.] The dwarf chestnut of the U. States, yielding edible nuts; also an American tree allied to the oak.

Chloasma, kló-as-ma, n. [Gr. *chlós*, yellowish-green verdura.] An affection of the skin in which it shows yellowish or brownish spots.

Chelminia, ké-lé-mi-a, n. [Gr. *chélz*, hile, *Asme*, hood.] A morbid accumulation of hile in the blood.

Chrysochelys, kris-o-ké-lis, n. [Gr. *chryso*, gold, *chélros*, greenish-yellow.] A mole-like animal of E. Africa, having fur with a gold and green lustre; the golden mole.

Chrysophanic Acid, kris-o-fan'ik, [Gr. *chryso*, gold, *pháinos*, to shine.] A yellow substance of vegetable origin used as an ointment in skin diseases.

Cithonian, Cithonic, kíth'ni-an, kíthon'ik, n. [Gr. *chithonos*, from *chithon*, *chithonos*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; belonging to the under world or subterranean regions (*chthonic* divinites).

Chyluria, kí-lú'ri-a, n. [From *chyle*, and *Gr. ouron*, urine.] The presence of chyle in the urine.

Cleely, sé'e-ll, n. [L. *assell*, from *Gr. assell*.] A popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants, *assé cleely*, or sweet chervil, being an aromatic plant with fine fern-like foliage.

Cloch, sính, n. [Sp. *cincha*, *cincho*; same origin as *cinchura*.] A saddle-girth. [U. States.]

Clamp, klamp, n. [A form of *clump*.] A heap of turnips, potatoes, &c., covered over with straw and earth for winter keeping; a pile of bricks for burning.

Clearing-rod, n. A tree of the lux vomica genus, the seeds of which are said to clear turbid water.

Cloud-burst, n. A tremendous downpour of rain over a limited area.

Clutch, kluch, n. [A form of *cluck*, the cry of a brooding hen.] The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time.

Culda, n'dá; pl. **Culdas**, n'dé. [Gr. *culda*, a nettle.] One of the cells by which the jelly-fishes cause a stinging sensation.

Cosine, kó'ska-in, n. The active principle of coca, which has an anæsthetic properties, and is also used as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations.

Cocosteus, kok-ó'sé-us, n. [Gr. *kokkos*, berry, *osteon*, bone.] A fossil fish with berry-like tubercles on the bony plates covering its body.

Cockle, kók', v. t. and t.—cockled, cockling. [Perhaps from *ackle*, the shell, which is marked with wrinkles.] To wrinkle or ridge; to give or assume a wrinkled or ridged surface (as a piece of paper).—*It. Cocchia*, a shell, a stove.] A kind of stove, a stove in which the fuel-chamber is surrounded by an air-space.

Cognovit, kog-nó'vit, n. [L., he, as acknowledged.] Law, a written acknowledgment by a defendant that the action of the plaintiff is just, thus allowing judgment to be given against him.

Cobobate, kó'ho-bát, v. t.—cobobated, cobobating. [Fr. *cobobier*, perhaps of Arabic origin.] To recede or subject to several disquisitions.—**Cobobation**, kó'ho-bá'shun, n. The act of cobobating.

Colonial, n. A person belonging to a colony.—**Colonialize**, kol-ó'ni-al-iz, v. t. To invest with a colonial character or attributes.

Columbarium, kol-um-bá'ri-um, n. [L., a pigeon-house, from *columba*, a pigeon.] An ancient sepulchre, with recesses for urns containing the ashes of the dead.

Columella, kol-ú-mel'a, n. [L., dim. of *columna*, a column.] A name for various parts in plants and animals having somewhat the appearance of a small column.

Condensed Milk. Milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture, and packing in air-tight cans.

Co-opt, Co-optate, kó-opt', kó-opt'át, v. t. [L. *co-opto*—prefix *co*, and *opto*, to elect, to choose. **ORRIVIA**.] To elect into some body of which the electors are members.—**Co-optation**, kó-opt'á'shun, n. The act of co-opting.

Coprolology, kop-ro'ló-jí, n. [Gr. *kopros*, dung, *lógos*, discourse.] Literary treatment of base or dung-hill topics.—**Coprolologist**, kop-ro'ló-jist, n. One who writes on nasty topics.

Cordite, kór'dit, n. [From being made in cord-like form.] A new smokeless gun-powder for use in ordnance.

Corinthian, n. Also a gentleman who does the work in sailing his own or a friend's yacht, as opposed to a paid hand; a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race.

Cosmogony, kór'mo-jen, n. **COSMOGONY**, kór'mo-jít, n. [Gr. *kosmos*, stem, *root*, *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, plant.] *Bot.* A name for plants with regular stem and root, as opposed to *thallophytes*.

Covey, kó'pó-di, n. [Origin obscure.] Formerly a right which a layman might have to maintenance from the funds of a religious house.

Corpus, kór'pus; pl. **Corpora**, kór'pó-ra, n. [L.] A body; a collected whole; a material substance; great a name for certain small bodies of various kinds.

Coulomb, kó-lómb, n. [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist.] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity.

Couvade, kó-vád', n. [Fr., from *couver*, to brood, to hatch, from *L. cubare*, to lie. **COVER**.] A widely-prevalent custom among primitive races of men, by which at the birth of a child the father takes to bed and is attended as if he were the mother.

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le-girth. [U.

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&c., covered
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[Gr. *kridd*,
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Cow-boy, n. A boy who takes charge of cows; a man who has to look after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback.

Crocidolite, kró-sid'-o-lit, n. [Gr. *krósis*, *krósis*, nap of cloth, *kítos*, stone.] A sort of fibrous quartz brought from the Cape Colony, and made into trinkets, &c.

Cromorne, kró-mor'-na, n. [From G. *brunshorn*, lit. crooked horn.] A stop or set of pipes in an organ with a tone like that of a clarinet.

Crop, n. A kind of riding-whip which has a loop at the end but no lash, also called a *hunting-crop*.

Cubicle, kú-bi-kl, n. [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber, from *cubare*, to lie. *INCUBATE*.] A sleeping-place; a compartment in a dormitory for one bed.

Cuscus, kus'-kus, n. [Native name.] A name of several marsupial animals, about the size of a cat, resembling opossums, having prehensile tails, living in trees and eating leaves, natives of the smaller Australasian islands.

Cuspidor, kus'-pi-dor, n. [Pg., from *cuspir*, to spit.] A spittoon. [U. States.]

Cycle, n. Now means also a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance.—v. t.—*cycled*, *cycling*. To use a cycle.—*Cyclists*, sik'-list, n. One who uses a cycle.

Dachshund, dákshunt, n. [Ger. 'badger-dog'—*dachs*, badger, *hund*, dog—E. *hound*.] The badger dog, a long-bodied, short-legged dog, with pendulous ears, and short hair, black with yellow extremities.

Dacryoma, dak-ri'-o-ma, n. [Gr. *dakry*, a tear.] *Med.*, the stoppage of one or both of the tear-passages to the nose, thus causing the tears to overflow on the cheek.

Dartre, dár'-tr, n. [Fr.] A name for herpes or other skin diseases.—*Dartreux*, dár'-trus, n. Pertaining to dartre.

Dash-pot, n. A cylinder partly filled with water or other fluid, and having a loosely fitted piston working in it, and thus serving to prevent shock to some piece of mechanism.

Date-plum, n. The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits.

Daturine, dat'-ú-rin, n. [From *Datura Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant.] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple.

Deadhead, ded'-hed, n. A person who is allowed to travel by a public conveyance, or to attend a theatre or other entertainment without paying. [American.]

Deal-fish. [From *deal*, in sense of board.] A name for a fish of the northern seas with an extremely compressed body.

Deasprate, de-as'-pi-rát, v. t.—*deasprated*, *deaspriting*. To deprive of the aspirate, to pronounce without an aspirate.

Del credere, del kred'-e-re, n. [It.] A guarantee which an agent or factor gives his principal that the persons to whom he sells goods or transfers property are solvent.

Deliriant, de-lir'-i-ant, n. Causing or tending to cause delirium.—*Delirifacient*, de-lir'-i-fá'-shí-ent, n. [L. *faciens*, *faciens*, give, part. of *facere*, to make.] Causing delirium.

Demography, de-mog'-r-á-f, n. [Gr. *démoe*, people, and *graphé*, to write.] The description of peoples or communities in regard to their social relations and institutions, especially as compared with other communities.—*Demographic*, de-mog'-graf-ik, n. Pertaining to demography.

Dene-hole, den-hól, n. A name of certain ancient artificial pits dug in the chalk formation in England, perhaps for storage purposes or to obtain lime.

Depallulation, dé-pál'-ú-lá'-shon, n. [L. *de*, intens., and *pallulare*, to sprout, *pallus*, pulvis, a young animal, a sprout.] A sprouting with vigour or abundance of growth. [De Quincey.]

Deuterocopy, dé-ter-és'-ko-pi, n. [Gr. *deutero*, second, *skopos*, to see.] Second-sight.

Diapnoesis, diá-pé-de'-sis, n. [Gr. *diapnoesis*, through, *pnéin*, to leap.] The passing of blood corpuscles through the

walls of the vessels without rupture of tissue.

Diathetic, di-a-thet'-ik, n. Pertaining to diathesis; constitutional.

Diatomaceous, diá-to-má'-shus, n. Pertaining to diatoms; containing or made up of the siliceous parts of diatoms.

Diatomite, diá-to-mít, n. A name for certain earthy deposits, consisting of the minute siliceous parts of diatoms, forming when dry a fine powder, and used in making dynamite, glass for pottery, polishing, &c.

Dicoelodylia, di-kon-dil'-i-an, n. [Prefix *di*, double, and *coelodylia*.] *Zool.* Having two conyles at the base of the skull.

Didunculus, di-dung'-kú-lus, n. [Dim. from *didus*, the generic name of the dodo, the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa.]

Dinocerata, di-nó-sé-rá, n. [Gr. *dinoceros*, terrible, *bovus*, horn.] A fossil animal as large as an elephant and with three pairs of horns.

Dipharetic, dí-fé-lat'-ik, n. [Gr. *dipharetos*, a charioteer.] Pertaining to the driving of vehicles. [De Quincey.]

Dipolar, di-pó-lér, n. [Prefix *di*, double, and *polar*.] Having two poles; doubly polar, as certain crystals.

Dia, dia, n. A grass growing wild in Algeria, and now beginning to be used in the manufacture of paper.

Ditokea, di'-to-kus, n. [Gr. *ditokeos*—prefix *di*, and *toko*, to bring forth.] *Zool.* Producing two young; laying two eggs.

Dog-bane, n. A N. American plant with an intensely bitter root used instead of ipecacuanha.

Doeb, dób, n. [Hindustani.] A kind of fodder grass of India now acclimated in the U. States.

Doily, dóily, n. [Hindustani.] A kind of light litter used in India.

Dorse, dór, n. [L. G. and G. *dorsus*, the dorse; a form equivalent to the Scandinavian *torak*.] A small variety of the cod-fish.

Dosage, dó-saj, n. *Med.* the act of dosing; administering of medicine by doses.

Dowsing-rod, dóu-zing-rod, n. A name for the divining-rod.

Dromed, drom'-od, n. [Gr. *dromos*, from *dromos*, to run. A kind of fast-sailing ship of war formerly in use.

Dropwort, dróp'-wért, n. A species of *Spiraea* or meadow-sweet with finely-cut leaves.

Dualia, dú'-li-an, n. [Probably from the duality of its chief ingredients.] An explosive compound of nitro-glycerine, saltpetre, and sawdust.

Dude, dúd, n. [A colloq. term of recent introduction and unknown derivation; whether a product of England or America is uncertain.] A dandy of the first water; a brainless exquisite.

Dukka, duk'-ka, n. A kind of millet cultivated in Egypt, Spain, and elsewhere.

Dunder, dun-der, n. [West Indian.] The less or drops of the juice of the sugarcane used for distilling rum.

Dyarchy, dí'-ar-ki, n. [Gr. *dyo*, two, *arkhē*, rule.] The rule or government of two acting together; double rule.

Dynamo, dí'-na-mo, *Dynamo-machine*, n. A dynamo-electric machine; a machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy from a mechanical into an electrical form, by the use of electro-magnets.

Dymenorrhœa, dí-men-ó-r'-e-a, n. [Gr. *dyo*, difficult, *mên*, month, *rhoeo*, to flow.] *Feib.* difficult or painful menstruation.

Dysteleology, dí-stel-é-ol'-o-jí, n. [Prefix *dys*, and *teleology*.] The doctrine of the absence of purpose or intention in the structure of animals, as seen in the existence of rudimentary organs that can be of no use in the animal economy.

Earth-tremor, n. A slight shaking of part of the earth's surface that may be noted by special instruments; cause unknown.

Elabete, ek-hat'-ik, n. [Gr. *elabete*, event—ek, out, *batto*, to go.] *Gram.* pertaining to an event that has happened; denoting a mere consequence or result, as opposed to *causa*.

Elabete, ek-hat'-ik, n. and a. [Gr. *elabete*, a throwing out—ek, out, *batto*, to cast.] Promoting parturition; a drug that aids child-birth.

Echinococcus, e-kí-no-kok'-us, n. [Gr. *echinos*, urchin, *kokkos*, berry.] The hydatid of a certain tapeworm occurring in man and other animals.

Echinoid, e-kí-noid, n. Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin.

Ectopia, ek-tó-pi-a, n. [Gr. ek, out, *topos*, place.] *Pathol.* a displacement of internal parts of the body.

Ectoplasm, ek-tó-plásm, n. [Gr. *ektos*, without, and *plasma*, PLASMA.] *Biol.* the exterior portion of a cell; matter forming a cell-wall.

Ectroctia, ek-trot'-ik, n. [Gr. *ektroctios*, causing abortion—ek, out, and root of *stropheo*, to wound.] *Med.* preventing development, especially preventing a disease from developing.

Edelweiss, e-dil'-vis, n. [G. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.] A composite plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage and involucre; now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere, but apt to lose its peculiar appearance.

Egophony. See *EGORPHONY* in Supp.

Eidoclast, í-dó-lo-klast, n. IDOLOCLAST.

Elevator. A series of travelling buckets or boxes attached to a belt and used for raising grain into a store, or for raising any kind of material in the same way; large grain stores furnished with such contrivances being themselves called elevators.

Emmetite, em'-men-it, n. [From *Emmanon*, the inventor.] A powerful explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c.

Emmetropia, em-me-tró-pi-a, n. [From Gr. *em*, in, *metron*, measure, and *ops*, the eye.] The state of the eye being normal as regards the focal length; as opposed, for instance, to hypermetropia.

Emulsi, e-mul'-si, v. f.—*emulsified*, *emulsified*. To make or form into an emulsion.—Also *Emulsione*, e-mul'-shon, in same sense.

Ensen's, en-sen'-a, n. pl. [Gr. *en*, in, *Antonia*, new.] A feast commemorative of a foundation or consecration; a commemorative ceremonial.

Endoplasm, en-dó-plásm, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *plasma*, PLASMA.] *Biol.* internal matter of a cell; internal protoplasm.—*Endoplast*, en-dó-plást, n. The nucleus of a cell.

Endosteum, en-dos'-tí-um, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, *osteon*, bone.] Anat. the lining membrane of the marrow cavity of a bone.—*Endostitis*, en-dos-títis, n. *Med.* inflammation of the endosteum.

Enteralgia, Enteralgia, en-ter-al-gí, en-ter-al'-gi-a, n. [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain.] Intestinal neuralgia.

Entoplasm, en-tó-plásm, n. Same as *Endoplasm*.

Entropium, en-tró-pi-um, n. [Gr. *entropia*—*en*, in, *tropeo*, to turn.] *Med.* an ailment consisting in the turning in of the edge of the eyelid, bringing the eyelashes against the eyeball.

Echippus, e'-o-hip-us, n. [Gr. *ech*, dawn, and *hippos*, horse.] *Geol.* a fossil horse of the Eocene period about the size of a fox, with four toes in the fore feet and three in the hind.

Eche, e'-e-én, n. [Gr. *ech*, dawn.] A dye obtained from coal-tar products, giving a rose-red colour.

Echinaria, e-kí-ná-ria, n. [Gr. *ech*, on, *achron*, top—alluding to the *serena*.] A genus of shrubby flowering plants, type of a natural order, allied to the heads and mostly Australian.

Epiacranium, epi-kra-ni-um, n. [Prefix *epi*, upon, and *cranium*.] What is upon the cranium; the scalp in man; the upper surface of an insect's head.

Epiacra, epi-nas-ti, n. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *nasos*, pressed.] *Bot.* a bending down-

wards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface. So Epianastic, Epianastically.

Epiphragm, ep'i-fram, n. [Gr. epiphragma, a lid—epi, on, raised, to fence in.] A lid-like organ in animals or plants; the disc or plate with which certain snails close the aperture of their shell.

Epithelioma, ep'i-the-li-o'ma, n. [ERRAZ-LIUM.] Cancer of the skin.

Equanimously, ek-wan'i-mus-li, adv. With equanimity. [Thaot.]

Erythrite, e-ri-th'rit, n. [Gr. erythros, red.] A mineral, a hydrous arseniate of cobalt; also a rose-red feldspar.

Etagere, e-ta-shar, n. [Fr., from etage, stage.] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves for holdi.; ornamental articles.

Etyptical, Etyptic, e-tip'i-kal, e-tip'ik, a. Diverging from, or not conforming to, a type.

Eucalyptol, u'ka-lip-tol, n. [From eucalyptus, and L. oleum, oil.] The oil of the blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*), used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments.

Euchology, u-kol'o-ji, n. [Gr. eucha, prayer, laud, to say.] A book of prayers; a liturgy.

Eugenic, u-jen'ik, a. [Gr. eu, well, root gen, to produce.] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring.—**Eugenics**, u-jen'ika, n. The science or department dealing with this subject.

Eupnea, up-ne'a, n. [Gr. eupnoia—eu, well, pnoe, to breathe.] Easy and natural breathing.

Eurythmy, e-ri-th'mi, n. [Gr. eu, well, rhythmos, rhythm.] Artistic harmony; a proportion in anything; harmonious movement; med. regularity of the pulse.

Eversion, e-ven-tri'shon, n. [L. e, out, everti, the belly.] The act of opening the belly; protrusion of an organ from the abdomen.

Exocarp, ek-so-karp, n. [Gr. exo, outside, karpoo, fruit.] Bot. the outer layer of a pericarp.

Exoculate, eks-ok'u-lit, v. t. To put out the eyes of.—**Exoculation**, n.

Exophthalmia, eks-of-thal'mi-a, n. [Gr. ex, out, ophthalmos, eye.] Med. a protrusion of the eyeball from disease.

Exsind, ek-sind', v. t. [L. exsindere—ex, out, acido, to cut.] To cut out or off.

Exsect, ek-sekt', v. t. [L. exsco, exscoctum—ex, out, seco, to cut.] To cut out or away.

Faddist, fad'list, n. One who deals in fads. Also **Fad-monger**.—**Faddish**, rad'ish, a. Pertaining or given to fads; faddy.—**Faddishness**, n.

Fag-master, n. At certain public schools, one who has a fag or fags under him.

Fan-palm, n. A name for the talipot and one or two other palms.

Felicitic, fe-li-sit'ik, a. [L. felix, felicitas, happy, facio, to make.] Making to be happy; causing happiness.

Felsite, fel'sit, n. [From the fels of feldspar, felsone.] An eruptive rock, made up of quartz and orthoclase feldspar and very hard.—**Felsitic**, fel-sit'ik, a. Pertaining to or containing felsite.

Ferula, fer'u-la, n. [L.] A ferule; a genus of plants, members of which yield asafoetida, galbanum, &c.

Ferulaceous, fer-u-la'shns, a. [L. ferula, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds or canes, growing similar to a reed.

Fibroid, fi'broid, a. [From L. fibra, fibre.] Of a fibrous character.—**Fibroid phthisis**, a form of consumption characterized by the growth of fibrous matter in the lungs.—**Fibrosis**, fi-br'o'sis, n. **Pathol.** a morbid growth or development of fibrous matter.—**Fibrema**, fi-b're-ma, n. **Pathol.** a tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter.

Fibrovascular, fi-bru-vas'ku-lar, a. **Bot.** consisting of woody fibres and vessels.

Fico, fi'ko, n. [It., from L. ficus, a fig.] A fig, as used in expressions of scorn or contempt. [Shaak.]

Fid, fid, n. [Origin and connections obscure.] A bar or short piece of wood or metal; a square ba. helping to support a

topmast; a wooden pin for various purposes on board ship.

Figurine, fig-u-rin', n. [Fr., dim. of *figura*.] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary; a c'quette.

Filopluma, fi-lo-ni-um, n. [L. filum, hair, pluma, feather.] Ornithol. one of the thread-like or hair-like feathers of a bird.

Floria, fi'o-ria, n. [Comp. Fr. *Achras*, a kind of grass Ir. and Gael. *four, grass*.] A common British grass not of much agricultural value.

Fire-crest, n. A small British bird very similar to the gold-crest, and so named from the colour of feathers on the head; also called **Fire-crested Wren**.

Fislingual, fi-sing'gwel, a. [L. *Assu*, cleft, lingua, tongue.] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards.

Flabbergast, feb'er-gast, v. t. [Perhaps lused on *Abby*, and *aphast*.] To strike with astonishment, consternation, and dismay. [Collog.]

Fleche, flash, n. [Fr. *Fort*.] A simple field-work with two faces forming an angle pointing forward; arch. a slender spire such as may be seen at the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church.

Fluorite, flu'o-rit, n. A name of fluor-spar.

Formalin, for'ma-lin, n. [Foamic.] A liquid used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, and for other purposes.

Foursided, for-shay, n. [Fr. dim. of *fourche*, a fork. Foak.] A small fork-shaped piece or implement; the furcula or merry-thought of a bird.

Fractional.—**Fractional distillation**, the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different boiling-points, so that the most volatile comes over first, the other or others as more heat is applied; as in refining shale-oil or petroleum. **Fractionate**, frak'shon-i-iz, frak'shon-it, v. t. To subject to this process.

Fragulina, frag'u-lin, n. A yellow colouring matter used in dyeing, and obtained from the bark of the alder-buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

French Berries. Yellow berries (which see).—**French Honey-suckle**, a leguminous plant grown in gardens for its scarlet flowers, and in S. Europe as a fodder plant.

Fricativa, frik'a-tiv, n. [From L. *frico*, to rub. *Frictio*.] A sound or letter representing it, characterized by a rubbing or rustling of the breath as it passes through a narrow opening made by the vocal organs; as, *f, s, or sh*.

Frigateen, frig-a-tu', n. [Frisgave.] A ship-rigged sloop-of-war.

Fusarola, fu-sa-ro-la, n. [Fr. *Fusarola*, ultimately from L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Arch. a kind of moulding used in the capitals of pillars; an astragal.

Gadolinite, gad'o-lin-it, n. [From *Gadolita*, a Prussian chemist.] A blackish mineral, a silicate of yttrium and cerium.

Galago, ga-la'go, n. A name given to certain animals of the lemur family.

Garage, ga'ra, n. [Fr.] A place where automobiles may be kept temporarily.

Gastrocnemius, gas-tro-ku'e-mi-us, n. [Gr. *gastrocnemius*, the calf, from *gaster*, belly, and *cnemio*, lower half of the leg.] The muscle which forms the chief part of the calf of the leg.—**Gastro-enteric**, gas'tro-en-ter'ik, a. [Gr. *gaster*, stomach, enteria, intestines.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.—**Gastro-enteritis**, gas'tro-en-ter-i'tis, n. Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.—**Gastrolith**, gas'tro-lith, n. [Gr. *gaster*, and lithos, a stone.] A calculus or stony concretion in the stomach.—**Gastro-phrenic**, gas'tro-fren'ik, a. [Gr. *phren*, diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.—**Gastrovascular**, gas'tro-vas'ku-lar, a. Belonging alike to digestion and circulation (the *gastrovascular* body-cavity of certain animals).

Gastrula, gas'tru-la, n. [A dim. of L. *gaster*, Gr. *gaster*, belly.] A germ or embryonic form developed by invagination from a morula or blastula, and having the character of a double-walled sac with an orifice leading into it.—**Gastrulation**, gas-

tri-la'shon, n. The process by which a gastrula is produced.

Gelsemium, jel-se-mi-um, n. [It. *gelsemium*, jacinthe.] A twining shrub, the yellow jacinthe of the U. States; a drug derived from this plant and used in various diseases, but rather dangerous.

Genipap, jen'i-pap, n. [From *genipapo*, the name in Guiana.] The fruit of a S. American and W. Indian tree of the madder family, about the size of an orange.

Georgia Bark. The bark of a small tree of the Southern U. States belonging to the cichona family, used in fevers.

Germanium, jer-ma'ni-um, n. [From *Germania*, Germany.] A metallic element discovered in 1868, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre.

Germinicide, jer'mi-sid, n. [E. germ, and L. *ocido*, to kill.] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs.

Geropigia, Jeropigia, jer-o-pi'i'a, jer-qi-pi'a, n. [Sp. *geropigia*, *jeropigia*.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, colouring matter, &c., used to sophisticate port wine.

Giallo-antico, ja'l'o-an-te'ko, n. [It. *giallo*, yellow, antico, ancient.] A fine yellow mercuric used in ancient Rome and obtained from Numidia.

Gilt Toys. The trade term for trinkets of copper or other metal with a thin coating of gold or silver.

Gingelly-ell, jin-jel'i, n. [Indian name.] The oil of Indian sesame.

Glimade, glis-ad', n. [Fr. *glimade*, from *glisser*, to glide or slide, from D. *glijzen*, to glide, allied to E. *glide*.] A sliding or gliding; a sliding down a slope.

Globigerina, glo-bi-je-ri'na, n. [L. *globus*, a ball, *gero*, to bear.] One of the Foraminifera, a microscopic animal having a many-celled shell, both found fossil and still so abundant in our seas that its shells form great calcareous deposits called 'globigerina ooe.'

Glory-pea, n. A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms.

Glossic, glo'sik, n. [Gr. *glossos*, tongue.] A system of phonetic spelling introduced by the late Mr. A. J. Ellis, whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters.

Glossogloss, glo-s'hi'al, a. [Gr. *glossos*, tongue, and E. *gloss*.] Anat. pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone.—**Glossopharyngeal**, glo's-fa-ri'n'je-al, a. Pertaining to the tongue and pharynx (the *glossopharyngeal* nerve).

Gloxinia, glok-sin'a, n. [After *Gloxia*, a German botanist.] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell-shaped flowers, natives of tropical America.

Glucocele, glu-kos'e-li, n. [From *glucos*, gli-kos'a'ri-a, [From *glucos*, and Gr. *uron*, urine.] **Pathol.** the presence of glucose in the urine.

Gluteus, glu-tus; pl. *Glutei*, glu-te'i, n. [GLUTEAL.] A name common to three muscles of the buttocks.

Gnathic, natb'ik, n. [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] Pertaining to the jaw or jaws.

Goat-moth, n. A large British moth the larva of which, about 3 inches long, do much injury to trees by hollowing out galleries in them.

Gold-crest, n. The smallest British bird; the golden-crested wren.

Golden-red, n. A name of certain composite plants with rod-like stems and terminal spikes or racemes of small yellow flowers.

Gold-male, n. CHEVROCHLOAZ.

Gorgonzola, gor-gou-so'la, n. A kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese named after Gorgonzola, a village not far from Milan.

Gouache, gu'ach, n. [Fr.] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface.

Goura, gou'ra, n. [Native name.] The name of pigeons with a large crest inhabiting New Guinea.

Gram, n. The name of a chick-pea extensively cultivated in the E. Indies, and used as food and fodder.

Grippe, grip, n. [Fr.] A name for influenza.

Ground-mat. ARAOON, HARTS-FUT.

Grayare, gru-yar', n. A kind of cheese

Kea, kē'a, n. See *Kaka*.

Keratitis, ker-a-tī'tis, n. [Gr. *keras*, horn, alluding to the horny cornea.] *Pustul.* Inflammation of the cornea of the eye.

Kermes-mineral, n. A substance containing antimony, used in medicine.

Kinsook, kin'kōb, n. [An Indian word.] A silken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread.

Kinesoid, ki-nē-sōd'ik, n. [Gr. *kinesis*, motion, *hodos*, way or path.] Transmitting motor impulses: said of nerves.

Kitchener, kich'en-ēr, n. A kind of cooking-stove, with various conveniences compactly arranged.

Krumphorn, krum'horn, n. [G., 'crooked horn.'] An old crooked wind-instrument of wood; an eight-foot reed-stop in an organ.

Kumquat, kum'kwat, n. [A Chinese word.] A delicious variety of orange about the size of a large gooseberry.

Labret, lab'ret, n. [From *L. labrum*, lip.] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples, consisting of a piece of bone, wood, or the like, inserted in an artificial opening.

Lagomorphous, lag-ō-mor'fus, a. [Gr. *lagos*, a hare, *morphē*, shape.] Having the structure or appearance of a hare; leporine.

Laissez-faire, la-sā-fār, n. [Fr. *laissez*, to let, *faire*, to do.] A letting alone; non-interference; a term especially used in regard to the interference of a government with social, commercial, or other matters.

Lanoline, lan'ō-lin, n. [L. *lana*, wool, *oleum*, oil.] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.

Larrikin, lar'i-kin, n. [Origin doubtful; perhaps connected with verb to *lark*.] A term in Australia for a rowdy or turbulent fellow.

Larvarium, lar-vā-rī-nm, n. [From *larva*.] A case or covering made by a caterpillar; a place in which insects are hatched.

Leopie, li-pō'a, n. [Probably of native origin.] One of the megapodes or mound-birds of Australia.

Lemon-kali, n. An effervescent drink, made by mixing lemon juice with dissolved bicarbonate of potash.

Lemures, lem'ū-rēs, n. pl. [L.] The ghosts or spirits of the dead, regarded by the ancient Romans as mischievous beings that had to be rendered harmless by certain rites.

Lemurine, lem'ū-rin, n. Pertaining to or resembling the lemurs.—*Lemuroid*, lem'ū-roid, *a.* Resembling the lemurs; belonging to the family or group of the lemurs.

Leptima, le-pī'ma, n. [From Gr. *leptos*, a scale.] The name of certain small wingless insects covered with silvery scales and living about houses.

Leptorhine, Leptorrhine, lep'tō-rin, a. [Gr. *leptos*, thin, *rhis*, rhinos, the nose.] Having the nasal bones thin or slender.

Letter-perfect, a. Perfect to the very letter; having a speech perfectly committed to memory.

Levogyrate, Levogyrate, le-vō-jī'rāt, a. [L. *levare*, left, *gyro*, gyration, to turn. *Gyax*.] Turning rays to the left in the polarization of light; said of crystals—opposite of *dextrogyrate*.

Lilly-pilly, li'l-pī-lī, n. [Probably native Australian.] An Australian tree of the myrtle family, with white flowers.

Linnaphilous, lin-nof'ī-lūs, a. [Gr. *linna*, marsh, *philos*, loving.] Loving or living in pools and marshes.

Limonite, li'mōn'it, n. [From Gr. *limos*, a moist meadow.] An important ore of iron, varieties of which are bog-iron-ore and brown hematite.

Linhay, lin'hā, n. [Probably *lin*—verb to lean, *hay* being A. Sax. *haeg*, an inclosure.] A kind of open shed, forming part of the building of a farm.

Listerian, list'er-ian, n. [From Sir Joseph Lister, the introducer.] The antiseptic system in surgery, the object of which is to exclude living germs from wounds.—*Listerian*, list'ēr-ian, *a.* Pertaining to this system.

Littoral, lit'tō-rā, n. [LITTORAL, *n.*] A coast strip or district (the Red Sea littoral).

Lober, lō'ber, a. Pertaining to a lobe, as of the liver or brain.—*Lobar pneumonia*, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from *lobular pneumonia*, which attacks the lungs in patches.

Local.—Local option, the principle by which a certain proportion of the inhabitants of a locality may prohibit the sale of intoxicants there.

Locomotor, lo-kō-mō'tor, a. *Physiol.* pertaining to locomotion.—*Locomotor ataxy*, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs, the movements of which are often so irregular that he cannot walk.

Log-rolling, n. The uniting of a number of persons to collect logs, as in lumbering or clearing land of trees; the union of politicians for some personal end; praise of each other's words by writers.

Loofah, lō'fā, n. [Arabic name.] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd grown in Egypt and elsewhere, used as a flesh-brush in washing or bathing. Also written *Lufa*, *Loofar*.

Lovage, lov'aj, n. [By corruption from *L. Ligusticum*, lovage from *Ligusticus*, Ligurian.] A name of certain stout, umbelliferous plants of Europe, one of them especially known as Scotch lovage.

Labra, lō'bra, n. A name in Australia for a female of aboriginal race.

Lucernaria, lo-ēr-nā-rī-an, n. [*L. lucerna*, lamp.] A name for certain jelly-fishes, some of them phosphorescent.

Lucifugal, Lucifugous, lo-sif'ū-gal, lo-sif'ū-gūs, a. [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fugio*, to flee.] Shunning or avoiding the light of day, as bats or cockroaches.

Lymphadenoma, lim'f-a-dē-nō'ma, n. [*Lymph* and *adenoma*.] A disease affecting the lymphatic glands.

Lyssa, il'ya, n. [Gr. *lyssa*, madness.] A name for hydrophobia.

Machete, mā-chā'tā, n. [Sp.] A kind of large knife or cut-throat used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon.

Machine-gun, n. A piece of ordnance that is loaded and fired mechanically, and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels, as in the case of the Gatling gun, the mitrailleuse, &c.

Macrognathic, mak-rog'nath'ik, a. [Gr. *makros*, long, *gnathos*, jaw.] Having long or prominent jaws.

Madia, mā'dī-a, n. [From *wadi*, the Chilian name.] A composite plant allied to the sunflower, cultivated for the oil obtained from its seeds.

Magazine-ride, n. A rifle with an attached magazine or chamber, containing a number of cartridges that can be fired off in rapid succession by special mechanism.

Mahaema, mā-hā'mā, n. [Sk. *ma*, great, *dāma*, mind, soul.] A name among theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to be able to communicate by occult or non-material means with other persons at any distance.

Mahoe-bark, mā-hō'm' bō, n. [S. American.] The bark of a tropical American shrub of the croton genus, used as a remedy for diarrhoea and as a vermifuge, also in adulterating spices.

Manganese.—Manganese bronze, a variety of bronze containing a certain quantity of manganese and iron, alleged to possess valuable qualities for various purposes.

Mansuere, man'l-kūr, n. [L. *manus*, the hand, *evrē*, care.] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and improve the appearance of the hands.

Manus, mā'nūs, n. [L., the hand.] The hand; the part of an animal's fore-limb corresponding to the hand in man.

Margarine This name in Britain is now by law attached to butterine or other artificial imitation of butter, which is not allowed to be sold unless distinctly so marked.

Marking-ink, n. A tree of the cashew family, the black juice of the unripe fruits of which is used as marking-ink.

Marsh-mallow, n. A plant of the hollyhock genus, growing naturally in marshes, and possessed of valuable demulcent properties.

Massage, mā-sāsh' or mā'sāj, n. [Fr., from Gr. *massa*, to knead.] The process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, slapping, &c. parts of a person's body who is suffering from neuralgic or certain other ailments, in order to bring relief or effect a cure. Also used as a *v.t.*—*Massageist*, mā-sāsh'ist, mā's-āj'ist, *n.* A person who practices the operation of massage; also called a *masseur* (mas-ēr).—*Massagene*, mā-sāsh'ēn, *n.* A female who practices massage.

Matriarchy, mā'trī-ār-kī, n. [Gr. *matēr*, mother, *archē*, rule.] The rule or predominance of the mother in a family; the principle of determining descent and inheritance on the mother's side and not on the father's, as is done by certain primitive tribes.—*Matriarchal*, mā'trī-ār-kal, *a.* Pertaining to matriarchy.—*Matriarchalism*, mā'trī-ār-kal-izm, *n.* The practices belonging to matriarchy.

Matte, Māt, mat, n. [Fr. *matte*, from G. *mat*, dull, dim.] Metal imperfectly smelted or purified; regulus.

Meibomian, mi-bō'mi-an, n. [From *Meibom*, a German physician.] A *mat*, a name for the small sebaceous glands of the eyelids.

Melanemia, mel-a-nē'mi-a, n. [Gr. *melas*, melan, black, *aima*, blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains blackish particles.

Melanic, mel-an'ik, n. [Gr. *melas*, melanos, black.] Black; belonging to a black type or class.

Melinite, mel'in'it, n. An explosive made in France, the basis or chief ingredient of which is picric acid.

Menology, mē-nō'lō-jī, n. [Gr. *mēn*, mēnos, a month (same root as moon), and *logos*, account.] A register or calendar of events according to the days of the month; a calendar of saints and martyrs with their feasts throughout the year.

Menopause, men'ō-pāz, n. [Gr. *mēn*, mēnos, month, *pausis*, a stopping.] The cessation of menstruation at the change of life in woman.

Mentation, men-tā'shon, n. [L. *mens*, mentis, the mind.] The action or operation of the mind.

Menthol, men'thol, n. [L. *mentha*, mint, *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used externally in cases of nervous headache.

Mentostrophalic, mēn's-tro-fal'tik, n. [Gr. *mentha*, mint, *strophē*, head.] Having a median cerebral index, between brachycephalic and dolichocephalic.

Mezognathic, mē-zog'nath'us, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gnathos*, jaw.] *Anthropol.* intermediate between prognathous and orthognathous.

Mesquite, mes'ket, n. [Sp. *mesquite*, probably of American origin.] A leguminous tree or shrub of America, with edible pods.

Metabolism, me-tā'bō-lizm, n. [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] *Physiol.* the final process by which nutritive matter is absorbed into the substance of cells or is prepared for excretion.—*Metabolism*, me-tā'bō-lis, *v.t.* To subject to metabolism.

Metasoa, met-a-sō'a, n. pl. [Gr. *meta*, after, *soa*, animal.] All animals that are higher in the scale of life than the protozoa.—*Metasoa*, met-a-sō'an, *a.* and *n.* Belonging to or one of the metasoa.

Metrotoomy, mē-tro'tō-mī, n. [Gr. *metra*, womb, *tomē*, cutting.] The operation of cutting into the womb; hysterotomy.

Micro-organism, mi-kro'or-gan-izm, n. [Gr. *micros*, small, and *organismos*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacterium or bacillus.

Micropylie, mi'krō-pī-lī, n. [Gr. *micro*, small, *pylie*, gate.] *Bot.* the opening by which a pollen-tube enters the ovule; *zoot.* an opening by which the spermata enter to fertilize an ovum.

Mina, mī'nā, n. [Indian name.] An Indian bird of the *strigidae* family that can be tamed to speak, and is often kept in cages in Europe and America.

Miscopate, mi-sō-kap'it, n. [Gr. *miscis*,

the hollyhock marbles, and coat proper-
 a. (Fr., from the process of stamping, who is suffering in other ailments or effect a massage, man who practices who is called massage, practices m.a.
 (Gr. *matér*, the rule or in a family; descent and side and not certain primitive-tri-*ar*-kal, g. Matriarchal. The practices
 matts, from imperfectly
 From *Mabom*, a name for of the eyelids.
 (Gr. *malas*, a condition blackish
malas, malance, a black type
 explosive made ingredient of
 r. *mén, mènes, mèn*, and *logos*, and of events the months; a lysts with their
 r. *mén, mènes*, the cessation of life in
 a. (L. *mens*, on operation
mentha, mint, iline substance permint, need us headache.
 fal'k, a. (Gr. head.) Having wess brachy-
 thus, a. (Gr. *Antropoi*, gnathous and
mesquite, pro- a leguminous th edible pods.
 a. (Gr. *meteo* final process or is absorbed or is prepared, m, me-ta'-lis, iam.
 (Gr. *meta*, after, nals that are than the proto- a. and n. *metazoá*.
 a. (Gr. *metra*, formation of sterotomy, or gan-iam, a. organism.) A bacterium or
 (Gr. *mitros*, the opening by vers the ovule) in the sperma-
 ne.) An Indian that can be often kept in ca.
 a. (Gr. *misod*,

to hate, and *Aspas*, smoke.) Having smoke, especially tobacco-smoke. (C. *Kingley*.)
 Molendinary, mo-len'di-na-ri, a. [L. *mole-* *glanum*, a mill, from *molo*, to grind.] Pertaining to a mill or milling.—Also Molinary, mo'i-na-ri, a. [L. *molinia*, a mill.]
 Monoclydeus, mon-ó-kon'di-lus, a. [Fr. *monoclyde*, and *condyle*.] Having a single occipital condyle, as birds and reptiles.
 Monsignor, Monsignor, mon-ó-nýs'ra, mon-ón-yor, a. [It.] Same as *Monsieur* (in Dict.).
 Morera, mor'va, a. [Skr.] A strong silky fibre, obtained from an E. Indian plant of the lily family.
 More-perk, a. [From its cry.] An Australian bird of the goose-trout family.
 Morning-glory, a. A name given to several climbing plants of the convolvulus family with handsome flowers.
 Morphomania, Morphomania, mor'fin-ó-má'ni-a, mor'fi-ó-má'ni-a, a. [From *morphia*, *morphe*, and *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia; the practice of taking morphia habitually, especially by subcutaneous injection.—Morphomania, mor'fin-ó-má'ni-a, a. One given to this practice.
 Morals, mor'ó-la, a. [A dim. from L. *morum*, muibery, from the appearance of the mass of cells.] *Physiol.* A roundish mass of cells (called blastomeres), resulting from the division or segmentation of an ovum or its yolk in the process of development.
 Mowbá, mó'bérá, v.t. To heat and ferment when in the mow, and thus receive injury; said of hay or grain.
 Mucopurulent, mú-kó-pú'rú-lent, a. [From *mucus* and *purulent*.] Consisting of mucus and pus (a mucopurulent discharge from a sore).
 Mugwump, mug'wump, a. [Algonkin, a great man, a chief.] A person who takes an independent position in politics, or in any question; one who thinks himself a person of importance. [U. States.]
 Murá, mur, a. [Etymology doubtful.] A name for the common guillemot.
 Mú-sang, mú-sang', a. [Malay.] An animal of south-eastern Asia allied to the civet.
 Musculocutaneous, mú'skú-ó-kú-tá-ne-us, a. [L. *musculus*, muscle, *cutis*, skin.] Pertaining to the muscles and skin; said of nerves that give off motor branches to muscles, but terminate in the skin as nerves of sensation.
 Myotic, mí'ó-sin, a. [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] A peculiar constituent of muscle.
 Myotic, mí'ó-sis, a. [Gr. *mys*, to close the eyes.] *Pathol.* An abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.—Myotic, mí-ó'tik, a. and n. Causing such contraction, or a drug that causes it.
 Nainsook, nán'súk, a. [Hindustani.] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India.
 Nainberry, nán-ber-i, a. [From Sp. *naipepo*, medlar, from L. *malpighia*, medlar; modified so as to have an English form, like *barberry*.] The fruit of the *malpighia*.
 Natal, ná'tal, a. [L. *nates*, the buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks (the *natal* callosities of monkey).
 Neographer, nek-rog'ra-fer, a. [Gr. *neuros*, dead, *grapho*, to write.] One who writes an obituary notice. [Thackeray.]
 Neoplasm, né-ó-plá-zm, a. [Gr. *neon*, new, and E. *Plasma*.] A philosophical system that grew up in Alexandria, and prevailed chiefly from the 3d to the 5th century after Christ, deriving elements from the philosophy of Plato, and from Christianity, Gnosticism, and oriental beliefs.
 Neurasthenia, né-ras-thé-ni'a, a. [Gr. *neurón*, nerve, *asthenia*, weakness. *ASTHENIA*.] Med. nervous debility or exhaustion.
 Neurovascular, né-ró-mú'skú-lér, a. Pertaining to or having the character of both nerves and muscles.
 Neurophysiology, né-ró-pú-thol'ó-ji, a. [Gr. *neurón*, a nerve.] That branch of

pathology which treats of ailments of the nervous system.
 Nells, nell, a. pl. (Origin doubtful.) The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing.
 Nematodes, né-té-rík'tés, a. [Gr. *nemés*, south, *oxydes*, a digger.] A mole-like eyeless marasupial living in sandy tracts in the centre of Australia.
 Nexas, nok'sal, a. [L. *nexa*, injury. Noxious.] Pertaining to damage or injury; a legal word.
 Neri, nerí, v.t. [Same as *knert*, *knert*, *knert*.] To mill or indent on the edge.—Nuring, ner'ling, a. The milling on the edge of a coin or the head of a screw.
 Nystagmus, ní-tá-g'mus, a. [Gr. *nystax*, to shake, *tropea*, a turn.] *Bot.* said of certain plants, the leaves of which assume certain positions at night.
 Nystagmus, ní-tá-g'mus, a. [Gr. *nystagmos*, a nodding.] *Med.* an involuntary rolling motion of the eyes.
 Oak-leather, a. A fungous growth of leathery appearance in the fissures of old oaks.
 Occultism, ok'ult-izm, a. A system of occult or mysterious doctrines, the beliefs of the theosophists.
 Oceanography, ó-shan-ó-grá-fí, a. The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena.
 Ocuba-wax, ó-kú-ba, a. A vegetable wax, obtained from trees of the nutmeg genus.
 Odontoglossum, ó-don-tó-glos-um, a. [Gr. *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *glossa*, a tongue.] A genus of tropical American orchids, with magnificent flowers.
 Oestrus, ó-strus, a. [Gr. *oistros*, gadfly, vehement desire.] Irresistible impulse; passion; sexual impulse of animals.
 Okapi, ó-ká-pi, a. An African animal skin to the giraffe, but smaller and striped.
 Okro, ó-kró, a. A plant of the mallow family (genus *Abelmoschus*), cultivated as a vegetable in tropical countries.
 Ostrum, ó-strum, a. [Indian name.] A strong, white, silky fibre, obtained from the stem of an Indian plant.
 Opeidoscope, ó-pé-í-dó-skóp, a. [Gr. *ope*, voice, *eidós*, form, *skopos*, to see.] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound, by means of a small mirror attached to a membrane and reflecting rays of light on a screen.
 Ophiure, Ophiura, ó-fí-ú-rá, a. [Gr. *ophis*, serpent, *oura*, tail.] A name for star-fishes with central disc very distinct from the surrounding arms.
 Opisthographic, ó-pis'thó-gráf'ik, a. [Gr. *opisthos*, behind, *grapho*, to write.] Having writing on the back as well as the front.
 Orache, Orach, or'ach, a. [Formerly *urach*, from Fr. *arroche*, *orache*; origin unknown.] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach.
 Ormer, or'mer, a. [Fr. *ormier*, L. *auris maris*, lit. ear of the sea.] An ear-shell or sea-ear, especially one of economic importance.
 Ornis, or'nis, a. [Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] The birds of a region, or its avifauna.—Ornithotomy, or-nith-ó'tó-mi, a. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, *tómé*, a cutting.] The anatomy of birds.
 Oragay, ó-rojé-ni, a. [Gr. *oros*, mountain, and root *-gaya*.] *Ornis*.] The origin and formation of mountains.
 Osteomalacia, ó'sté-má-lá-si-a, a. [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *malakia*, softness.] *Pathol.* a diseased softening of the bone.
 Ostiole, ó-s-tí-ó-lé, a. [L. *ostium*, dim. of *ostium*, door.] A small orifice or opening, as in certain sacs or cells in plants.—Ostiole, ó-s-tí-ó-lé, a. Pertaining to an ostiole.—Ostiole, ó-s-tí-ó-lé, a. Furnished with an ostiole.
 Ovary, ó-vá-ri, a. [Gr. *ous*, *ous*, ear, and *lysis*, bladder.] A sac, vessel, or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal, especially one of the invertebrates.
 Ozonescope, ó-són-skóp, a. [E. *ozon*, and Gr. *skopos*, to view.] A contrivance for

showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, usually a test-paper impregnated with iodide of potassium.
 Pademelon, pad'e-mel-on, a. [Australian word.] A name of certain kangaroos that live in the bush.
 Paige, pá'gi, a. [Compare Welsh *piet*, a plant-name.] The cowslip or primrose.
 Palataline, pal'e-tal-in, v.t. To give a palatal sound to; to convert from guttural to palatal (šurek is palatalized as compared with šurk).
 Palmarias, Palmary, pal-má-ri-an, pal'má-ri, a. Worthy of obtaining the palm; of supreme excellence.
 Palm-est. See *PALMOSUS*.
 Paludal, pal'ú-dal, a. [From L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes (generated by marshes *ipaludal* fever).
 Pappograph, pap'pó-graf, a. [Gr. *pappos*, papyrus, paper, and *grapho*, to write.] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document.
 Parabasis, pa-ra-bá-sis, a. [Gr.] Part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet.
 Paradoxure, para-doks'úr, a. [Paradox, and Gr. *oura*, tail.] An animal of south-eastern Asia allied to the civet, living on the fruit of palms, and able to curl its tail into a tight spiral: called also *Palm-est*.
 Parapodium, para-pó'di-um, a.; pl. *Parapodia*. [Gr. *para*, beside, *podos*, *podos*, foot.] A name for the rudimentary limbs of many worms.
 Pauldron, pául-dron, a. [O. Fr. *espalleron*, from *espalle*, shoulder. *EPAULÉ*.] A piece of armour covering the shoulder.
 Pedicure, ped'í-kúr, a. [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *cura*, care.] A person who practices the care-taking of other people's feet, cutting their corns, trimming their nails, &c.
 Peetrastie, pí-ra'stik, a. [Gr. *peetrasties*, from *peira*, trial.] Making trial or test; tentative.
 Pelage, pel'á-je, a. [Fr. *pelage*, hair, from L. *pilus*, hair. *PILE*.] Zool. the hairy covering of an animal.
 Pencil, pel's-é-koid, a. [Fr. *pencil*, an axe.] A mathematical figure somewhat in the shape of the blade of a battle-axe.
 Pentad, pen'tad, a. [Gr. *pentas*, *pentades*, from *pen*, five.] An aggregate of five; a period of five years.
 Peplis, pep'lis, a. [Gr. *peplos*.] A kind of large shawl worn as an outer garment by ancient Greek women.
 Periap, peri-áp, a. [Gr. *periapion*—*peri*, around, *Apé*, to fasten.] An armband or charm worn about a person. [Shak.]
 Pes, pes, a. [L. *pes*, foot.] The foot; the part of any vertebrate corresponding to the human foot; any foot-like organ.
 Pestia, pe-si-a, a. [Gr. *pestis*, a mushroom.] A generic name of numerous cup-shaped fungi.
 Phalately, fá-lá'té-li, a. [Fr. *phalatin*, a ridiculous compound, from Gr. *phallos*, lying, and *ateleis*, exemption from payment.] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage-stamps.—Phalately, fá-lá'té-li, a. One who collects postage-stamps.
 Phloem, fá'ém, a. [Gr. *phlois*, bark.] *Bot.* the liber or bast tissue in plants.
 Phonetion, fá-ná-shon, a. [Gr. *phóné*, voice.] The set of uttering vocal sounds.
 Photogram, fá-tó-gráf'ar, a. [Gr. *phos*, *phos*, light, and Fr. *gramme*, engraving.] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface.
 Photoculture, fá-tó-akúp'túr, a. A process by which sculpture is assisted by photography, a person whose portrait is to be produced in sculpture being photographed all round by a number of cameras, and these pictures being successively shown to the artist by a magic lantern as he makes the clay model.
 Phytium, fí-tím, a.; pl. *Phytia*. [Gr. *phyton*, a tribe.] One of the grand subdivisions of the animal or vegetable kingdoms.
 Phytis-mat, a. The seed of one or two tropical plants (genus *Jatropha*), having strong purgative and emetic properties.

Piciform, pî-sî-form, *a.* [L. *picus*, woodpecker, and *forma*, form.] *Ornithol.* Having the form or characters of the woodpecker and kindred birds.

Pieris, pî-riks, *a.* [Gr. *pîros*, sharp, bitter.] Same as *Carbasotic*. Picric acid is now much used as an explosive, as, for instance, in Lyddite shells. **MALINIA.**

Piney-tallow, *n.* A kind of vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of an Indian tree (*Vaccaria indica*).—**Piney-varnish**, *n.* A resinous varnish obtained from the same tree.

Platinotype, plat'i-nô-tip, *n.* [From *platinum* and *type*.] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used.

Plumicorn, plû-mî-korn, *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather, *cornu*, horn.] One of the so-called horns or ear-tuffs of owls.

Podalgia, pò-dal'jî-a, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podas*, the foot, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain.

Podarthritis, pò-dâr-thrî-thîs, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podas*, foot, *arthron*, joint.] *Ornithol.* The foot joint; the joint uniting the toes to the rest of the leg.

Pokeweed, pòk-wéd, *n.* [Of American Indian origin.] A N. American plant (genus *Phytolacca*) whose berries and leaves have emetic and purgative properties.

Polypody, pòl'i-pò-dî, *n.* [Gr. *polypodion*, a kind of fern, from *pôlys*, many, and *pous*, *podas*, foot—from its spreading rootstock.] A name of various ferns, one of them common to Britain and N. America.

Poon, pôn, *n.* [Indian name.] The name of several valuable timber trees of India (genus *Calophyllum*).

Poonac, pò-nak, *n.* [A Tamil word.] The substance left after the oil is expressed from cocoa-nuts, used for feeding stock and for manure.

Porgie, Porgy, pòr'gî, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The name given to a number of different fishes, some of them used as food.

Porography, pòr-nòg'ra-fî, *n.* [Gr. *poros*, a prostitute, *grapô*, to write.] Literature in which prostitutes figure; obscene writing.—**Porographer**, pòr-nòg'ra-fî-er, *n.* One who treats such subjects.—**Porographic**, pòr-nò-graf'îk, *a.* Pertaining to the literary treatment of such subjects.

Post-terre, pòst-ten'tîk, *a.* Following the tonic or accented syllable.

Potentilla, pò'ten-tîl, *n.* [L. *potens*, *potentis*, powerful.] A blasting substance recently introduced.

Poundal, pòund'al, *n.* [From *pound*.] A unit of force, being the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second.

Proceano, **Proceanois**, prò'kon-îs, *v.t.* [L. *proce*, *onis*, a herald or public crier.] To summon publicly; to proclaim publicly or officially.

Prodelia, prò-del'î-a, *n.* [It.] The basal part of an altar-piece; a sort of shelf or ledge above and at the back of an altar.

Prognosis, prog-nò'sîs, *n.* [Gr. *prognôsis*, from *pro*, before, *gnôsis*, a knowing, *gnosric*, foreknowledge; a forecast; a forecast of the probable course of a disease.

Proencephalon, prò-en-sèf-a-lon, *n.* [Prefix *pro*, and *encephalon*.] The fore-brain or anterior part of the brain.

Protemporaneous, prò-tèmp'ò-rà-nè-us, *a.* [L. *pro tempora*, for the time being.] For the time being; temporary. (*Thackeray*.)

Psychometry, sí-kòm'è-trî, *n.* [Gr. *psyché*, soul, mind, *metron*, measure.] The estimation of the relative strength of mental faculties.

Psittylia, ter-i-lî'sîs, *n.* [Gr. *psittos*, feather, *lylé*, a wood.] *Ornithol.* the peculiar disposition or arrangement of a bird's feathers on the different parts.

Pulliate, pul'i-át, *n.* [Probably of Indian origin.] A kind of coloured cotton handkerchief made originally in India.

Pupivora, pû-pîv'ò-rûs, *a.* [From *pupa*, and L. *voros*, to devour.] Eating or living on the pupæ of other insects.

Pyrria, pí-òr'î-a, *n.* [Gr. *pyron*, pus, curvum, urine.] *Pathol.* the presence of pus in the urine.

Quadriceps, kwod'rî-sèps, *n.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *caput*, head.] A large muscle in the front of the thigh.—**Quadricepsital**, kwod-rî-síp'i-tal, *a.* Four-headed; belonging to the quadriceps.

Quadrigitate, kwod-rî-dîj'i-tat, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, *digitus*, a digit.] Having four fingers or toes.

Quadriform, kwod'rî-form, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, *forma*, form.] Fourfold as regards form or shape.

Quadrilateral, kwod-rî-lî-tér-ál, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *lîtera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Quatrecentenary, kwat-èr-sèn'tè-na-ri, *n.* [L. *quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred.] A four-hundredth anniversary.

Quabrache, kwè-brà'chò, *n.* The name of S. American timber trees, the bark of one of which is used in tanning, that of another in medicine.

Quazal, kwèz'al, kwè'al kwet'al, *n.* [Native name.] A magnificent bird of Central America, one of the trogons.

Quincentenary, kwîn-sèn'tè-na-ri, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred.] A five-hundredth anniversary.

Quitclaim, kwit'kiám, *n.* The giving up of a claim; a deed or document resigning some claim in favour of another.

Rackrock, rak'a-rok, *n.* [From verb to rack, and rock.] An explosive substance used in mining, &c., consisting of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzole.

Rafia, raf'î-a, *n.* [Name in Madagascar.] A fibrous substance obtained from a palm of Madagascar and another of S. America, used for agricultural tie-bands, &c.

Rages, **Ragges**, rag'è, *n.* [Indian word.] A grain-plant cultivated in India and elsewhere.

Ranchero, ràn-chà'rò, *n.* [See *Ranch* in Dict.] A person employed on a ranch, or who owns or manages a ranch.—**Rancheria**, ràn-cher'î-a, *n.* The abode of labourers or herdsmen employed on a ranch.

Range-finder, *n.* An instrument for finding the distance of objects, especially for the guidance of the fire of artillery. Also called a *telometer*.

Raphia, rà'fî-a, *n.* Same as *Rafia*.

Ra, ré, ús, used as prep. [Abl. of L. *res*, thing.] In the matter of; as regards; touching.

Real-school, *n.* [G. *realschule*, that is, real or practical school.] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which the so-called modern subjects are chiefly taught.

Recto, rek'tò, *n.* [L. *rectus*, right.] A right-hand page, when a book is open; the first page of a folio or leaf, always odd in number; opposed to *verso*.

Referendum, ref-er-ènd'm, *n.* [L. something to be referred.] The reference to public vote of measures passed by a representative assembly for final approval or rejection, practised in Switzerland.

Religiosity, *n.* Also means a kind of weak sentimentality in religion, readiness to be swayed by superficial religious sentiment while not really guided by religious dictates.

Rend-rock, *n.* Same as *Litho-trachter*.

Re-orient, ré-òr'i-ent, *a.* [Prefix *re*, and *orient*.] Rising again. [Tenn.]

Retrochoir, ré-trò-kwîr or rét', *n.* [Prefix *retro*, and *choir*.] That part of a church which is situated behind the choir or on the other side of it from the body of the building.

Revising barrister, *n.* In England, one of those barristers appointed annually to revise the lists of parliamentary voters and holding courts for the purpose.

Rhesus, ré'sus, *n.* A small monkey held sacred in India.

Rhinolith, rî-nò-lîth, *n.* [Gr. *rhîs*, rhinoceros, the nose, *lithos*, stenc.] A concretion formed in the nose.—**Rhinologist**, rî-nòl'ò-jîst, *n.* One who has a special knowledge of diseases of the nose.

Rhodum-ol, *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, rose.] A volatile rose-scented oil from plants of the convolvulus kind, used as a perfume; also a fragrant oil prepared artificially.

Rickshaw, rik'chá, *n.* A jinrikisha (p. 798).

Rider's-bone, *n.* A hard inn. p. which sometimes forms on the inside of the thigh of persons who ride a great deal.

Right of Way, *n.* The right of passing over land not one's own; the right of the public to a road or path over a certain piece of ground.

Rubarite, rûbur-îl, *n.* [L. *rubra*; *ita*, length.] An explosive substance of recent introduction having ammonium nitrate as its basis.

Rosa, rò'kò, *n.* Same as *Arnica*.

Rosanaline, rò-san'î-lîn, *n.* [*Rosa* and *aniline*.] A substance derived from aniline, and when mixed with certain substances yielding useful dyes.

Rosolic Acid, rò-sòl'îk, *n.* A dye-stuff akin to rosaniline.

Rubella, rò-bel'î-a, [L. *rubellus*, reddish, from *ruber*, red.] A disease resembling measles, accompanied by a reddish rash and other symptoms, but less serious than measles; called often *German Measles*.

Rueda, rò-èd, *n.* [Spanish, *rueda*, wheel, *da*, a system of holding.] A kind of successive strips or ridges belong to different owners or occupants, an old custom in connection with villages in Scotland and Ireland.

Rutabaga, rò-ta-bà'g-a, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A name for the Swedish turnip.

Sabianism, sà'bl-an-îzm, *n.* Same as *Sabian*.

Saccharin, sak'hà-rîn, *n.* A substance of intense sweetness artificially obtained from coal-tar, of no nutritive value but apparently harmless when taken into the system.

Sacro-iliac, sà-krò-lî'ak, *a.* *Anat.* pertaining to both the sacrum and the ilium (*sacro-iliac* ligaments).

Sacro-sacnet, sak'rò-sànkt, *a.* [L. *sacro-sacnetus*, sacer, sacred, *sacnetus*, holy.] Sacred and inviolable; holy and venerable.—**Sacro-sacnetic**, sak'rò-sànkt'î-sî, *v.t.*—*Adj.* *svyng*. To render sacrosacnet or sacred and inviolable.

Sacrosciatic, sà'krò-sî-át'îk, *a.* [From *sacrum* and *sciatic*.] *Anat.* pertaining jointly to the sacrum and ischium.

Salangans, sal'an-gàn, *n.* [Of Eastern origin.] The species of swift which produces the edible nests prized by the Chinese.

Salt-bush, *n.* A name for Australian plants of the orache genus which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep.

Semovar, sam'ò-vàr, *n.* [Russian.] A ternum used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals.

Seprolegia, sep-rò-leg'î-a, *n.* [Gr. *sepro*, rotten, *legmon*, edge.] The fungus which causes the well-known salmon disease.

Serac, sé-rè, *n.* [Hindustani.] The chief garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of cloth wound round the waist, with the one end hanging down in front, the other taken up and thrown over the head.

Skad, skad, *n.* [Same as *skad*.] A food-fish of Britain. Also called *Acro-mackerel*.

Scaturient, sà-tù-rî-ent, *a.* [L. *scaturiens*, *ppr.* of *scaturio*, to gush forth.] Gushing forth, as water from a spring. [*Lamb.*]

Seemant, sé-màn'tî-ò; Ital. *pron.* sé-màn'tè-ò, *n.* [It.] An account of the chief incidents in any dramatic work arranged according to act and scene, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece.

Schinocarp, shîs'ò-kàrp or shîs', *n.* [Gr. *schîs*, to split, *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. a dry fruit which splits at maturity into distinct one-seeded carpels.

Schinogastrea, shîs'ò-gà'stèr-a-thus or shîs', *a.* [Gr. *schîs*, and *gastrea*, jaw.] *Ornithol.* having the bony palate cleft in a particular way.

Schinomyces, shîs'ò-mî-sè'tér, *n.* [Gr. *schîs*, and *mykes*, fungus.] A division of minute vegetable organisms known as microbes, bacteria, &c.

Schischmal, shîs'ò-mî-sè'tér, *n.* [Gr. *schîs*, rhinoceros, nose.] *Ornithol.* having the nasal bones cleft in a particular way.

Scorzonera, skòr-zò-nè'ra, *n.* [It.] A genus of composite plants, one of which is cultivated for its carrot-shaped edible root.

Scrawl, skrāl, n. [Perhaps from *scrawl*, a form of *crrawl*.] A young crab. [Tona.]

Screwphalaria, skrof-o-lā'ri-a, n. [Because used as a remedy for *scrophula*.] A genus of parasitological plants common in Britain, type of a family containing the foxglove, antirrhinum, calceolaria, &c.

Secherrama, se-oh-rā'a, n. [L. *sebum*, tallow. Gr. *rhoe*, to flow.] Excess of the fatty secretion of the skin.

Semastology, sē-mā-si-ol-o'ji, n. [Gr. *semasia*, signification, from *sema*, sign.] The signification of words.

Sepsis, sep-sis, n. [Gr. *sepsis*, putrefaction, from *sepe*, to rot.] Putrefaction; blood-poisoning; septicæmia.

Sheat-fish, she't-fish, n. Same as *Silurus*.

Shippon, shippon, ship'en, n. [O.E. *schepne*, *schippe*, A.Sax. *scypen*, *ship*, to *shop*.] A house for cattle or sheep; a stable.

Ship-railway, n. A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another.

Simulacrum, sim-u-lā'krum, n. pl. *simulacra*, sim-u-lā'kra. [L.] An unreal or mock image or likeness; a phantom.

Sippes, sip'et, n. [A dim. form from *sip* or *sop*.] A small sip; a little bit of something eatable; a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth, &c.

Ski, skē, n. [Dan.] A long narrow snow-shoe for running at high speed.

Skirt-dance, n. A dance which the performer accompanies by waving her flowing skirts. So also *Skirt-dancer*.

Sloyd, sloid, n. [Sw. *sloyd*], akin to E. *slight*.] A system of manual training for pupils in schools, originating in Sweden.

Sow-bread, n. [From the roots being eaten by swine.] The common British species of cyclamen. — *Sow-thistle*, n. A genus of composite plants common in Britain, somewhat resembling thistles, and greedily eaten by various animals.

Spindle-tree, n. A small tree (genus *Eucalyptus*) found wild in Britain.

Spizæ-fish, n. A name of several birds having stiff pointed feathers in the tail.

Spinifex, spin'i-feks, n. An excessively spiky grass growing in tussocks and covering large areas in Australia, where it forms a great impediment to travellers.

Spirillum, spi-ri'lum, n.; pl. *Spirilla*, spi-ri-lā. [From its spiral growth.] A microscopic germ of the bacteria class.

Splenology, spli-nel-o'ji, n. [Gr. *splen*, the spleen, *logos*, doctrine.] Knowledge or body of facts regarding the spleen. — **Splenotomy**, spli-net'o-mi, n. [Gr. *tomē*, cutting.] A cutting into, or the anatomy of, the spleen.

Spiurge, spierj, n. [Probably a coined word, suggested by *splash*, *surge*, or the like.] A showing off; a great display or ostentation. [Coloq.]

Spode, spid, n. [Gr. *spodos*, ashes.] A material composed of calcined ivory, of which vases and ornaments are made.

Spodumens, spod'u-mēn, n. [Gr. *spodos*, *menos*, converted into ashes, from *spodos*, ashes.] A mineral, a silicate of aluminium and lithium, an emerald-green variety of which is used as a gem.

Spotti-five, n. A game of cards played with the whole pack, each player getting five cards; when no one takes three tricks the game is said to be spotted.

Sputum, spu'tum, n.; pl. *Sputa*, [L. *sputum*, spittle, from *spuo*, to spit.] Spittle; matter expectorated.

Staphyloma, Staphyloia, staf-i-lō'ma, staf-i-lō'sia, n. [Gr. *staphylē*, a grape cluster.] Pathol. A tumour or bulging out of the eyeball in front.

Star-shoot, n. Same as *Noctac*. — **Starwort**, star'wert, n. The popular name of British plants, some of them of the chickweed genus.

Steatopygia, ste-a-top'i-gia, n. [Gr. *steas*, *steatos*, fat, *pygē*, buttocks.] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks, a peculiarity of Hottentot and other women.

Steel-toys, n. A technical name for small articles of steel, as buttons, buckles, &c.

Steganopoda, ste-ga-nop'o-da, n. [Gr. *steganos*, covered, *pous*, podus, foot.] Ornithol. having all four toes webbed, as the gannet and pelican.

Stereobate, ster-ō-bat, n. [Gr. *stereobatis* — *stereos*, firm, solid, and *batis*, to go.] Arab. a kind of continuous pedestal at the bottom of a wall.

Stereopticon, ster-s-op'ti-kon, n. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, *optikos*, optic.] An apparatus in which two magic lanterns are combined.

Stodge, stod, v.t. — *stodged*, *stodging*. [Per-haps akin to *stuck*, *stick*, *stoke*.] To stuff or cram. — n. A mass jumbled together. — **Stodgy**, stod'ji, a. Crammed together roughly; crude and indigestible.

Stomach-stagger, n. pl. A disease in horses depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach.

Strabotomy, stra-bot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *strabos*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting.] A surgical operation for squinting (strabismus).

Stramonium, stra-mō'nium, n. The thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), and a drug obtained from it similar to belladonna.

Strophanthin, stro-fan'thin, n. [From *Strophanthus*, the plant — Gr. *strophō*, to twist, *anthos*, flower.] A drug obtained from the seeds of an African plant, a muscle poison, but used in heart disease.

Subliminal, sub-lim'i-nal, a. [L. *sub*, under, *limen*, threshold.] Below consciousness; in the mind without our knowing it.

Sudamina, su-dam'i-nā, n. pl. [From L. *sudo*, *sudare*, to sweat.] Minute vesicles appearing on the skin in certain cases.

Sudd, sud, n. [Ar.] Floating vegetation obstructing boats in the Nile or other river.

Symbiosis, sim-bi-ō'sis, n. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *bios*, life.] A sort of parasitism in which two kinds of animals or plants, or a plant and an animal, live in close relationship, the one being of service to the other for protection or food.

TALLEGALLA. TALLEGALLA.

Tallow-tree, n. A tree yielding vegetable tallow, especially a tree belonging to China introduced into India and America.

Tank-car, n. A car or railway wagon carrying a large tank for the conveyance of petroleum.

Taoism, Taoism, tā'o-izm, tā'o-izm, n. [From Chinese *tao*, way or path.] A Chinese religion introduced by Laotse, non-theistic, but teaching a pure morality, latterly associated with beliefs in magic and other superstitious.

Taqwa, tak'wa, n. The Ivory-ant.

Tara-fern, tā'ra, n. A New Zealand fern of the bracken genus with an edible rhizome.

Tarantam, tar-an-tar, n. A covered Russian carriage without springs.

Tarpon, Tarpon, tar'pon, tar'pum, n. [Origin unknown.] A fine large sea-fish of the Southern United States and the W. India, belonging to the herring family, and giving excellent sport to the angler.

Tarsia, tā'ri-a, n. [It.] A kind of Italian mosaic woodwork or marquetry.

Tarsometatarsus, tā'r-sē-met-a-tār'sus, n. Ornithol. same as *Tarsus*.

Taxel, tak'sel, n. The N. American badger.

Teel, tel, n. [Indian name.] Indian sesame.

Teknonymy, tek-non'i-mi, n. [Gr. *teknon*, child, *onoma*, name.] The custom of naming a parent after his child, prevalent among some uncivilized peoples. — **Teknonymy**, tek-non'i-mus, a. Pertaining to or practising teknonymy.

Telastograph, te-lās'to-graf, n. [Gr. *tēlō*, far, and E. *autograph*.] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's handwriting who sends a message.

Telemeter. [See in Dict.] Also an apparatus by which the variations recorded by any physical or other instrument furnished with an index can be shown at a distance by means of electricity. — **Telemetry**, te-lēm'e-tri, n. Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter.

Telepathy, te-lē-pā'thi, n. [Gr. *tēlō*, far, *pathos*, feeling.] The communication of feelings or impressions between persons at some distance from each other. — **Telepathic**, tel-e-pā'th'ik, a. Pertaining to telepathy.

Telpherage, tel'fer-āj, n. [Badly formed from Gr. *tēlō*, far, *phereō*, to carry.] A system of automatically transporting goods on a kind of elevated railway by means of electricity. — **Telpher-line**, **Telpher-railway**, n. A railway of this kind.

Terraplan, tārplan, n. [Fr.] Fort. that part of a rampart on which the guns are placed.

Theatrophone, thē-at'rō-fōn, n. [From *theatre*, and the *phōnos* of *telephōna*.] A telephone to enable a person to hear what is said or sung in a theatre though not present at the performance.

Theriomorphic, thē-ri-ō-mor'fik, a. [Gr. *thērion*, animal, *morphe*, shape.] Having the form of an animal.

Thrips, thrips, n. [Gr. a kind of worm.] A genus of minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat.

Thymol, tim'ol, n. [From *thyme* and L. *oleum*, oil.] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, a strong antiseptic and disinfectant, used as a gargle, for inhalation, in skin diseases, &c.

Tiger-flower, n. A Mexican plant of the iris family with magnificent flowers.

Til, tel, n. Indian sesame.

Tillandsia, til-and'zi-a, n. [After a botanist *Tillandsia*.] A magnificent genus of tropical American epiphytes of the bromeliad family.

Timothy grass, n. [First recommended by Timothy Hanson.] A kind of hard, coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated.

Toad-flax, n. The name of several indigenous British plants allied to the antirrhinum.

Tom-bola, tom'bo-la, n. [It.] A kind of lottery, in which articles of various kinds are the prizes.

Traveller-tree, n. A characteristic tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller may alay his thirst from water in the hollow at the base of the leaf-stalks.

Trigger-fish, n. A name of certain fishes which have a dorsal fin with a strong ray or spine in front that cannot be pressed down till the second ray is depressed.

Tropæum, trō-pē-um, n. [Gr. *tropæon*, a trophy, the leaves being shield-shaped, the flowers helmet-shaped.] A genus of S. American trailing or climbing plants of the geranium family, some of them well known as Indian cress and nasturtium.

Tuba, tū'ba, n. [L., a trumpet. Toss.] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch and resembling the bombard.

Tuberculin, tū-ber'tū-lin, n. A medicine introduced by Dr. Koch for the treatment of tuberculosis. — **Tuberculosis**, tū-ber'tū-lō'sis, n. A disease due to the formation of tubercles in various organs of the body; a consumptive state of the system.

Tucum, tū'kum, n. A S. American palm, yielding a valuable fibre and oil.

Tag-of-war, n. A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the other over a certain mark.

Turpe, turpe, n. A name now often used as short for spirits or oil of turpentine, which is popularly, but incorrectly, called turpentine.

Twist, twist, n. [Akin to *two*, *twig*, *twine*, verb to twist, &c. *two*-ness being the idea involved in all.] The part of the body where the legs divide or bifurcate; a good old word. [Dial.]

Two-natured, twū'nā-tūrd, a. Double natured; having an animal and non-animal nature combined. [Tona.]

Typhlitis, tif'l'i-tis, n. [Gr. *typhlos*, blind (referring to cecum, from L. *cæcus*, blind), and term. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Med. inflammation of the cecum.

Typhomalarial, tifō-mālār'i-al, a. Med. having the character both of typhus and malarial fever.

tinued beyond the red rays. Similarly Ultraviolet, said of the opposite end of the spectrum.—Ultratropical, trop'i-kal, a. Outside of the tropics; extratropical; also, extremely tropical (as heat).—Ultrasonical, ul'tra-sō-dī'a-kal, a. Situated outside of the sodiac; belonging to parts of the heavens beyond the sodiac.

Umbellula, um'bel-ul, a. [Dim. of umbel.] Bot. a small or partial umbel.

Umak, ō'mi-ak, a. [Eskimo.] A flat-bottomed boat of skin rowed by the Eskimo women.

Uma, ō'mou, a. [S. America.] The two-toed sloth, a native of Brazil.

Understudy, un'dēr-stu-di, a. A player who makes a special study of some theatrical part so as to be able to take it in the absence of the regular performer.

Unearned. — Unearned increment, the increase in the value of land which is not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner, as when it arises from growth of population.

Unguis, ung'gwia, a.; pl. Ungues, ung'gwes. [L., a nail or claw.] A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal; something resembling this; bot. a claw-like portion of a petal.

Up-to-date, a. Having the latest information or improvements; of the most recent stamp or character.

Uredo, ū-rē-dō, a. [L., blight of plants, from uro, to burn.] A genus of parasitic fungi which cause such diseases in plants as smut, rust, &c.

Uropod, ū-rō-pod, a. [Gr. ouros, tail, pous, podo, foot.] A name of certain posterior appendages of the abdomen in crustaceans serving as feet.

Uropygium, ū-rō-pj'i-um, a. [Gr. ouropygion.] Ornithol. the rump of birds.—Uropygial, ū-rō-pj'i-al, a.

Vagus, vā'gus, a. [L. vagus, wandering, from its course. VAGUS.] Same as Pneumogastric Nerve.

Valency, Valency, vā'lens, vā'len-si, a. [From L. L. valentia, strength, from l. valio, to be strong. VALID.] Chem. the combining strength or capacity of atoms, referred to hydrogen as a standard; the force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine.

Vallisneria, val-is-nē'r-i-a, a. [After Vallisneri, an Italian naturalist.] A genus of plants that grow at the bottom of water.

Vaseline, vas-e-lin, a. [Apparently a fancy name.] A substance of a greasy appearance and yellowish colour obtained from petroleum and used in ointments, pomades, &c.

Velarium, ve-lā'r-i-um, a. [L., from velum, a veil.] An awning stretched over an ancient Roman theatre or amphitheatre, these buildings being open to the sky.

Verso, vē'r'sō, a. [L. verso, pp. of verso, versum, to turn. VERSO.] A left-hand page; the second page of a leaf or folio; opposed to recto.

Victorian, vik-tō'ri-an, a. Pertaining to Queen Victoria or her reign; pertaining to the colony of Victoria.—Royal Victorian Order, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, and bestowed more especially for services rendered to the sovereign.

View-point, a. Point of view; point from which a prospect may be obtained.

Vigneron, ven-yē-rōn, a. [Fr. from vigna, vine.] A vine-grower; a wine-grower.

Virelay, vir'e-lā, a. [Fr. virelai, from vire, to turn, to vers, and lai, a lay.] In French literature a short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes throughout.

Vitrine, vit'rin, a. [L. vitrum, glass. Vitrina.] A glass show-case for articles requiring protection.

Vley, vlei, vit or fl, a. [D.] In S. Africa a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons.

Velapuk, vē'la-pūk, a. [An invented name based on the words veleid and speak: 'world-speech'.] An artificial language intended for international use, its vocables being based on English and other words, changed so as to be easily uttered, and its grammar and syntax being of the simplest and most regular kind.

Velar, vē'lār, a. [L. solare, to fly. Volar.] Pertaining to flight; used in flying (the solar membrane of bats).

Voodoo, vē-dō, a. [Perhaps of African origin.] Among the West Indian and United States negroes a person who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers; such mysterious and malign powers collectively; an evil spirit, Also used adjectively.—Voodooism, vē-dō-izm, a. Voodoo beliefs or practices.

Wallaby, wō'lā-bi, a. [Native Australian.] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size.

Wattle, Wattle-tree, wō'tl, a. A name in Australia for various species of acacia, some of them with beautiful flowers.

Wattle-bird, a. A name of certain Australian birds of the honey-eater family, having wattles hanging below the ear.

Waltwitschia, wel-wich'i-a, a. [From the German Waltwitsch, who discovered it.] A curious plant of S. Africa, growing in dry regions, and having the form of a stumpy mass of wood with two cotyledonary leaves, and several short flower-stalks.

Whale-back, a. A steam cargo-vessel of peculiar shape, having the upper surface arched or rounded so as to somewhat resemble a whale's back.

Whippet, whip'et, a. A sporting dog resembling a small greyhound, used for running races, coursing rabbits, &c.

Wistar, 'wis-tēr, a. [After Caspar Wistar, an American anatomist.] A genus of climbing and twining leguminous plants, of which a North American and a Chinese species are now well known in Europe.

Woodite, wōd'it, a. [From the inventor, Mrs. Wood.] An elastic material, one form of which consists mainly of india-rubber specially treated, another variety being highly buoyant.

Xanthoma, nan-thō'ma, a. [Gr. xanthos, yellow.] An affection of the skin, consisting in the appearance of irregular yellowish patches on it, especially in the eyelids.

Xenian, sē'n-i-an, a. [Gr. xenios, from xenos, guest, stranger.] Pertaining to the bond of hospitality and friendship established between persons living in different states or countries. [Gladstone.]

Zemegany, ze-mō-gā-mi, a. [Gr. zemea, strange, games, marriage.] In bot. cross-fertilization.

X-rays, a. pl. Rays, obtained by using a glass vessel exhausted of air and an electric current, of such a peculiar character that they can pass through many solid substances though impeded by others; so that for example by using a photographic plate we can by them obtain a picture (called a radiograph) of the bones of the hand, which obstruct their passage, and may also locate a foreign object, as a rifle bullet, that has entered the human body. Called also Röntgen rays, from their discoverer.

Xylem, sī'lem, a. [Gr. xylon, wood.] In vegetable histology that portion of a fibrovascular bundle which develops into wood.—Xylene, sī'len, a. A name of certain hydrocarbons found in coal-tar and wood-tar.—Xylidine, sī'lī-din, a. A name for several coal-tar hydrocarbons resembling aniline, one of them yielding a fine red colour.

Xylobalsam, sīlo-bal'a-mum. [Gr. xylon, wood, and balsam.] A kind of balsam obtained from a tree of Western Asia.

Xylophone, sī'fō-fōn, a. [Gr. xylon, wood, phōnē, sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are given by pieces of wood struck with hammers.

Yamen, Yamun, yā'men, yā'mun, a. [Chinese.] A Chinese government department or official residence, as the Tsung li Yamen or department of foreign affairs.

Yashmak, yash'mak, a. [Ar.] The veil which Moslem women wear in public, covering most of the face except the eyes.

Yeast-plant, a. The plant or vegetable organism of which yeast consists; a simple cellular growth.

Yen, yen, a. The unit of account in Japanese money, of the value of 1/100 sterling.

Yiddish, yid'ish, a. [G. Jüdisch, Jewish.] A jargon or dialect of German and Hebrew spoken among Jews.

Ytterbium, it-ter'bi-um, a. [From Ytterby in Sweden.] A rare chemical element allied to erbium and terbium.

Yulan, yu'lan, a. [Chinese.] A Chinese species of magnolia with large white blossoms now cultivated in Europe and America.

Zoon, zōō-a, a. [From Gr. zōō, life.] The name given to an embryonic stage in the development of crustaceans.

Zoochemistry, zōō-kem'is-tri, a. [Gr. zōon, animal, and kē, chemistry.] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of animal substances.

Zoocidium, zōō-sī-dī-um, a. [Gr. zōon, animal, cidō, house.] The chamber or receptacle in which resides one of the semi-independent animals of the polyzoa in company with others in similar chambers.

Zoogamy, zōō-gā-mi, a. [Gr. zōon, animal, and gamos, marriage.] The sexual union of animals to produce young.

Zoogeography, zōō-jō-og'grā-fī, a. [Gr. zōon, animal, and gē, geography.] The geographical distribution of animals, or branch of knowledge dealing with it.

Zymogen, sī'mō-jen, a. [Gr. zymē, leaven, and root gen, to produce.] Any substance which gives rise to a ferment without being itself a ferment.

KEY

TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

(Certain other names not entered here will be found in the Dictionary itself.)

Abdiel, ab'di-el. A seraph in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he.'

Aben Hassan, ab'us has'an. A young man of Bagdad in the *Arabian Nights*, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun-al-Rashid, and next morning is awakened that he really is the caliph.

Abelate, Sir Anthony. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*. His son, the gallant and spirited Captain Abelate, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Boh Acres for his rival.

Abu'dah. A merchant in the *Tales of the Genii*, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night.

Achates, a-kh'ates. The faithful companion of *Aeneas* in Virgil's *Aeneid*, adopted as a type of staunch companionship.

Acheron, ak'e-ron. In classical fable a river of the infernal regions.

Achilles, a-kil'les. The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's *Iliad*. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His true son friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See *Iliad*, *Hector*, &c.

Ada, e'-da. According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wished Galatea for himself.

Ada'sia. A beautiful enchantress in Spencer's *Fairie Queene*, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Aeres, Bob. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*. See *Achates*.

Adon, ak-t'ron. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

Adamas, ad-a-mar'tor. The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope), described by Camoens in his poem the *Lusiads*.

Adama, Parson. A country curate in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*: poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

Admetus, ad-met'us. A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See *Alcestis*.

Adonis, a-don'is. In Greek mythol. a beautiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

Agon, a'-gon. A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

Aeneas, e-ne'as. The hero of Virgil's poem the *Aeneid*, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also *Dido*.

Aeolus, e'-lus. God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the *Aolian Islands*.

Aesculapius, e-skul-is'pi-us. The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'n-on. Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Egisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Agnesbeck, Sir Andrew. A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspeare's *Twelfth Night*, a cousin of Sir Toby Belch.

Ahriman, Ahrimanes, a'-ri-man, a'-ri-ma'us. The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

Air wall, Vauxmont. In Farquhar's comedy *The Beaux Stratagem* a gentleman who seeks the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux,' who carry on their schemes in disguise.

Ajax, e'-jaks. A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

Aladdin, a-lad'din. A well-known character in the *Arabian Nights*, son of a poor tailor in China, who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves.

Alar nam. A prince in the *Arabian Nights* who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

Alaster, a-las'tor. In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem *Alaster*.

Al Berek. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

Alcestis, al-ces'tis. The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

Alcidas, al-sid'as. A name of Hercules.

Alcinous, al-sin'o-us. In Homer's *Odyssey* king of the Phaeacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses.

Alcmena, alk-men'as. The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See *Amphitryon*.

Aldebertentphosphoriana. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque *Chronohologos* (1734), the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

Alerbe. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

All Baba. The hero of the story of *The Forty Thieves* (in the *Arabian Nights*), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password of that name. His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

Allworthy, Mr. A country gentleman in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

Almasehar, al-nas'har. A young man in the *Arabian Nights* who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

Alphou, al-f'u-us. A river-god of Greek mythol. See *Arctonous*.

Alsatia, al-sat'ia. A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Al Sira. In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

Amadis de Gaul, am'a-dis de gal. The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, Gaul standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Oriana.

Amalthæa. A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.

Amaryllis, am-a-ri'll'a. A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence a rustic beauty in general.

Amelia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood.

Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.

Amory, Blanche. A young lady in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a virgin. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foiler.

Amphion, am-fion. A son of Zeus or Jupiter, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

Amphitrite, am-frit'it'a. A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

Amphitryon, am-frit'ion. In Greek myth. a fabulous king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

Anchises, an-kis'tas. The father of *Aeneas* by Venus.

Ancient Mariner. Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatross by the mariner.

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's *Pamela*, the hero being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.

Andromache, an-drom'a-ke. The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's *Iliad*. See *Hector*, *Iliad*.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da. In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

Angelle Decker. A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

Anias, an-as'us. A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up and crushed him.

Antigone, an-tig'o-ne. The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of this name, daughter of Oedipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders.

Antipatrus. The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspeare's *Comedy of Errors*.

Antiquary. See *Oldbuck*.

Antonio. The name of the merchant in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*, lated by Shakspeare the Jew.

Anubis, a-nub'is. The dog-shaped divinity of ancient Egypt.

Aphrodite, af-ro-dit'is. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus.

- Apis, Apis.** The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.
- Apollo.** The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the avenger of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phoebus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana).
- Appollonius of Tyra.** The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakespeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyra*.
- Apostle of Germany.** St. Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical of the 8th century.—of Ireland, St. Patrick.—of Temperance, Father Matthew.—of the English, St. Augustine, who introduced Christianity into Saxony, England, and died in 604 or 605.—of the Gauls, St. Irenaeus (3d century).—of the Gentiles, St. Paul.
- Araclia, a-rak'nd.** In class. mythol. a maiden that, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.
- Archimage, Archimage, ar-ki-ma'gō, ar-ki-maj.** An enchanter in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, a type of hypocrite.
- Ara, ara.** The Greek god of war; same as Mars.
- Arcthusa, a-r-thū'sa.** One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river-god Alpheus, whose waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph.
- Argo.** In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the Argonauts sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See *Jason, Medea*.
- Argus.** A creature of Greek mythol. who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.
- Ariadne, a-ri-ad'nē.** In Greek myth. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus.
- Ariel, a-ri-el.** A spirit of Jewish and middle-age fable, adopted by Shakespeare in *The Tempest*, and also by Pope in his *Rape of the Lock*.
- Ariou, a-ri'on.** An ancient Greek poet (ab. 635 a.c.), fabled to have been sunk into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.
- Armada, ar-mē'da.** A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.
- Artagal.** A character in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, typifying justice.
- Artemia.** The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana.
- Artful Dodger, The.** A youthful pick-pocket in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.
- Arthur.** A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast amount of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his Knights of the Round Table.
- Aca'nia.** In Virgil's *Æneid* the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa.
- Asgard.** In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.
- Ashton, Lucy.** The heroine of Scott's novel *The Bride of Lammermoor*, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.
- Amodeus, as-mō'dē-us or as-mō'dē-us.** An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his *Diabla Boiteux*, or *Devil on Two Sticks*.
- Astar'ia.** A Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.
- Astr'ia.** In class. mythol. goddess of Justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.
- Atalanta.** A famous huntress of Greek myth, who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failure being death to the loser. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes), who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up.
- Atē, a'tē.** A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.
- Athena, a-thē'nā.** The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallās Athēna.
- Atlant'ia.** A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, *The New Atlantis*, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community.
- Atlas.** In Greek myth. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.
- Atræus, a-trē-us.** In Greek myth. the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atreids (a-trē'idē).
- Atropos.** One of the three Fates among the Greeks; it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.
- Audrey, a'dri.** A country wench in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.
- Aurora, a-rō-ra.** In Roman mythol. the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called Eōs. See *Titonus*.
- Auribyan, a-to'i-bus.** A roguish pedlar in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*.
- Avallon.** A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur.
- Averna.** A name for the lower world among the Romans, originally given to a gloomy lake regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.
- Ar'ra-el.** The angel of death among the Mohammedans.
- Baal.** See in Dict.
- Bacchus, bak'us.** The Greek and Roman god of wine, in Greek commonly called Dionysus.
- Beckbite, Sir Benjamin.** A spiteful scandal-monger in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.
- Baggoteck, Major.** A purple-faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B.' 'Old Joe B.' &c.
- Baldur, Baldur.** A Scand. deity, the son of Odin and Frigg, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.
- Bel'derstone, Dalek.** A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him.
- Banquo, bang'kwō.** A thane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.
- Barataria.** In Cervantes's romance of *Don Quixote*, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.
- Bar'dell, Mrs.** Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumped-up case of breach of promise of marriage.
- Bard of Avon—Shakespeare.—of Ayrshire, Burns.—of Hope, Campbell (Pleasures of Hope).—of Memory, Rogers (Pleasures of Memory).—of Olney, Cowper (from his residence).—of Twickenham, Pope.**
- Bar'dolph.** The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives and Henry IV.*—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.
- Barkis.** A carrier in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willin'.'
- Barmecide, bar-mē-sid.** In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacalac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.
- Barnwell, George.** The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold.
- Bassanio.** The lover of Portia in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. See *Portia*.
- Bates, Charley.** A merry young pick-pocket in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.
- Baucis and Philemon, ba'nis, fi-lē'mon.** An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees.
- Bayes, bā's.** The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque *The Rehearsal* (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden.
- Beatrice, bē-a'tris (It. bē-a'trē-chā).** A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his *Divine Comedy*; also the heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.
- Ben Tibba.** A vain, foppish, but hard-up character in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*.
- Bede, Adam.** The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He marries Dinah Morris.
- Bedivere, Sir.** One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death, and who threw his famous sword into the mere, as described in Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*.
- Belch, Sir Toby.** A jolly toper, the uncle of Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.
- Belial.** A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness, often treated as a proper name, and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.
- Belin'da.** The heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.
- Bell, Adam.** An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Glyn of the Clough and William of Cloudesley.
- Bell, Peter.** The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.
- Bel'laston, Lady.** An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's *Tom Jones*.
- Bel'enden, Lady Margaret.** The mistress of Thilietudem Castle in Scott's *Old Mortality*, a strong adherent of the Stuarts. Her granddaughter Edith Bel'enden marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting party.
- Beller'ophon.** A hero of Greek myth. who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind till his death.
- Belle'na.** The goddess of war among the Romans.
- Belph'or-be.** A huntress in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth.
- Belvidera.** The heroine of Otway's tragedy *Venice Preserved*, who is driven mad by grief.
- Benedick.** One of the chief characters in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, who has many an encounter of wit with Beatrice whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled Benedict) is often used as typical of a married man.
- Be'owulf.** The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semi-human monsters, and at last slays a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.
- Ber'tram.** Count of Roussillon, the unworthy

husband of Helena in Shakspeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*.—Also the name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Noott's *Guy Ransing*.

Buiah. In Buayan's *Pilgrim's Progress* the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

Boris of Hampton. A famous hero of romance, English, French, and Italian.

Bowler, Moses. The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U. States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Brew. A 'merry madcap' young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Brutus. A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

Blanchefleur, blanch' fleur. A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flore.

Brabant. A monster in Spenser's *Færie Queene*, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry.

Brimber, Dr. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wore spectacles and despised sentiment.

Bronslund, bron-s'lund. A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and un-cultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

Bravall, Captain. A cowardly hraggart in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties.

Brian-gilbert. Brian de, *bois-gilbert*. A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter *Ivanhoe*.

Embarthes Fariozo. The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W. Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

See Gællier. The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Artoun and Theodor Martin.

Booby, Lady. A lady of loose morals in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, who tries to lead Joseph astray.

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amalia, in Fielding's novel of that name, distinguished but good-natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott.

Borsas, bo's-as. In Greek and Roman myth, a personification of the north wind.

Boston, Mick. The Athenian warrior in Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

Bountiful, Lady. A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*.

Bowling, Tom, bō'ling. A naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Boythorn, Laurence. A gentleman in Dickens's *Bleak House*, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

Bradamant, Bradamante, brad-a-man'ta. A 'virgin knight' in the Italian epic on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear.

Bradwardine, Baron, brad-war'din. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's *Waverley*, brave, peevish, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to, Waverley.

Brag, Jack. The smug hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi, brā'gē. A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Friga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma, brā'ma. The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer.

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a niggardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lisahago.

Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.

Breitmann, Hans, brit-man. The name under which the American writer C. U. Leiland has published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German-English dialect.

Brentford, The Two Kings of. Two characters in Buckingham's farce *The Rehearsal*, represented as living in the most perfect utopian.

Briareus, brī-a-rūs. In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments.

Brit'emarr. A "lady knight" in Spenser's *Færie Queene*, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

Broddingnag. The country of the giants in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*; often written *Broddnag*.

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories *Tom Brown's School-days*, and *Tom Brown at Oxford*, a merry, natural fellow, noways over-fond of books.

Brunehill, brū'ne-hilt. A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*, overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy. Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

Bucephalus, bu-sefa-lus. The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

Buddha, bud'a. The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage who appears to have lived in the 6th century a.c.

Bull, John. The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire *The History of John Bull*.

Bumble. The celebrated pompous parish headie in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

Bunsby, Jack. In Dickens's *Dombey & Son* the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

Burchell, Mr., bur-chel. A chief character in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

Buzas, Berjeant. A bustling lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's *Pickwick*.

By-va, Miss Harriet. A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

Cabri, ka-bī'ri. Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.

Caena. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

Caecæna. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L. deaneus, dean.

Caeculus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Boeotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

Calus, Dr., kal'us. A French doctor in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives*.

Caliban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspeare's *Tempest*, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

Callider, Mr., kal'i-dër. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's *Færie Queene*.

Calliope, kal'i-o-pë. The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Calycdonian Bear. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calcydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

Calypso, ka-lip'sd. An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

Cam'buscar. A King of Tartary in Chaucer's *Bucolics*. Tale. Milton pronounces it *ham-bur'kan erroposcaly*.

Cam'ulet. A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur.

Camilla. In Virgil's *Æneid* queen of the Volscians, a swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend.

Caneas, kan'a-as. In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.

Cant'ner, Mrs. A backbiting lady in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

Can'twell, Dr. The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called *The Hypocrite* (1728).

Capuleta. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Carabas, Marquis of. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee; most familiar from its occurrence in the story of *Puss in Boots*.

Carver, James. In Dickens's *Dombey & Son* Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and smiling smile, treacherous to his employer.

Cassandra. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassiopeia, -p'ya. In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

Castle of Indolence. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's *Emmond*. See *Emmond*.

Castor and Pollux. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.

Cassie, Mrs. A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the *Curtain Lectures* she delivered to her patient spouse.

Cærops. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

Cedric, sed'rik. The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic King Cardic (*ker'dik*).

Celia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspeare's *As You Like It*, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, too, in disguise to the forest of Arden.

Ceres, Cerberia. See in *Dictionnaire*.

Chadhead, Rev. Mr. A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's *Bleak House*.

Charon, k'ron. The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

Charrydia, ka-rib'dia. See *Scylla*.

Cheeryble Brothers. Two merchants in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

Che'vy Chase. A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.

Chiron, k'iron. One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

Chloe, klō'e. A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

Christhild, krom'hild. The wife of Siegf-

fried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.

Christabel. The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, his wife being Christiana.

Chrysothoteleus. The hero of the burlesque of same name. See *Aldiboron-typhoeophornis*.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with adventures that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been sinned with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to rob his money, but is fond of young Martin.

A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsey Prig also occur in this novel.

Cimmerians. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.

Cimberella. The heroine of a well-known and widely-spread fairy tale.

Circes, Circe. A sorceress of Greek mythol. See *Circen* in Dict.

Circumlocution Office. A term used by Dickens in *Little Dorrit* as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirise the management of such public departments.

Cleandina. The name of Hamlet's uncle.

Cleithrophem, Jedediah, kitch'lesh-am. The imaginary editor of Scott's *Tales of my Landlord*.

Clithero, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of this name, reformed by virtuous love.

Clitiker, Humphrey. The hero of a novel by Smollett, brought up in the work-house and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.

Clio, klio. One of the nine Muses, having history as her province.

Clytemnestra. A base and ill-conditioned loat, the would-be lover of Imogen in Shakspeare's *Cymbeline*, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

Clytie, kly'ti-e. A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sun-flower.

Cocaigne, Land of, ko-kan'. An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.

Cocytus, ko-si'tus. In classical myth, a river of the infernal regions.

Codlin and Short. Two Punch and Judy men in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Codlin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's *Pilot*.

Colbrand. A Danish giant of romance.

Comus. A god of revelry among the ancients; in Milton's masque of same name a lewd enchanter.

Coningsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party.

Copetrua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Micawber, David's aunt

Betsy Trotwood, the Pogrety, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel.

Cordelia. In Shakspeare's *King Lear* the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See *Lear*.

Corydon. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil; hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

Cozard. A clown in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Crestigan, Captain. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, a hard-up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, about whom Pendennis was wild as a young fellow.

Ceryle. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.

Cowley, Sir Roger de. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the *Spectator*, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity, and whim.

Crawley. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. Old Sir Pitt is a sad, repulsive, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this, but pompous, priggy, and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift always in debt. He married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off.

Cressida. The fair but frail heroine of Shakspeare's *Troilus and Cressida*, and sung also by Chaucer; the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.

Crispian. The patron saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and supported themselves by making shoes.

Cronos. A Greek deity corresponding with the Italian Saturnus.

Crummies, Mr. Vincent. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

Cruces, Robtson, kr'us. The hero of De foe's famous story which everyone has read.

Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's *Dombey & Son*; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is, "When found, make a note of it."

Cybele, sib'le. A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.

Cymbeline, sim'be-line. A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobellinus, whose name occurs on coins.

Cynthia, sin'thi-a. A name for Diana of the moon.

Cytherea, sith-e-re'a. A name of Venus.

Da'dalus. A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.

Dagonet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

Dalgetty, Dugald, dal'get-i. A soldier of fortune in Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, peevish, and always with an eye to the main chance.

Damocles, dam'ok-les. A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity.

Da'mon and Phrynia (or Fythian). Two Greeks of Syracuse whose names have

become typical of friendship. When Phrynia was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Da'mon took his place as surety that he would remain—as he did—to meet his fate.

Deane, dan's-e. A Greek prince shut up in a prison tower, to which Jove gained access in the form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

Daphne, daf'ne. A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnia. See *Chilo*.

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad.

Daves. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deana, de'na, Jeanie and Elsie. The heroines of Scott's *Heart of Manthlan*, daughters of the peasant David Deana.

Effe. Condemned for child-murder, but Jove struggled all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy.

De'lock, Lady. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's *Bleak House*, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson.

Dejanira. The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

Deila. In classical literature a name of Diana, from the island of Delos. Also a poetical name for a young woman generally.

Demeter, de-me'ter. The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres. See in Dict.

Demogogon. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

Desdemona. The heroine of Shakspeare's *Othello*, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him.

Deucalion and Pyrrha, de-ku'li-on, pir'a. In Greek mythol. a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men.

Diana, dian'a. The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chase virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon.

Dick, M. An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain 'memorial,' but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

Disdler, Jeremy. An artful swindler, but amusing character in Kenny's *Life of Raising the Wind* (1803).

Dido. The mythical queen of Carthage described by Virgil in the *Æneid* as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Æneas falling in love with him, and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Din'moat, Bandle (that is, Andrew). A farmer in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, branny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kind-hearted.

Diomedes, di-o-med. A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy.

Dionysus, di-oni'sus. A Greek name for the god Bacchus.

Dioceus, di-oc'e-us. A name of the twins Casar and Pollux.

Dross, dross. The Latin word for a rich man, came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

Dobbin, General. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat shy and awkward.

Dodd, George. A name used by Scott to her husband's band George's father.

Dods, Mag. The first landlord of a inn in Scott's *St. Rolloch*.

- Fenella.** A fairy-like damsel in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*.
- Ferrex and Ferrex.** Sons of a mythical British king Gorboduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.
- Ferumbras, Sir.** The hero of an old English metrical romance.
- Figaro.** A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the *Barber of Seville* and *Marriage of Figaro*, on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart.
- Fitz-Boodle, George.** A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style.
- Floras, Paul de.** In Thackeray's *Newcomes* a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind-hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Floras's mother in early life.
- Florimel.** A virtuous lady in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side.
- Floresca.** The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale*, in love with Perdita.
- Fisalia.** A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspeare's *Henry V.*, whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known.
- Flying Dutchman.** A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment.
- Fokker, Harry.** In Thackeray's *Pendennis* the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory.
- Foppington, Lord.** A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, and Sheridan's *Trip to Scarborough*.
- Ford, Mrs.** One of Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions.
- Forsennina.** The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.
- Fra Diavolo, fra de-av'o-lis.** A brigand chief of S. Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Anber, with words by Scire.
- Frankenstein, stin.** A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity. The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.
- Freischütz, fr'i-shütts.** A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fiend directs.
- Froya, fri'a.** A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigg.
- Friar John.** In Rabelais's romance of *Gargantua and Pantagruel* a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.
- Friar Tuck.** The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men.
- Fribble.** An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's *Miss in her Teens*.
- Frigga.** A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.
- Fudge Family.** An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are smugly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.
- Galahad, Sir.** One of the knights of King
- Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his charity.
- Galeata, gal-a-ta.** A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.
- Gamp, Sarah.** A monthly nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.
- Gan'oles.** One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.
- Ganymede, gan'i-med.** A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cup-bearer to the gods.
- Gareth.** One of King Arthur's knights, who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted. His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonnors is the subject of one of Tennyson's *Idylls*.
- Gargantua.** The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel.
- Gervais.** One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy.
- Gawwra.** Flying women described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock, 1760), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called *Ghwms*.
- Geisterstein, Anne of, g'er-stin.** The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history.
- Gelert, gel'ert.** The faithful hound of Liverpool, which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.
- Gellatley, Davis, gel'at-ll.** In Scott's *Waverley* a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine, given to answer questions with matches of song.
- Genevieve, St., jen'e-ve.** An apocryphal saint, a lady who according to legend was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband found her and took her home, convinced of her innocence.
- George-a-Green.** The pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.
- Geraint, ge-rant.** A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. See *Enid*.
- Geryon, je'ri-on.** In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.
- Giant Despair.** A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle.
- Gil Blas, shél'blis.** The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French, though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers.
- Gilpin, John, gil'pin.** A London linen-draper and train-band captain, whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name.
- Ginevra, ji-nev'ra.** The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive.
- Giovanni, Doz, jo-van'ne.** The Italian form of Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend.
- Glass, Mrs.** A name attached to a famous cookery-book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare,' though this is not really the case.
- Glauca.** A Greek divinity of the sea.
- Gloriana.** The queen of fairyland in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.
- Gobbeus' dris.** In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.
- Glimdal'olitta.** An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Broddingnag.
- Glimma.** See *Gawwra*.
- Gobbo, Lancelot.** An amusing clown in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*, at one time servant to Shylock.
- Godiva, Lady.** The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century, who, according to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour. Only one person, hence called 'Peeping Tom,' ventured to look out, and was immediately struck blind. The story has been verified by Tennyson.
- Golden Ass.** The name of a tale by the Latin writer Apuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.
- Golden Fleece.** In class. myth, the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts (which see in Dict.).
- Gon'eril.** One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See *Lear*.
- Goodfellow, Robin.** A tricky lump or sprite of popular English tales, called also *Puck*.
- Gorboduc.** A fabulous British king. See *Ferrex*.
- Grat'grind, Thomas.** A successful business man connected with the iron trade in Dickens's *Hard Times*, who is above all sentiment, and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.
- Grav'dison, Sir Charles.** The hero of Richardson's novel, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*, a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.
- Great Geminus.** William Pitt.—**Great Duke.** The Duke of Wellington.—**Great Magician.** Sir Walter Scott.—**Great Maralist.** Dr. Johnson.—**Great Uakewna.** Sir Walter Scott before he was known as the author of the *Waverley Novels*.
- Greathart.** In the *Pilgrim's Progress* the guide of Christians and her children to the Celestial City.
- Groaves, Sir Lancelot, gr'vs.** A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Enollett.
- Green, Verdant.** The hero of a story of Oxford life by Guthbert Bede (Rev. E. Bradley). When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies, and has many jokes played on him.
- Grethchen.** A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. See *Faust*.
- Grisel'da.** The heroine of one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, borrowed from the Italian. She was subjected to the cruellest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.
- Grub Street.** The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.
- Grundy, Mrs.** A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy, *Speed the Plough* (1798). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about what Mrs. Grundy will say in such and such circumstances.
- Gudrun, gud'r'un.** The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.
- Ginevere, gwin'e-ve'r.** The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot, latterly retires to a nunnery; best known from Tennyson's *Idylls*.
- Gulliver, Lemuel.** The hero of Swift's famous *Gulliver's Travels*, who makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Broddingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these

entries, also *Glubbshubirh, Stundalitch, Strudlibruw.*

Gummidge, Mrs. The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, always in the depths of melancholy, as 'a lone lorn creature.'

Gurth. The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cadric in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Gurton, Gammer. The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1578), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it sticking in her husband Hodges's breeches.

Gay of Warwick. A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow.'

Geyon, Sir, g'ion. A knight in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.

Gyges, j'i'ya. A king of ancient Lydia fabled to have had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

Hagen, h'a'gen. A warrior in the Nibelungenlied who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Christmild.

Haiden. In Byron's *Don Juan* the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery.

Hakyoan, hal-n'i'e-ni. In Greek myth, daughter of Eoios and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.

Hamlet. The prince of Denmark, hero of Shakespeare's finest tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles.

Harcastle, Squire. In Goldsmith's *Comedy*, She Stoops to Conquer, an English country gentleman whose house Young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him, pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'grouse in the gun-room.' Mrs. Harcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See *Lumpkin*.

Har'lowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace, and later, scorning his offered reparation of marriage, dies of grief and shame.

Harmatia. In classical myth, a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone that came into possession of it.

Harold, Child. The hero of Byron's poem *Child Harold's Pilgrimage*, the Child being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become satiated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.

Har'pagan. A wretched miser, the hero of Moliere's comedy *L'Avare* (*The Miser*).

Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Gamp's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See *Gamp*.

Hask'way, Lieutenant. An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's *Peregrin Pickle*.

Zatterbach, Dirk. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employees.

Hatto. In German legend, an archbishop of Mainz devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them. The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death.

Haw, Mr. Mulberry. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a worthless rascal who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the

young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.

Headrigg, Oudle (Cuthbert). An amusing farm-servant in Scott's *Old Mortality*.

Heart of Middlethian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. See *Deena*.

He'be. The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl.

Hecate, hek'ta. A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly became especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.

Hector. The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the *Iliad*. He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus. See *Helen*.

Hecuba. The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair.

Heep, Uriah. Clerk to Mr. Wickfield, the lawyer, in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how 'umble' he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes.

Hel or He'la. The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki, a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.

Helen. The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the great princes having combined in great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.

Hel'ena. The heroine of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, married to Bertram, count of Roussillon, who neglects and despises her till brought to a better frame of mind.

Hel'ena. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the muses.

Helios. The Greek name for the sun and the sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo.

Hephaestus. Same as *Vulcan*.

Hera. Same as *Juno*.

Hercules or Her'acles. In classical mythology, a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are especially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules*. He was for a time slave to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira (which see). Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See also *Hydra, Omphale, Cerberus, &c.*

Hermes, her'mes. The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the caduceus.

Hermes Trismegistus. A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.

Hermia. One of the heroines of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Hermione, her-mi'o-ni. In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale* the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of 'dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness.'

Hers. The beautiful priestess of Venus at Boston, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakespeare's *Much Ado*.

Hesperides, hes-per'i-des. In Greek myth, three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

Hesperus. In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).

Hestia. The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.

Hiawatha, hi-a-wa'tha. A mythical hero of the N. American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.

Hippocrene, i're-ne or -kren. A fountain of the muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.

Hippolyta. In classical literature a queen of the amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippolytus. In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phœdra tries to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death.

Hippomenes, hip-pom'e-ni. See *Atalanta*.

Hodge. The Goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer.

Holotrus. A pendant in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Honeycomb, Will. One of the members of the club described in the *Spectator*, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeyman, Charles. A lachardical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's *Newcomes*, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sycarite.

Hoed, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology.

Hesperal. A companion of Christian in the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Hora. Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours.

Horatio. In Shakespeare's *Hamlet* the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.

Horus. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.

Houyhnhams, ho'ingms. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in *Dict.*)

Hu'dibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squre named Ralph.

Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's *Prioresse's Tale*, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

Hunter, Mrs. Lee. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach.

Hyacinthus. A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.

Hydra. A many-headed monster slain by Hercules. See in *Dict.*

Hyas. A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.

Hyacinth, hi-per'i-on. more strictly hi-pryon. In ancient mythol. one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

Iachimo, yak'i-mo. An Italian villain in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

Iago, i-a'go. The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakespeare's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

Icarus, i-car'us. The son of Dædalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Dædalus*.

Idomeneus, i-dom'e-nus. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfillment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.

Ilium or Ilium. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Iliad. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years' war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, of Priam King of Troy. It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Greek warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose paring with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole acts before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life.

Ismogen, im'o-jen. The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspeare's Cymbeline. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Jachimo*), but is made happy in the end.

Isidra. A Hindu god of the heavens.

Invisible Doctor. A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270-1347).

Iris. In classical myth, a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno.

Iphigenia, i-f-i-jen'a. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris.

Iris. The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.

Issac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Isabella. The heroine of Shakspeare's *Measure for Measure*, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety.

Isegrim, i-sen-grim. The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox.

Itha. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled.

Islands of the Blessed or Fortunate Islands. Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.

Isolda, i-sold'. A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristram.

Izrael. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trumpet at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures.'

Ishrael. An angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape.

Ivanhoe. The hero of Scott's well-known novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I.; loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty.

Ixion. In classical mythology, a Thesalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually-revolving fiery wheel.

Jack. Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Janus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace.

Jaques, jak'wes or shak. A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspeare's *As You Like It*.

Jarvis, Mrs. The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*.

Jarvis, Bailie Kheel. A Glasgow magistrate

in Scott's *Roh Roy*, an admirably humorous creation.

Jason. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea. **Jeames**, jém. Jeams de la Flèche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch; a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.

Jellyby, Mrs., jell'hi. In Dickens's *Bleak House* a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathens in Africa, that she neglects her own household.

Jenkins, Winifred. In Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmogony of the world.'

Jerica. The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling-stroller in Dickens's *Pickwick*, who falls in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtors' prison. His henchman is Job Trotter.

Jocasta. See *Oedipus*.

Jones, Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good-hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

Jotunheim, yot'un-him. The abode of the first giants in Scandinavian mythology.

Julian. See *Don Juan*.

Juliet. The heroine of Shakspeare's famous tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Juno. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera. See in Dict.

Jupiter. The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus. See in Dict.

Kaf. In Mohammedan mythol., a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Kama. The Hindn god of love.

Kay, Sir. A rude boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

Kehama. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem *The Curse of Kehama*.

Kew, Lady. In Thackeray's *Newcomes* an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineer over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel.

Kilmasnegg, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a comic poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

Kite, Sergeant. The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's *Recruiting Officer* (1708).

Klaus, Peter. Klaus. The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkie*).

Klakebecker, Diederich, ds' drick. An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

Kriemhild. See *Chriemhild*.

Krook. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion.

Kuvera, ku-v'ra. The Hindu god of wealth.

La Greedy, Miss. A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*.

Lady Bountiful. See *Bountiful*.

Lady of Lyons. See *Melmoth*.

Lady of the Lake. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen

Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by James V. of Scotland, and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine.

Lacertes, la-er'tes. In Greek story the father of Ulysses; in Shakspeare's *Hamlet* son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Laga'de. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder, &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurangzeb, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young poet, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lampro. In Byron's *Don Juan*, a Greek pirate, father of Haldee, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Aegean, and as being 'the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.'

Lammermoor, Brides of. Lucy Ashton, heroine of a tragic novel by Scott. See *Ashton, Ravenswood*.

Lancelot or Lunelot. The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.

Languish, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*.

Laocon, laok'o-on. In Greek legend, a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

Laodamia, la'o-da-mi'a. In classic fable the wife of Proteus, whom she followed to Hades after his death.

Laputa. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the sea by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious to everything else, and hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a hoivn bladder attached to a handle.

Lato'sa. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Launce. An amusing clown in Shakspeare's *Two Gentlemen*, with a favourite dog named Crab.

Lavinia. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, the second wife of Æneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of Latium.

Lean'der. In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See *Hero*.

Lear, ler. A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspeare's tragedy *King Lear*. Believing in the love of his daughter Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that the former daughter Cordelia is ungrateful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when too late.

Leda. In Greek mythol. the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. She was visited by Jupiter, in the form of a swan.

Lefevre, le-f'vr. A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*.

Legree. An brutal slave-owner in *Melmoth*. U. S. hero Tom's Chin.

Leone, le-on'èr. A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard.

Leontes, le-on'tes. In Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale*, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione, and father of Perdita. The plot turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon.

Leporello. The valet of Don Giovanni, cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience.

Lilith. In Jewish mythol. a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

Lilliput. The land of the Lilliputians, giants about six inches high, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Lisabrida, lin-dab-ri-dar. A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.

Lisriper, Mrs. A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.

Lismaha'ga. In Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker* a Scotch half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride; he gets married to Talitha Bramble and her 44000.

Little Dorrit. The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison.

Lockit. An inhuman jailer in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman.

Lochina, lo-krin. A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus.

Loki. In Scandinavian mythol. the evil god, who brought about the death of Balder.

Lorelei, lo're-li. In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction.

Lothair. The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corisande and attaches himself to the English Church.

Lovelace. The libertine hero of Richardson's novel *Clarissa Harlowe*.

Lubberland. Same as Cockaigne.

Luceria. The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius.

Lud. A fabulous king of Britain.

Luggnagg. An island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. See *Struldbrug*.

Lumpkin, Tony. The son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage in Goldsmith's comedy *The Scops to Conquer*, an ignorant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured young booby.

Lycidas, li-si-das. A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.

Lyndon, Barry. The hero of Thackeray's *Memoirs of Barry Lyndon*, an Irishman who relates his own adventures as an 'undacious sharper and swindler.'

Lyonness, li-on-nes. A tract in the southwest of England said to be now covered by the sea.

Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakespeare and other English poets.

Maccare, Robert, ma-ka-r. A scoundrel hero of certain popular French plays.

Macbeth. A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakespeare's famous tragedy, the events of which, however, are almost entirely fictitious.

Macduff. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth. See preceding entry.

Mac Flecknoe, sek'n. The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire of same name.

Macheath, Captain, mak-heth. The highwayman hero of Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, who declared he could be so happy with either Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit, but was with the former, though he promised to marry the latter and was assisted by her to escape from jail.

Mac Jure, mak-joor. A Fiery. In Scott's *Waverley*, a man and chief and his sister both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Forgas was rejected.

Macryochant, Sir Fortinax. The hero of Macklin's comedy *The Man of the World*, a Scotsman who raises his fortunes by 'bowing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy.

Ma'lae. A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered Ame-

rica long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.

Macedon, mak-ed-on. A poetical designation of Homer.

Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood.

Malagrewther, Sir Mungo. A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Mal'aprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish.

Malverlo. The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

Mambrino's Helmet. A wonderful helmet of medieval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin.

Manfred. The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil.

Mansering, Gay. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well-known novel, and whose daughter is married to its hero Harry Bertram.

Man of Brass. See *Talus*.

Man of Feeling. The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).

Mantallin, man-ta-le'n. A dissipated fop in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly reduced to turn his wife's mangle.

Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, latterly married to Dick Swiveller.

Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. See *Faust*.

Marlow. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy *The Scops to Conquer*, bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chambermaids. See *Hardcastle*.

Marmion. A brave but profligate English lord, hero of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Flodden.

Marmoset, Silla. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little founding child who comes to him.

Mars. The Roman god of war. See in Dict.

Marsyas, mar-si-as. A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

Masquerade. A canting hypocrite in Bickerstaff's comedy *The Hypocrite*, a believer in Dr. Caswell.

Medea. The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, is married but afterwards deserted by him, and in revenge murders their two children.

Megara, me-je-ra. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

Melaege, mel-je-jeer. A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta; his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.

Melnette, Claude. The hero of Lytton's play *The Lady of Lyons*, a gardener's son, who marries a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince, then becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortune overtakes her father finds happiness with her at last.

Melpomene, mel-pom'e-ne. The Muse who presided over tragedy.

Melusine, ma-la-sen. A fairy of French legend, who is condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, whose wife fought on the Trojan side.

Menshuus, men-shu-us. A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon.

Mephistopheles, med-is-tof'e-les. A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the *Faust* story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe. See *Faust*.

Mercury. See *Hermes*.

Mercutio, mer-ku'ti-oh. The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Merlin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.

Merrilies, Mag, mer-ri-les. An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

Micawber, Mr. Wilkins. A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, given to high-flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly imprudent; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up.'

Midas. A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him.

Miggs. In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge* the Jewish maid-servant of Mrs. Varden.

Minerva. See in Dict.

Minoes. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

Minotaur. A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

Miranda. The daughter of Prospero in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

Mirza. A fictitious personage described in *The Spectator* (No. 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

Mr. Good. The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death-wound.

Montague, mon-ta-gu. The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Morgiana, mor-jan-a. The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of *The Forty Thieves*.

Muschiassa, mun-chi-sa. The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, culled from the real name of a certain German officer.

Wasey. An unfortunate girl in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, kind-hearted, and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her.

Wardens. A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

Wardens, ma-rik'a. A princess of the Phaeacians in Homer's *Odyssey*, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

Wecra, we-ka. A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets.

Well. The child heroine of Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country, where both die.

Nepheleogoria, nef'e-je-hok-aj'i-a. Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy *The Birds*, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

Nepuna, Nepuna. See in Dict.

Nessus. A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See *Dejanira*.

Nester. A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

Newcome, Colonel. One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*, brave, simple, and good, though not over-wise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Olive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title, but latterly is married to Olive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to run

away from him. See also *Flora*, *Hansman*, *Kew*.

Nibelungen, nî-be-lung-en. A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the *Nibelungenlied* or song of the Nibelungs. See *Siegfried*, *Christmild*, *Brünhild*.

Nickleby, Nicholas. The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummies, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady; his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail.

Niflheim, nîf-îm. A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

Niobe, nî-o-bé. A queen of classic story, whose children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, and herself turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.

Niobe's piety. In Virgil's *Æneid* a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

Nipper, Newman. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, an extremely odd but kind-hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman.

Norns. The three fates of Scandinavian mythology.

Norval. The hero of the last-mentioned tragedy Douglas, by the Rev. John Home. He was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

Nym. A follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* and *Henry V.*, an amusing rogue who latterly got hanged.

Oberon. The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and opera by Weber.

Ochiltree, Ed'ie, oc'hîl-tré. A blue-gown or licensed quack, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's *Antiquary*.

Odin. The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigg; one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

Odysseus, ô-dî-sî-us. The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the *Odyssey*, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. The poem, like the *Iliad*, is in twenty-four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his daughter of the woollen who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.

Odipus, ô-dî-pus. A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Odipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone.

Odessa, ô-nî-sî-us. A nymph of classic fable married to Paris, who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty.

Oldback, Jonathan. An elderly gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott's *Antiquary* takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted; an admirably humorous portrait.

Old Man of the Sea. In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sinbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

Old Mortality. A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

Oliver. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Roseland*.

Olivia. In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother; and counterpart Sebastian. Also a daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

Olympus. A mountain of northern Greece anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods.

Omphale, om'fa-lé. A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion's skin.

Ophelia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.

Orastes. A hero of Greek tragedy, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial.

Oriana. A legendary princess of England, beloved by Amadis de Gaul.

Orion, ô-ri-on. A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by traveling eastward and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

Orianda. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roseland* is another form of the name. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It* Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

Ormusd. The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

Orpheus, or'phî-us. A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her for ever.

Oros. See *Valentine*.

Osbaldistone. A family who appear in Scott's *Roh Roy*, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Osbaldistone is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Roh Roy.

Osborne, Capt. George. In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* a dandified, selfish, and shallow-hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo.

Oswald. His father, a harsh, pure-prood, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

Othello, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them to the river Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

Oswin. See in *Dickens*.

Oswin. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

Othello. In Shakespeare's tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, kills her when deceived by the devilish Iago, and then kills himself.

O'Trigger, Str. Lactus. A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*. 'A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overshoot, Sir Giles. A proud and unscrupulousascal in Massinger's comedy *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

Paclet. A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

Page, Mrs. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

Palastrus. The name of Æneas's pilot in Virgil's *Æneid*, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

Pallas. A name of Minerva.

Pamela, pa-mê-la or pam'la. The heroine of a novel by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife.

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

Pandora. In classical myth, a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her. Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope.

Pangloss, Dr. A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy *The Heir-at-Law*. See *Dowdell*.

Pantagruel. An enormous giant, son of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous romance. See *Gargantua*.

Panurge, pa-nûrj'. An important character in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel, a great friend of the latter, a drunkard, rogue, and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing.

Panza, pan-ze, san'chô pan'thâ or san'hô pan'ta. See *Don Quixote*.

Paris. The son of Priam of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno, Venus, and Minerva; and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war.

Parolles, pa-ro-lés. A braggart and coward in Shakespeare's *All's Well*.

Partington, Mrs. An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs. Partington who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

Partridge. The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

Patroclus. The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's *Iliad*, slain by Hector.

Paul and Virginia. A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in St. Pierre's very popular story of same name.

Peasbush, richard. A harbourer of thieves in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See *Macheath*.

Pecksniff. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him. His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with the second Lord Pecksniff.

Pecksniff, Peter. In Scott's *Redgauntlet* a disreputable old pauper, with a cross for litigation.

Peeping Tom. See *Godiva*.

Peggotty, Clara. Nurse of David Copper-

field in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Harkis (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Emly'.

Pelops. In Greek myth, the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine power. He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Cores. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line' were famous in antiquity.

Pendennis, Arthur. The hero of Thackeray's novel *Pendennis*, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*.

Penelope, pe-nel'op-ee. The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home she is persecuted with woeful. Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day.

Pen-thesia, pen-thes-i-lee'a. In Homer and Virgil a queen of the Amazons.

Perdita. The heroine of Shakspeare's *Winter's Tale*, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherd's daughter by Florizel.

Pericles, per-i-klus. The hero of Shakspeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, and of a popular tale of the middle ages.

Perses, per'sez. The slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the son of Zeus and Danae. It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda, having by it turned into stone the sea-monster that threatened her.

Perseus, pe-rs'ee-us. The hero of Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, husband of the shrew Katharina.

Phacians, fa-si'anz. An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings. See *Alicious, Nauisica*.

Phaedra. Wife of Theseus, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see).

Phaethon. See *Phaeton* in Dict.

Phantom Ship. See *Flying Dutchman*.

Philonox, See Banica.

Philoctetes, fi-lok'te'tez. A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles.

Philo-mela. A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister Procne's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, Procne being changed into a swallow.

Phlogothon, flo-g'oth-on. In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions.

Pickle, Peregrine. The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a debauched character with the outward guise of a gentleman. See *Hatchway, Pipes, Trueman*.

Pickwick, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Tupman, and Snodgrass.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great por-

former on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westbrook.

Pipes, Tom. In Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle* a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Trueman's servants in order.

Pistol. A follower of Falstaff in Shakspeare's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and coward.

Piagliari, Sir Frestful. A character in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*, a vain and irritable playwright.

Priammer, Caleb. In Dickens's *Crocket on the Heath* a poor old toy-maker with a blind daughter, whom he makes believe they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

Polemnus. Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, father of Laertes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

Polynece. See *Electra*.

Polyphemus. A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them; but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

Pomona. The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit-trees, wife of Vertumnus.

Ponto, Major. One of the chief figures in Thackeray's *Book of Snobs*, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the mobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with 'the county families.'

Pope Joan. A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (585-588).

Portia, por'shi-a. A rich heiress in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor of law she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See *Shylock*.

Posedon, po-si'd-on. The Greek sea god corresponding with Neptune.

Posthumus, Leonatus. The husband of Imogen in Shakspeare's *Cymbeline*, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

Poyser, Mrs. In George Eliot's *Adam Bede* a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

P. F. Clerk of this Parish. The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer.

Prizaa. The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war, father of Ilector and Paris, and husband of Heccuba, slain by Pyrrhus.

Pixarose, Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's famous *Vicar of Wakefield*, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and stekler for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

Procne or Fregna, prok'ná, prog'ná. See *Philonela*.

Prometheus, pró-mé'thás. A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver.

Fro-serpine. The daughter of Cores and wife of Pinto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily.

Procure. The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakspeare's *Tempest*, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

Proteus. See in Dict.

Fry, Paul. A middle-class busybody in Foole's comedy of same name (1885).

Fryche, d'la. An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Fryche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

Puff. See *Good-fellow*.

Puff. A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing' as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

Pure, Simon. In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure.'

Pymalion, pig-má'l-i-on. A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

Pyliades, pí-la-dés. The bosom friend of Orestes.

Pyramus and Thisbe, pí-ra-mus, thís'be. In Ovid's *Metamorphoses* two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall. Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness all bloody, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood. Thinking her dead, he killed himself; and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias, pí-thi-as. See *Damon*.

Quaril, Phillip. The hero of a story called *The Hermit*, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday; author unknown, published in 1727.

Quickly, Mrs. The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakspeare's *Henry IV.*, garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

Quip. A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, latterly drowned in the Thames.

Quixote, Don. See *Don Quixote*.

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael, raf'a-el. An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Rasoolas. A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley.' From this he escapes and travels through the world, but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode.

Ravenwood, Edgar. The hero of Scott's tragic romance *The Bride of Lammermoor*, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand.

Rebecca. In Scott's *Ivanhoe* the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—*Rebecca* and Rowena—Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe.

Red-cross Knight. A knight in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Re-gan. One of King Lear's unnatural daughters.

Romus. See *Romulus*.

Rodamantus. A legendary king of Lydia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

Rhea, r'e-a. A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

Rinaldo. A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

Robin Hood. See *Hood*.

Roderick Dhu. An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand

fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.

Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

Roister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1554.

Roland. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear-guard at Roncesvalles. See *Roland, Orlando*.

Romeo. The hero of Shakspeare's well-known tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.

Romola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife.

Romulus, rom'ulus. The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.

Rosalind, ros'-lind. The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspeare's *As You Like It*, beloved by Orlando. Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.

Rosaluna, ros'-lan'-na. Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote*.

Round Table. The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.

Roxana. In Scott's *Ivanhoe* the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See *Rebecca*.

Rowland, rol'-and. Same as *Roland*. Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial.

Rudge, Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip'. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.

Sabrina. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.

Sampson, Abel. See *Dominic Sampson*.

Sandford and Meriton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Meriton, and their tutor Mr. Barlow.

Sangrado, Dr. A doctor in Le Sage's novel *Gil Blas*, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

Santa Clara. A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents to the young on Christmas-eve. The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *Sant Niblicus*.

Sawyer, Bob. A roystering young doctor in Dickens's *Pickwick*, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.

Scheherazade or Shahrazad, sha'-ra-za'd. The bride of the Sultan Sharyar, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights.

Schlesiel, Peter, shi'-mel. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray,' and the events thence following.

Scribblebrus, Martinus. A scottish character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.

Scrooge, skruj. In Dickens's Christmas Carol, a grasping, covetous old hunk of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.

Scylla, sil'-a. In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool Charybdis (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.

Sedley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, amiable and affectionate, but not intellectual, and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She marries George Osborne, and cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries Colonel Dobbin. Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c. Her brother Jos (Joseph) an Indian civilian, was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp.

Semele, sem'-le. In ancient myth. The mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Semiramis. A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninus.

Sera'pis. A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there.

Setebos. A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspeare's *Tempest*.

Seven against Thebes. See *Epipon*.

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

Seven Sleepers. The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years.

Shanabaz. See *Barnocida*.

Shaf'ton, Sir Piercis. A character in Scott's *Monastery* whose language is marked by the affectation called eppubism.

Shallow, Justice. A foolish justice in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives*, and Henry IV. (second part).

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, with excellent abilities but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtors' prison.

Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby,' take the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, and has been wounded, in his childlike simplicity, and his all-embracing humanity—with the mangle sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to book him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

Sharp, Becky. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigues with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Sedley, Osborne*.

Short. See *Codrus*.

Shylock. The famous Jew in Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*, who lends money to Antonio, the merchant, stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.

Sigfried, sig'-fret. A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*. Sigurd is another form of the name.

Sigmunda, si'-le-man'-da. In a story by

Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Guisardo.

Sikes, Bill. A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

Silence. A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspeare's *Henry IV. Sil'ence*. In classical myth, the companion of Bacchus, represented as jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.

Sind'bad the Sailor. A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages.

Sisyphus. See *Sisyphus* in Dict.

Skimpole, Harold. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.

Slawkenbergius. An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, and represented as having a huge nose.

Slander. A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives*.

Slick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clock-maker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.

Slop, Dr. A narrow-minded and irritable, medical man in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*.

Shrew, Christopher. A tinker in the 'Introduction' to Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord.

Smolfin'gus. A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

Smulke. An ill-used boy in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be son of his uncle Ralph.

Sneek, Jerry. A henpecked husband in Foot's farce *The Mayor of Garratt*.

Snoogram, Augustus. A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.

Socia, so'-ci-a. A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form.

Spaulow and Jorkins. In Dickens's *David Copperfield* a firm of proctors to whom David was articled. Jorkins had little share in the business, but was represented by Spaulow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.

Sporus. A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.

Square. See *Thwackum*.

Squeers. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby* the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall.

Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly astray, in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him.

Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms.

Stephano. A drunken butler in Shakspeare's *Tempest*.

Steyne, Marquis of, stan. A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and also appears in *Pendennis*—prudent, arrogant, irreligious, sensual, despising his toadies yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigues with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her.

Stiggins. A hypercritical dissenting preacher, in Dickens's *Pickwick*, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by Old Weller.

Strap. The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see *Random*), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

Strep'hon. The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*; often used in a general sense for a rural swain.
Stral'd-brugg. Wretched beings described in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, living in Luggnagg, who cannot die, but suffer from the infirmities of old age.
Styx. See *Styxian* in Dict.
Surface, Charles. A spendthrift but good-hearted fellow in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*. His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence.
Swivelair, Dick. The light-hearted and amusing shabby-genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, who latterly comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness.'
Syc'erax. A fowl which mentioned in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, mother of Caliban.

Tadpole and Taper. Electioneering agents in Hissrail's novel *Coningsby*.
Talms. A wonderful man of iron in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, who had an iron fall with which he executed summary justice. [Spenser's *Talms* is based on the classical *Talos*, a brazen man made by Vulcan.]
Tanahäuser, tan-hol-zer. In German legend a knight who gains admission into a hall where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights. Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope, but is refused, and thereupon returns and is no more seen.
Tan'talus. See *Tantalus* in Dict.
Tapiay, Mark. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America, and whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances.

Tappetit, Simon. A conceited and ridiculous shrimp of an apprentice in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly.
Tartuffe, tar-tuff. A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name; hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak.
Teasie, Lady. The heroine of Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, wife of Sir Peter Teasle, who is much her senior. She is ignorant of the world, thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband.
Telemachus, te-lem'-a-kus. Son of Ulysses, of whom, when he had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest, accompanied by Minerva in the form of Mentor.
Terens, ter'na. See *Philostrata*.
Teuchteron. See in Dict.
Tencer, tu'ser. A Greek warrior in the *Trojan war*, the best archer among the Greeks.

Teufelsdröckh, Herr, toi'fels-drek. The hero of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, a learned German professor of things in general, who expounds a new philosophy—the philosophy of clothes.
Thalaba. A destroyer of evil spirits and sorceress in Southey's poem *Thalaba the Destroyer*.
Thalia. See in Dict.
Tham'muz. An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis.
Thelme, Abbey of, ta-lam. An institution in Rabelais's romance of *Gargantua*, where all good things may be enjoyed, and whose motto is 'Do what you will.' [The name is from Gr. *thelma*, will.]
Thetis. The Greek goddess of Justice.
Therites, ther'-a'tis. The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the *Trojan war*, and slew the Minotaur by the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted.
The'tis. A sea-nymph of Greek mythology, mother of Achilles by Peleus.
Thibos. See *Pyramus*.
Ther. See in Dict.

Therhill, Setine. A discolored young man in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her, but it turns out to be binding. His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr. Burchell (which see).
Thwackum and Square. In Fielding's *Tom Jones* two members of Mr. Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil. The Rev. Mr. Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace'; whereas Square was a philosopher, and his morality was derived from the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things. They were alike in being narrow-minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them.
Thyestes, thi-est's. Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own son, served up to him by Atreus out of revenge.
Tilburina. Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.
Timon. A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*.
Timeo, Dick. A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*.
Tiresias. A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable.
Tisiphone, ti-sif'-o-na. In classical myth, one of the three Furies.
Titania. The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon.
Titans. A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter, and were thrown into Tartarus.
Tite Barnacle. The head of the Circumlocution Office in Dickens's *Little Dorrit*, a caricature of heads of government departments.
Tithonus. A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made immortal, but as he was not accorded with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada.
Titmarsh, Michael Angelo. An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were written, such as *Dr. Birch* and his *Young Friends*, *The Kickles*, *Samuel*, and the hero of the story called *The Great Hogarty Diamond*.
Todgers, Mrs. Keeper of a London boarding-house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.
Toots, Mr. In Dickens's *Dombey & Son* a well-to-do young man, warm-hearted and unselfish, but rather scatter-brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey; but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence.'
Topsy. An amusing young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
Toushestone. A wise and witty clown in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.
Trim, Corporal. An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate.
Tri'culo. A jester in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.
Triptole'mus. An ancient Greek god of agriculture and inventor of the plough, son of Demeter or Ceres.
Triumphiatus. See *Hermes Triumphiatus*.
Tristram, Sir. A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of medieval romance; lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall.
Troll, Magnus. A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's *Pirate*, with two charming daughters, Minna and Brenda.
Troilus. A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post-classical times as in love with Cressida.
Trotwood, Mrs. Betsy. The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, kind-hearted and strong-minded.
Troy. See *Ilium*.
Trulliber, Parson. A coarse ignorant clergyman in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*.
Tran'sion, Commodore. An old retired sea-dog in Smollett's *Percegrine Pickle*, whose household arrangements are made to co-

incide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See *Hutchins*, *Pipes*.
Tru Tom. An honest young waterman in Dickens's comic piece *The Waterman* (1774).
Tul'tiver. The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss* deals. The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tul'tiver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Floss.
Tupman, Mr. Tracy. One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick, rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.
Turveydrop, Mr. In Dickens's *Black House* a vain and selfish dancing-master who spurs the prince-regent to the wall, and poses as a master of deportment, who selfishly lives on his son's earnings.
Twist, Oliver. Hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.
Twitcher, Jemmy. A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue 'Captain' Macheath.
Tybal. A very young Capulet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo.
Tyr, t'er. In Scandinavian myth, the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.

Ugolino, u-gu'-le'no. A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story, treated by Dante and other writers.
Ulysses, u-ly's's. In Greek *Odysseus*, u-dil'-o-n. King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the *Trojan war*, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the *Odyssey*. See *Odysseus*.

Una. A lovely damsel in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.
Uncle Toby. See *Shandy*.
Uncle Tom. A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the U. S. S. A.
Undine, un-din. Gern. un-d'ne. A water-nymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouquet.
Urania. The muse who presided over astronomy.

Uranus, ur'-nus. A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cronos or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.
Uriel, u'ri-el. An archangel in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and the spirit-titled of all the angels.
Uther. A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.
Utopia. See in Dict.

Valentine. One of Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, a gallant young fellow who marries Silvia. Also the brother of Margaret in Goethe's *Faust*, stabbed by Mephistopheles.
Valentine and Orson. The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.
Valhalla, Valky. See in Dict.
Vanessa. A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he corresponded and who would have gladly married him.

Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See *Crawley*, *Dobbin*, *Osborne*, *Sedley*, *Sharp*, *Sterne*.

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her epycopantic servant Migg.

Vat'ek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the ebyss of Eblis or hell.

Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs. Barge at Canterbury, Defos has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of *Draimcourt on Death*.

Velled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical fables forming Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

Venus. See in Dict.

Verges, verjes. See *Dogberry*.

Vernaph, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's *Roh Roy*, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and educated, fond of field-sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.

Vertumnus. A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

Vicar of Bray. An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a R. Catholic and twice a Protestant.

Vicar of Wakefield. See *Prismas*.

Viola. The chief heroine of Shakspeare's *Twelfth Night*, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The duke ultimately marries her.

Virginia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the justful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate. See also *Paul and Virginia*.

Vivian or Viviana. A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcome the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming.

Vortigera. A mythical or semi-mythical British king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

Vulcan, Vulca'na. The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephestus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

Wadman, Widow. A buxom lady in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.

Wags and Wags. Two epycopants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Stayne in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*.

Wamba. The bare-brained jester of *Oedric the Saxon* in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Wandering Jew. A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

Warrington, George. In Thackeray's *Pendennis* a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage—a great friend of *Pendennis*. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, appear in Thackeray's novel *The Virginians*.

Waverley. The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1746. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora-Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and David Geilatley.

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandianavian mythology. A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of *Kenilworth*.

Weissenbawe, vissenbaw. That is 'know-not-where,' the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*.

Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready-witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married a widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby inn), he held strong opinions about widows and their artifices.

Werther, vart'er. A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

Weston, Squire. A jolly ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's *Tom Jones*. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

Whiskeran'doe, Don. The lover of Tl-hurine in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact.

Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, daughter of Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer; becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber, who is the hero of Fielding's satirical novel *The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great*.

Wildfire, Madge. A young woman in Scott's novel *The Heart of Midlothian*, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still

retains the giddiness and love of flattery natural to her character.

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes carvering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs; the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Wilkins, Peter. The hero of a tale by a Robert Poltock (written about 1780), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight. See *Geography*.

Willet, John. The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself.

Wimble, Will. An amusing character in the *Spectator*, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

Winkle, Mr. Nathaniel. One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

Winkle, Rip Van. An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at nine-pins in the Katskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years.

Woden. Same as *Odin*.

Wooden Horse. A huge figure of a horse made of wood, and containing armed Greeks which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

Ya'hee. See in Dict.

Ya'ma. An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write.

Yggdrasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandianavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yorick. Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakspeare's *Hamlet*. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his *Tristram Shandy*—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Ysolds. See *Isolds*.

Yvetot, ev-té. A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in burlesque verse by the French poet Béranger.

Zan, z. The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Zephon. A cherub in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zephyrus, Zephyr. In classical mythology a personification of the west wind.

Zena. See in Dict.

Zuleika, zool'ika. An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's *Bride of Abydos* is so named.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGLISH WRITERS,

WITH DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH.

- Abbot, Edwin A., D.D., theol. and misc. writer; 1838—
 Abbott, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1838—
 Adams, W. H. Davenport, misc. writer; 1828-1891.
 Addison, J. A., essayist and poet; 1672-1719.
 Agassiz, Louis, naturalist; 1807-1873.
 Aikin, Lucy, biographer; 1787-1864.
 Ainsworth, W. Fran., trav. and geog.; 1807-1880.
 Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison, novel; 1806-1861.
 Aird, Thomas, poet; 1803-1876.
 Airy, Sir Geo. Biddell, astron.; 1801-1892.
 Akenside, Mark, poet; 1731-1770.
 Alcott, Louisa M., Amer. writer of tales; 1833-1888.
 Aldrich, Theo. Bailey, Amer. poet and novelist; 1836-1907.
 Alford, Henry, Dean, scholar and poet; 1810-1871.
 Alison, Rev. Arch., theologian and essayist; 1757-1839.
 Alison, Sir Arch., historian; 1792-1867.
 Allingham, Wm., poet; 1788-1880.
 Arbuthnot, Dr. John, physician and wit; 1673-1738.
 Argyll, Duke of, scientific writer; 1823-1900.
 Armstrong, Prof. Geo. F., poet; 1848-1908.
 Armstrong, John, poet and physician; 1790-1779.
 Arnold, Sir Edwin, poet and misc. writer; 1832-1894.
 Arnold, Matthew, poet and misc. writer; 1823-1888.
 Arnold, Dr. Thomas, historian; 1798-1842.
 Ascham, Roger (Troxopitius); 1515-1562.
 Ashmole, Elias, antiquary; 1617-1692.
 Atterbury, Francis, Bp.; 1662-1723.
 Aubrey, John, antiq.; 1626-1697.
 Austen, Jane, novelist; 1775-1817.
 Austin, Alfred, poet; 1835—
 Aytoun, Prof. Wm. Edmondstone, poet and misc. writer; 1813-1866.
 Bacon, Francis, Lord; 1561-1626.
 Baden-Powell, Sir Geo. S., polit.; 1857-1908.
 Bailey, Philip James, poet; 1816-1892.
 Bailie, Joanna, poetess; 1768-1851.
 Bain, Alex., LL.D., gram. and mental science; 1818-1893.
 Baker, Sir Rich., chronicler; 1568-1645.
 Baker, Sir Samuel W., traveller; 1821-1893.
 Bale, John, Bp., chronicler; 1483-1563.
 Balianine, James, poet; 1806-1877.
 Ballantyne, Rob. M., novelist; 1825-1894.
 Bancroft, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1800-1891.
 Banim, John, novelist; 1793-1842.
 Banim, Michael, novelist; 1796-1874.
 Barbauld, Mrs., poet and misc. writer; 1743-1825.
 Barbour, John, Scottish poet; 1316-1396.
 Barclay, Alex. (Step of Poole), poet and divine; 1475-1542.
 Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris, 'Ingoldsby'; 1738-1848.
 Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, novel and misc. writer; 1834—
 Barrow, Josi, Amer. poet; 1788-1812.
 Barrowfield, Rich., poet; 1874-1907.
 Barris, J. M., novelist; 1860—
 Barrington, Hon. Daines, misc. writer; 1727-1800.
 Barrow, Dr. Isaac, divine and mathematician; 1630-1677.
 Barton, Bernard, poet; 1784-1849.
 Bastian, Prof. H. C., physiol.; 1830—
 Baxter, Richard, divine; 1615-1691.
 Bayly, Thomas Haynes, poet; 1777-1833.
 Bayne, Peter; bog.; 1830-1893.
 Beaconsfield. See DISBURY.
 Beattie, James, poet; 1735-1803.
 Beaumont, Francis, dramatist; 1634-1634.
 Beaumont, Sir John, poet; 1589-1637.
 Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D., poet (*Psyche*); 1614-1698.
 Beckford, Wm. (Vathek); 1780-1844.
 Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet; 1808-1845.
 Beecher, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1778-1863.
 Beecher, Hen. Ward, Amer. preacher; 1813-1867.
 Behu, Mrs. Aphra, dramatist; 1640-1698.
 Bellenden, John, poet and translator; 1632-1687.
 Bentham, Jeremy, jurist; 1748-1832.
 Bentley, Rich., classical scholar; 1693-1742.
 Berkeley, Geo., Bp., metaphys.; 1685-1753.
 Berners, Lord, trans. of Froissart; 1467-1533.
 Besant, Sir Walter, novelist; 1856-1901.
 Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist; 1735-1812.
 Bickersteth, Ed., divine; 1780-1850.
 Birch, Sam., Egyptologist; 1813-1877.
 Black, Wm., novelist; 1841-1898.
 Blackie, John Stuart, Prof. of Greek, poet and misc. writer; 1808-1886.
 Blackmore, Sir Rich., poet; d. 1739.
 Blackmore, Rich. D., novelist; 1826-1900.
 Blackstone, Sir Wm., jurist; 1723-1780.
 Blair, Hugh, D.D., preacher and rhetorician; 1719-1800.
 Blair, Robert, poet; 1698-1744.
 Blake, Wm., artist-poet; 1797-1827.
 Blacking, Countess of, novel; 1788-1849.
 Bloomfield, Robert, poet; 1768-1823.
 Boece, Hector, hist.; 1470-1560.
 Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Lord, misc. writer; 1678-1751.
 Borrow, Geo., trav. and linguist; 1803-1861.
 Boswell, James, biographer; 1740-1795.
 Boucicault, Dion, dramatist; 1823-1890.
 Bowie, Wm. L.L.D., poet; 1798-1860.
 Bowring, Sir John, poet-translator; 1792-1872.
 Boyd, Zachary, divine and poet; 1808-1863.
 Boyle, Robert, physicist; 1627-1801.
 Braddon, Mary Eliza (Mrs. Maxwell), novelist; 1837—
 Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, novelist; 1790-1863.
 Breton, Nicholas, poet; 1548-1603.
 Brewster, Sir David, physicist; 1781-1868.
 Broome, Rich., dramatist; d. 1662.
 Bronck, Aune, novelist; 1830-1849.
 Bronck, Charlotte, novelist; 1816-1855.
 Bronck, Emily, novelist; 1818-1846.
 Broke, Henry, novelist, &c.; 1789-1798.
 Brooks, Chas. Shirley, humorous writer; 1816-1874.
 Brougham, Henry, Lord, statesman; 1778-1868.
 Broughton, Rhoda, novelist; 1840—
 Brown, Chas. Brockdon, Amer. novelist; 1771-1810.
 Brown, John, divine; 1723-1787.
 Brown, John, M.D., physician and essayist; 1810-1892.
 Brown, 'Tom,' humorist; 1663-1704.
 Brown, Dr. Thos., metaphys.; 1778-1830.
 Brown, Sir Thos., physician; 1605-1682.
 Browne, William, poet; 1801-1643.
 Browning, Eliza E., poetess; 1808-1861.
 Browning, Robert, poet; 1813-1880.
 Bruce, James, traveller; 1750-1794.
 Bruce, Michael, poet; 1749-1767.
 Bryant, Wm. Cullen, Amer. poet; 1794-1878.
 Buchanan, Robert, poet; 1841-1891.
 Buckland, Fr. T., naturalist; 1800-1869.
 Buckland, Wm., D.D., geol.; 1784-1864.
 Buckle, Henry Thomas, histor.; 1822-1862.
 Budge, John B., dramatist; 1803-1879.
 Budgett, Eustace, misc. writer; 1668-1736.
 Bulwer-Lytton. See LYTTON.
 Bunyan, John, relig. writer; 1633-1688.
 Burke, Edmund, orator; 1732-1797.
 Burnand, Sir F. O., humorous writer; 1827—
 Burnet, Gilbert, Bp., histor.; 1643-1718.
 Burnet, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, novelist; 1849—
 Burney, Chas., Mrs. Dox; 1786-1814.
 Burney, Fanny, M^{de}. D'Arblay, novel; 1752-1840.
 Burns, Robert, poet; 1759-1796.
 Burton, John Hill, historian; 1808-1861.
 Burton, Sir Rich. F., traveller and linguist; 1821-1899.
 Burton, Robert (Anat. of Mel.); 1877-1860.
 Butler, Joseph, Bp., theol.; 1696-1752.
 Butler, Sam., poet (*Hudibras*); 1612-1680.
 Butler, Wm. Archer, religion and philos.; 1814-1842.
 Byron, John, satiric poet; 1698-1763.
 Byron, Lord, poet; 1788-1824.
 Cable, Geo. W., Amer. novelist; 1844—
 Caird, John, D.D., preacher; 1820-1898.
 Calamy, Edmund, divine; 1600-1669.
 Calamy, Edmund, D.D., bog.; 1671-1732.
 Calverley, Chas. Stuart, poet; 1831-1894.
 Camden, Wm., antiquarian; 1611-1639.
 Campbell, Geo., D.D., divine; 1718-1798.
 Campbell, John, LL.D., misc. writer; 1700-1775.
 Campbell, John, Lord-cham.; 1779-1861.
 Campbell, Thomas, poet; 1777-1844.
 Canington, George, statesman and poet; 1770-1827.
 Carey, Richard, poet and antiq.; 1808-1898.
 Carey, Henry, musician and poet; d. 1748.
 Carleton, Wm., Irish novelist; 1784-1869.
 Carlyle, Thomas, historian and essayist; 1796-1881.
 Carpenter, Dr. Wm. Benj., physiol.; 1813-1895.
 Carruthers, Robert, LL.D., misc. writer; 1780-1873.
 Cartwright, Wm., poet; 1611-1643.
 Cary, Rev. Henry Francis, poet; 1773-1844.
 Caxton, William, printer and translator; 1422-1491.
 Ceanotta, Susanna, dramatist; 1687-1732.
 Chalmers, Alex., misc. writer; 1790-1834.
 Chalmers, Geo., historian; 1743-1828.
 Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., theologian and economist; 1780-1847.
 Chamberlayne, Wm., poet; 1819-1868.
 Chambers, Robt., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1602-1871.
 Chambers, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1800-1883.
 Channing, Wm. Ellery, Amer. divine; 1780-1842.
 Chapman, Geo., poet; 1857-1834.
 Chatterton, Thomas, poet; 1780-1770.
 Chaucer, Geoffrey, poet; 1340-1400.
 Chesterfield, Earl of (*Letters to his Son*); 1694-1773.
 Chetty, Henry, dramatist; d. 1607?
 Chillingworth, Wm., theol.; 1602-1644.
 Churchill, Charles, poet and misc. writer; 1731-1764.
 Churchyard, Thos., poet; 1820-1804.
 Cibber, Colley, dramatist; 1671-1757.
 Clare, John, poet; 1793-1864.
 Clarendon, Edw. Hyde, Earl of, historian; 1608-1673.
 Clarke, Adam, LL.D., theol.; 1763-1832.
 Clarke, Edw. Dan., LL.D., trav.; 1700-1822.
 Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, misc. writer; 1800-1890.
 Clarke, Dr. Samuel, divine; 1675-1729.
 Clay, Henry, Amer. statesman; 1777-1852.
 Clemens, Sam. Langhorne, Amer. humorist; 1824; 1895.
 Cleveland, John, poet; 1613-1668.
 Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet; 1819-1861.
 Cobbe, Miss Frances P., misc. writer; 1823-1904.
 Cobbet, Wm., polit. and misc. writer; 1782-1855.
 Coleman, Jno. W., Bp., theol.; 1814-1898.
 Coleridge, Hartley, poet; 1796-1849.
 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher; 1773-1834.
 Collier, Jeremy, divine; 1680-1728.
 Collins, Mortimer, novelist and poet; 1827-1878.
 Collins, Wm., poet; 1731-1798.
 Collins, Wm. Wilkie, novelist; 1824-1898.
 Colman, George, dramatist, the elder; 1732-1784.
 Colman, George, dramatist, the younger; 1788-1828.
 Colton, Hrv. Chas. Oakley (Lisson); 1780-1888.

- Combe, Dr. Andrew, phrenologist and physiol.; 1797-1847.
Combe, George, phrenologist; 1789-1868.
Conagra, Wm., dramatist; 1670-1730.
Constable, Henry, poet; 1659-1613.
Cook, Elias, poetess; 1618-1689.
Cook, Capt. James, navigator; 1730-1779.
Cooks, Thos., poet and misc. writer; 1709-1766.
Cooper, Jas. Fenimore, Amer. novelist; 1799-1851.
Corbet, Rich., Bp., poet; 1688-1695.
Cornish, Joseph, Theolog.; works 1700-1790.
Cornwall, Barry. See POCOCK.
Cottle, Jos., poet; 1770-1853.
Cotton, Charles, poet; 1690-1697.
Cotton, Nath., poet and physiol.; 1708-1798.
Cotton, Sir Robt. Bruce, antiq.; 1671-1681.
Coverdale, Miles, biblical trans.; 1489-1568.
Cowley, Abraham, poet; 1618-1667.
Cowper, William, poet; 1731-1800.
Coz, Sir G. W., historian, &c.; 1827-1892.
Crabbe, Rev. Geo., poet; 1764-1852.
Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock, Mrs., novelist; 1826-1857.
Crain, George Lillie, historian; 1798-1866.
Crashaw, Rich., poet; 1613-1649.
Crawford, Francis Marion, Amer. novelist; 1854—
Creasy, Sir Edward, histor.; 1612-1678.
Creesh, Thomas, translator; 1649-1704.
Creighton, Mandell, Bp., hist.; 1842-1901.
Croker, Jn. Wilson, misc. writer; 1780-1857.
Croker, Thos. Crofton, legends; 1798-1864.
Croy, Rev. Geo., poet; 1780-1860.
Crows, Mrs. Cath., novelist; 1800-1876.
Crows, Ezra Evans, hist.; 1789-1893.
Crown, John, dramatist; d. 1703?
Cudworth, Ralph, philol.; 1617-1688.
Cumberland, Rich., dramatist; 1739-1611.
Cunningham, Allan, poet and misc. writer; 1794-1842.
Cunningham, Jos. D., hist.; 1612-1651.
Cunningham, Peter, misc. writer; 1616-1808.
Curran, John P., orator; 1750-1817.
Curtis, Geo. T., Amer. hist.; 1812-1894.
Cust, Robt. N., philol.; 1821—
Dale, Thos., theol.; 1797-1870.
Dallas, Rob. C., misc. writer; 1754-1834.
Dalrymple, Sir David. See HALLIAR.
Dampier, Wm., navigator; 1642-1715.
Dana, Jas. Dwight, Amer. nat.; 1812-1866.
Dana, Rich. Henry, Amer. poet; 1787-1879.
Dana, Rich. Henry, Jr. *Two Years Before the Mast*; 1815-1852.
Daniel, Samuel, poet; 1662-1619.
D'Arhlay, Madame. See BUANAY.
Darwin, Chas., naturalist; 1809-1882.
Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician; 1721-1802.
Dassent, Sir Geo. Webbe, Scand. scholar, &c.; 1820-1896.
Davenport, Sir Wm., dramatist and poet; 1604-1668.
Davidson, Sam., D.D., bibl. critic; 1807-1866.
Davies, John, poet; 1666-1618.
Davies, Sir John, poet; 1830-1696.
Davy, Sir Humphry, physiol.; 1778-1829.
Dawkins, Prof. W. Boyd, geol.; 1856—
Dawson, Sir John W., geol.; 1830-1899.
Day, John, dramatist; fl. 1604.
Day, Thos. (*Sandford and Merton*); 1748-1789.
Defoe, Daniel, novelist and misc. writer; 1661-1731.
Dekker, Thos., dramatist; 1670?-1641?
De Morgan, Augustus, math.; 1806-1871.
Denham, Sir John, poet; 1615-1669.
Dennis, John, dramatist, &c.; 1667-1734.
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist; 1786-1869.
Derby, Earl of, trans. of *Homer*; 1759-1809.
Derham, Wm., philosopher and divine; 1667-1735.
De Vere, Aubrey Thos., poet; 1614-1608.
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer; 1745-1814.
Dibdin, Dr. Thos. Froggall, bibliog.; 1776-1847.
Dickens, Charles, novelist; 1812-1870.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, philol.; 1603-1665.
Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician; 1843—
Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist; 1804-1881.
D'Israeli, Isaac, misc. writer; 1796-1848.
Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, histor. and trav.; 1821-1879.
Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic; 1824-1874.
Dobson, Austin, poet; 1840—
Dodderidge, Philip, divine; 1708-1751.
Doddsley, Robt., bookseller and poet; 1708-1764.
Doane, Dr. John, poet; 1873-1861.
Doran, Dr. John, misc. writer; 1807-1878.
Doubleday, Thomas, poet and dramatist; 1790-1870.
Doudney, Sarah, stories; 1848—
Douglas, Gavin, Scottish poet; 1674-1822.
Dowden, Prof. Edward, critic and biog.; 1843—
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, novelist; 1860—
Doyle, Sir Francis H., poet; 1610-1698.
Draper, Jn. W., scientific writer; 1811-1892.
Drayton, Michael, poet; 1643-1631.
Drummond, Prof. Henry, science and religion; 1861-1897.
Drummond, Wm., poet; 1848-1848.
Dryden, John, poet; 1631-1700.
Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiq.; 1608-1688.
Dunbar, Wm., Scottish poet; 1495?-1530?
D'Urvey, 'Tom,' dramatist and song-writer; 1633-1723.
Dwight, Timothy, D.D., Amer. theol.; 1769-1817.
Dyer, John, poet; 1700-1756.
Dyer, Thos. Henry, historian; 1804-1868.
Earle, John, Bp., essayist; 1601-1668.
Echard, Laurence, hist.; 1670-1730.
Edgeworth, Maria, novelist; 1747-1849.
Edwards, Miss Amelia B., novelist, Egyptologist, &c.; 1821-1892.
Edwards, Hen. Sutherland, misc. writer; 1828-1906.
Edwards, Jonath., Amer. divine; 1708-1786.
Edwards, Miss Matilda Betham, novelist; 1836—
Edwards, Richard, dramatist; 1623-1668.
Eggleston, Ed., Amer. novelist; 1837-1902.
Eliot, George (Marian Evans), novelist; 1819-1880.
Eliot, Jn., Amer. Indian scholar; 1804-1890.
Ellicott, Charles John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1819-1895.
Elliott, Eben., poet; 1781-1649.
Ellis, George, misc. writer; 1783-1818.
Ellis, Sir Henry, antiq.; 1777-1869.
Elyot, Sir Thomas, polit. and educational writer; 1497-1546.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Amer. misc. writer; 1803-1882.
Erskine, Thos., lord-chancellor; 1750-1822.
Etherege, Sir George, dramatist; 1638-1691.
Eusden, Lawrence, poet; 1689-1730.
Evelyn, John, diarist, &c.; 1662-1706.
Everett, Edward, Amer. orator; 1794-1868.
Faber, Dr. Fred. Wm., poet and theol.; 1814-1868.
Faber, Geo. Stanley, theol.; 1773-1864.
Fahyan, Robert, chronicler; 1450-1513.
Fairfax, Edwd., poet; d. 1638—
Falconer, Wm., poet; 1723-1789.
Fanshawe, Sir Rich., statesman and poet; 1406-1666.
Faraday, Michael, scientific writer; 1791-1867.
Farquhar, Geo., dramatist; 1678-1707.
Farrar, Fred. Wm., D.D., theol., sacred hist., &c.; 1831-1903.
Fawcett, Hon., statesman and pol. econ.; 1833-1864.
Fawkes, Francis, poet; 1790-1777.
Fellows, Sir Chas., traveller; 1748-1800.
Felltham, Owen (*Resolves*); 1602?-1668.
Fenn, Geo. Manville, novelist; 1830—
Fenton, Elijah, poet; 1682-1730.
Ferguson, Dr. Adam, hist.; 1728-1816.
Ferguson, Jas., astron.; 1710-1776.
Ferguson, Sir Sam., poet; 1810-1866.
Ferguson, James, architect; 1806-1864.
Ferguson, Robert, poet; 1780-1774.
Ferrier, Jas. Fred., metaph.; 1808-1864.
Ferrier, Susan E., novelist; 1782-1864.
Fielding, Henry, novelist; 1707-1784.
Fielding, Sarah, novelist; 1730-1788.
Finlay, Gen., L.L.D., hist.; 1739-1872.
Fisher, John, Bp.; 1469-1538.
Fitzgerald, Edward, poet, trans.; 1809-1868.
Fitzgerald, Percy, misc. writer; 1834—
Flecknoe, Rich., poet; d. 1678.
Fleetwood, Wm., Bp.; 1656-1728.
Fleming, Dr. John, naturalist; 1738-1807.
Fletcher, Giles, poet; 1658-1682.
Fletcher, John, dramatist; 1879-1698.
Fletcher, Phineas, poet; 1822-1859.
Fletcher, John, trans. and lexicog.; 1828-1868.
Foulsham, Albany, journalist; 1766-1873.
Fouts, Sam., dramatist; 1730-1777.
Forbes, Arch., journalist; 1822-1890.
Forbes, Edw., naturalist; 1818-1864.
Forbes, James D., physicist; 1808-1868.
Ford, John, dramatist; 1806-1839.
Forster, John, hist. and biog.; 1812-1876.
Forryth, Wm., hist., law, &c.; 1618-1689.
Fosbroke, Rev. Thos., antiq.; 1770-1842.
Foster, Rev. John, essayist; 1770-1842.
Fowler, Thos., D.D., philol.; 1822-1804.
Fox, Charles James, politician; 1749-1806.
Fox, Geo. Quaker; 1684-1691.
Fox, John, martyrologist; 1818-1857.
Franelton, Rob. Ed., novelist; 1841—
Francis, Rev. Philip, misc. writer; 1708-1773.
Francis, Sir Philip, politician; 1740-1618.
Franklin, Benj., Amer. misc. writer; 1706-1790.
Fraser, Prof. Alex. Campbell, philol.; 1818—
Fraser, Jas. Bailie, traveller and novelist; 1783-1856.
Freeman, Edw. Ang., hist.; 1822-1892.
Frere, John Hookham, poet; 1768-1844.
Froude, James Anthony, hist.; 1818-1894.
Fuller, Andw., Baptist divine; 1754-1813.
Fuller, Thomas, D.D., divine and hist.; 1608-1661.
Gairdner, Jas., hist.; 1828—
Gait, John, novelist; 1778-1830.
Galton, Francis, travels, &c.; 1822—
Gardiner, Sam. R., hist.; 1822-1902.
Garnett, Richard, L.L.D., poet and biog.; 1835-1898.
Garrick, David, actor and dramatist; 1717-1779.
Garth, Sir Sam., M.D., poet; 1661-1719.
Gascoigne, George, poet; 1828-1877.
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist; 1810-1866.
Gaskell, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1608-1662.
Gay, John, poet; 1686-1732.
Geikie, Sir Archibald, geologist; 1838—
Geikie, James, geologist; 1839—
Gibbon, Edward, historian; 1737-1794.
Gifford, Wm., critic and editor; 1738-1826.
Gilbert, Sir John Thos., hist.; 1829-1898.
Gilbert, Sir W. Schwenck, dram.; 1836—
Gillilan, Rev. Geo., misc. writer; 1813-1876.
Gillilan, Rob., poet; 1798-1850.
Gillies, John, L.L.D., histor.; 1747-1836.
Gilpin, Wm., divine, writer on scenery, &c.; 1734-1804.
Gladstone, William Ewart, statesman; 1809-1898.
Glanville, Joseph, divine and philol.; 1636-1690.
Gleig, Geo. Rob., divine and histor.; 1796-1868.
Glover, Richard, poet; 1712-1788.
Godwin, Wm.; novelist; 1736-1836.
Goldsmith, Oliver, poet and misc. writer; 1730-1774.
Good, John Mason, M.D., misc. writer; 1764-1857.
Googe, Barnaby, poet; 1640-1604.
Gordon, Adam Lindsey, Austral. poet; 1828-1870.
Gordon-Cumming, Miss Constance F., travels; 1837—
Gore, Cath. Grace, novelist; 1798-1861.
Goose, Edmund W., poet; 1840—
Goose, Philip Hen., zool.; 1810-1868.
Gower, Richard, antiq.; 1738-1808.
Gower, John, poet; 1838-1408.
Grafton, Richard, chronicler; d. 1672?
Graham, James, poet; 1745-1811.
Grainger, Jas., M.D., poet; 1721-1788.
Grant, Mrs. Anne, misc. writer; 1786-1832.
Grant, James, novelist; 1822-1867.
Grant, Prof. Rob., L.L.D., astronomer; 1814-1892.
Grant, Thos. C., novelist and misc. writer; 1792-1864.
Grattan, Henry, statesman; 1746-1820.
Graves, Rev. Richard, poet and novelist; 1718-1804.
Gray, David, poet; 1688-1861.
Gray, Thomas, poet; 1716-1771.
Green, John Richard, hist.; 1828-1868.
Green, Matthew, poet; 1696-1737.
Greene, Robert, dramatist; 1660-1692.
Greg, Wm. Rathbone, essayist; 1809-1861.
Grew, Nehemiah, M.D., natur.; 1641-1712.
Griffin, Ger., novelist and poet; 1808-1840.
Grimald (Grimeald), Nich., poet; 1818-1868.

- Gross, Francis, antiq.; 1781-1791.
 Grote, George, hist.; 1794-1871.
 Grove, Sir Geo., mus. and bibl. scholar; 1800-1900.
 Gurney, Archer T., divine; 1800-1867.
 Gurney, Edw., philoa. writer; 1807-1880.
 Guthrie, Rev. Theo., D.D.; 1808-1873.
- Habington, Wm., poet; 1608-1634.
 Hackett, John, D.D., Ep.; 1699-1670.
 Haggard, Henry Rider, novelist; 1826—
 Hailes, Sir David Dalrymple, Lord, histor.; 1738-1792.
 Hakluyt, Rich., Voyages; 1588-1616.
 Hale, Edw. Everett, Amer. misc. writer; 1825—
 Hale, Sir Matthew, jurist; 1600-1676.
 Hallburton, Theo. Chandler, novelist; 1802-1905.
 Halifax, Chas. Montagu, Earl of, poet; 1661-1715.
 Hall, Edwd., chronicler; 1490-1547.
 Hall, John, poet; 1627-1684.
 Hall, Joseph, D.D., Ep., divine and artist; 1674-1854.
 Hall, Marshall, M.D., physiol.; 1790-1867.
 Hall, Rev. Newmar, divine; 1816-1802.
 Hall, Robert, divine; 1764-1831.
 Hall, Sam. Carter, misc. writer; 1900-1890.
 Hall, Mrs. Sam. Carter, novelist, &c.; 1800-1891.
 Hallim, Henry, hist.; 1778-1800.
 Halleck, Fitz-Greene, Amer. poet; 1790-1867.
 Halliday, Andrew, essayist and dramatist; 1820-1877.
 Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard, antiq.; 1820-1890.
 Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, misc. and art writer; 1854-1894.
 Hamilton, Alex., Amer. statesman and soldier; 1757-1804.
 Hamilton, Elizab., misc. writer; 1730-1816.
 Hamilton, William, poet; 1704-1784.
 Hamilton, Sir Wm., metaph.; 1728-1854.
 Hammond, Henry, D.D., divine; 1608-1660.
 Hammond, James, poet; 1710-1742.
 Hampden, Renn D., Ep., poet; 1798-1808.
 Hannay, James, novelist, &c.; 1827-1873.
 Hardy, Thomas, novelist; 1840—
 Hardyng, John, chronol.; 1378-1468.
 Hare, Aug. J. C., trav.; 1834-1903.
 Hare, Aug. Wm., divine; 1793-1854.
 Hare, Julius Charles, divine; 1786-1855.
 Harrington, Sir John, poet, &c.; 1661-1612.
 Harrington, Jas., polit. theorist (*Oceana*); 1611-1677.
 Harris, James, philol.; 1708-1780.
 Harris, John, D.E., divine; 1802-1808.
 Harte, Francis Bret, Amer. novelist and poet; 1819-1902.
 Hartley, David, M.D., philoa.; 1708-1787.
 Hartlib, Samuel, miscel. writer; d. 1670.
 Harvey, Gabriel, poet; 1848-1830.
 Hatton, Joseph, novelist and misc. writer; 1800-1807.
 Haves, Stephen, poet; d. 1523.
 Hawker, Rev. Robert S., poet; 1808-1878.
 Hawkesworth, John, LL.D., essayist, &c.; 1718-1773.
 Hawkins, Sir John, misc. writer; 1719-1790.
 Hawthorne, Julian, Amer. nov.; 1846—
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, Amer. novelist; 1804-1864.
 Hayley, William, poet; 1748-1830.
 Hayward, Abraham, Q.C., essayist; 1801-1864.
 Hayward, Sir John, hist.; 1664-1687.
 Hazlitt, Wm., critic, &c.; 1778-1830.
 Head, Sir Francis B., misc. writer; 1708-1875.
 Hoare, Thomas, antiq.; 1678-1734.
 Hober, Reginald, D.D., Ep., poet; 1768-1808.
 Help, Sir Arthur, hist. and essayist; 1817-1878.
 Helms, Felicia D., poetess; 1798-1838.
 Henley, Rev. John, orator; 1693-1758.
 Henry, Matthew, divine; 1628-1714.
 Henry, Robert, hist.; 1718-1798.
 Henryson, Robert, Scot. poet; 1480-1604.
 Henty, George A., novelist; 1823-1892.
 Herbert, Lord Edward, philoa., poet, &c.; 1633-1633.
 Herbert, George, poet; 1803-1833.
 Herbert, Sir Theo., traveller; 1606-1682.
 Herrick, Robert, poet; 1601-1634.
 Herschel, Sir John F.W., astron.; 1768-1871.
 Hervey, Rev. Jas. (*Meditations*); 1714-1783.
 Hervey, John, Lord, poet and misc. writer; 1684-1763.
- Heylin, Peter, D.D., theol. and hist.; 1600-1663.
 Haywood, Theo., dramatist; d. about 1688.
 Hiches, George, D.D., divine and philol.; 1648-1718.
 Hill, Aaron, poet, &c.; 1698-1780.
 Hoady, Benjamin, Ep., theol.; 1678-1761.
 Hobbes, Theo., philosopher; 1588-1679.
 Hodge, Chas., D.D., Amer. theol.; 1787-1878.
 Hoffman, Chas. Feuno, Amer. poet, &c.; 1808-1864.
 Hoag, Jas., Ettrick Shepherd, poet; 1773-1838.
 Holcroft, Thomas, novelist and dramatist; 1745-1809.
 Holmebeck, Raphael, chronol.; d. ab. 1800.
 Holland, Sir Henry, M.D., medicine, &c.; 1798-1873.
 Holland, Philofoxon, M.D., translator; 1661-1639.
 Hoffingshead, John, misc. writer; 1827-1804.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Amer. poet, &c.; 1809-1894.
 Home, Rev. John, dramatist; 1728-1808.
 Home, William, antiq.; 1730-1842.
 Hood, Thomas, poet, &c.; 1788-1845.
 Hook, Theodore Edwd., novelist, &c.; 1788-1841.
 Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D., eccles. hist.; 1798-1878.
 Hooke, Nathaniel, hist.; 1680-1763.
 Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, botanist and trav.; 1817—
 Hooker, Richard, divine; 1803-1800.
 Hoole, Jas., trans. of Tasso, &c.; 1727-1803.
 Hope, Thomas, novelist; 1770-1831.
 Horne, Richard Hongist, poet; 1808-1864.
 Horne, Theo. Hartwell, theol.; 1780-1868.
 Horsley, Sam., LL.D., Ep., theol.; 1738-1808.
 Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord, poet; 1808-1868.
 Howell, James, traveller, &c.; 1684-1687.
 Howells, Wm. D., Amer. novelist; 1837—
 Howitt, Mary, misc. writer; 1808-1868.
 Howitt, William, misc. writer; 1798-1879.
 Hughes, Theo., novelist, &c.; 1823-1866.
 Hume, David, hist. and philoa.; 1711-1776.
 Hunt, Leigh, poet; 1784-1859.
 Hunter, Sir Wm. Wilson, Indian subjects; 1640-1804.
 Hurd, Rich., D.D., Ep., theol. and critic; 1730-1808.
 Hutcheson, Francis, LL.D., philoa.; 1694-1747.
 Hutton, James, geol.; 1726-1797.
 Huxley, Theo. Henry, biologist; 1825-1895.
- Inchbald, Elisabeth, dramatist, &c.; 1768-1821.
 Ingelew, Jean, poetess; 1826-1807.
 Ingram, John H., misc. writer; 1840—
 Innes, Cosmo, hist. and antiq.; 1780-1874.
 Ireland, Wm. Henry, dramatist and misc. writer (Shakespeare forgeries); 1777-1835.
 Irving, Washington, Amer. misc. writer; 1783-1866.
- James, Geo. P. R., novelist; 1801-1860.
 James, Henry, Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1843—
 James I. of Scotland, poet; 1594-1627.
 Jameson, Mrs. Anna, misc. writer; 1797-1807.
 Jefferson, Jno. Cordy, novelist and misc. writer; 1891-1901.
 Jefferson, Theo., Pres. U.S.; 1743-1820.
 Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, critic; 1773-1850.
 Jenyns, Soame, misc. writer; 1703-1787.
 Jerrold, Douglas, novelist and dramatist; 1808-1887.
 Jess, John Henegge, misc. writer; 1818-1874.
 Jessop, Augustus, D.D., hist. and biog., &c.; 1824—
 Jewell, John, D.D., Ep., theol.; 1563-1871.
 Jobsbury, Geraldine E., novelist; 1812-1880.
 Johnson, Dr. Sam., poet, essayist, and lexicog.; 1708-1784.
 Jones, Sir William, Orientalist; 1746-1794.
 Jones, Ben., dramatist; 1874-1837.
 Jorin, John, D.D., theol.; 1686-1770.
 Jowitt, Rev. Ben., theol. and Greek scholar; 1817-1898.
- Kames, Henry Home, Lord, philoa.; 1686-1782.
 Kavanagh, Julia, novelist; 1804-1877.
 Kaye, Sir John W., hist.; 1824-1874.
- Keats, John, poet; 1795-1821.
 Keble, John, poet; 1796-1806.
 Keightley, Theo., hist., &c.; 1788-1872.
 Kemble, Frances Anna, memoirs, &c.; 1800-1888.
 Kemble, John M., A-Sax. scholar; 1807-1887.
 Ken, Theo., Ep., theol. and hymn writer; 1677-1711.
 Kent, Charles, poet and journalist; 1828—
 Kent, James, LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1768-1867.
 King, Henry, D.D., poet; 1692-1666.
 Kinglake, Alex. Wm., hist.; 1811-1891.
 Kingsley, Rev. Chas., novelist and poet; 1819-1875.
 Kingsley, Henry, novelist; 1830-1879.
 Kipling, Rudyard, novelist and poet; 1864—
 Kirby, William, entomol.; 1728-1840.
 Kitto, John, D.D., theol.; 1804-1854.
 Knight, Chas., hist. and misc. writer; 1791-1873.
 Knight, Henry Gally, poet; 1786-1844.
 Knolles, Rich., hist.; 1548-1610.
 Knowles, J. A. Sheridan, dramatist; 1784-1868.
 Knox, John, reformer; 1506-1579.
 Knox, Viceimus, D.D., essayist; 1792-1881.
 Kyd, Theo., dramatist; works 1804-1800.
- Laing, Malcolm, hist.; 1768-1816.
 Lamb, Lady Caroline, novelist; 1768-1828.
 Lamb, Chas., essayist and poet; 1778-1834.
 Landon, Letitia E., poetess; 1808-1838.
 Landor, Walter Savage, poet and author of *Imaginary Conversations*; 1775-1864.
 Lano, Ed. Wm., Arabic scholar; 1801-1878.
 Langbeek, Stanley, Orientalist; 1854—
 Lang, Andrew, misc. writer; 1844—
 Langhorne, Rev. John, poet; 1758-1779.
 Langland, Wm. (*Piers Plowman*); 1333-1399?
 Lankester, Prof. Sir Edwin Ray, biologist; 1847—
 Lardner, Dr. Dionysius, scientific writer; 1788-1859.
 Latham, Robert Gordon, philol.; 1819-1888.
 Latimer, Hugh, Ep., reformer; 1429-1534.
 Landon, Sir Theo. Dick, novelist and misc. writer; 1784-1848.
 Law, William, divine; 1686-1761.
 Lawrence, Geo. Alfred, novelist; 1827-1878.
 Layard, Sir Austen H., trav. and archaeol.; 1817-1894.
 Lecky, Wm. E. H., hist.; 1818-1903.
 Lee, Harriet, novelist; 1768-1861.
 Lee, Nath., dramatist; 1657-1691.
 Lee, Sophia, novelist; 1780-1824.
 Leighton, Robt., D.D., Abp., theol.; 1611-1684.
 Leland, Chas. G., Amer. misc. writer; 1824-1893.
 Leland, John, divine; 1606-1652.
 Leland, John, D.D., theol.; 1691-1708.
 Leland, Theo., D.D., Irish hist., &c.; 1738-1785.
 Lemon, Mark, dramatist and humorist; 1809-1870.
 Lennox, Charlotte, novelist, &c.; 1790-1804.
 Leslie, John, Ep., hist.; 1556-1604.
 Leslie, Sir John, physicist; 1768-1868.
 L'Estrange, Sir Roger, journal.; 1616-1794.
 Lever, Charles James, novelist; 1808-1872.
 Lewes, George Henry, philoa., biog., &c.; 1817-1878.
 Lewes, Mrs.—'Georgy Elliot.' See Elliot.
 Lewis, Sir Geo. C. C. newall, hist.; 1806-1886.
 Lewis, Matt. Gregory, novelist; 1778-1818.
 Leyden, John, poet and Orientalist; 1778-1811.
 Lightfoot, John, D.D., divine; 1602-1678.
 Lillo, Geo., dramatist; 1693-1738.
 Lindley, John, botanist; 1780-1868.
 Lingard, John, D.D., hist.; 1771-1861.
 Linton, Mrs. Elis. Lynn, novelist and essayist; 1822-1898.
 Livingstone, David, LL.D., trav.; 1813-1873.
 Lloyd, Robt., poet; 1738-1784.
 Locke, John, philoa.; 1632-1704.
 Locker-Lampson, Fred., poet; 1823-1888.
 Lockhart, John Gibson, biog. and novelist; 1794-1854.
 Lockyer, Sir Jos. Norman, astron.; 1806—
 Lodge, Thomas, dramatist; 1853-1868.
 Logan, John, poet; 1749-1788.
 Longfellow, Hen. Wadsworth, Amer. poet; 1807-1862.
 London, John Claudius, botan.; 1788-1868.

- Lovinsac, Richard, poet; 1818-1888.
 Lover, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1797-1888.
 Lowell, James Russell, Amer. poet and critic; 1819-1891.
 Lowth, Robt., D.D., Bp., divine; 1710-1787.
 Lubbock, Sir John, Lord Avebury, scientist; 1834—
 Lydgate, John, poet; 1378-1460.
 Lyell, Sir Charles, geol.; 1797-1878.
 Lyly, John, dramatist, &c.; 1553-1606.
 Lyndsay, Sir David, Scotch poet; 1490-1607.
 Lytton, Earl of, poet, 1831-1891.
 Lytton, Ed. Geo. Bulwer-Lytton, Baron, novelist and poet; 1803-1873.
- Maacnlay, Thos. Babington, Lord, hist.; 1800-1869.
 McCarthy, Justin, novelist, &c.; 1830—
 McCosh, James, D.D., LL.D., metaph.; 1811-1894.
 McCrie, Thos., D.D., ecclia. hist.; 1772-1835.
 McCulloch, John Ramsay, political econ.; 1793-1864.
 Macdonald, Geo., LL.D., novel and poet; 1824-1895.
 Mackay, Charles, LL.D., poet and misc. writer; 1812-1888.
 Mackenzie, Henry, novelist; 1748-1831.
 Mackintosh, Sir James, philoa. and hist.; 1768-1832.
 Macklin, Charles, dramatist; 1690?-1797.
 MacLagan, Alex., poet; 1811-1880.
 Macleod, Rev. Norman, D.D., stories, &c.; 1812-1872.
 Macpherson, Jas., poet (*Ossian*); 1738-1786.
 Maginn, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer; 1794-1842.
 Mahaffy, John P., D.D., Greek hist., &c.; 1839—
 Mahony, Fr. (Father Prout), misc. writer; 1804-1868.
 Malcolm, Sir John, hist.; 1769-1833.
 Mallet, David, poet; 1700-1768.
 Malone, Edmund, antiq., &c.; 1741-1812.
 Malory, Sir Thos. (*Morte D'Arthur*); 1470?-1471?
 Malins, Rev. Th. R., pol. econ.; 1766-1834.
 Mandeville, Bernard de, poet; 1670-1733.
 Manning, Hen. Edw., Card., 1808-1892.
 Mancel, Henry Longueville, philosopher; 1820-1871.
 Mant, Rich., D.D., theol.; 1778-1848.
 Mantell, Gideon, geol.; 1790-1882.
 Markham, Sir Clements R., trav.; 1830—
 Marlowe, Christopher, dramat.; 1564-1633.
 Marryat, Capt. Fred., novelist; 1792-1848.
 Marsh, Herbert, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1757-1838.
 Marston, John, poet and dramatist; 1876-1834.
 Marston, Philip Bonrke, poet; 1880-1887.
 Marston, Westland, dramatist and poet; 1820-1880.
 Martin, Sir Theodora, biograph., poet, &c.; 1816—
 Martineau, Harriet, hist. and misc. writer; 1802-1876.
 Martineau, Rev. James, LL.D., theol. and philoa.; 1803-1860.
 Marvell, Andrew, poet, &c.; 1620-1678.
 Mason, Wm., poet and divine; 1728-1797.
 Massey, Gerald, poet; 1828-1907.
 Massinger, Philip, dramatist; 1583-1640.
 Masson, David, critic and literary hist.; 1822-1807.
 Mather, Cotton, Amer. theol.; 1663-1728.
 Maurice, Jn. F. Denison, divine; 1808-1872.
 May, Thos., poet and hist.; 1594-1650.
 May, Sir Thos. Erskine, hist.; 1813-1896.
 Mayhew, Henry, dramatist, &c.; 1812-1888.
 Mayne, John, Scotch poet; 1788-1838.
 Melville, Geo. Jno. Whyte, nov.; 1821-1878.
 Meredith, George, novelist; 1832—
 Merivale, Chas., D.D., hist.; 1808-1892.
 Mickel, Wm. Julius, poet; 1734-1788.
 Middleton, Conyers, D.D., biog. and theol.; 1623-1750.
 Middleton, Thomas, dramatist; 1876-1627.
 Mill, James, hist. and philoa.; 1773-1834.
 Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol. economy; 1800-1873.
 Miller, Hugh, geol.; 1803-1884.
 Miller, Joaquin, Amer. poet; 1843—
 Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., poet and hist.; 1791-1868.
 Milton, John, poet; 1608-1674.
 Mitford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*); 1788-1858.
 Mitford, Wm., hist. of Greece; 1744-1827.
- Mivart, St. George, naturalist; 1827-1900.
 Moir, David M. (*Deltan*), poet; 1788-1861.
 Montagu, Charles, See MALPAS.
 Montagu, Lady M. W., letter writer; 1680-1762.
 Montgomery, Alex., Scot. poet; d. ab. 1608.
 Montgomery, James, poet; 1771-1854.
 Montgomery, Rev. Robt., poet; 1807-1888.
 Moore, Edward, dramatist; 1712-1797.
 Moore, Dr. John, novelist, &c.; 1736-1808.
 Moore, Thomas, poet; 1778-1852.
 More, Hannah, moralist; 1748-1833.
 More, Henry, D.D., divine and philosopher; 1614-1687.
 More, Sir Thomas (*Utopia*); 1480-1535.
 Morgan, Lady, novelist, &c.; 1780-1859.
 Morjer, James, novelist; 1806-1846.
 Morley, Henry, English lit. hist.; 1822-1894.
 Morley, John, critic and essayist; 1838—
 Morris, Sir Lewis, poet; 1834-1907.
 Morris, William, poet; 1834-1896.
 Morton, Thomas, dramatist; 1764-1838.
 Motherwell, William, poet; 1797-1858.
 Motley, John Lothrop, hist.; 1814-1877.
 Moultrie, Rev. John, poet; 1788-1874.
 Muddle, Robert, misc. writer; 1777-1842.
 Muir, John, orientalist; 1810-1882.
 Muir, Sir W., orientalist; 1819-1905.
 Müller, Fred. Max, philol.; 1823-1900.
 Mulock, Dinah. See CHAIR.
 Munday, Anthony, poet; 1533-1633.
 Murchison, Sir Rod. I., geol.; 1792-1871.
 Mure, Wm. (*Hist. of Greek Lit.*); 1799-1860.
 Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, &c.; 1730-1808.
 Murray, David Christie, novelist; 1847-1907.
- Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist; d. 1645.
 Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess; 1768-1845.
 Nairne, Sir Wm. F. P., hist.; 1788-1860.
 Nash, Thomas, dramatist; 1588-1600.
 Neale, John Mason, D.D., hymn-writer and theol.; 1818-1898.
 Nelson, Robert, relig. writer; 1686-1718.
 Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c.; 1634-1673.
 Newman, Prof. Fr. Wm., hist., theol., linguistics, pol. econ., &c.; 1806-1897.
 Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol., poet, &c.; 1801-1890.
 Newton, Sir Isaac, mathemat. and theol.; 1642-1727.
 Newton, Rev. John, divine; 1728-1807.
 Nichol, John, poet and critic; 1833-1864.
 Nichol, John, Fringe, astron.; 1804-1869.
 Nicoll, Robert, poet; 1814-1837.
 Norris, John, divine and poet; 1687-1711.
 North, Hon. Roger, biog., &c.; 1680-1733.
 Norton, Hon. Mrs., novelist and poet; 1808-1877.
- O'Keefe, John, dramatist; 1747-1833.
 Oldys, Wm., antiq. and biog.; 1687-1761.
 Oliphant, Mrs. Margt., novelist; 1828-1897.
 Opie, Mrs. Amelia, novelist; 1789-1853.
 Otway, Thomas, dramatist; 1681-1688.
 Ouida. See RAMSEY.
 Overbury, Sir Thos., poet, &c.; 1581-1613.
 Owen, John, D.D., theol.; 1816-1663.
 Owen, Sir Richard, paleontologist and compar. anatomist; 1804-1892.
- Paine, Thomas, deistical writer; 1737-1809.
 Paley, Wm., D.D., moral phil.; 1743-1808.
 Palgrave, Sir Francis, hist.; 1788-1861.
 Palgrave, Francis Turner, poet and editor of poetry; 1834-1897.
 Palgrave, Wm. Gifford, traveller; 1826-1888.
 Park, Munro, traveller; 1771-1806.
 Parker, Theodora, Amer. theol.; 1810-1860.
 Parnell, Thomas, D.D., poet; 1679-1712.
 Parr, Samuel, D.D., theol.; 1747-1823.
 Patmore, Coventry, poet; 1833-1868.
 Patison, Mark, essayist; 1813-1864.
 Paulding, Jas. Kirke, Amer. misc. writer; 1779-1860.
 Payn, James, novelist; 1830-1896.
 Pearson, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1812-1892.
 Peck, George, dramatist; 1868-1898.
 Pennant, Thomas, LL.D., naturalist, &c.; 1726-1798.
 Peppay, Samuel (*Diary*); 1632-1703.
 Percy, Thomas, D.D., Bp. (*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poet.*); 1729-1811.
 Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., pol. econ.; 1623-1687.
 Phillips, Ambrose, poet; 1671-1748.
 Phillips, John, poet; 1676-1768.
- Phillips, John, geol.; 1800-1874.
 Pinkerton, John, hist.; 1788-1868.
 Pischel, Mrs. (previously Thrale); 1741-1821.
 Pissardi, Jas. R., dram. and misc. writer; 1788-1880.
 Poe, Edgar Allan, Amer. poet; 1812-1849.
 Pollok, Robert, poet; 1798-1827.
 Poffret, John, poet; 1687-1708.
 Pope, Alexander, poet; 1686-1744.
 Person, Richard, class. scholar; 1740-1808.
 Porter, Anna Maria, novelist; 1781-1842.
 Porter, Jane, novelist; 1778-1880.
 Porter, Noah, Amer. philoa.; 1811-1899.
 Porter, Sir Robt. Ker, traveller; 1778-1842.
 Porter, Bellby, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1731-1809.
 Potter, John, D.D., Abp. of Canterbury, classics and theol.; 1674-1747.
 Praed, W. Mackworth, poet; 1802-1839.
 Prescott, Wm. Hicking, Amer. hist.; 1796-1850.
 Price, Sir Uvedale (*The Picturesque*); 1747-1823.
 Prichard, John, D.D., divine; 1807-1860.
 Priestley, Dr. Joseph, philoa. and divine; 1733-1804.
 Pringle, Thomas, poet; 1788-1834.
 Prior, Matthew, poet; 1664-1721.
 Procter, Adelaide A., poetess; 1828-1884.
 Procter, Bryan Waller, poet; 1790-1874.
 Proctor, Richard A., astron.; 1837-1899.
 Prynne, Wm., political writer (*Historia Majoris*); 1600-1696.
 Purchas, Sam., D.D., collector of voyages and travels; 1577-1626.
 Puttenham, Geo. (*Art of Poesie*); 1330-1600.
- Quarles, Francis, poet, &c.; 1602-1644.
- Radclyffe, Mrs., novelist; 1764-1832.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, hist. and poet; 1584-1618.
 Rames, Louise de la ('Ouida'), novelist; 1804-1898.
 Ramsay, Allan, Scotch poet; 1685-1758.
 Ramsay, Andw. Crombie, geol.; 1814-1892.
 Ramsay, Sir Geo., Bart., polit. econ., &c.; 1800-1871.
 Randolph, Thos., poet; 1608-1684.
 Rawlinson, Rev. Geo., hist.; 1815-1902.
 Ray, John, naturalist; 1627-1704.
 Reach, Angus B., misc. writer; 1891-1866.
 Reade, Charles, novelist; 1814-1884.
 Reade, Clara, novelist; 1728-1803.
 Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist; 1818-1863.
 Reid, Thos., philosopher; 1710-1798.
 Reynolds, Fred., dramatist; 1768-1841.
 Reynolds, David, poet; 1779-1823.
 Richardson, Sir B. W., M.D.; 1828-1898.
 Richardson, Rev. Samuel, poet; 1788-1870.
 Riddell, Hen. Scott, Scotch poet; 1788-1870.
 Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm., preacher; 1816-1853.
 Robertson, Will., D.D., historian; 1721-1793.
 Rochester, Earl of, poet; 1647-1680.
 Rogers, Henry, philosopher; 1808-1877.
 Rogers, Samuel, poet; 1783-1858.
 Romilly, Sir Samuel, M.P., pol.; 1787-1816.
 Roscoe, Will., historian; 1783-1851.
 Roscommon, Earl of, poet; 1683-1684.
 Ross, Alex., misc. writer; 1800-1854.
 Ross, Alex., Scotch poet; 1690-1784.
 Rossetti, Christina, poetess; 1830-1898.
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet; 1828-1882.
 Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist; 1674-1718.
 Rowley, Will., dram.; works 1607-1663.
 Ruskin, John, LL.D., art critic; 1819-1900.
 Russell, John, Earl, biog.; 1793-1873.
 Russell, Wm. Clark, novelist, 1844—
 Russell, Sir William Howard, Journal and hist.; 1821-1902.
 Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, theol.; 1600-1861.
 Ruxton, G. A. Fred., traveller; 1821-1848.
 Rymer, Thos., antiq.; 1626-1714.
- Sahne, Sir Ed., physiologist; 1788-1863.
 Sackville, Thos., Earl of Dorset, poet; 1686-1698.
 St. John, Jas. Aug., travels, &c.; 1801-1875.
 Saintsbury, George, critic; 1845—
 Sala, Geo. Ang., misc. writer; 1828-1895.
 Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1687-1683.
 Sandys, George, poet; 1677-1644.
 Savage, Marmon W., novelist; d. 1873.
 Savage, Rich., poet; 1698-1743.
 Saxe, John Godfrey, LL.D., Amer. poet; 1816-1887.
 Sayce, Arch. Henry, philol.; 1846—

- Schaff, Philip, Swiss-Amer. bibl. scholar; 1818-1868.
- Scott, Michael, novelist; 1790-1855.
- Scott, Thomas, D. D., theolog.; 1747-1821.
- Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist.; 1771-1832.
- Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, Amer. novelist; 1780-1867.
- Sedley, Sir Chas., dramatist; 1689-1761.
- Selley, Prof. Sir John R., hist.; 1834-1888.
- Seiden, John, poet, writer; 1804-1854.
- Senior, Nassau W., pol. econ.; 1790-1864.
- Seward, Anna, poetess; 1747-1800.
- Seward, Wm., poet; 1747-1790.
- Sewell, Ellis, novelist; 1815-1868.
- Shadwell, Thos., dramatist; 1646-1692.
- Shaftebury, Earl of, philos.; 1671-1713.
- Shakspere, William; 1564-1616.
- Sharpe, Samuel, Egyptologist; 1800-1861.
- Sheffield, John, Duke of Buck.; 1649-1720.
- Sheil, Rich. Lalor, dramatist; 1791-1851.
- Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet; 1792-1822.
- Shenstone, William, poet; 1714-1762.
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, dramatist; 1751-1816.
- Sherlock, Thos., D. D., Bp., theolog.; 1678-1761.
- Sherlock, Dr. William, theolog.; 1641-1707.
- Shirley, James, dramatist; 1666-1696.
- Shibba, Rich., D. D., theolog.; 1577-1636.
- Sidney, Algernon, polit. econ.; 1688-1678.
- Sidney, Sir Philip, poet; 1554-1596.
- Sigourney, Mrs., poet; 1791-1865.
- Simms, Wm. Gilmore, Amer. novelist; 1806-1870.
- Sims, Geo. Rob., dramatist; 1647-1700.
- Skeat, Walter Will., philol.; 1837-1905.
- Skelton, John, poet; 1490-1529.
- Skene, Wm. F., hist.; 1800-1869.
- Skinner, Rev. John, Scotch poet; 1731-1807.
- Smart, Christopher, poet; 1722-1774.
- Smellie, Wm., misc. writer; 1740-1796.
- Smiles, Samuel, biog.; 1813-1890.
- Smith, Adam, polit. econ.; 1723-1790.
- Smith, Albert, novelist, &c.; 1816-1860.
- Smith, Alex., poet; 1820-1867.
- Smith, Mrs. Charlotte, novelist and poet; 1740-1804.
- Smith, Geo. Barnett, misc. writer; 1841-1880.
- Smith, Goldwin, hist. and polit.; 1823-1890.
- Smith, Horace, parodist and novelist; 1779-1848.
- Smith, James, parodist; 1778-1838.
- Smith, Rev. Hyndey, divine and essayist; 1771-1848.
- Smith, Sir W., LL.D., class. schol.; 1813-1864.
- Smith, Wm. Robertson, lib. critic; 1848-1864.
- Smollett, Tobias Geo., novelist; 1721-1771.
- Somerville, Mrs., scient. writer; 1760-1822.
- Somerville, William, poet; 1677-1748.
- South, Robt., D. D., divine; 1633-1716.
- Southern, Thos., dramatist; 1660-1744.
- Southey, Robert, poet and misc. writer; 1774-1843.
- Southwell, Robt., poet, &c.; 1800-1868.
- Spedding, James, biog., &c.; 1810-1881.
- Spelman, Sir Henry, hist.; 1592-1641.
- Spence, Rev. Jos., misc. writer; 1689-1768.
- Spencer, Herbert, philos.; 1820-1883.
- Spenser, Edmund, poet; 1553-1633.
- Spottiswood, Jn., Archbp., hist.; 1565-1638.
- Sprat, Thos., Bp., hist.; 1630-1713.
- Spruce, Rev. Chas. Haddon, preach. and bibl. expositor; 1834-1892.
- Stachhouse, Thos., divine, 1680-1752.
- Stanhope, Lady Hester, travels; 1776-1830.
- Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl, hist.; 1806-1875.
- Stanhurst, Rich., hist., poet; 1845-1816.
- Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D. D., divine and eccles. histor.; 1815-1861.
- Stanley, Sir H. M., African trav.; 1841-1904.
- Steele, Sir Richard, essayist; 1671-1729.
- Steevens, Geo., Shak. comment.; 1726-1808.
- Stephen, Sir James, hist., &c.; 1789-1860.
- Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, jurist; 1829-1894.
- Stephen, Sir Leslie, crit. and es.; 1833-1904.
- Sterling, John, essayist; 1808-1844.
- Sterna, Rav. Laurence, novelist; 1713-1768.
- Stevenson, Robt. Louis, novelist; 1850-1894.
- Stewart, Dugald, metaph.; 1723-1820.
- Still, Bp. John, dramatist; 1543-1606.
- Stillington, Edward, D. D., Bp., theolog.; 1328-1388.
- Stirling, Jas. Hutchison, LL.D., philos.; 1820-1880.
- Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Wm., biog.; 1816-1878.
- Stoddard, Richard Henry, Amer. misc. writer; 1825-1903.
- Story, Jos., LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1779-1848.
- Story, Wm. Wetmore, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1819-1868.
- Stoughton, Jn., D. D., eccles. hist.; 1307-1387.
- Stow, John, antiq.; 1524-1606.
- Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, novelist; 1813-1868.
- Stratford, Lord, philol., &c.; 1822-1869.
- Strickland, Agnes, hist.; 1798-1874.
- Strutt, Joseph, antiq.; 1743-1824.
- Styrie, John, eccles. biog., &c.; 1643-1737.
- Stubbs, Wm., D. D., Bp., hist.; 1822-1901.
- Suckling, Sir John, poet; 1609-1640.
- Sully, James, M. A., psychol.; 1848-1880.
- Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet; 1646-1647.
- Swift, Jonathan, satirist and misc. writer; 1667-1745.
- Swinburne, Algernon Chas., poet; 1837-1900.
- Sydney, Sir Philip, poet, &c.; 1804-1884.
- Tait, Prof. Peter G., physicist; 1831-1901.
- Talfourd, Thomas Noon, poet and dramatist; 1795-1864.
- Tannahill, Robert, Scotch poet; 1774-1810.
- Tate, Nahum, poet; 1687-1718.
- Taylor, Bayard, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1828-1874.
- Taylor, Sir Henry, dramatist; 1800-1868.
- Taylor, Isaac, philos. and hist.; 1787-1868.
- Taylor, Rev. Isaac, philol.; 1829-1901.
- Taylor, Jeremy, Bp., preacher; 1613-1687.
- Taylor, John, water poet; 1800-1864.
- Taylor, Tom, dramatist; 1817-1880.
- Temple, Sir W., statesman, memoirs, essays, &c.; 1628-1699.
- Tennant, Wm., LL.D., poet; 1784-1848.
- Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, poet; 1809-1892.
- Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Ritchie), 1826-1894.
- Thackeray, William Makepeace, novelist; 1811-1864.
- Thirwall, Conop, Bp., hist.; 1797-1828.
- Thompson, Jos., African trav.; 1808-1886.
- Thompson, James, poet; 1700-1748.
- Thomson, Wm., D. D., Abp., divine and philos.; 1812-1880.
- Thomson, Sir Wm., Lord Kelvin, physicist and mathematician; 1804-1907.
- Thornbury, Walter, novelst and poet; 1828-1876.
- Tickell, Thomas, poet; 1705-1770.
- Tieknor, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1791-1871.
- Tighe, Mrs. Mary, poetess; 1770-1810.
- Tillotson, John, D. D., Abp., theolog.; 1630-1694.
- Tindal, Matthew, theolog.; 1688-1733.
- Toland, John, deist; 1668-1722.
- Tomlinson, Chas., physicist; 1796-1867.
- Tooke, John Horne, philol.; 1736-1812.
- Trench, R. Chenevix, Abp., poet and theolog.; 1807-1868.
- Travels, Sir Geo. Otto, biog.; 1800-1880.
- Tristram, Rev. Henry B., oriental trav. and naturalist; 1822-1868.
- Trollope, Anthony, novelist; 1818-1882.
- Trollope, Frances, novelist; 1790-1863.
- Trollope, Thos. A., novelist, &c.; 1810-1892.
- Tucker, Abraham, philos.; 1760-1774.
- Tulloch, John, D. D., theolog.; 1822-1868.
- Tupper, Martin F., poet; 1810-1869.
- Turbotville, Geo., poet; 1820-1869.
- Turner, Sharon, hist.; 1769-1847.
- Tusser, Thos., bucolic poetry; 1615-1660.
- Twain, Mark, See CLARK.
- Twiss, Sir Travers, jurist; 1808-1867.
- Tyler, Edward B., archaeol. and ethnol.; 1822-1890.
- Tyndale, Wm., biblical trans.; 1490-1536.
- Tyndall, John, LL.D., physicist; 1820-1894.
- Tyler, Patrick Fraser, hist. and biog.; 1791-1840.
- Udall, Nich., dramatist; 1606-1664.
- Urquhart, Jas. T., trans.; d. 1680.
- Usher, Jas., D. D., divine and hist.; 1680-1668.
- Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist; 1662-1726.
- Vaughan, Chas. John, D. D., theolog.; 1816-1867.
- Vaughan, Henry, poet; 1621-1696.
- Veitch, Prof. John, philos. and poet; 1823-1864.
- Vere, Aubrey Thomas, poet; 1814-1902.
- Wakefield, Gilbert, theolog.; 1780-1801.
- Walford, Edw., hist. and misc. writer; 1822-1867.
- Walford, Mrs. L. E., novelist; 1826-1880.
- Wallace, Alfred Russell, biologist and trav.; 1825-1892.
- Waller, Edmund, poet; 1606-1667.
- Wallpole, Horace, novelist, &c.; 1712-1797.
- Walton, Isaac (Complete Angler); 1663-1686.
- Warburton, Biot, trav. and misc. writer; 1810-1862.
- Warburton, Wm., D. D., Bp., theolog.; 1688-1779.
- Ward, Adolphus, Wm., hist. and biog.; 1827-1880.
- Ward, Mrs. (Ellis Stuart Phelps), Amer. novelist, &c.; 1844-1905.
- Warner, Chas. Dudley, Amer. misc. writer; 1820-1860.
- Warner, Susan, Amer. novelist; 1819-1866.
- Warner, Will., poet; 1808-1869.
- Warren, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1807-1877.
- Warton, Joseph, poet; 1732-1800.
- Warton, Thos., poet; 1728-1790.
- Waterland, Daniel, D. D., divine; 1663-1740.
- Waterston, Chas., trav. and naturalist; 1792-1868.
- Watson, Dr. Richard, theolog.; 1737-1914.
- Watson, Robert, LL.D., hist.; 1730-1781.
- Watts, Aharic A., poet; 1799-1864.
- Watts, Isaac, D. D., poet and moralist; 1674-1748.
- Webster, Augusta, poetess, &c.; 1807-1864.
- Webster, Daniel, Amer. statesman; 1783-1852.
- Webster, John, dramatist; 1807-1854.
- Wesley, Rev. Chas., hymn-writer; 1708-1788.
- Wesley, Rev. John, theolog.; 1703-1791.
- West, Gilbert, LL.D., poet and religious writer; 1707-1784.
- Westcott, Brooks Foss, D. D., Bp., theolog.; 1822-1901.
- Wetherill, Elis. See WASSER, BRUN.
- Whately, Rich., D. D., Abp., theolog. and pol. econ.; 1767-1828.
- Wheatstone, Sir Chas., physicist; 1802-1875.
- White, Will., D. D., scientist and philos.; 1730-1808.
- Whitson, Will., theolog.; 1687-1792.
- White, Rev. Gilbert, of Selborne, naturalist; 1720-1798.
- White, Henry Kirke, poet; 1788-1808.
- Whithead, Will., poet; 1718-1768.
- Whitman, Walt, Amer. poet; 1819-1892.
- Whitney, Mrs. Adeline D., Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1824-1880.
- Whitney, Wm. Dwight, philol.; 1827-1894.
- Whittier, J. G., Amer. poet; 1807-1892.
- Wickliffe, John, reformer; 1324-1384.
- Wilberforce, Sam., D. D., Bp., theolog.; 1803-1872.
- Wilkes, John, polit.; 1727-1797.
- Wilkinson, Sir John G., Egyptologist; 1797-1878.
- Williams, Sir Chas. Hanbury, partic. quiba, &c.; 1708-1780.
- Williams, Helen Maria, poet, &c.; 1762-1827.
- Williams, Dr. Rowland, theolog.; 1817-1876.
- Willis, Nath. Parker, Amer. poet, &c.; 1807-1867.
- Willmot, Robt. Arch., misc. writer; 1808-1853.
- Willis, Wm. G., dramatist; 1828-1897.
- Willis, Alex., poet and naturalist; 1768-1812.
- Wilson, Sir Dan., LL.D., arch.; 1815-1892.
- Wilson, John (Christopher North), poet and novelist; 1738-1854.
- Wither, George, poet; 1666-1687.
- Wodrow, Robt., eccles. hist.; 1679-1734.
- Wolcot, John, M. D. (Peter Pindar), satirist poet; 1738-1819.
- Wolfe, Charles, poet; 1791-1822.
- Wood, Anthony A., antiq.; 1632-1688.
- Wood, Mrs. Henry, novelist; 1820-1867.
- Wood, Rev. John Geo., naturalist; 1827-1882.
- Wordsworth, Chas., D. D., Bp., theolog. and scholar; 1802-1882.
- Wordsworth, Wm., poet; 1770-1850.
- Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, &c.; 1622-1689.
- Wyatt, Sir Thos., poet; 1803-1842.
- Wycherley, William, dramatist; 1640-1714.
- Yarrell, Will., naturalist; 1784-1864.
- Yates, Edmund, novelist, &c.; 1837-1894.
- Yonge, Charlotte M., novelist; 1828-1901.
- Yonge, Chas. Duke, hist.; 1815-1861.
- Young, Arthur, agriculturist; 1741-1820.
- Young, Edwd., poet; 1694-1763.
- Yule, Col. Sir Henry, orientalist and geog.; 1820-1880.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves—if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language. There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly.

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1. The seat of accent; and
2. The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word *Ca'to*, the second of the word *Cam-by'ses*, and the third of the word *San-cho-ni'a-thon*. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable; in dissyllables it is always on the first. The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below. The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables.

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz.: 1. The vowel letters; and 2. The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (e final for instance), are the exception in the words here treated of.

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The vowels heard in the words *fat*, *me*, *pius*, *not*, and *tube*, are called long vowels; while those heard in the words *fat*, *met*, *pis*, *not*, and *us*, are called short vowels.

1. When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable, and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words *Ca'to*, *Pe'lops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, and *Jn'ba*, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *me*, *pius*, *not*, and *tube*.

2. When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words *Ca'sca*, *Hec'tor-ba*, *Cin'na*, *Cor'doba*, and *Publi'us*, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *met*, *pis*, *not*, and *us*.

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in *A-hy'dos*, and when it ends one, as in *Jn'ba*, it is pronounced as *e* in *fat*.

4. The so-called diphthongs *æ*, *æ*, are always pronounced as the *e* of *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in *Ca'sar*, *Pæ'tum*, *Æ'thus*, *Bo'otia*.

5. The digraph *æi* in a syllable is pronounced like *ei* in *suicid*. It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ei* of Greek words was pronounced like common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as *i* in *pius*; but by the common spelling it is latinized into *æ*. An *e* and an *i* coming together, but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark - between them.

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in *Ar'go*, *Car-tha'go*, the *a* is pronounced as in *fær*. In such a word as *Ar'a-dus* it is sounded as in *fat*.

7. The digraph *æu*, as in *Clau'di-us*, *Au'di'us*, is pronounced as *e* in *fat*. An *e* and a *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in *Em-ma'na*.

8. When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word *E-to-cles*, and when it ends one, as in *E-vad'na*, it is pronounced as *e* of *me*. And when *e* is followed by *e* as the final letter of a word, as in *Her'mes*, *Ar-is-top'h'a-nas*, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*.

9. When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in *Her'mes*, *Mer-cu'ri-us*, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *fær*. The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r*, have the same sound, as in *Vir'gil*, *Bur'sa*, *Cyr'rus*. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus *Er'a-to*, *Mer'o-a*.

10. The digraph *ei*, as in *Plei'a-dea*, is pronounced as *i* of *pius*. An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables. Compare Rules 5 and 7.

11. The diphthong or digraph *æu*, as in *Len-cip'pus*, *E-leu'sia*, *Ti-mothe'us*, is pronounced as *u* of *tube*. It occurs chiefly in Greek names. In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables. Compare Rules 10 and 7.

12. When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in *I-be'ri-a*, *Fa'bi-i*, it is pronounced as *i* of *pius*. And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in *Im'ri*, *A-ceph'a-li*.

13. But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in *In'dia*, *Fa'bi-i*, is pronounced as *i* of *pius*.

14. In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English; thus *Aquila* is pronounced as *If Aqui'lya*, *Caicus* as *If Ca'ius*. This is especially common in the terminations of words.

15. *o* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length. Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in *Gor'us*, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *e* of *not*. The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste.

16. At the end of an unaccented syllable, or forming an unaccented syllable (as in *Æ'dn-i*, *A-bi'hn*), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter. Following *g* it is pronounced as *w*.

17. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions; thus the *y* in *Ty'a-na* is as *i* of *pius*; and the *y* in *Tyr-da-rus* as *i* of *pius*.

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *x*, have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1. *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *call* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *Ca'sca*, *Cor-ne'li-a*, *Cur'ti-us*, *Hec'to*, *Hec'to-ba*, *Gal'ius*, *Gor'di-us*, *Au-gus'tus*, *Me'ta-ra*. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in *Clau'di-us*, *Mo-ba'te-na*, *Hec'tor*, *Glauc'us*.

2. *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the so-called diphthongs *æ*, *æ*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in *Car'te-rus*, *Cin'na*, *Cy-re'na*, *Oic'ro*, *Gel'l-i-us*, *Gir'eo*, *Gy'as*, *Ag-o-la'us*, *Ca'sar*, *Co-ed'i'tus*. In words such as *Dacia*, *Sicyon*, *Phocion*, *Acetius*, *Glaucia*, *Cappadocia*, the *ci* or *cy*, having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *ch*; some authorities, however, retain the *c* sound in such words.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

HINTS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

Foreign geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong (when that language uses the Roman alphabet), or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet.

In foreign languages there are many sounds or shades of sound not heard in English; but for ordinary purposes it is not necessary to try to reproduce all these, and in the key below it will be seen that only six signs are used to represent non-English sounds. These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately, but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *vds* and short in *bds* is like the sound of *w* in the Scotch word *obese*; that that heard long in *blés* and short in *néw* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *Aer*; that the sound represented by *â* (as in the French *ca*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and nose at the same time, and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *ring*) but a semi-nasal; and that the *â* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like *â* in the Scotch word *loch*. (Strictly speaking *â* has this sound after the vowels *a, o, u* only; after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced between the point of the tongue and the fore-part of the palate.) As the key shows, *y* is always used with its consonantal sound as in *yes*. It will be understood that in respelling names to indicate pronunciation, the consonants *b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w, and s*; and the digraphs *ng, nk, and ck* always have their usual English sounds; and *s* always has the hissing sound as in *sea*.

VOWELS AND VOWEL DIGRAPHS.

a is usually sounded *â* (see bottom of page), but sometimes long, sometimes short. In Hungarian it is often like *o* in *not*.
â in Swedish is sounded *â*.
â or *æ* is usually sounded like *â* or *æ*, in Flemish (and old Dutch) like *â*.
aa in Danish is sounded as *â*, in Dutch as *â*.
ai and *ay* usually have each of the vowels sounded, the sound of *a* being rapidly followed by that of *i*. In German they are sounded like *i* in *pine*, in French mostly like *â*.
ao in Portuguese is sounded as *ou*.
au is usually pronounced either with the sounds of the vowels separately, or as a diphthong like *ou*. In French it is pronounced like *o* in *note*.
e is usually sounded like *â* or *e* in *met*. Very often it has an obscure sound as in the English *golden*. In French it is often mute.
eau in French has the sound of *o* in *note*.
ei and *ey*, like *ai* and *ay*, usually have each of the vowels sounded separately, the sound of *a* being rapidly followed by that of *i*. In Dutch and German they have the sound of *i*. In French they are pronounced like *â* or *e*.
eu is sounded in Dutch as in French, in German like *oi*, in other languages with the sounds of the vowels separately.
i is usually sounded like *ê*, or, when short, much like *i*.
ie in Dutch, German, and French is sounded like *â* except where the letters belong to two syllables.
ij in Dutch has a sound like that of *i* in *pine*.
o is usually sounded like *â* or *o*, in Danish and Norwegian sometimes like *o*.
ô or *oe* is sounded in German, Danish, and Swedish like *ou* in French.
o in Danish has a sound similar to *â*.
oi is usually pronounced with the sounds of the separate vowels, in French it is like *w* in *wer*.

ou in French has the sound of *u*, in Dutch and Norwegian that of *ou*.

u is usually sounded as *û* or *y*; in French, as already mentioned, the sound is peculiar, and in Dutch is much the same as *u* or *ue* in German is sounded like *â* or *â*.

â in Welsh is sounded like *â*.

ui in Dutch is pronounced like *oi* in *oil*.

y is usually sounded like *û*; in Danish, Swedish, and Polish like the French *u*. In old Dutch it is used where the digraph *ij* is used in modern orthography. In Welsh, without an accent mark, it has the sound of *u*, except at the end of a word, when it sounds like *i*.

y in Welsh has the sound of *e* in *me* (like the Welsh *â*).

CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL DIGRAPHS.

Most of the consonants have the same sound in the language of the European continent using the Roman alphabet as they have in English, but the following peculiarities are to be noted:—
b at the end of a word is often sounded in German like *p*. In Spanish it is pronounced with very feeble contact of the lips so as to be softened almost to a *v*-sound.

c before another consonant and before the vowels *a, o, n* is usually sounded like *k*. Before the vowels *e* and *i* in French, Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese it is sounded like *s*: in Italian like *ch* in *chais*, in Spanish like *th* in *thine*, in German like *ts*. In Italian where another vowel follows *c* (as well as *gi* or *ci*) the *i* is not sounded, having merely the effect of softening the *c*. In Spanish America *c* is usually pronounced as *s* in those cases in which in Spain it is pronounced *th*. In Bohemian and Polish it is always sounded like *ts*, and in Celtic always like *k*.

ç is used in French and Portuguese to indicate the *s*-sound of *c* before the vowels *a, o, and u*.

ch in Dutch, Polish, and Bohemian, as well as in German, has the sound of *ck*; in Italian it has the sound of *k*; in French (except in some words derived from the Greek, in which it is sounded like *k*) that of *sh*.

ce in Hungarian has the sound of *ch* in *chais*.

cs in Polish has the sound of *ch* in *chais*, in Hungarian that of *ts*.

d at the end of a word in German and Dutch is often sounded like *t*. In Spanish and Danish between two vowels, and after a vowel at the end of a word, it is softened to a sound resembling *va* (=th in *thine*). At the beginning of a word and when the Spanish *d* is preceded by another consonant, a sound like that of the English *d* is produced. When *d* comes after *l, n, r* in Danish it is not sounded.

dd in Welsh has the sound of *vn*.

g before a consonant and before the vowels *a, o, and n* mostly has the sound of *g* in *go*; and it has the same sound before other vowels also in German and Danish, and in all situations in Polish and Welsh. After a vowel it frequently has in German and Danish a guttural sound like *ch* of Scotch *loch*. In Dutch the sound is always like this, except in the combinations *gh* and *ng*, the former of which is pronounced like *g* in *go*, the latter like *ng* in *ring*. In French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish it has the sound of the *j* of the same languages in all situations in which it has not the sound of *g* in *go*, and in Italian it is then sounded like *our j*. (See above under *c*.)

gh in Italian and Dutch has the sound of *g* in *go*.

gi in Italian has the sound of *ly* (*y* being sounded as in *yes*; *gli—lye*).

gn in French and Italian has the sound of *ny* (Bologna—*bo-lon'yal*).

*F*ite, *f*ar, *f*at, *f*all; *m*et, *m*et, *h*er, *g*olden; *p*ine, *p*in; *n*ote, *n*ot, *m*ove; *t*ube, *t*ub, *b*ull; *o*il, *p*ound; *ch*, *ch*ain; *s*, *g*o; *j*, *j*ob; *y*, *y*es; *v*a, *th*en; *th*, *th*in; *sh*, *s*ure. French, *v*ds, *h*nt; *bleu*, *neuf*; *â*, *ou*. Scotch and German, *ck*, *loch*, *nacht*.

gu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before *e* and *i*, has the sound of *g* in *go*.

gy in Hungarian has the sound of *dy* or *dsh*.

h in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent or scarcely audible. In Spanish it is heard as a slight aspiration before the combination *ua*. In Danish it is not sounded before *j* and *v*.

j in most languages has the sound of *y*; in French and Portuguese that of *sh*; in Spanish that of *ch*. In Danish the sound of the Danish *j* (that is, the sound of the consonant *y*) is always interpolated after the consonants *k* and *g* before the vowels *a*, *e*, *o*, *y*, and *i*.

k in Norwegian before *e*, *i*, *j*, *y*, and the modifications of *a* and *o*, is sounded like *ty*.

ll in Portuguese has the sound of *ly* (Ital. *gli*).

l in French in formal speech has the sound of *ly*, but colloquially is generally sounded like the consonant *y* without any *t*-sound. In Spain it always has the former sound (Sevilla—*sev-er-ya*), but in Mexico the latter is often substituted. In Welsh it has a peculiar sound, which is approximately rendered when one attempts to pronounce *tl* at the beginning of a syllable.

m in French and Portuguese often has the sound of *n*.

n in French has the peculiar pronunciation already mentioned.

ñ in Spanish

nh in Portuguese } have the sound of French and Italian *gn*.

qa in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before *e* and *i*, is sounded like *k*.

r is almost always more strongly trilled than in English.

rs in Polish } are both sounded like *rs*.

s in German is usually pronounced soft, like English *z*, at the beginning of a word where a vowel follows; in Hungarian it is sounded as *sh*.

sc in Italian before *e* and *i* has the sound of *sh*. (See above under *e*.)

sch in German has the sound of *sh*; in Dutch is equivalent to *sch*, in Italian to *sk*.

sk before *e*, *i*, *j*, *y*, and the modifications of *a* and *o*, is sounded in Norwegian like *sh*.

stj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of *sh*.

sz in Polish } are both sounded like *sh*.

s in Bohemian } are both sounded like *sh*.

m in Hungarian is sounded like *s*.

th in Welsh is sounded like *th* in *thia*, in all other European languages using the Roman alphabet like the simple *t*.

tj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of *ch* in *chain*.

ts in Hungarian is sounded like *ch* in *chain*.

w in German and Dutch has a sound closely resembling that of *v* produced by bringing the lips feebly into contact, not by placing the upper teeth against the lower lip. In Welsh it has the sound of *u* or *o*.

x in Portuguese has the sound of *sh*; in old Spanish spelling it is used where *j* is now used to represent the sound of *ch*.

y may be either a vowel or a consonant, and the latter sound is heard in Hungarian after *d*, *g*, *l*, *n*, and *t*.

z in German and Swedish has the sound of *ts*; in Italian sometimes that of *dz*, sometimes that of *ts*; in Spanish that of *th* in *thia*.

z in Spanish America it has usually the sound of *s* in *sing*.

z in Bohemian } have the sound of *zh*.

m in Hungarian } have the sound of *zh*.

The above rules have reference to languages, such as most of those of Europe, that use the Roman alphabet (with certain modifications). In regard to languages that do not use this alphabet, the general rule is to spell geographical names in English phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. In such phonetic spellings,

however, the vowels usually receive their continental sounds (as in *far*, *vet*, *pine*, *rule*). In Indian and some other Asiatic names and in Arabic names *a* is often used also to represent the sound of the English *u* in *but*. The vowel digraph *ai* usually represents the sound of *y* in *fy*, but sometimes that of *a* in *fat*; *ei*, most commonly that of *a* in *fat*, but sometimes that of *y* in *fy*; *ou* for the most part sounds as *ow* in *now*, but in some cases as *a* in *fall*. In the spelling of Indian names this last digraph was often used where *a* is now mostly used, the sound intended being that of *a* in *far*, or perhaps one somewhat broader. The consonants *j*, *w*, *y*, *e* have as a rule their characteristic English sounds, as in *jet*, *yet*, *well*, *see*; *g* usually has its hard sound as in *get*. *ch* usually represents the sound which it has in *chain*; *gh* sometimes that of a very rough aspirate, sometimes a sound like that of the Northumberland or Berwickshire burr, sometimes, before *e* or *i*, merely the hard sound of *g*; *kh* is the combination most frequently used to represent the sound of *ch*; and *th* usually stands for the sound which it has in *thia*, sometimes for that which it has in *then*.

In Indian, Arabic, and some other names aspirated consonants occur, and are represented in spelling by an *h* following the consonant, as in *Bhotan*. The proper sound of this combination is accurately represented by the letters composing it, but in the English pronunciation of such names this peculiarity is commonly disregarded.

In the spelling of geographical names belonging to languages which do not use the Roman alphabet numerous variations are found from different causes. Very often the variation is due to the irregularity in the use of our own alphabet, which leads one person to represent the same sound phonetically in one way, another in another, as in *Moorook*, *Mursuk*, &c. Sometimes the variation is due to the obscurity of the sounds themselves, as where a vowel sound is so short that its exact quality can hardly be determined, as in *Bedouin*, *Belawin*. In other cases the variation is due to the adoption in English of a continental mode of spelling, as where *dj* is adopted from the French for *j*, as in *Djebel* for *Jebel*, or *tch* from the same language for *ch*, as in *Kamchatka* (the common spelling) for *Kamchatchka*, or *j* from the practice of most continental nations using it for *y*, as in *Jakutak* for *Yakutak*. Other variations are due to the fact that the sounds to be represented have no signs for them in the Roman alphabet or any of its commonly used digraphs, so that different signs are adopted to represent them approximately in accordance with the conceptions of different persons. In other cases, again, the variation is accounted for by differences of dialect, or different pronunciations of the same dialect in different parts of the country or region in which a particular language is spoken.

Such variations should be kept in mind by those who consult this list, since names not found under one spelling may be found under some other equivalent spelling. Thus names not found spelled with *c*, *ch*, *s*, *y*, &c., may be found under the spellings *k*, *kh*, *a*, *j*, &c. respectively; Spanish names in *x* may be found spelled with *j*, Dutch names in *y* may be found in *ij*, and so forth.

ACCENT.

As to the position of the accent no general rules can be given. Many languages exhibit no such marked accentual stress as is heard in English. This is the case with French indeed, though French words are commonly regarded as having an accent on the last. The accentuation of German, Dutch, and the other Teutonic tongues, in its main features coincides with that of English, the root syllable having the accent. Italian words ending in a vowel usually accent the syllable next the last; the same is the case with Spanish and Portuguese. Spanish words ending in a consonant almost always accent the last; if there is any peculiarity in accentuation the accented syllable is usually printed with an acute.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

AACHEN

BEARN

Aachen, a'chen
 Aalborg, o'borak
 Aar, ar
 Aargau, ar'gon
 Aarhus, ar'hus
 Abaco, ab'a-ko
 Abana, ab'a-na
 Abasco, ab'a-sko
 Abbeville, ab'veil
 Abercromby, ab'er-ge-ven'l or
 ab'er-gu'm
 Abergele, ab'er-ge'li
 Aborys with, ab'er-ist with
 Abotada, ab-i-ta'da
 Abo, o'bo
 Aboukir, a-bo'ker
 Abrantes, a-bran'tes
 Abrolhos, a-brul'yo
 Abruzzo, a-bruz'zo
 Abydos, a-hi'dos
 Acquia, a-ki-a'ki'a
 Achala, a-ka'ya
 Achaltik, a-akal'tak
 Achena, a-chen'a
 Aehill, ak'il
 Achray, ach'ra
 Aci Real, a-ki ra'a'la
 Aconagua, a-kon-ka'gwa
 Acree, a-ki'er
 Adalia, a-da'li-a
 Adana, a-da'na
 Adelsheim, a-delis-him
 Aden, a'den
 Aderbijan, ad'er-bi-ian'
 Adige, a-de'ja
 Adour, a-dor'
 Adrianople, ad-ri-a-nop'li
 Adriatic, ad-ri-a'tik
 Egean, e-je'an
 Aeri, a'eri
 Aerschot, ar'akot
 Aëna, e'na
 Afghanistan, af-ghan'i-etan
 Agades, ag'a-des
 Agadir, a-ga'der
 Agde, ag'de
 Agen, a-shan
 Aggersoe, ag-ger-soe
 Agincourt, a-shan-koer
 Agnano, an-ya'no
 Agra, a-gra
 Aguascalientes, a-gwa-ska-le-
 on'tes
 Aguilas, a-go-lar'
 Aguilas, a-go'lyas
 Ahmedabad, ah-med-a-bad'
 Aïdin, i-den'
 Aigues-mortes, ag-mort
 Ain, ah
 Aïne, an
 Aiz, aïz
 Aiz la Chapelle, aïs la shâ-pel
 Ajaccio, a-ja-sho'
 Ajmir, aj-mir'
 Akabah, a-ka-kah'
 Akermann, a-ker-man
 Akhalikih, a-akal'tek
 Akhisar, ak-his-er'
 Akreyri, ak-ri-ri
 Alabama, al-a-ba'ma
 Alacranes, a-lak-kan'es
 Alagosa, a-la-gô'za
 Alala, a-la
 Alamo, al'a-mo
 Alamos, al'a-mos
 Aland, a-länd or o'länd
 Alachor, al-a-shahr'
 Alatamaha, a-la-ta-ma-ha'
 Alatyr, al-a-tir'
 Alava, al'a-va
 Albacete, al-ba-tha'te
 Albarria, al-be-mari
 Albuera, al-bu-er'a
 Albuquerque, al-bu-ker'ka

Alcala de Henares, al-ka-la' de
 e-na'res
 Alamo, al'a-mo
 Alania, al-ka-nyeth'
 Alantara, al-kan'ta-ra
 Alansar, al-ka-thar'
 Alcester, al'ester
 Alciro, al-the'ra
 Alcobaga, al-ko-ba'ga
 Alcolon, al-ko-lo'n
 Alderney, al'der-ni
 Almeria, a-lim-er'i-a
 Almona, a-lan-mo
 Alfron, al-fro-n
 Algarve, al-gar'va
 Algeiras, al-je-th'er'as
 Algeria, al-je-ri-a
 Algiers, al-je'ris
 Algor, al-gor'a
 Alhama, al-a'ma
 Alhonte, a-lan-thon'te
 Alizade, a-liz-ka'ta
 Alife, a-life
 Alighur, al-i-gur'
 Al Jemrah, al-je-rah
 Allahabad, al-la-ha-bad'
 Allighany, al-le-ga'ni
 Ailler, al-le-a
 Alloo, al-loo
 Almaden, al-ma-vnen'
 Almail, al-ma-lo
 Almeida, al-me-ida
 Almeria, al-me-ri-a
 Almona, al-mo-na
 Almouth, al-muth
 Alnwick, an'ik
 Alora, a-lora
 Alot, a-lo't
 Alpujarras, al-pu-cha'r'ras
 Alsaes, al-sa's
 Altai, al-tai'
 Altamaha, al-ta-ma-ha'
 Altenburg, al-ten-burak
 Altisch, al'tisk
 Altona, al-to-na
 Alyth, a-lyth
 Amager, a-ma-ger
 Amara-pura, a-ma-ri-pu'ra
 Amazichi, a-ma-ki-ki
 Amazonas, am-a-so'nas
 Amboise, ah-bwa'z
 Ameland, a-me-lant
 Amerfoort, a-merr-fo't
 Ambara, am-ba'ra
 Amiens, a-mi-ens
 Amirante, am-i-ran'te
 Amivel, am'ivak
 Amoy, a-moi'
 Amur, a-mur'
 Anadyr, a-na'der
 Anahao, a-na-wak'
 Anam, a-nam'
 Ancona, an-kon'na
 Andaman, an-de-man'
 Andover, an-do-ver'
 Andajar, an-do-ajar'
 Angermünde, ang-er-mün'de
 Angers, ah-ang-ers
 Anglesey, ang-li-se
 Angola, an-go-la
 Angora, an-go'ra
 Angostura, an-go-to'ra
 Angoulême, ah-go-lam
 Angoumois, ah-go-mwa
 Angra Pequena, ang-gra pe-
 ka'ya
 Anquilla, ang-gil'a
 Anjou, ah-jeu
 Ankor, an-ko-r
 Ankova, an-ko'va
 Annapolis, an-nap'o-lis
 Annecy, an-see
 Annonay, an-nô-nâ
 Antakia, an-ta-ki-a
 Antananarivo, an-ta-na-na-
 ri-vo
 Antibes, ah-teeb

Antigua, an-ti-gu
 Antioquia, an-ti-o-ki-a
 Antioquia, an-ti-o-ki-a
 Antivari, an-ti-va-ri
 Anzin, ah-zen
 Acota, a-ko-ta
 Appalachians, ap-pa-la-oh-
 Appalachiola, ap-pa-la-oh-
 Appensell, ap-pen-tel'
 Apere, a-pe-re
 Aperimas, a-pe-re-mak
 Aquila, a-ki-wi-la
 Aracan, a-ra-kan'
 Aragon, ar-a-gon
 Aral, a'ral
 Aranjuez, a-ran-oh-eth'
 Arapahoe, a-rap'a-ho
 Arauco, a-rou'ko
 Arboga, ar-bo'ga
 Arbois, ar-hwa
 Arbroath, ar-bruth
 Arceobon, ar-ki-shon
 Archangel, ark-an'jel
 Arcole, ar-ko-la
 Ardahan, ar-da-han'
 Ardèche, ar-dash
 Ardenues, ar-den'
 Ardamurhan, ard-na-mur-
 chan
 Ardres, ar-dr
 Ardriehag, ard-riah'ag
 Arquipa, a-ri-ki-pa
 Arseno, a-ri-sen
 Argolis, ar-cho-la
 Argona, ar-shon
 Argentaro, ar-je-n-ta-ri
 Argenteuil, ar-shad-tu-ye
 Argentères, ar-shon-te-er
 Argostoli, ar-gos-to-li
 Argyll, ar-gil'
 Arica, a-ri-ka
 Ariga, a-ri-ga
 Arizona, a-ri-son'na
 Arkansa, ark-an-sa'
 Arica, ari
 Armagh, ar-ma'
 Armagnac, ar-ma-nyak
 Armentières, ar-moh-tyar
 Arpino, ar-pi-no
 Arras, ar-ra
 Artois, ar-twa
 Arundel, a-run-del
 Ascherleben, ash-er-le-ben
 Ascoli, as-ko-li
 Ashantee, ash-an-ty'
 Ashtabula, ash-ta-bu'la
 Asinara, a-si-na'ra
 Assam, as-sam'
 Assaye, as-ai'
 Assinboine, as-sin'i-boin
 Assisi, as-ee-si
 Assouan, as-so-an
 Astorabad, as-to-ra-bad'
 Astakhana, as-ta-kan' or as-
 tr-kan'
 Asturina, as-to-ri-na
 Atacama, a-ta-ka-ma
 Atchafalaya, ach-a-fa-li'ya
 Athabasca, a-tha-ba-ska
 Athenry, ath-en-ri
 Athens, ath'ens
 Athlone, ath-lon'
 Athy, a-thi'
 Atreid, a-tri'is
 Atze, atz
 Aubigny, a-u-bi-ny
 Auch, osh
 Aude, od
 Audenarde, a-de-nard
 Auerbach, ou'er-bach
 Augsburg, ong'burak
 Aullagne, ou-l'ya'ne
 Aumale, a-mal
 Avrillac, a-vo-yak

Austerlitz, our'ter-lits
 Astun, a-tun
 Austerlitz, a-ust-er-lits
 Auxerre, ou-er-er
 Auxonne, ou-onn
 Avellino, a-ve-li-no
 Avignon, a-ve-non
 Aveyron, a-ve-ro-n
 Avignon, a-ve-non
 Avila, a-ve-la
 Avranche, a-vran-sh
 Ayacucho, a-ya-ku'cho
 Azerbijan, a-zer-bi-ian'
 Asore, a-so-re

B.

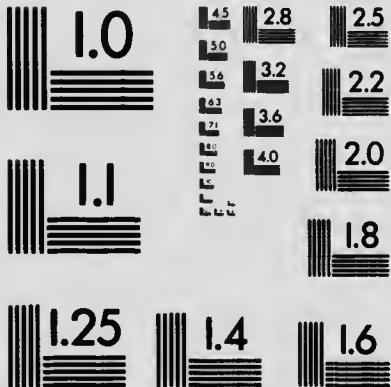
Baalbec, bal-bek'
 Babadagi, ba-ba-dji
 Bacthalions, bak-ho-lyo'na
 Bacharach, ba-cha-rach'
 Bacia, bash
 Badajoz, ba-daj-oh-oh
 Badakhshan, bad-akh-shan'
 Baden, ba-den
 Baena, ba-a'na
 Bagdad, bag-dad'
 Baginnes, ba-nyar
 Bagmes, ba-nye
 Bahamas, ba-ha-mas
 Bahia, ba-a'ya
 Bahrain, ba-ri-n
 Bah-el-Ahad, bar-el-ahad
 Bah-el-Azrak, bar-el-azrak
 Baiern, bi-ern
 Baikal, bi-kal
 Baireuth, bi-roit
 Baktchisarai, bak'ch-er-er'
 Balanora, ba-la-nor
 Balaton, bal-a-ton
 Bala, bal
 Balfrash, bal-frash'
 Balise, ba-ise
 Balkan, bal-kan
 Balkash, bal-kash'
 Balikh, bal-ikh
 Ballarat, bal-a-rat'
 Ballina, bal-li-na
 Ballinacree, bal-li-na-see
 Ballymena, bal-li-mo'na
 Balzoral, bal-mo-ral
 Baltic, bal'tik
 Baltimore, bal'ti-mor
 Bamf, bamf
 Bangkok, bang-ko
 Bangkok, bang-ko
 Bangswalo, bang-wo-s'lo
 Banjarmanasin, ban-ja-man-asin
 Bantam, ban-tam
 Bapaume, ba-pom
 Barbados, bar-ba-dos
 Barbuda, bar-bu-da
 Barcelona, bar-se-lon'na
 Barquet, ba-ri-ki
 Barclay, bar-clay
 Bardeour, bar-de-our
 Barneval, bar-na-val
 Barroch, ba-roch
 Baroda, ba-ro-da
 Barquimeto, bar-ka-see-ma'to
 Barranquilla, bar-ran-ki-la
 Basel, ba-sel
 Basella, bas-san
 Basora, bas-or-er
 Bastia, ba-si-a
 Bathurst, ba-thurst
 Baton Rouge, bat-us rosh
 Batoum, ba-tom
 Bayeux, ba-yeu
 Bayonne, ba-yon
 Bayreuth, bi-roit
 Bayuda, ba-yu-da
 Beaunister, beun'is-ter
 Beara, ba-ara

i, job; y, you; ou, how; li, sin; sh, sure. French, vte, bet; hien, hui; a, on. Scotch and German, oh, loch, nocht.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Beas, bē'as | Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fāt'chō | Calthness, kath'ness | Chartres, chārt'r |
| Beaujolais, bō-shō-lā | Bonia, bō-nān' | Cajamarca, kā-shā-mār'kā | Chartreuse, shārt'reūs |
| Beauly, bō'ly | Boorhanpoor, bōr-hān-pōr' | Calabar, kā-lā-bār' | Chateaubriant, shā-tō-brō-ōn |
| Beaumaris, bō-mā-ris | Booran, bō'ān' | Calais, kā-lā' | Chateauroux, shā-tō-rō |
| Beaurivais, bō-rivā | Bordeaux, bōr-dō | Calatrava, kā-lā-trā'vā | Chatelet, shā-tē-lā |
| Beauvois, bō-vvār | Bormida, bōr-mē-dā | Caldera, kā-dā-rā' | Chateletaux, shā-tē-lō-rō |
| Beckerek, bech-kā'rek | Bornholm, bōr'n'hōlm | Callao, kā-lā-yō | Chatham, chā'tām |
| Nédarieu, bā-dā-rē-ōū | Bor-dino, bō-rō-dē'nō | Calvados, kā-l-vā-dōs | Châtillon, shā-tā-yō |
| Beerboom, bēr-bōm' | Bosna-serai, bōs-nā-ser-i' | Carariñas, kā-mā-rē'nyās | Chaudière, shō-dē-rā |
| Behring's Strait, bē'rings | Bosnia, bōs-nē-a | Cambray, kōm-brā | Chaux de Fonda, shō dē fōd |
| Beira, bē'rā | Bosporus, bōs-pō-rus | Cambrésis, kōm-brā-sē | Chauld, chō'dī |
| Beirut or Beirut. See Beyroot. | Bouillon, bō-yōū | Cambridge, kām'brīj | Cheltenham, chēl'tām |
| Bejaapoor, bē-jā-pōr' | Boulac or Boolak, bō-lāk' | Camerino, kā-mē-rē'nō | Chelnyukin, chēl-yū'kin |
| Beka, bā-keōb | Boulogne, bō-lo-nyō | Camerons, kā-mē-rōn' | Chemnitz, chēm-nētē |
| Beiffar, bē'fāt' | Bourbon, bōr-bōn | Campagna, kām-pā'nyā | Chenanop, shē-nāng'gō |
| Belgioso, bēl-jō-yō'sō | Bourges, bōr-jē | Campoché, kām-pō'chē | Cherbourg, shēr-bōr |
| Belgrade, bēl-grād' | Bousa, bōs-ā | Camperduin, kām-pēr-dōin | Cheribon, chē-rī-bōn |
| Belise, bē-lēs' | Bovina, bō-vē'nō | Cananora, kān-an-ōr' | Cherson, chēr-sōn' |
| Beliary, bē-lā-rē | Bowdoin, bō'dōn | Canara, kā'nā-rā | Chesapeake, chēr-ā-pēk |
| Belluno, bēl-lō'nō | Boyaca, bō-yā-kā' | Candabar, kān-dā-bār' | Cheyenne, shē-ōn' |
| Beloochistan, bē-lō-chis-tān' | Brabant, brā-bānt' | Candish, kān-dēsh | Chiapa, chē-ā-pās |
| Belvoir, bē'vēr | Braemar, brā-mār' | Canea, kā-nē-ā | Chiavari, chē-ā-vā-rē |
| Benares, bē-nā-res | Braganza, brā-gānzā | Cantal, kōn-tāl' | Chiavenna, chē-ā-ven-nā |
| Beubecula, bēn-bēk'ū-lā | Brahilow, brā-hē-lōv' | Cantire, kān-tīr' | Chicago, shī-chā-gō |
| Beucoolen, bēn-kō-len | Brahmapootra, brā-mā-pō'trā | Canton, kān-ton' | Chichester, chī'chē-tēr |
| Bendigō, bēn-dī-gō | Braile, brā'ilā | Capitanata, kā-pē-tā-nā'tā | Chiciana, chē-kī-nā |
| Bengal, bēngāl' | Brake, brā'kē | Capri, kā-pī-rā | Chicla, chē-kōm-ā |
| Benguela, bēng-gā'lā | Brandenburg, brān'den-bōrēk | Capua, kā-pū-ā or kā'pū-ā | Chicla, chē-kā'tā |
| Benin, bēn-ēn' | Brechin, brē-chīn | Caracas, kā-rā-kās | Chihuahua, chē-wā'wā |
| Benkoelen, bēn-kō-len | Brecon, brē-kōn | Carbonara, kār-bō-nā-rā | Chile, chī'lē |
| Berar, bē-rār' | Breda, brā-dā' | Caracenta, kār-kā-čēn'tē | Chille, the, chī-lē-kōth'ō |
| Berbera, bēr'bē-rā | Bregeuz, brā-gēnz | Cardiff, kārd'if | Chilos, chē-lō-s' |
| Berboa, bēr-bōs' | Breisgau, brīs-gōn | Cardigan, kārdi-gān | Chittepe, the, chēl-tē-pē'kē |
| Berchtesgaden, bērch'tēs-gā-dēn | Bremen, brēm-en | Carriaco, kā-rē-ā-kō | Chimborazo, chīm-bō-rā-sō or chēm-bō-rā-thō |
| Bereina, bē-rē-sē'nā | Bremerhafen, brēm-er-bā-fēn | Carignano, kā-rē-nyā'nō | Chingie-pūt, chīng-gēl-pūt' |
| Berezov, bē-rē-zōf' | Brescia, brā'shē-ā | Carlisle, kār-līl' | Chingia, chē-ō'f' |
| Bergamo, bērgā-mō | Brescia, brē'shā | Carlotta, kār-lō-tōtā | Chippewah, chīp'pē-wā |
| Bergen, bērg'en | Bretagna, brēt-ā-nyē | Carisham, kā-rī'shām | Chippeway, chīp'pē-wā |
| Berlichingen, bē-rī-chīng-en | Breteuil, brēt-ēn-yē | Carlsruhe, kā-rīr-ō | Chiquimula, chē-kē-mō'lā |
| Berlin, bē-rīn' | Briançon, brē-ōn-sōn | Carmagnola, kār-mā-nyō'lā | Chiquitos, chē-kē-tōs |
| Bermudas, bēr-mū'dās | Brienz, brē-ōnz | Carniola, kār-nō-ō'lā | Chiriqui, chē-rē-kē' |
| Bernera, bēr-nē-rā | Brienz, brē-ōnk | Carony, kā-rō-nē' | Chiua, chē-ō'zā |
| Berwick, bē-rīk | Brignolles, brē-nyōl' | Carpentras, kār-pōn-trās | Chiva. See Khiva. |
| Besanoon, bē-zōn-sōn | Brindisi, brēn-dē-sē | Carrara, kār-rā-rā | Choba, chō'bā |
| Besika, bē-sē-kā | Brives, brīvēs | Cartagena, kār-tā-čā'nā | Choiula, chō-lō'lā |
| Bettwa, bē'twā | Brixham, brīks'hām | Cartago, kār-tā-gō | Christiania, krēs-tā'nē-ā |
| Beveland, bē-vē-lānt | Brodry, brō'drī | Casale, kā-zā'lē | Chrudim, chōr'dēm |
| Beveren, bē-vē-rēn | Brookwich, brōm'īch | Casbiel, kāsh'ēl | Chudleigh, chōd'lēj |
| Beverwijk, bē-vēr-vīk | Brooklyn, brōk'līn | Cashgar, kāsh-gār' | Chuquisaca, chō-kō-čā-kā |
| Bevstey, bēd'vī | Broughty ferry, brō'tī-ferī | Cashmere, kāsh-mēr' | Chur, chōr' |
| Bevra, bē'rā | Brousa, brōs-ā | Casquiari, kā-sē-kē-kē | Chusan, chō-shān' |
| Beyroot or Beirut, hē-rōt' or bē-rot' | Bruges, brūsh | Castellon, kāst-el-yōn' | Chusfuegos, chō-sh-fū-ōs |
| Beziers, bē-zēs-ā | Brdhl, brōhl | Castelnau, kāst-el-nō | Cincinnati, sīn-sīn-nā'tī |
| Bhopaul, bhō-pāl' | Brün, brūn | Castiglione, kāst-ē-l-yō'nā | Cinque Ports, sīnk'pōrts |
| Bhotan, bhō-tān' | Brunswick, brūn'swīk | Castile, kāst-ēl' | Cintra, sēn'trā |
| Bhurtpoor, bhūr't-pōr' | Bruzeiles, brū-sēl' | Castrea, kāst-rē | Ciotat, shō-tā |
| Biafra, bī-ā-frā | Buchan, buč'an | Catanzaro, kā-tān-zā-rō | Cirencester, sī-ren-čē-tēr or sīr-čē-tēr |
| Biarritz, bē-ār-rētē | Buchanan, bu-kān'an | Catara, kā-tā-rā | Ciudad Real, thē-ō-dād' rē-āl' |
| Biberach, bē-bē-rāč | Bucharest, buč-ā-rēst | Catauro, kā-tā-rō | Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ō-dād' rō-drō |
| Bicauere, bē-kā-nēr' | Buchholz, buč'hōlts | Caucasus, kā-kā-sūs | Civita Vecchia, chē-vē-tā' vek'-kē-ā |
| Bicester, bī'stēr | Bückeburg, bū'kē-bōrēk | Caudobec, kād-bēk | Clapham, klāp'am |
| Bidasoa, bē-dās-ō'ā | Budakshan, bud-nā-shān' | Cauquenes, kāu-kā-nēs | Cleves, klēvēs |
| Bideford, bī-dē-fōrd | Budweis, bōd'vīs | Cauterets, kā-tē-rā | Clitheroe, klī'thēr-ō |
| Bielefeld, bē-lē-fēlt | Buenaventura, bu-ē-nā-ven-tū-rā | Cavan, kā-vān | Clogher, klō'ghēr |
| Bietitz, bē-lētē | Buenos Ayres, bu-ē-nōs'āy-res | Cawnpoor, kān-pōr | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bierwies, bē-rvīēt | Builtb, bīltb | Caxamarca, kā-čā-mār'kā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bihac, bē-bāch' | Bukovina, bu-kō-vē-nā | Cayuga, kā-yō-gā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bilbao, bēl-bā'ō | Bunias, būn'ās | Cearā, chē-rā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bingen, bīng'en | Burdwan, burd-wān' | Cefalu, chē-fā-lō | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Birkenfeld, bēr-kēn-fēlt | Burgos, bōr-gōs | Celano, chē-lā-nō | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Birkenhead, bēr-kēn-hēd | Burgundy, bērg-ūn-dī | Celebes, sē-lē-bēs | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Birmingham, bēr-mīng-am | Burtonland, būrnt-lānd | Celle, chēllē | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bisaccia, bē-sāč'ā | Burtscheid, būr'shīt | Cenia, chē-nē' | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Biscaglia, bē-shā'l-yā | Bury, bē-rī | Cephalonia, chē-fā-lō-nē-ā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bischweiler, bīsh-vī-lēr | Bushire, bō-shēr' | Ceram, chē-rām' | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bissagos, bē-sā-gōs | Bussorah, bū-sō-rāh | Ceramo, chē-rām' | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Biankenses, bīān-kē-nā's | Buttevant, bū'tē-vānt | Cernigo, chē-rē-gō | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bianzye, bīān-tīr' | Buttendars, bū-yōk-dā-rā | Cernowitz, chē-rnō-vētē | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Blaye, blā | | Cervin, chē-rvīn | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Blenheim, blēn'im | | Cesma, chē-sē-mā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Biota, bīwā | | Cestine, chē-tē-nē-yā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bocholz, bō-čōlz | | Ceuta, sē-tā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bodensee, bō-dēn-sē | | Cevennes, chē-ven | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bootia, bē-ō-shī-ā | | Ceylon, chē-lōn' | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bogota, bō-gō-tā' | | Chablis, shāb-lē | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Böhmen, bē'mēn | | Chagnes, kāsh-gēs | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Böhmerwald, bēu'mēr-vālt | | Chaleur, shā-lōr' | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bois le Duc, bōis lē dūk | | Chalons, shā-lōn | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bojador, bō-yā-dōr' | | Chalus, shā-lōs | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bologna, bō-lō-nā | | Chambéry, shōb-bā-rē | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bokhara, bō-khā-rā | | Chamonix, shā-mōn-ēs | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bolivar, bō-lē-vār | | Champagne, shāmp-nyō | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bologna, bō-lō-nyā | | Champaign, shāmp-plān' | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bolsena, bō-lō-sē-nā | | Chantilly, shōn-tē-yō | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bomarund, bō-mār-sūnd | | Chapala, chā-pā-lā | Cloves, klōvēs |
| Bombay, bōm-bā' | | Charente, shā-rōnt | Cloves, klōvēs |
| | | Charleroi, shā-rī-rōj | Cloves, klōvēs |
| | | | Cloves, klōvēs |

C.

Cocquet, kok'et
Cochimbo, kô-kâm'bo
Cordillera, kor-dâ-yâ'ra
Cordoba or Cordova, kor'do-va
Corigliano, ko-rei-yâ'nô
Corneto, kôr-ut'ô
Cornwall, korn'wal
Cortona, kor-tô'na
Corunna, kô-rû'na; Spanish,
Coruña, kô-rû'nyâ
Cosenza, kô-sên'tsa
Cosselr, kos-sê'ra
Cossimbanar, kos-sim-ba-nâr'
Côtes-du-Nord, kôt-dô-nor
Cotopaxi, kô-tô-pak'si
Cotrona, kô-trô'nâ
Courtray, kôr-trâ'y
Coutances, kô-tôn's
Coveutry, kuv'en-tri
Coves, kouz
Cracow, kras'kô
Cremosa, kras-mô'nâ
Creusot, kras-ô
Crewe, krow
Crieff, kreff
Crimea, krip-mê'a
Crough Patrick, krô'ach pat'rik
Croatia, krot-â-shi-a
Cromarty, krom'er-ti
Cronstadt, kron'stat
Cuba, chob'o
Csongrad, chôn'grad
Cuddalore, kud-da-lôr'
Cuena, ku-ên'ya
Culloden, kul-lôd'en
Cumana, kô-mâ'nâ
Curaçao or Curaçoa, kô-râ-sô'ô,
kô-râ-sô'â
Curico, kô-rî-kô
Cursola, kôr-dô'sô'la
Cuyaba, kô-yâ-bâ
Cuyaboga, ki-â-hô'ga
Cusco, kô'skô
Cyclades, sik-la-das
Casnia, chas'ni-â
Csernowitz, châr-nô-vô'ts

D.

Daghestan, dà-ges-tân'
Dahomy, dà-hô'mi
Dakota, dà-kô'ta
Dalketh, dai-kêth'
Dalry, dai-ri'
Daltou, dà'tou
Danakil, dà-nâ-kil'
Dankall, dan-ka-lâl'
Danzig, dân'tsâk
Dardanelles, dâr-dâ-nel's
Dartur, dâr-tôr'
Darien, dà-rê-en
Darjiling, dâr-jê'ling
Darlston, dâr-las-ton
Darwar, dâr-wâr'
Dauphiné, dà-fê-nâ
Dauventry, dà-ven-tri or dan'trê
Davo, dà-vô'
Dawalagiri, dà-wa-la-gô'ri
Dobruca, dà-bro-tô'n
Decatur, de-kâ'ter
Delagoa, de-la-gô'a
Delaware, del'a-war
Deitsijl, del'sijl
Delhi, del'i or del-hi'
Delitzsch, de-lech'
Dembea, dem-bê-a
Demerara, de-mê-râ'ra
Denbigh, den-bi
Dendera, den-dê-ra
Dendermonde, den-dê-mon'de
Denlliquou, de-ni'l'i-quin
Denis, St., sâ'n de-nê
D'Entrecasteaux, dod-tr-kâ-tô
Deptford, del'tôrd
Derby, dêr'bi or dâr'bi
Desaguadero, dê-sâ-gwâ-dê-ro
Desada, de-sâ'dâ
Deseret, de-sê-rê't
Desirade, dê-sê-râ'd
Des Moines, dê-moin'
Detroit, de-troit'
Dettingen, dê'ting-en
Deutz, dôits
Deuz Ponts, deu pô
Deventer, dê-ven'ter
Devises, dê-vi'ses
Dharwar, dhâr-wâr'

Diablerets, dê-â-hi-râ
Diarbekir, dê-âr-bê-kêr
Diappe, dê-âpê
Diapra, dê-npê
Dilole, di-lô'le
Dissentia, dis-sên'ti-â
Disiper, uê'per or dnyep'er
Disseter, nê'têr or dnyet'er
Doab, do-âb'
Dobrudsha, dô-brôd'shâ
Dohryn, dôb'zhiu
Dossburg, dôs'burg
Dolgielly, dôl-gel'i
Dolores, dô-lô-res
Domulac, dom-i-nô'hâ
Donaghadee, do-nâ-cha-dê'
Donauwôrth, dô-nou-veurt
Doncaster, dong-kas-têr
Donegal, don'ê-gal
Doneraile, don-ê-râl'
Dongola, dong-gô-la
Dordogne, dôr-dô-nye
Dordrecht, dôr-dreht
Dortmund, dôrt-môut
Douarnenez, dô-âr-nê-nâ
Douay, dô-â
Doubé, dô-â
Douglas, dug'las
Douro, dô-ro or dô'n-rô
Dovrefield, dô-vre-fyal
Drave, drâv or drâv
Dreuthe, dran-tâ
Dreux, drea
Drugheda, drô'che-da
Drohoicya, dô-hô-bêch
Dromora, dô-ro-mô'
Drontheim, dôr'thim
Dubois, dy-boi' or du-bois'
Duhague, du-bâk'
Duero, dy-ê-ro
Duisburg, dô'is-berg
Duligno, dôl-che'nyô
Dulwich, dul'lich
Dumfries, dum-fres'
Duna, dô'nâ
Dundalk, dun-dâl'
Dunfermline, dun-ferm'lin
Durazzo, dô-râ'tô
Durham, dur'am
Düsseldorf, dô'sel-dorf
Dvina, dê-â-nâ
Dymart, di'sart

E.

Ebro, ê-brô or ê'brô
Ecclefechan, êk-hi-fek'h'an
Echmiadin, êch-mi-êd'in
Echuca, ê-cho'ka
Ecija, ê'the-ôâ
Eckmühl, êk'mâl
Ecuador, êk-wâ-dêr'
Edam, ê-dâm'
Edinburgh, ed'in-bu-ru
Edreneh, ed're-ne
Egrippo, êg'ri-pô
Ehrenbreitstein, ê-rên-brit'stein
Eli, Loch, loek al
Elihu, ê-li-ou
Eliudedeju, ê-li-udê-ju
Eisenach, î'zê-ach
Eisleben, î'le-ên
Ekowa, êk-ô-wê
Elbe, êl'b or êl'be
Elberfeld, êl'ber-fêlt
Elbeuf, êl-bêuf
Eieha, ê'ie-hâ
El Dorado, êl-dô-râ'dô
Eieuthera, êi-â'the-ra
Elgin, êl'gin
Ellemere, êl'mêr
Ellora, êl-lô'ra
Elmina, êl-mê'nâ
Elsinore, êl'sê-nôr
Eltham, êl'tam
Ely, ê'li
Embrun, êm-brûn
Emmerich, êm'mê-rêch
Enara, ê-nâ'ra
Engadiu, êng-â-dên
Englien, êng-ê-li-ên
Enkhuizen, ênk-hô'zên
Entrecasteaux, ê, dôd-tr-kâ-tô
Eperies, ê-pê-rê-esh'
Epernay, ê-pê-râ
Epirus, ê-pi-rus
Erie, ê'ri

Erivan, ê-rê-van
Eriach, êr'âch
Erlangen, êr'lang-en
Ersaroum, êr-sê-rô'm
Ergobirge, êrte-gê-bêr'ge
Eschwege, êsh'vê-ge
Esquilmaît, ês-kê'mait
Esquimaux, êsk'i-mô
Essequibo, ês-ê-kê'bô
Esslingen, ês'ling-en
Estremadura, ês-tre-mâ-dô'ra
Eszak, ês'ek
Elaueh, ê-tâ'vê
Etienne, êt-, sâh-tâ-tê-en
Eive, ê'iv
Etretât, ê-tr-tâ
Eubœa, ê-bê'a
Euphrates, ê-frâ'tês
Euro, êur
Eutiu, êl-tên'
Evesham, êvs'ham or êv'ram
Evora, êv-ô'ra
Evreux, ê-vrê-ou
Exeter, êks'ê-têr
Eya, ê or i
Eylan, ê'lou

F.

Faaborg, fô'borok
Faenza, fa-ên'tsâ
Faeroe, fâ-ro
Fahlau, fâ'lou
Faioom, fi-ôm'
Falkirk, fâl'kêrk
Falkland, fâl'kând
Falmouth, fâl'mouth
Faroe, fâ-ro
Faucigny, fô-fê-nyô
Faversham, fav'er-sham
Fayal, fi-âl'
Fayence, fi-yên's
Fayetteville, fâ-yet'vil
Faycum, fi-ôm'
Fécamp, fê-kôn
Felipe, fan, sâh fê-lê'pe
Femmen, fê'mê-rên
Fermanagh, fêr-man-â
Fermoy, fêr-mô'
Fernex or Ferner, fêr-nâ
Ferosepoor, fê-rô-sê-pô'r
Ferrara, fêr-râ'ra
Ferrol, fêr-rô'l
Fessan, fêz-sân'
Fichtelgebirge, fêch'tel-gê-bêr'
ge
Fiesole, fê-â-sô'le
Figeac, fê-ghâk
Figuera, fi-gê'ra
Fiji, fê'ji
Finistère, fê-nê-têr
Firenze, fê-rên'tsâ
Flume, fê-ô'mâ
Fleurba, fê-ur-â
Flores, fê-rê
Florida, fê-ri-da
Fluelen, fê-ô-len
Flushing, fush'ing
Foggia, fô'gi-â
Fok, fôk
Foiano, fô-yâ'nô
Földvar, fôld-vâr'
Folligno, fô-lê-nyô
Folkestone, fôk'stôn
Foutauehlean, fô-tân-biô
Fontenoy, fôn-tê-uvô
Fontevraut, fôn-tê-uvô
Formentera, fôr-men-tâ'ra
Formosa, fôr-mô'sâ
Forres, fôr-rê
Formano, fôr-mâ'nô
Fotheringay, fô'vêr-in-gâ
Fougères, fô-shêr
Fowey, fô-î
Franker, frâ'nê-ker
Frankfort, frangk'fort; Ger.
Frankfurt, frangk'furt
Frascati, frâs-kâ'ts
Fray Beutos, fri-ben-tôe
Frauburg, fri'bôrk
Frauburg, fâ-shin
Fremont, frê-môn't
Fribourg, frê-bô'r'
Friedland, frêd'lânt
Friesland, frê'rlând
Frische Haf, frê'shâ hâf
Friali, frê-ô'li

Fuero, fû-â'gô
Funchal, fôn-shâl'
Fünen, fôn'nên
Furneaux Isls., fêr-nô'
Furnes, fûrn
Furth, fûrt
Fyen, fô-ou
Fyne, Loch, loek fin
Fysbad, fi-sâ-bâd'

G.

Gaboon, gâ-bôn'
Gaeta, gâ-â'tâ
Galapagos, ga-lâ-pâ'gos or gâ-lâ-pâ-gôe
Galachia, ga-lâ-shêh'
Galata, gâ-lâ-tâ
Galena, ga-lê'nâ
Gallipoli, gâl-lê-pô'li
Galveston, gal'vê's-tôn
Galway, gâl'vâ-î
Gambier, gam'bêr
Gard, gar
Gargano, gar-gâ'nô
Garpis, gâ-rêp
Garouba, gâ-rou'
Garraugh, gar'vâsh
Gaspe, gâs-pâ
Gastelu, gâ'stîu
Geelong, jê-long'
Geelvink, gâ-vingk'
Gêze, jê'zâ
Gelderland, gâl'dêr-lânt
Geldern, gêl'dêrn
Gemona, jâ-mô'nâ
Genesee, jên-ê-sê
Geneva, jê-nê'vâ
Genève, shê-nâv
Genoa, jên-ô-â
Genova, jên-ô-va
Gerona, êtê-rô'nâ
Gerr, gêr
Ghadames, gâ-dâ'mes
Ghauta, ghâts
Gheel, gêl
Ghent, gênt
Ghiana, gâ'liân
Ghiseh, gî'sê
Ghuanae, gû-nâe
Gibraltar, jî-brâl'târ
Gleesen, gû-ên
Gleba, gû-gâ
Gijon, êtê-ôhôn'
Gilghit, gîl'git
Giloio, jê-lô'li
Girardi, jêr-jên'tô
Gironde, shê-rônd
Girvan, gîr-vân
Gitachia, gîch'ân
Gjurgewo, jêr-jâ'vô
Gizeh, gî'zê or jê'zê
Glenoe, glên-ô'
Gloucester, glou'têr
Glockstadt, glôk'stat
Gmünden, gmûn'dên
Guesen, gû-ên
Gooljira, gû-â-ghê'ra
Goolaming, gû-âl-ming
Goolaverry, gû-dâ-ve-ri
Golconda, gôl-kôn'dâ
Goidou, gô'dou
Golspi, gôl'spi
Gomera, gô-mâ'ra
Gores, gô-rê
Goronzola, gôr-gôn-tô'li
Gorlitz, gôr-lê'ts
Gorr, gôrr
Gottberg, gô't-bêrg
Gotha, gô'thâ
Gotha, St., sînt gôth'ârd
Gothland, gôth'lând
Gottenburg, gô't-ên-bêrg
Göttingen, gô'ting-en
Gouda, gô-udâ
Goyas, gô-yâs'
Graaf-Neyst, grâf-nê'ot
Granada, grâ-nâ'vâ
Granard, grâ-nârd'
Grand Pré, grâd prâ
Grangemouth, grâng'mouth
Grain, îe, îe grâ'ân
Grantham, grânt'am
Gratz, grêts
Craubünden, grôu'bûnd-en
Graudenz, grôu'dênz
Gravelines, grâv-lîn'

Gravesend, grá-ve-sán'de
Gravina, grá-ve'ná
Greenwich, grín'lich
Greifswalde, grín'val'de
Greits, gríts
Grenada, gré-ná'dá
Griqua, gré'kwa
Grisona, gró-zóá
Groningen, gró'ning-en
Groswarden, gró-vár'din
Grütli, grüt'li
Gruyère, grú-yár
Guadalajara, gwá-dá-lá-chá'rá
Guadalquivir, gwá-dal-ké-vér'
Guadalupe, gwá-dá-ló'pá
Guadarama, gwá-dá-rá'má
Guadeloupe, gwá-dé-ló'p
Guadiana, gwá-dé-ná
Guajiro, gwá-ché'ro
Guantanamo, gwá-ná-há'né
Guantanamo, gwá-ná-chá'á'tó
Guarafauf, gwá-dá-fwé
Guatemala, gwá-té-má'tá
Guayana, gwá-ná
Guayaquil, gwá-á-kél'
Guayra, gwá'é-ra or gwí'rá
Guelders, gul'dérs
Quercino, gwér-ché'nó
Guernsey, gér'ní
Guiana, Guyana, gi-á ná
Guienne, gé-en
Guildford, gid'ford
Guinea, gi-ná
Guines, gé-n
Gungamp, gú-gú
Gulesborough, gít-bu-ru
Gujerat, gu'je-rát
Gundamak, gu'n-da-muk
Gurwal, gur'wal
Gwallor, gwá-ló-or
Gympie, gim'pi
Gyula, dyó'lo

H.

Haag, hág
Haarlem, Haerlem, há'r'lem
Habana, á-vá ná
Hadramaut, há-dra-mout'
Hague, The, hág
Hainaut or Hainault, há-nó'
Hakodade, há-kó-dá'de
Halle, há'le
Hamadan, há-má-dán'
Hamburg, há-m'búrg
Hanau, há'nou
Harderwijk, har'der-vík
Hardier, há'r-fleur
Hari-Rud, há-ré-ród
Harsiech, há'r-lech
Hartingen, hárt'ing-en
Hartlepool, hárt'el-pól
Harwich, há'r'ích
Harz, hárts
Hastings, há's'tings
Hatteras, há'te-ras
Havana or Havana, há-vá'ná
Haverfordwest, há-vér-fórd-
west or há'r-fórd-west
Havre, á-vr
Hawaii, há-wí'e
Hawarden, há-wá'den
Hawick, há'ík
Haynau, há'nou
Hayti or Haiti, há'tí
Hebrides, heb'rí'dés
Heidelberg, hé'del-bé-ré
Heilbrunn, hí'l-brún
Helena (St.), hé-lé'na
Heliers (St.), hé'l'yérs
Hellespont, hé'l'es-pont
Helisinger, há'l'sing-ér
Helvelyn, hé'l-vel'in
Helvoetsluis, hé'l'vot-slois
Hempden, hen-ló'pen
Herat, hé-rát'
Hérault, á-ró'
Heraford, hé're-fórd
Heronrt, á-ré-kór'
Herscheid, há'r'neu-sán
Hertford, hért'fórd or há'r-fórd
Hertogenbosch, hé'r-tó-ge'n-
bosch
Horsgovina, hért's-gó-ve'ná
Hesse, hé'se or hés

Hoves, há-veeh'
Hexham, héks'am
Hères, é-ré
Higuera, á-g'rá
Hildburghausen, hélt'beré-
hou-zen
Hildesheim, hé'l'des-hím
Himalaya, hé-má-lá-ya or Him-
-al-ya
Hirschova, hir-áh'vá
Hjelmar, yel'már
Hjörning, yéuring
Hoang-Ho, hwang-hó'
Hoboken, hó-bó'ken
Hochheim, hóch'hím
Hohenlinden, hó'en-lén-den
Hohenlohe, hó'eu-ló'e
Hohenzofern, hó-éu-toel'ern
Hokitika, hó-ki-té'ka
Hollstein, hó'l'stín
Honduras, hóu-dó'ras
Honzler, hó-d'fleur
Honoluli, hó-u-ló'lo
Houghly, hóg'li
Hoorn, hórn
Hornsea, hórn'sé
Horsham, hórs'am
Houghton, hó'ton
Hounslow, hóun'sló
Houpe, hó-pá'
Housatonic, hó-sá-ton'ík
Houssa, hóus'sá
Howth, hóth
Höxter, hóx'tér
Huahene, hó-á-h'ne
Huallaga, wál-lá-gá
Huancavelica, wán-ká-ve-lé'ká
Huasco, wá's'ko
Hué, hwá
Huelva, u-el'vá
Huerta, u-er'tá
Huesca, u-es'ká
Hulme, húm
Hungerford, hung'gér-fórd
Huntings, hú-ná'ng
Hurdwar, hur'd-wár'
Huy, hói or wé
Hyères, é-ré
Hythe, hívz

I.

Ibrahim, éb-rá-hém'
Ibora, íb-ó-rá
Ichaboe, ík'á-bó
Icolmkill, í-kóm-kíl'
Idaho, í-dá-hó
Igloo, é'glou
Ij, í
Issel, í'sel
Iffracombe, íl'fra-kóm
Ilha Grande, é'l'ya grán'dá
Ilkeston, íl'ke-ton
Ilmari, íl'yé-má'ne
Ilmoia, íl'mó-íe or íl-lí-no'
Ilmenau, é'l'mé-nou
Iloilo, é-lo-é'lo
Imbabura, ém-bá-bó'rá
Imola, é'mó-lá
Indiana, ín-dí-an'á
Indre, án-dré
Iugosladi, éng'ol-stát
Inhabane, én-yám-bá'ná
Inverleithen, ín-uer-lé'vnen
Innespruck, éns'prók
Interlaken, ént'er-lá'ken
Inverary, ín-uer-á-rí
Inverkeithing, ín-uer-ké'tín'ing
Iona, í-ó'ná
Iowa, í-ó-wá
Ipswich, íp'sích
Iquique, é-ké'ke
Iquitos, é-ké'tós
Irak Ajami, é'rák á-je-mé
Irak Arabi, é'rák á-rá-bé
Irakuta, é-r'kútá'
Iraqoon, í-rá-kwól'
Irawaddy, í-rá-wád-dí
Irvine, é-r'vín
Ischia, é's'ké-á
Ishim, ísh-ém'
Isère, é-sá'r
Iserlohn, é'ser-lón
Iskanderieh, ís-kán-dé-ré'
Islay, í'sá
Islay (Peru), é-lí'
Islington, ís'líng-ton

Ismael, é-má-él'
Ismailla, é-má-é'lá
Ispahan, é-s-pá-hán'
Ithaca, íth'á-ka
Itzehoe, é'tse-hó
Ives, St., sínt'ívs
Ivica, é-ve'ká
Ivrea, é-vrá'á

J.

Jaen, chá-en'
Jägerdorf, yá'gérn-dorf
Jaunde, yá'de
Jalapa, chá-lá'pá
Jalisco, chá-lé's'kó
Jamaica, já-má'ka
Janina or Yanina, yá'né-ná
Jan Mayen, yán mi-en
Japura, chá-pó'rá
Jaroslav, yá-ró-sláv
Jassy, yá'sé
Javari, yá-vá-ré'
Jedo, yé'dó
Jelalabad, jel-al-á-bád'
Jena, yá'ná
Jeres, é-er'éth
Jersey, jér'sí
Jeypoor, jí-pór
Jitomir, shít'ó-mér
Joachimsthal, yó'a-chémz-tal
Joachim, é-an, san wá-ken'
Johannaberg, yó-hán'nes-bé-ré
Johore, jó-hór
Joinville, shwán-vel
Joliba, jó-lí-bá
Jonkoping, yéun-tyéup'ing
Jorullo, chó-ró'lyó
Juan, é-an, san chá-án'
Jülich, yú'leá
Jujuy, chá-chwé'
Juliers, shú-lé-á
Jumígea, shú-mé-shí
Jungfrau, yó'ng'fron
Junin, chá-nén'
Jutay, chá'tí
Jylland, yúl'lán

K.

Kahni, ká'nyí or ká-nyí'
Kairwan, kí-rwán
Kaiserslautern, kí-sá-ré'e
Kaiserwerth, kí-sá-ré-vert
Kalabar, ká-lá-bár'
Kalamaazoo, ká-lá-má-zó'
Kalise, ká-lésh
Kalocsa, ká-loch'ó
Kaluga, ká-ló'gá
Kamtchatka, kám-chát'ka
Kanagawa, ká-ná-gá-wá
Kandahar, kán-dá-hár'
Kanoje, ká'nóje
Kansas, kán'sás
Kara-Dagh, ká-rá-dág
Karakorum, ká-rá-kó'rum
Karataghin, ká-rá-té-gén'
Karikal, ká-rá-kál
Kasaan, ká-sán'
Kashan, ká-shán'
Kastamuni, kás-tá-mó'né
Katabdin, ká-tá'dín
Katwijk, kát'vík
Kasa, ká-sá
Kebir, ká-bé'ír
Keckemet, kéch-ké-met'
Keewatin, ké-wá'tín
Kediri, ké-dé'ré
Kehl, kál
Keighly, kéth'li
Kelat, ké-lát'
Kenia, ké-u'á
Kenosha, ké-nó'shá
Kentucky, kén-túk'l
Kookuk, kó'kúk
Kerbelia, kér-bé'liá
Kerguelen, kér'gél-en
Kermanshah, kér-mán'shá
Kerrera, kér're-ra
Kewick, ké-wík
Kewatin, ké-wát'in
Khania, chá-né'á
Khanpoor, kán-pó'r
Khar'kov, chá-r'kóf'
Khartoom, chá-r-tóm'

L.

Laaland, lá-lán
Labrador, lá-brá-dór'
Labuan, lá-bu-án'
Laccadives, lak-á-div'
Lachue, lá-shén'
Ladak, lá-dák'
Ladoga, lá-dó-gá
Ladrones, lá-drón'
Lafayette, láf-á-yet'
Lahore, lá-hór'
Laitbach, lí-básh
La Mancha, lá-mán'chá
Lambayegne, lám-bá-yé'ke
Lanark, lám'árk
Lancashire, láng'ká-shír
Lancaster, láng'ká-stér
Lanciano, lám'chá'nó
Lands, lánd
Landreeta, lánd-ré-ét
Landshut, lánt'shót
Langland, láng'e-lán

Langens, lang'e-nas
Langens, lang'e-nou
Langens, lang'en-sal'tas
Langholm, lang'om
Langres, lang'r
Langrode, lang'ro-dok
Langsrode, lang's-ro'da
Laon, la-on
Laos, la-os
Laramie, la-ra-mi
Laristan, la-ra-tan
Larzac, la-ra-sak
Lasware, la-sa-ra
Latakia, la-ta-ka-ia
Lattakoo, lat-ta-ko
Laubach, lau-bach
Lauenburg, lau-en-borch
Laugharne, lau-ga-ne
Lauhauden, lau-hou
Lauricocha, lau-ro-ko'cha
Lauzanne, lau-zan
Lauzitz, lau-ze
Lavoro, la-vo-ro
Laybach, lai-bach
Leamington, lem'ing-ton
Lebrja, la-br'ja
Lecce, le'che
Leewarden, la'v-er-den
Lefkosa, lef-ko-sa
Legnago, la-ny-go
Legnano, la-ny-na
Lehigh, le-hi
Leicester, les'ter
Leiden, li-den
Leigh, le
Leighlin, lek'lin
Leighton, le-ton (U. S.)
Leighton-Buzzard, la-ton-bur-sard
Leinster, len'ster
Leipzig, lep'sik; or Leipzig, lip-tesch
Leith, lei-th
Leitrim, le-trim
Leominster, lem'ster or lem'ister
Leonard's (St.), len'ards
Le Pay, le pe
Lerchenfeld, ler'chen-f
Lerici, ler-i-cha
Lerida, ler-i-da
Lerina, le-ra
Lerwick, ler-wik
Les Andelys, les odd-le
Lesir, le-sir
Lesmahagow, les-ma-ha'go
Leuchtenberg, lek'ten-berch
Leukerbad, lek'er-bad
Levant, le-vant
Levuka, le-vo-ka
Leves, le-ves
Lewis, le-wis
Lewisham, le-wish-am
Leyden, li-den
Liberland, le-ber-land
Lichfield, lich'feld
Liddesdale, lid'des-dal
Lidköping, lid-tyen'ing
Lichtenstein, lek'ten-stin
Lige, le-ah
Lignitz, lig'nets
Liestal, lei-stal
Ligny, le-ny
Limfjord, lem'fyor
Lima, li-ma or li'ma
Limesol, le-mis-eol
Limbourg, lan-bor
Limburg, lem'borch
Limerick, lim'e-rik
Limoges, le-moh
Limousin, le-mo-san
Limpopo, lim-po-po
Linares, le-na-res
Lincoln, ling'kon
Linschping, lin-tyen'ing
Linschgow, lin-tyen'ing
Linnah, lin-na
Lins, lin-s
Lipari, le-pa-ri
Lippe, lep-pe
Lisbon, lis-bon
Lisieux, li-si-er
Lisecard, lis-kard
Lisle, li-sle
Listowel, lis-to-el
Livorno, li-vo-ro
Llandaf, lan-daf
Llandoverly, lan-dov'e

Llandudno, lan-did'no
Llangollen, lan-gol'len or lan-gol'len
Llanidloes, le-nid'loes
Llanquihua, lan-ko'wa
Llanrwst, lan-rust
Loango, lo-ang'o
Lochaber, lok-a-ber
Loches, lok-es
Loche, lo'ki
Lodomer, lo-d-mer
Logroño, lo-gr'o-nyo
Loir, lwa-r
Loire, lwa-r
Loiret, lwa-ra
Loje or Loza, lo'cha
Lojano, lo-ya-no
Lokeren, lo'ke-ren
London, lun'dan or lun'dan
Longry, lo-nyo
Loroto, lo-ro-to
Lorient, lo-re-to
Lostwithiel, lost-wit'h-el
Lot, lo or lot
Lothian, lo'vian
Loudoun, lou'dun
Loughborough, luf'bu-ru
Lough Neagh, lok'na or na-za
Loughree, lok're
Louis (St.), lo'is or lo'i (U. S.)
Louisburg, lo'is-burg
Louisiane, lo'is-yan
Louisiana, lo'is-yan
Louisville, lo'is-vil
Lourdes, lord
Lourenço, lo-ren'co
Louth, louth
Louvain, lo-va-n
Louviers, lo-ve-va
Lowell, lo-vel
Lowestoft, lo-vestoft
Loxa or Loxa, lo'cha
Loyola, lo-yo-la
Lozère, lo-zer
Lualaba, lu-a-la-ba
Luapula, lu-a-pu-la
Lübeck, lu-bek
Lucayos, lu-ka-yo
Lucerne, lu-ern
Lucknow, luk'now
Ludlow, lu-dlo
Lugano, lu-ga-no
Lugana, lu-ga-na
Lulea, lu-le-a
Lund, lund
Lüneburg, lu-ne-borch
Lunéville, lu-ne-vil
Lupata, lu-pa-ta
Lusignan, lu-si-nyon
Lützen, lut'sen
Luxembourg, luk-sou-bor
Luzern, lu-zeru
Luzon, lu-sou' or lu-thou'
Lynton, lin-tyen-ton
Lyngby, ling-bi
Lyon, lo-nyo
Lyonnais, lo-nyo-nai
Lyons, li'on

M.

Maas, ma-s
Maassluis, ma-s-lois
Maastrecht, ma's-trecht
Macao, ma-ka' or ma-kon'
Macclesfield, mek'lis-feld
Macerata, ma-cha-ra'ta
Mackinaw or Mackina, mak'l-na
Macon, ma-ko
Macon (U.S.), ma'kon
Macquarie, ma-kuo-ri
Madeira, ma-de-ra or ma-da-ra
Madras, ma-dras
Madrid, ma-drid; Sp. ma-trye
Madra, ma-do-ra
Maestroom, ma'estro-fum
Maestricht, ma's-trecht
Magadono, ma-ga-dok'no or ma-ga-do'no
Magda, mag-da-la
Magdalena, mag-da-la-na
Magdeburg, mek'de-borch
Magellan, ma-ge-lan
Magenta, ma-je-n'ta

Magero, ma'ge-ro
Maggiore, ma-jo-ra
Mahanuddy, ma-ha'ndi
Mahé, ma-ha
Mahmoudieh, ma-mo-de
Mabon, ma-bon
Mahren, ma-ren
Mahu, ma-hu
Mains, ma-ins
Majors, ma-jo-rt
Makadishu, ma-ka-disho
Malabar, ma-la-bar
Malaga, ma-la-ga
Malat, ma-lat
Maldivas, mal-divs
Malesherbes, mal-serb
Malmesbury, mam-be-ri
Malmo, mal-mo
Malplaquet, mal-pla-ka
Malta, mal-ta
Malton, mal-ton
Malvern, mal-vern
Malwa, mal-wa
Memora, ma-me-ra
Menaar, ma-nar
Managua, ma-na-gwa
Manaco, ma-na-ko
Manche, me-nah
Mandalay, man-da-la
Mangalore, man-ga-lo-ri
Manhattan, man-hat-tan
Manila, ma-ni-la; Sp. Manila, ma-ni-la
Manisa, ma-ni-sa
Manitoba, man-i-to-ba or to-ba
Manitowoc, man-i-to-wok
Mannheim, man-him
Mans, le, le-mo
Mantua, man-tu-a
Manyuema, man-yu-a-me
Mansanares, man-tha-nas
Manzanillo, man-sa-ni-lyo
Maracabo, ma-ra-ka-bo
Marajo, ma-ra-jo
Maranham, ma-ran-yam
Maranhão, ma-ra-nyon
Marchena, mar-cha-na
Marcotis, ma-re-tis
Margate, mar-gat or mar-get
Maria-Theresienstadt, ma-ri-ta-ra-en-stat
Mariasel, ma-re-sel
Marica, ma-re-ka
Marillano, ma-ri-la-no
Mariposa, mar-i-po-sa
Mariquita, ma-ri-ki-ta
Maritimo, ma-ri-ti-mo
Mariborough, mari-bu-ru
Marmora, mar-mo-ra
Maroni, ma-ro-ni
Maros, mo-ros
Marquema, mar-ka-ma
Marula, mar-ula
Marwille, mar-wil; Fr. Mar-wil
Martaban, mar-ta-ban
Martigny, mar-ti-nyo
Martinique, mar-ti-ni-ka
Masa-fuera, ma-sa-fu-er
Mascara, ma-sa-ka-ra
Massachusetts, ma-sa-cho-sets
Masawa, ma-sou-a
Masulpatam, ma-so-lo-pa-tam
Matamoros, ma-ta-mo-ros
Matanzas, ma-tan-sas
Matapan, ma-ta-pan
Matarich, ma-ta-ri-ka
Mauch Chunk, mak chungk
Maulmain, mau-main
Mauritius, ma-ri-tyus
Mayaguez, ma-yu-gez
Mayenne, ma-yen
Mayn or Main, ma-in
Maynooth, ma-noth
Maypa, ma-pa
Mayagan, ma-gan
Masanderan, ma-san-de-ran
Masara, ma-sa-ra
Masco, ma-sko
Maseno, ma-seno
Maseth, ma-seth
Masch, meth
Meaux, me
Mechlin, mek'lin
Mechacoan, ma-cho-a-kan
Mecklenburg, mek-len-borch
Medellin, me-del-yan
Medina, me-de-na
Meiningen, mi-neng-en

Melisse, me-les
Melinet, me-les
Melkong, me-ko-g
Melkon, me-ko-g
Melkon, me-ko-g
Melbourne, mel-beru
Memphranganor, mem-fre-ma-gog
Menai, men-i
Menam, ma-nam
Menapoe, men-apo
Menahel, men-ahel
Mequines, me-ki-nes
Mercedez, mer-se-des
Mergui, mer-gui
Merida, mer-i-da
Meriden, mer-i-den
Merioneth, me-ri-on-eth
Mero, me-ro
Merseburg, mer-se-borch
Mersey, mer-si
Mertbyr-Tydvil, mer-ther-tid-vil
Messina, me-se-si-na
Meudon, me-u-don
Meuse, meuse
Mexico, mek-si-ko or me-ko-ka
Ménier, me-ni-er
Miako, mi-ka-ko
Miami, mi-ami
Michigan, mish'i-gan
Michilmeckinac, mish-i-l-i-mak'-an
Michoud, mi-cho-d
Middleborough, mid-dle-bu-ru
Miguel (San), mi-gel
Mikhailow, me-ki-lyov
Milan, mi-lan or mil'an
Milledgeville, mil-lej-vil
Milngavie, mil-ge-vil
Milwaukee, mil-wa-ke
Minas-Geraes, mi-nas-je-ra-es
Mincio, mi-cho
Mindanao, min-da-na-o
Mindoro, min-do-ro
Mincho, me-cho
Minnesota, min-ne-sot-a
Miquelon, mi-ke-lon
Miramichi, mi-ra-mi-cha
Mirecourt, mir-ko-rt
Mississippi, mi-sis-sip-pi
Missolonghi, mi-so-long-ge
Missouri, mi-so-ri
Mistassin, mi-ta-sin-i
Mitylene, mi-ti-lye
Mobile, mo-bil
Mocha, mo-ka
Modena, mo-de-na
Moen, me-u-n
Moero, mo-ero
Mogador, mo-ga-dor
Moghilev, mo-ki-lev
Mohaca, mo-ha-ka
Mollendo, mol-len-do
Monaco, mon-a-ko
Monaghan, mon-ach-an
Monagh Hill, mon-ach-is
Mondevi, mon-de-ve
Monghir, mon-ger
Monmouth, mon-muth
Monomoni, mo-mo-mo-ni
Monomotapa, mo-mo-ta-pa
Monongahela, mo-nou-ga-ha-la
Mons, mo-n
Montalegre, mon-ta-le-gre
Montana, mon-ta-na
Montauban, mon-ta-ban
Montbelliard, mo-bel-liar
Montcalm, mon-kal'm
Montepa, mon-te-pa
Monteith, mon-teith
Montellmart, mon-ta-ll-mar
Montenegro, mon-te-neg-ro
Montepulciano, mon-ta-pul-cha-no
Monterey, mon-te-ri
Montevideo, mon-te-ve-de-o
Montijo, mon-ti-jo
Montison, mon-ti-sen
Montmorency, mon-ti-mo-rens
Montpelier, mon-pel-ier
Montreal, mon-tre-al
Montreuil, mon-tre-u-ye
Montrose, mon-tro-ze
Moquegua, mo-ke-gwa
Morava, mo-ra-va
Moray, mo-ri
Morbihan, mor-bi-han
Morecambe, mo-ka-m

Movelos, mō-rel'ōs
 Morlaix, mōr-lā'z
 Mortara, mōr-tā'ra
 Moulins, mō-lān
 Moulin, mō-lān
 Moulin, mō-lān
 Moulmain, mōl-min'
 Moulta, mōl-tā'
 Mourouk, mōr-sōk'
 Merville, mō-vil'
 Mosambiqua, mō-sam-bāq'
 Mühlhausen, mül'hou-sen
 Mulhaesen, mōl-a-then'
 Mullingar, mul-lin-gār'
 Multan, mōl-tān
 München, mūn-chen (-Munich)
 Munich, mū'nik
 Munkacs, mōn-kāch
 Münster, mūn-ster
 Murcia, mōr-thē-a
 Murfreesborough, mēr-frēs-bu-ru
 Murgab, mōr-gāb'
 Muscat, mu-sāt'
 Muskegon, mu-sē-gōn
 Muskingum, mu-sing-gum
 Mysore, mi-sōr'

N.

Naa, nā or nō'as
 Nablus, nā-blo
 Nagasaki, nā-sā-sā'kō
 Nagy Banya, nōdy bon'yo
 Nagy Kőrös, nōdy kou'reush
 Nahant, nā-hant
 Namaqualand, nā-mā'kwā-land
 Namur, nā-mūr
 Nancy, nān-sē
 Nagasaki, nān-sā-sā'kō
 Naunking, nān-king
 Nautex, nōt
 Nautucket, nān-tuk'ēt
 Nautwich, nān'tich
 Napoli (Naples), nā'pō-lē
 Nashua, nāsh'g-a
 Nassau, nās-sōn
 Natal, nā-tāl'
 Natchez, nāch'is
 Natchitoches, nāch'itōch
 Naumburg, nōum'bōrēk
 Nauplia, nā'plē-a
 Navan, nā-vān
 Navarino, nā-vā-rē'nō
 Neagh, nā or nā'tēh
 Neath, nēth
 Nebraska, nē-brās'kā
 Neilgherries, nē-gē'rīs
 Neisse, nē'sē
 Némours, nē-mōr
 Nenagh, nē'nā or nē'nāch
 Nepal, nē'pāl
 Neuberg, nōi-bērēk
 Neuchâtel, nēu-shā-tēl
 Neudorf, nōi-dōrf
 Neuenburg, nōi'en-bōrēk
 Neufchâtel, nēu-shā-tēl
 Neulilly, nēu-lī-lē
 Neukirch, nōi-kērēk
 Neustädler See, nōi-sēd'lēr sē
 Neustadt, nōi-stāt
 Newaid, nōi-vēd
 Nevada, nē-vā-dā
 Nevera, nē-vā
 Newcastle, nō'kas-el
 Newfoundland, nō'found-land
 New Orleans, nō or lō-sān
 Newry, nō'ri
 Ngami, n-gā'mē
 Niagara, ni-gā'ra
 Nicaragua, nē-kā-rā'gwā
 Nice, nēs
 Nicolbar, nik-ō-bār'
 Nicolatēv, nē-kō-lī'vaf
 Nicopoli, nē-kō'pō-lē
 Nicotia, nē-kō-sē'a
 Niemen, nyā'men
 Neuweveld, nyen'vā-velt
 Nièvre, nē-āv'r
 Niger, nī-gēr
 Nigata, nē-gā'tā
 Nijkerk, nī-kērēk
 Nijmegen, nī-mā-zen
 Nijnesi-Novgorod, nish-ni-nōv-gō-rod
 Nikita, nē-kē'tā
 Nimwegen, nim-vā'gen
 Niort, nē-ōr
 Nippon, nē-fo'n'

Niplasing, nīp-līng
 Nîmes, nēm
 Nivelles, nē-vel
 Nivernais, nē-vā-nā
 Nord, nōr
 Nordlingen, nōurd'līng-en
 Norfolk, nōr-fōk
 Norrköping, nōr-čheup'ing
 Norwich, nōr'ich
 Nossi-be, nō-si-bē'
 Noumea, nō-mā-a
 Novara, nō-vā'ra
 Novaya Zemlya, nō-vī'yā zem-lyā
 Novgorod, nōv-gō-rod
 Novi-Basar, nō-vē-bā-sār'
 Novitits, nōv-vī'ts
 Nunatak, nūn-ō'tōk
 Nürnberg, nūrn'bērēk
 Nyangwe, nyang'wē
 Nyansa, nyān'sā
 Nyassa, nyās'sā
 Nyborg, nō-bōrg
 Nykerk, nī-kērēk
 Nyköping, nō-čheup'ing
 Nystad, nēu-stād

O.

Oahn, ō-ā'hō'
 Oajaca, ō-ā-čā'kō
 Oban, ō-bān
 Obe, ō-bē
 Obeld, ō-bē'd
 Oberland, ō-bēr-lānt
 Ocaña, ō-kā'nā
 Ocbill (Hills), ōč'bil
 Ochotak, ō-čōtāk'
 Ocochos, ō-čō'čōs
 Odessa, ō-dēs'sā
 Odeuvald, ō-dēu-vālt
 Odra, ō-drā
 Odeurburg, ō'dēu-bōrēk
 Oeland, ō-lāu
 Oerebro or Orebro, ō'rē-brō
 Oesel, ō-ēs'el
 Oettingen, ōt'ing-en
 Opowé, ōp-ō-wā
 Ohio, ō-hīō
 Ohlan, ō-lōn
 Oise, wā
 Okhotak, ō-čōtāk'
 Oldham, ōld'am
 Olenek, ō-lē-nēk
 Oleron, ō-lēr-ōn
 Oliveira, ō-lē-vā'zā
 Olmütz, ōl'mū'tē
 Omagh, ō-mā'
 Omaha, ō-mā-hā
 Omega, ō-mē-gā
 Oneida, ō-nē-dā
 Ontario, ōn-tā'rī-ō
 Ojelu, ō-jī-lō
 Ooroomiyah, ō-rō-mē'yā
 Oosterhout, ō-ter-hout
 Oran, ō-rān
 Oragon, ōr'ā-gōn
 Orel, ōr-yōf
 Orenburg, ō-rēn-bōrg
 Orense, ō-rēn'sē
 Orizaba, ō-rī-zā-bā
 Orient, ō-ri-ēn
 Orihuela, ō-rē-wā'lā
 Orinoco, ō-rē-nō'kō
 Orizaba, ō-rē-nō'kō
 Orizaba, ō-rē-nō'kō
 Orouoco, ō-rō-ō'kō
 Orotava, ō-rō-tā'vā
 Orsova, ōr-sō'vā
 Orthea, ōr-thē-a
 Oruro, ō-rō-rō
 Orvieto, ōr-vē-ō'tō
 Osaqa, ō-sā'qā
 Osaqa, ō-sā'kō
 Osmabrück, ōsmā-brūk
 Osted, ō-sēd
 Osterode, ō-sē-tā-rō'dē
 Oswego, ō-svē-gō
 Oswestry, ō-svē-tri
 Otago, ō-tā-gō
 Otahite, ō-tā-hī'tē
 Otsego, ōt-sē-gō
 Otawa, ō-tā-wā
 Otumwa, ōt-ōm-wā
 Ouchite, ō-čhī-tē
 Oud or Oudh, ōud

Oudenarde, ō-dē-nārd'
 Oundle, ōund'lē
 Ouse, ōs
 Overijssel, ō-ver-ī-sēl
 Oviedo, ō-vē-ō'vēs
 Owynhe, ō-wīn'hē
 Ozark, ō-zārk'

P.

Pachicoa, pā-čhō-tā'
 Padang, pā-dāng'
 Padua, pād'ū-a
 Paducab, pād'ū-kā
 Paimboeuf, pāi-beuf
 Paisley, pā-sī-lē
 Palawan, pā-lā'wān
 Palembang, pā-lēm-bāng'
 Palenque, pā-lēn'kē
 Palovina, pā-lē-ō-trē'nā
 Palk's Strait, pāk's
 Palmyra, pāl-mī'rā
 Pamir, pā-mēr'
 Pamiloo, pām-lī-kō
 Pampeluna, pām-pē-lō'nā
 Pamplona, pām-plō'nā
 Panama, pā-nā-mā
 Pancevo, pān-čho-vo
 Paola, pā-ō-lā
 Paola, pā-ō-lā (U. S.)
 Papua, pā'pū-a
 Para, pā-rā'
 Paraguay, parā-gwā or pā-rē-gwā
 Parahiba, Parahya, pā-rā-ō-bā
 Paramaribo, pā-rā-mā-rī-bō
 Paraná, pā-rā-nā
 Paranyha, pā-rā-nā-ō-bā
 Parichim, pā-čhēm
 Parime, pā-rī-mē
 Paris, pā-rīs or pā-rē
 Parahiba, pā-rā-ō-bā
 Pascazoia, pās-kā-gō-lā
 Pas-de-Calais, pā-dē-kā-lā
 Patras, pā-trās
 Pattialah, pat-tā-lā
 Pau, pō
 Pavia, pā-vī-a or pā-vē-a
 Pawtucket, pā-tuk'ēt
 Paysandú, pā-sān-dū'
 Payta, pā'tā
 Pef-Ho, pē-hō'
 Peipua, pē-pū-s
 Pekin, Peking, pē-kin', pē-king'
 Pellew, pē-lō
 Pembina, pēm'bī-nā
 Penang, pō-nāng
 Peucuk, pē-uk'
 Penmenmawr, pēm-mā'en-mour
 Penobscot, pē-nōb'akōt
 Penrith, pēn'rīth
 Penryn, pēn-rīn
 Pensacola, pēn-sā-kō-lā
 Pensance, pēm-sāns'
 Perora, pē-ō-rī-a
 Perak, pā-rāk
 Périgord, pā-rē-gōr
 Périgoux, pā-rē-geu
 Pernambuco, pēr-nām-bō'kō
 Perpignan, pēr-pē-nyōn
 Persepolis, pēr-sēp'ō-līs
 Peru, pē-rū
 Perugia, pā-rū'jā
 Perugia, pā-rū'jā
 Pesarò, pā-sā-rō
 Pesca, pēsh'
 Peschiera, pēs-kē-ō-rā
 Peshawer, pē-shā-wēr
 Pesh'h, pēsh or pēsh
 Petchora, pēt-čō'rā
 Pétén, pē-tēn
 Peteraburg, pē'tērā-bērg
 Peterwardin, pē-ter-vārd'in
 Pfalz, pā-ltā
 Pforzheim, pfer' hīm
 Philippine Islds, pī-līp-in
 Philippopolis, pī-līp-pōp'ō-līs
 P'acenza, pā-čhen-tēs
 P'auny, pē-ā-nū-ē'
 P'ave, pē-ā-vā
 P'chichua, pē-čhēn'čhā
 P'cton, pī-čōn
 P'edmont, pēd'mōnt
 P'latou, pē-lā-tō
 Pillau, pī-lōu

Pinerolo, pē-nā-rō'lō
 Piombino, pē-ōm-bō'nō
 Pirana, pē-rē-us
 Pirano, pē-rā-nō
 Pisa, pē-sā
 Piscataquis, pīs-kā'tā-k
 Pistoja, pīs-tō'jā
 Pitea, pē-tē-ā
 Plauen, plō'ēn
 Plock, plōk
 Plymouth, plī'mth
 Point de Galle, point de gal
 Poitiers, pōi-tē'r
 Poitou, pōi-tō
 Poitava, pōi-tā'vā
 Pompeii, pōm-pē'jī or pōm-pē-ē
 Pondicherry, pōn-dī-čērī'
 Pontchartrain, pōn-čhār-trān
 Ponte Delgado, pōn'tē del-gā'dō
 Pontefract, pōn'tī-frākt or pōm'fret
 Pontiac, pōn'tī-āk
 Pontoise, pōn-tōis
 Pontremoli, pōn-trē'mō-lō
 Popayan, pō-pā-yān
 Poperingue, pō-pē-rāng
 Popocatepetl, pō-pō-kā-tē-pōtl'
 Port-au-Prince, pōrt-ō-prīns
 Portland, pōrt-lā-čhē
 Portsmouth, pōrt-mād'ok
 Porto Rico, pōr'tō rē'kō
 Portree, pōr'rē
 Portsea, pōr'sē
 Portsmouth, pōrt'mnth
 Portuguese, pōr-tū-gā-lā'tā
 Poschiavo, pōs-kā-ō-vo
 Potchefstrom, pōt'čhēf-strom
 Potenza, pō-tēn-dā
 Potomac, pō-tō'māk
 Potom, pō-tō'm
 Potawatomie, pōt-tā-wō'tō-mī
 Poughkeepsie, pō-čhī-pēs
 Pouilly, pōi-lī-ō
 Powhatan, pōw-ā-tān'
 Pozzuoli, pōz-tō'lō-lō
 Prague, prag
 Pretoria, pē-rē-tō-rē-a
 Previsa, pē-rē-vīsā
 Prociada, pō-čhē-dā
 Provence, pōr-voās
 Prussia, prush'ī-a
 Pruth, prūth or prēt
 Prabhara, prah'brān
 Pskov, pōk'ōf
 Puerto Cabello, pū-ārtō kā-vel'ō
 Punjab, pūn-jāb'
 Punta Arenas, pūn'tā-rē'nās
 Putumayo, pū-tō-mā'yō
 Puy de Dome, pūē dē dōm
 Quilheil, pōi-hē-lē
 Pyrenees, pī-rē-nēs; Fr. p' rē-nēs

Q.

Qu'Appelle, kū-pel'
 Quathlamba, kwāt-lām'bā
 Quatre Bras, kā'tr brā
 Quebec, kwē-bēk'
 Quelpaert, kwel'pārt
 Quentin (St.), kōn-tān
 Queretaro, kē-rēt'ā-rō
 Quiberon, kī-bē-rōn
 Quillibouf, kī-yē-beuf
 Quillimane, kē-lē-mā'nā
 Quilota, kē-lō'tā
 Quimper, kwā-pār
 Quito, kē'tō

R.

Raab, rāb
 Raam, rā'm
 Rabak, rā-bāk'
 Racine, rā-sēn'
 Ragusa, rā-gō'sā
 Rahway, rā-hō'vā
 Rahway, rā-wā
 Rajamahall, rā-jā-mā-hāl'
 Rajpootana, rāj-pō-tā'nā
 Rajshahye, rāj-shā'hē
 Raleigh, rā'lē
 Rambouillet, rān-bō-yā
 Reznice, rēznī-čēs; Fr. rē-nēs

Fate, far, fat, fall; mā, met, hēr, golden; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tubē, tub, buil; oil, pound; ch, chain; g. go;

Ram poor, rām-pōr
 Ramsey, ram'zī
 Ramegrunge, rā-nē-gun'y
 Ramgoon, rang-gōn
 Raphos, rā-fō
 Rappahannock, rap-pa-han'nok
 Rasey, rā'sā
 Rasova, rās-sō'va
 Rastadt, rās'tāt
 Rathkeale, rath-kāl'
 Rathlin, rath'līn
 Rathmines, rath-mīng'
 Ratseburg, rāt'sē-bōrēt
 Reading, rēd'ing
 Realejo, rē-ā-lē'ō
 Recife, rē-sē'fā
 Redruth, rēd'rūth
 Regensburg, rē'genz-bōrēt
 Reggio, rē'jō
 Reichenbach, rī'chen-bāch
 Reichstadt, rēich'stāt
 Reigate, rī'gāt
 Reikiavik, rī'kyā-vīk
 Reims, rēms or rāms
 Remscheid, rem'shīt
 Remaix, rē-mā'
 Rennes, ren'frā
 Rennes, ren
 Restigouche, rē'stī-gōch
 Réunion, rē-ū-nē-ōn
 Reusa, rōs
 Rewah, rā-wā'
 Rheims, rāms or rēms
 Rhein, rīn
 Rhuddian, hrīw'lan
 Rissau, rē-yā'sān
 Ribeira, rē-bā'ē-rā
 Riccia, rēch'ā
 Richelieu, rēch-lē-ōn
 Richilucko, rīch-l-huk'tō
 Rideau, rē-dō'
 Riesenbirge, rē'sen-gē-bērg-ge
 Riga, rē-gē or rī-gā
 Rigi or Rigi, rē'gē
 Rijswijk, rī'vīk
 Rimini, rē-mē-nē
 Rinjoeching, rēng-kyen'ēng
 Rio de Janeiro, rō'ō de shā-nā'ō
 Riola, rē-ōlā
 Ripon, rī-pōn
 Rivoli, rē-vō-lē
 Roanoke, rō-ān'ōk'
 Rochdale, roch'dāl
 Rochefort, rōch-fōrt
 Rochevoucauld, rōch-fō-kō
 Rochelle, Lā, lā rō-shel
 Rochester, roch'stēr
 Rocrol, rō-k'rōw
 Rodas, rō-dā
 Rodrigues, rō-d'rōg
 Rodmond, rōd'mōnt
 Roesslitz, rōs-kō'līt
 Roggeveid, rog-gē-vēit
 Rohan, rō-ān
 Rohlcund, rō-hil-kund'
 Romagna, rō-mā'nyā
 Romanov, rō-mā-nōf
 Romaldshay, rōn'ald-shā
 Roncesvalles, rōn-thēs-vāl'yēs
 Roque, Rān, sān rō'kē
 Rozeims, rō-rō'ē-mā
 Rosario, rō-sār'ō
 Roscrea, rōs-k'rā'
 Rowan, rō-ōw
 Rosetta, rō-sē'tā
 Rosbach, rōs-bāch
 Rossignol, rōs-sē-nyōl'
 Rotherham, rōth'er-ām
 Rotherhithe, rōth'er-hīw
 Rothsay, rōth'sā
 Rotomahana, rō-tō-mā-hā'nā
 Rotterdam, rōt'er-tām
 Roubair, rō-bā'r
 Rouen, rō-ōn
 Roumania, rō-mā'nī-ā
 Roumelia, rō-mē-lī-ā
 Rousillon, rōs-sē-yōn
 Roveredo, rō-vā-rā'dō
 Rovigo, rō-vē'gō
 Ruapehu, rū-ā-pā'hō
 Rudolfstadt, rōdōl-stāt
 Rukey, rū'lī
 Rügen, rō'gēn
 Ruhrom, rū'rōm
 Rumlitz, rūm-līt
 Runnill, rūn-mē-lē
 Russhole, rūsh'ōm
 Russie, rūsh'ā

Rustchuk, rūst-chuk'
 Rutherford, rūth'er-ēd-ēn or rūg'len
 Ryde, rīd
 Rye, rīe

S.

Saale, sā'lē
 Saarbrück, sār-brūk
 Saargrémont, sār-gē-mōnt
 Sabanilla, sē-bā-nē'lī-yā
 Sachsen, sāk'sēn
 Sadowitz, sād'ō'vīt
 Saghalien, sē-oh'lēn'
 Saguinaw, sag'l-nā
 Saguenay, sag-ō-nā'
 Sahara, sē-hā'rā
 Said, sē-ēd'
 Saigon, sē-gōn'
 Sajama, sē-oh'mā
 Sajanak, sē-yānak'
 Sakhalin, sē-oh-lēn'
 Saklana, sāk-kū'rā
 Salado, sē-lā'dō
 Saldama, sē-lā-mīs
 Saldanha, sē-dā'nayā
 Salem, sē-lēm
 Salford, sē'fōrd
 Salina, sē-lē'nā; in U. S. sē-lī'nā
 Salisbury, sāk-be-rī
 Saloniki, sē-lō-nē'kē
 Salop, sāl'ōp
 Salsette, sāl-sēt'
 Salween or Salwen, sāl-wēn'
 Saluzzo, sāl'ū'zō
 Salvador, sāl-vē-dōr'
 Salsbrunn, sālts-brūn
 Salsburg, sālts-bōrēt
 Samana, sē-mā-nā
 Samara, sē-mā'rā
 Samarang, sē-mā-rāng'
 Samarkand, sē-mār-kānd'
 Samhre, sōn-br
 Samoa, sē-mōs
 Sandnsky, sād-dus'kī
 Sandwich, sād'wīch
 Sangir, sāk'gēr
 San Joaquin, sān-oh-ā-kīn'
 San José, sān-oh-sē'
 San Juan, sān-oh-ān'
 San Miguel, sān-mē-gēl'
 Sanquhar, sāng'kōr
 San Stefano, sān-stē-fā-nō
 Santander, sāt-tān-dēr
 Santarem, sāt-tā-rēn'
 Santiago, sāt-tē-gō
 Santillana, sāt-tē-lī-yā'nā
 Santorin, sāt-tō-rēn'
 Saona, sē-nā
 São Paulo, sōn-pōulō
 Saratoga, sē-rā-tō-gā
 Saratov, sē-rā'tōv
 Sarawak, sē-rā-wāk
 Sarrebourg, sār-bōr
 Sarrebrück, sār-brūk
 Sarreguemines, sār-gē-mēn
 Sarthe, sār'tē
 Sanktchewan, sāk-kach'ē-wōn
 Sassari, sās-sārē
 Satara, sāt-tārā
 Satsuma, sāt-sō'mā
 Sattarah, sāt-tārā
 Sault Sainte Marie, sō-sint-mā-rē
 Saumur, sē-mūr
 Sauternes, sē-tēr-nēs
 Savannah, sē-vā'nā
 Savoie, sē-vōī
 Savona, sē-vōnā
 Sax-Altenburg, saks-āl'tēn-bōrēt
 Schaffhausen, shāf'hōu-zēn
 Schaumburg-Lippe, shōum-bōrēt-līp-pē
 Scheldt, skēlt; Schelde, skēl'dē
 Schenectady, skē-nek'tā-dī
 Scheveningen, sēsh'vēn-īng-ēn
 Schiedam, skē'dām
 Schio, skē'ō
 Schleis, shlēts
 Schleusen, shlē'sēn
 Schleswig or Sleswick, shlē's-vēg, shlē'vīk
 Schneekoppe, shnā-kōp-pē
 Schönbrunn, shōn-brūn

Schouten, shō'tēn
 Schouwen, shōu'vēn
 Schuyler, shk'ylēr
 Schuykill, shk'īl
 Schwaben (Swabia), shvā'bēn
 Schwarburg, shvār'tē-bōrēt
 Schwarzwald, shvār'tē-vālt
 Schweinfurt, shvīn-fōrt
 Schweiz (Switzerland), shvītē
 Schwyz, shvītē
 Sciocca, shk'ōk'
 Scilly Islands, skl'īl
 Seinde, sēnd
 Seio, sē'ō or s'ō
 Seio, sē-ō
 Seone, skōn
 Scute'l, sk'ū'tē-rē
 Seakote, sē-ā'l'kōt
 Seattle, sē-ā'tēl
 Sebastopol, sē-bās'tō-pōl
 Sebenico, sē-bā'nē-kō
 Sechuen, sē-chwēn'
 Sedan, sē-dōn
 Sedburgh, sēd'berg
 Seeland, sē-lānd
 Segovia, sē-gō-vē-ā
 Selranpur, sē-hā'rūn-pōr'
 Selva, sē-lvā
 Seistan, sē-lē-tān'
 Semipalatinsk, sē-mī-pā-lē-tīnsk'
 Sempach, sēmp'chāk
 Seneca, sēn'ē-kā
 Senegal, sēn-nē-gāl'
 Senegambia, sēn-gām'bē-ā
 Senlis, sēn-lēs
 Sennaar, sēn-nār'
 Sena, sēn
 Serajevō, sē-rī-yā'vō
 Serampore, sē-rām-pōr'
 Serrippe, sēr-shē'pē
 Serinagar, sē-rē-nā-gūr'
 Seringapatam, sē-rīng-pā-tām
 Sevilla, sē-vē'lī-yā
 Seville, sē-vīl'
 Sevrē, sēvr'
 Sewall, sē-wāl'ik
 Seychelles, sē-shēl'
 Shangai, shāng'hī'
 Shediac, shē-dē-āk'
 Sheffield, shēf'fēld
 Shenandoah, shēn-ān-dō-ā
 Shense, shēn-sē'
 Shimlyu, shī-mē'yū
 Shiraz, shē-rār'
 Shire, shē'rā
 Shistova, shēs-tō'vā
 Shoeburgh, shō'bē-rī-nēs
 Shoehone, shō-shō-nē
 Shrewsbury, shrō'bē-rī
 Shumla, shōm'lā
 Siam, sī-ām'
 Siebenbürgen, sē'bēn-būr-gēn
 Siebengebirge, sē'bēn-gē-bērg-ge
 Siedlec, sēd'lētē
 Siena, sē-ā'nā
 Sierra Leone, sē-sēr-ā-lē-nēs
 Sigmaringen, sē'gām-rīng-ēn
 Sigüenza, sē-gēn'thā
 Sikoku, sē-kō'kū
 Simferopol, sēm'fēr-op'ōl
 Simpson, sēm-plōn
 Sinal, sī'nā
 Sinda, sīnd
 Singapore, sīng-gē-pōr'
 Sinigalla, sē-nē-gā'lī-yā
 Sinopa, sē-nō-pā
 Slout, sē-ōt'
 Sioux, sē-ō' or sō
 Sial, sē-ā'l'
 Sietova, sē-tō'vā
 Siwah, sē-wā
 Sjeeland, sē'lēn (-Seeland)
 Skiatho, skē-ā-thō
 Skopelo, skōpē-lō
 Skowhegan, skō-hō'gēn
 Skyros, skē'rōs
 Sleswick, slēs'vīk
 Sliebhloom, slēv-blōm'
 Sligo, slī'gō
 Slough, slōw
 Sluis, slōis
 Smethwick, smēth'wīk
 Smolensk, smō-lēnsk'
 Smyrna, smēr'nā
 Snobomish, snō-bō'mīsh
 Sohraon, sō-brā'ōn

Socotra, sō-kō'trā
 Söderköping or Söderköping, sō-der-kōp'ēng
 Soerabaya, sō-rā-bā-yā
 Soerakarta, sō-rā-kār'tā
 Soest, sōst
 Sofia, sō-fī'ā
 Soleda, sō-lē-ā
 Solesford, sō-gnā-fyōr
 Soignies, sō-gnēs
 Soissons, sōis-sōn
 Sokoto, sōkō'tō
 Solesmes, sō-lēm
 Solesne, sō-lēn
 Solferino, sō-lē-rō'nō
 Solihull, sō-lī-hūl'
 Solothurn, sō-lō-thōrn
 Somanli, sō-mā'lī
 Somersēt, sūm'ēr-sēt
 Somnath, sōm-nāth
 Sonderhausen, sōn'ders-hōu'sān
 Sonoma, sō-nō'mā
 Sonora, sō-nō'rā
 Soondan, sō-dān'
 Soorabaya, sō-rā-bā'yā
 Sophia, sō-fī'ā
 Sorde, sō-rē-ā
 Sordes, sō'rōs-ē
 Soudan, sō-dān'
 Southampton, sōth-hā'yā
 Southamton, sōth-sām'tōn
 Southark, sōth'ārk
 Spalatro, spā-lā'trō
 Spalding, spāl'dīng
 Speler or Speyer, spī'er
 Spessia, spēs'sī-ā
 Sphegna, spē-gnā
 Spitzberg, spīt's-bērg
 Spitzbergen, spīt's-bērg-ēn
 Spitzingen, spīt's-īng-ēn
 Spolto, spō-lō'tō
 Sprades, spōr-ā-dēs
 Spree, sp'rē
 Squillac, skwē-lā'chā
 Srinagar, s'rī-nā-gār'
 Stallmeze, stāl-mēzē
 Stamboul, stām-bōul'
 Stanovo, stān'ō-vō-ā
 Stanbach, stānbāch
 Stavanger, stāv'āng-gēr
 Stavoren, stāv'rōn
 Stavropol, stāv'rō-pōl
 Steenkerque, stēn'kērk
 Steiermark, stī'er-mār'k
 Stellenbosch, stē'lēm-bōsh
 Stettin, stēt'tēn
 Steuben, stē'bēn
 Steinkirk, stēn'kīrk
 Steinkirk, stēn'kīrk
 Stockholm, stōk'hōlm
 Stour, stōur
 Stourbridge, stōur'brij
 Stow, stō
 Strabane, strā-bān'
 Strachur, strā-chūr
 Stralsund, strāl'sōnt
 Stranraer, strān-rār'
 Strasburg, strās-bōr
 Strasbourg, strās'tōr't
 Strichen, strī'ch-ēn
 Stromboli, strōm'bō-lē
 Stromness, strōm-nēs
 Strömbe, strōm'ē-ē
 Stroud, strōud
 Stroudwater, strōud-wā'tēr
 Stuttgart, stūt'tgāt
 Stnyvesant, stī've-sānt
 Styria, stī'rī-ā
 Suabia, sū-ā-bī-ā
 Suakin, sū-ākīn
 Subiac, sū-bī-ā'kō
 Suerz, sūr's
 Suez, sūēs
 Sufolk, suf'ōk
 Suir, sūr
 Sulistana, sū-lī-mān'
 Sullna, sū-lē-nā
 Sulmona, sūl-mō'nā
 Sumatra, sū-mā'trā or sū-mā'trā
 Sumiawa, sūm-hā-wā
 Sures, sūr's
 Suresnes, sūr-sēs-nēs
 Sures, sūr's
 Susquehanna, sūs-kvō-hān'nā
 Sutherland, sūth'er-land

i, job; y, yes; vz, ven; th, thin; sh, sure. French, vā, bāt; bleu, blue; ō, on. Scotch and German, ē, loch, nach.

Bathori, ba'to-ré
 Bathurst, bath'urst
 Bathyanai, bat-yai'nye
 Bauer, bau'ér
 Bauhin, bó-ah
 Baumann, bou'mán
 Baumeister, bou'mis'ter
 Baumgartner, bou'gart-nar
 Baur, bour
 Bayard, bá'ard
 Bayard, ba-yá'ard
 Beaconsfield, be'kons-fíld
 Beaton, bé'ton
 Beattie, bé'tí
 Beauchamp (Eng.), bé'oham
 Beauchamp (Fr.), bé'shah
 Beauchere, bé'kíerk
 Beaufort (Eng.), bé'fort
 Beaufort (Fr.), bé'fort
 Beauharnais, bé-ar-ná
 Beaumarchais, bé-mar-shá
 Beaumont, bé'mon
 Beccaria, bek-a-ri'a
 Bechteln, bech'tein
 Beethoven, bé'té-va
 Behm, bé'm
 Behn, bé'n
 Behr, bé'r
 Behrens, bé'rens
 Belknap, bel'náp
 Bellamy, bé'l'a-mí
 Bellarmín, bé-lár'mín
 Bellenden, bé'l-an-dan
 Bellini, bé-lí-né
 Bellot, bé-ló
 Belon, bé-lon
 Belzoni, bé-ló-ní
 Bengel, beng'el
 Benoit, bé-noí
 Bentham, bé'n'tham
 Bentivoglio, bé-n'té-vó'lyó
 Béranger, bá-rón-shá
 Beraford, ber-er-ford
 Berger, ber-shá
 Berghaus, berg'hous
 Berné, bé-ré
 Berkeley, ber-ke-lí, almost
 berk'li
 Berlioz, ber-lé-z
 Bernier, ber-né-á
 Bernini, ber-né-úé
 Bernoulli, ber-nó-lí-ye
 Berryer, ber-é-á
 Berthier, ber-té-á
 Berthollet, ber-tol-á
 Besant, bé-sant
 Bessemer, bé'se-mér
 Bessières, bé'se-ár
 Betham, bet'hám
 Béthencourt, bé-tón-kór
 Bethune, bé'tun
 Bettini, bet-té-né
 Bewick, bé'ík
 Bichat, bé-shá
 Billederik, bíl'dér-ík
 Billaud, bé-yó
 Biot, bé-z or bé-ot
 Biron, bé-rón
 Bismarck, bísmárk
 Björnson, byéurn'son
 Blainville, blán-vé-lí
 Blanc, blón
 Blanchard, blan'shard
 Blanche, blansh
 Bianqui, blón-ké
 Bligh, bíl
 Bloch, blók
 Blount, blunt
 Blücher, blí'cher
 Blumenbach, blí'men-bákh
 Boacaccio, bok-kat'cho
 Boeberlin, bok-ke-ré'né
 Böckh, bé'ík
 Boece, bóis
 Boeckh, bé'ík
 Boerhaave, bó'r-há-ve
 Bohme, bé'mé
 Boieldieu, bó-íel-dyé
 Boileau, bó-í-ó
 Boissac, bó-í-sá
 Bojardo, bó-yár-dó
 Boleyn, bó-í-n
 Bollvar, bó-lé-var
 Bonaparte, bon-á-párt; It.
 pron. bó-ná-pár'tá
 Bonheur, bo-neúr
 Bonnet, bon-á

Bonpland, bó-plánd
 Borghese, bor-gá'se
 Borromeo, bor-ro-mí-ó
 Bosanquet, bos-an-ket
 Boscawon, bos-ká-won
 Boesquet, bó'sk
 Boeswold, bó's-wól
 Boswell, bos-wél
 Bosworth, bos-wérth
 Botchell, bot-té-shel'le
 Boucquart, bó-sí-ké
 Bouffers, bó-fár
 Boulton, bó-l'tun
 Bourbon, bó-r-bón
 Bourlouis, bó-r-dé-lé
 Bourke, berk
 Bouslingault, bó-sán-gó
 Bowdoin, bó-dá
 Bowen, bó-wen
 Bowie, bó-í
 Bowring, bou'ring
 Bowyer, bó-yé-er
 Brach, brá's
 Bramah, bra'má
 Brantôme, brón-tóm
 Brauer, brou'ér
 Bremer, bré'mér
 Breutano, bré-tá-nó
 Breughel, bré'ghel
 Brinbilliers, brán-bí-lí-er
 Brissot, bré-só
 Broglie, bró-lyé
 Bronsart, brón-né-ár
 Bronze, brón'te
 Brougham, bró'am or bróm
 Broussais, brús-á
 Brunel, brú-nel
 Brunellechi, brú-nel-er-ké
 Brunet, brú-né
 Bruyère, brú-yár
 Bryant, brí-ant
 Buccleuch, buk-lú
 Buch, buk
 Buchan, buk'an or buk'an
 Buchanan, buk-an'an
 Buffon, bú-fon
 Bugaud, bú-ghó
 Bugge, bú-gé
 Bulwer, bú-l'wér
 Bunsen, bún'son
 Buonaparte, bú-á-ná-pár'te
 Burckhardt, burk'hárt
 Bürger, bú-ger
 Burgess, bú-ger
 Burgley, bur'ly
 Burigny, bú-rí-nyé
 Burke, berk
 Barnes, bé-rns
 Burnet, bé-rnet
 Busby, bú-sbí
 Byron, bí-ron

C.

Caballero, ka-vál-yer'ó
 Cabanis, ka-bá-né
 Cabot, kab'ot
 Cabral, ka-brál
 Cabrera, ka-bré-rá
 Cadet, ká-dé
 Cadogan, ka-dó-gan
 Cædmon, kad'mon
 Cagliostro, kál-yó'stró
 Cagnola, kán-yó-lá
 Cagnoli, kán-yó-lí
 Caius (John), ké-ý
 Calamy, kal'a-mí
 Calders, kál-dé-rá
 Calderon, kal-de-rón'
 Calhoun, kál-hón'
 Calmet, kal'mé
 Cambacérès, kón-bá-sé-res
 Cameron, kam'é-ron
 Camoens, kam'ón-sá
 Campan, kón-pón
 Campbell, kam'bel
 Campesio, kám-pé-ó
 Candolle, kán-dol
 Canova, ká-nó-vá
 Canrobert, kán-ro-bár
 Cantemir, kán'te-mér
 Cantu, kán-tú
 Canute, kán-út or kán'út
 Capel, kap'el
 Capell, ka-pel'

Capet, ka'pét or ka-pé
 Carafa, ka-rá'fa
 Caravaggio, ka-rá-vá'jé
 Carew, ka-ré
 Carliate, kar-lí-é
 Carlija, kar-lí-á
 Carrot, kár-ot
 Carracci, kár-rá'ché
 Carrier, ka-ré-á
 Cartier, kár'té-er
 Cartier, kár'té-á
 Casaubon, ka-sá-bon
 Cases, kás
 Casimir, kasí-mér
 Caspari, kas-pá-rí
 Cassagne, kas-sán-yák
 Cassini, kas-sí-né
 Castanos, kas-tán-yó
 Castiglione, kas-tí-lyó-né
 Castlereagh, kas-tí-rá
 Castrón, kas-trán
 Catalani, kát-a-lá-ní
 Catherine, kath'é-ri-né
 Catinet, ká-té-né
 Cavagnac, ka-ván-yák
 Cavendish, ká-vén-dísh, kan-
 dísh
 Cavour, ka-vór'
 Caylus, ká-lús
 Cecil, sé-sí
 Cellini, chel-lí-né
 Cenci, chen'ché
 Centlivre, sent'liv-ér
 Cervantes, sér-ván'tes; Span.
 ther-ván'tes
 Cesalpino, ché-sál-pé-nó
 Cesare, ché-sá-ré
 Cesarotti, ché-sá-rot'té
 Chabaz, chá-bá
 Chabot, chá-bó
 Chalmers, chá-mérs
 Chambréd, chón-bré
 Chamisso, shá-mí-só
 Champollion, shón-pol-yó
 Chandos, chán-dos
 Channing, chán-íng
 Chapone, shá-pón
 Charlemagne, shár-le-mán
 Chartres, shá-rt
 Chazelles, chá-lé
 Châteaubriand, chá-té-bré-ánd
 Châtelet, chá-té-lé
 Chaucer, chá-ser
 Chénier, shé-ní-ér
 Cherubini, ker-ú-bé-né
 Cheyne, chá-n
 Chiabrera, ká-bra-rá
 Chichele, chí-eh-é
 Chisholm, chí-shóm
 Chladni, chlad'ni
 Choleau, shwá-sé-lí
 Choisy, shwá-zé
 Cholmondeley, chóm'lí
 Chopin, shó-pán
 Christie, kris'tí
 Christian, kris'tí-an
 Chrysoloras, kris-ó-ló-ras
 Chrysostom, kris-ó-stóm
 Cimabue, ché-má-bé-á
 Cinq Mars, shé-má-rá
 Cipriani, ché-prá-ní
 Clairaut, klá-rú
 Clarendon, klar'en-don
 Claude, klód
 Claverhouse, klav'er-hous
 Clavigero, klá-vé-er-ó
 Clavier, klá-vé-er
 Clement, klém-ent
 Cloots, klóts
 Clough, kluf
 Clowes, klóws
 Cochrane, kóch-rán
 Coekburn, kó-bérn
 Coehoorn, kó'hórn
 Colbert, kol-bár
 Colebrook, kól-brók
 Colenso, kó-lén-só
 Coleridge, kó-lí-ridj
 Colling, kól-íng
 Colquhoun, kó-kwón'
 Combe, kóm or kóm
 Comines, kó-mé-né
 Comte, kóm'té
 Conté, kón-dé
 Condillac, kón-dé-yák
 Condorcet, kón-dor-sé
 Condarin, kón-tá-ré-né
 Conybeare, kón-bé-er

Combe, kóm
 Copernicus, kó-pér-ní-kus
 Corbould, kór-bóld
 Cornille, kór-ní-lé
 Cornwall, kór-nól
 Corot, kó-ró
 Correggio, kó-ré-jí
 Cortes, kór'tes
 Cortes, kór'tes
 Costin, kót-an
 Coulange, kó-lósh
 Coulomb, kó-lóm
 Cousin, kó-sin
 Coutts, kóts
 Cowley, kó-ly
 Cowper, kó-pér
 Crasnow, kras'nók
 Crasnow, kras'nók
 Cressay, kres-á
 Crebillon, kres-bé-yón
 Creighton, kres'ton
 Critchton, kris'ton
 Crivichank, krovíshank
 Cubitt, kú-bít
 Cullen, ká-lén
 Cutburt, kúth-bért
 Cuvier, ká-vé-á
 Cuyper, kó-ýp
 Cyrill, sí-ríl
 Czernak, chér-mák
 Czerny, chér-né

D.

Dacier, dá-sé-á
 Dagobert, dag-ó-bért
 Daguerra, dá-gár
 Daguessou, dá-ges-ó
 Dahi, dá-lí
 Dalbousie, dal-bó-sí
 Dallas, dá-lás
 Dalrymple, dal-rím-plí
 Dalzell, dé-lé
 Dampier, dam'pér
 Dana, dá-ná
 Dandolo, dan-dó-lo
 Dante, dán'té
 Danton, don-tón
 D'Artois, dá-r'blá
 Darent, dá-sent
 Daubenton, dá-ben-tón
 Dabney, dá-bé-ní
 Dain, don
 Davenant, davé-nant
 David (Fr.), dá-véd
 Davost, dá-vó
 Davout, dá-vú
 Deak, dá-ík
 Decazes, dé-kás
 De la Beche, dé lá bésh'
 Delacroix, dé-lá-kró-á
 Delambre, dé-lón-br
 Delisle, dé-sí-lé
 Delitach, dá-lésh
 Deinc, dé-lékh
 Demolre, dé-mwár
 Demaz, dé-sá
 Descartes, dá-kárt
 Desmollins, dá-mó-lán
 Desallines, dá-sá-lén
 Deutch, dóch
 Devereux, dev-ér-ó
 Devrient, dev-ré-án
 De Wette, dé-vé'té
 Diderot, dá-dér
 Didot, dé-dó
 Dielitch, dé-bésh
 Diefenbach, dé-fén-básh
 Dietrich, dé-trísh
 Diets, déts
 Dietz, déts
 Dilke, dílk
 Disraeli, díz-rá-lí
 Dobell, do-bel'
 Doderlein, dó-dér-lín
 Does, dó-s
 Dolé, dó-lé
 Dolé, dó-lá
 Dollinger, dóll'íng-ér
 Dulongien, dó-ló-mé-né
 Domenichino, dó-men-é-ké-né
 Domenico, dó-men-é-ké
 Domini, dó-mí-ní
 Donati, dó-ná-tí
 Donizetti, don-é-dzét'té
 Doré, dó-ré
 Douce, dóus

Jansen, yan'sen
 Jeanne d'Arc, shan-dark
 Jean Paul, shan-poul
 Jangis, jan'gis
 Jerome, jor'om
 Joachim, yo'a-oham
 Joinville, shon-vel
 Jordana, yor'dana
 Joubert, sho-bär
 Jouffroy, shof-rä
 Joule, jö
 Jovellanos, shö-rel-ya'nös
 Juan, shu-an
 Juarez, shu-a'ree
 Julien, shü-le-än
 Juner, yung
 Junot, shu-öt
 Justot, shüs-yöt

K.

Kämpfer, kemp'f'er
 Kanaris, ka'nä-ris
 Kanfman, kouf'man
 Kaulbach, kou'l'bach
 Kavanaugh, kav'a-nä
 Keau, këu
 Kearny, kar'ni
 Keats, këts
 Kéble, këbl
 Keightley, kët'li
 Keim, këim
 Keith, këth
 Kingsley, king'li
 Klapproth, kläp'röt
 Klöber, klä-bär
 Knapp, nap
 Kneller, nel'er
 Knowles, nöls
 Knut, knüt
 Köhler, kö'h'ler
 König, kö'n'ig
 Körner, kö'r'n'er
 Kosciuszko, kos'i-us'ko
 Kosuth, kos-shüt
 Kotzebue, kot'se-ho
 Kranach, krä'näc
 Krummacher, krum'a-cher
 Kuhn, këu
 Kühner, kö'h'n'er
 Kuyp, köip
 Kyrle, kërl

L.

Labat, lä-bä
 Lablache, lä-bläsh
 Labouchere, lab'ö-shär
 Laocöpe, lä-ö-päd
 Laeoziz, lä-krvä
 Laeonne, lä-n-eh
 Laer, lä'r
 Lafayette, lä-fä-yet
 Lamarmora, lä-mär'mo-rä
 Lamarzine, lä-mär-tän
 Lamennais, lä-mön-ä
 Langlois, löng-giwa
 Lankester, langk'ö-tär
 Lannee, län
 Latham, lä'tham
 Lathuille, lä-trä-yé
 Laudon, löu'don
 Lavater, lä-vä'ter
 Lavoisier, lä-vvä-öt-ä
 Layard, lä'ard
 Leake, läk
 Leblanc, lä-blän
 Lebauf, lä-büf
 Lebrun, lä-brün
 Leewenhoek, lä'v-ven-hök
 Lefebvre, lä-fävr
 Lefevre, lä-fävr
 Legendre, lä-öhöndr
 Leibnitz or Leibnis, lip'nets
 Leigh, lä
 Leighton, lä'ton
 Leiland, lä'länd or lö'länd
 Leli, läli
 Lemaitre, lä-mät'r
 Lempriere, lem'pri-är
 L'Enclos, lö-klö
 Lesley or Leslie, lö'sli
 Leseps, lä-seps
 L'Etrange, lö-öt'ränj
 Lesueur, lö-öt-our
 Lever, lö-er

Leverrier, lö-er-vä-ä
 Lewis, lö'es
 Lewis, lö'es
 Liebig, lä'bök
 Ligonier, lä'ö-när
 Linacre, lin-a-krä
 Lindsay, lin'sä
 List, löst
 Liocata, lö-ö-rem'tä
 Lockhart, lök'härt
 Longueville, lö-ö-vel
 Lope de Vega, lö'pä de vä'ga
 London, löu'don
 Lowe, lö
 Lowell, lö'el
 Lovola, lö-ö-lä
 Lübke, lö'b'ke
 Luther, lö'ther; Ger. lö'ter
 Lütow, lö't'ö
 Lyell, lö'el
 Lyon, lö'on
 Lyttelton, lö'tl-ton

M.

Maas, mä
 Macaulay, ma-ka'le
 Macchiavelli, Machiaveli, mä-k'v-vel'le
 Mackay, ma-ki' or ma-ka'
 Maclean, mak-län
 Macleod, mak-loud'
 Maclellan, mak-l'er
 MacMahon, mak-mä-öh
 Macready, mak-rä'di
 Magellan, ma-ge'län
 Magendie, mä-shöh-dé
 Maginn, mä-gin
 Magliabechi, mä-lyä-bek'
 Maguire, mä-gw'ir
 Mahmud, mä'möd
 Mahomet, mä-hom'et
 Mahon, mä'on
 Mahony, mä-hon'
 Maimonides, mä-mön'l-dés
 Maltenon, mä-lé-nöh
 Mainwaring, mä-nä-ring
 Maistre, mä'tr
 Malcolm, mä'kom
 Malebranche, mä-l-bröhäh
 Malcherbes, mä-l-ärb
 Malone, mä-lön
 Maite-Brun, mäit-brün
 Mantegna, mä-n-tän'ya
 Manteuffel, mä'n-töl-läl
 Mansoni, mä-n-dö-né
 Marat, mä-rä
 Marivaux, mä-re-vö
 Marjoribanks, märc'h'bänks
 Marlowe, märl'ö
 Marot, mä'röt
 Mars (Madame), märs
 Marzighi, mä-r-ö-lyä
 Martineau, märti-né
 Martini, märti-né
 Masaccio, mä-säc'chö
 Masaniello, mä-sä-né-öl'ö
 Masham, mäsh'am
 Masséna, mä-sä-nä
 Massillon, mä-sé-yöh
 Massinger, mä-sin-jär
 Mather, mä'th'er or mä'tv'er
 Mather, mä'th'er
 Mathurin, mä't'u-rin
 Maughan, mäu
 Maupertuis, mä-per-tvä
 Maurepas, mä-pä
 Maurice, mä'ris
 Mavrocordatoe, mä-v-ro-kor-dä'-
 tos

Meyerbeer, mä'er-bär
 Michel, mäsh-öl
 Michellet, mäsh-lä
 Mickelvitich, mäts-kyä'vösh
 Mieris, mä'ris
 Migne, mä-n-yé
 Millais, mil-lä
 Millet, mä-yä
 Milnes, mäls
 Mirabean, mä-rä-bé
 Mirandola, mä-rän-dö-lä
 Moerlyan, mö-a-v'ya
 Mohammed, mö-häm'ed
 Moha, mö
 Moivre, mö-v'r
 Mollere, mö-lyär
 Molina, mö-l'änä
 Molke, möt'ke
 Molyneux, möt-nöks or möt'l'-
 nö
 Moncreiff, mön-kref
 Monroe, mä-n-rö
 Montagu, mön-tä-gä
 Montaigne, mön-tän
 Montalembert, mön-tä-löb-bär
 Montcalm, mön-käl'm
 Montecuculi, mön-tä-kö'ky-lä
 Montefiore, mön-tä-fé-ö'ra
 Montemayor, mön-tä-mä-yör
 Montepan, mön-tes-pän
 Montepianu, mön-tes-pän
 Montgolfer, mön-pöl-fé
 Montgomery, mön-güm'er-l
 Montmorency, mön-mö-rän'ti
 Montpensier, mön-pän-sé-ä
 Moore, mö'r or mö'r
 Morales, mö-rä-lés
 Moratin, mö-rä-tän
 Moreau, mö-rö
 Morecheles, mösh'e-lés
 Mosheim, mösh'im
 Motteux, mö'tü
 Moëart, mö-shärt; Ger. mö'täört
 Müller, möll'er, almost mil'er
 Muloch, mö'l'ök
 Mulready, mü-l'rä'di
 Münchhausen, mü-nö'hou-sän;
 Eng. Munchausen, mü-n-
 chän
 Murat, mä-rä
 Muratori, mä-rä-töré
 Murison, mä-rä-sün
 Murdoch, mä-r'dök; Sc. mä-r'dök
 Murillo, mö-ré-lyö
 Murray, mä'ri
 Musau, mä-sä'ys
 Mussel, mä-sé
 Mustafa, müstä-fä
 Mytens, mä'tens

N.

Nadir Shah, nä'där shä
 Napier, nä-pi'er
 Narvaes, nä-rä-v'eth
 Nasmyth, nä'smith
 Naumann, nöu'män
 Navarrete, nä-vär-rä'tä
 Neale, nel
 Neander, nä-nä'der
 Nemours, nä-mör
 Newcomb, nü'kum
 Newcomen, nü'kum-än
 Ney, nä
 Niccoli, nä'kö-lé
 Niccoli, nä-ko-lé'né
 Nicholas, nä'kö-las
 Nicolai, nä'kö-lä
 Nicot, nä-kö
 Niebuhr, nä'bör
 Niel, nä-el
 Niepoce, nä-épa
 Nisard, nä-zär
 Nitzsch, nëch
 Noailles, nö-ä-yé
 Nolleken, nö'l'é-kens
 Nordenskjöld, nördän-shéöld
 Nostradamus, nö-strä-dä'mus
 Novalis, nö-vä-lis
 Nufex, nöf'yeth
 Nyerup, nü-rup

O.

Oates, öts
 Odoacer, öd-ö-ä'tär
 Oehlenschläger, öhlän-shlä-gär

Oersted, örs'täd
 Offenbach, öf'en-bäc
 Ogilvie, ö-gi-vi
 Ohm, öm
 Oldys, öldis or ölds
 Olivares, ö-lä-vä'r'eth
 Olofernes, ö-lö-fer-näs
 Orbiagny, ör-bän-ya
 Orcaña, ör-kän-ya
 Orillana, ör-ril-yanä
 Orkla, ör-fäl
 Origen, ör-i-jen
 Orsini, ör-sé-né
 Osborn, ör'börn
 Osceola, ös-ö-ä-lä
 O'Shaughnessy, ö-shä'ness-i
 Oswald, ö-ö-lé
 Ostade, ös-ä-dé
 Oudinet, ö-dé-né
 Oughtred, ö'tred
 Ouseley, öur'li
 Outram, öut'ram
 Owen, ö'en

P.

Pacheco, pä-chä'kö
 Pagani, pä-gä-nä
 Paganini, pä-gä-nä
 Paquet, pä-ké
 Paoli, pä-öl
 Paisley, pä-lä't'ks
 Palustrina, pä-lüs-trä-nä
 Palgrave, pä'l-gräv
 Palissy, pä-lé-sé
 Palmer, pä'mär
 Palmerston, pä'mär-stön
 Panini, pä-né-né
 Pansini, pä-né-sé
 Panmure, pä-nür
 Paoli, pä-öl
 Papin, pä-pän
 Faradé, pä-rä-dés
 Paraja, pä-rä-ä
 Parnell, pä-rnel
 Pascal, pä-säl
 Pasquier, pä-sä-kä
 Pasteur, pä-stür
 Paton, pä'tön or pä'tön
 Pecci, pä'ché
 Pelissier, pä-lé-sä
 Pelletier, pä-lé-tä
 Pellico, pä-lé-ko
 Pepsin, pä-p'in; Fr. pä-pän
 Pepsy, päps or päp'is
 Percry, pä-ré
 Pereira, pä-rä'ra; Port. pä-rä-rä
 Perea, pä-réth
 Perigolet, pä-ré-gä-läs
 Perier, pä-ré-ä
 Perrault, pä-rö
 Perigny, pä-ré-ni-yé
 Perthes, pä-réth
 Perugino, pä-ré-jüné
 Peschel, pä-shäl
 Pestalozzi, pä-sä-löt-ä
 Pétion, pä-té-ön
 Pétöf, pä-té-öf
 Petrarck, pä'träk
 Petrie, pä'tri or pä'tri
 Peyronnet, pä-rö-nä
 Pfeiffer, pä-fä
 Picard, pä-kär
 Piccini, pä-ösh'pä
 Piccolomini, pä-ko-lom'i-né
 Pichegru, pä-sh-grü
 Pichler, pä-sh-ler
 Pickershill, pik'ters-gil
 Pierre, pä-är
 Piloty, pä-lö-tä
 Pinturicchio, pä-n-tür-rik'ö-ö
 Pinson, pä-n-thön
 Pisci, pä-ö'sé
 Piranesi, pä-rä-nä'sé
 Pisano, pä-nä-né
 Pisarro, pä-sä-rö; Sp. pä-thür't
 Pissone, pä-n-shä
 Pleya, pä-äl
 Pliay, pä-äl
 Plumpre, plump'tr
 Plintarch, plö'tärk
 Podiebrad, pod-yä'trad
 Pottavin, päwät-vän
 Poillegnac, pä-lö-näc
 Polk, pä-ök or pä-ök
 Pompadour, pä-pä-dür
 Poncelet, pä-né-lä

ä, ät, ät, fat, fall; mä, met, hër, golden; pine, pin; nöte, nöt, möve; tübe, tüb, büll; öil, poum; öh, öham; g. g.

Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Anœta rœvma. [L.] The ancient or former order of things.
Anno ætatis sue. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
Anno mirabilis. [L.] Year of wonder
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
à outrance. [Fr.] To extremities.
Aperçu. [Fr.] A general sketch or survey.
à portée de vue. [Fr.] Till beyond one's view.
à peu près. [Fr.] Nearly.
a pied. [Fr.] On foot.
à propos de bottes. [Fr.] A propos of boots; foreign to the subject or matter in hand.
à propos de rien. [Fr.] A propos to nothing; without a motive.
Arbitrèr elegantiarum. [L.] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.
Arceades ambo. [L.] Arcadians both; fellows of the same stamp.
Aræna imperii. [L.] State secrets.
Ardentis verba. [L.] Glowing language
Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the individual man; i. e. to his interests and prejudices.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on a person's ignorance.
Argumentum ad iudicium. [L.] Argument appealing to the judgment.
Argumentum ad misericordiam. [L.] Argument appealing to modesty.
Ariston metron. [Gr.] Moderation is best.
Arrière pensée. [Fr.] Mental reservation.
Art est celare artem. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
Arts longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
Artem magister. [L.] Master of Arts.
à tort et à travers. [Fr.] At random; without consideration.
Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
Au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
Au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Au fait. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
Au fond. [Fr.] At bottom.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden or happy mean.
Au revoir. [Fr.] As for the rest.
Au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
Ausertôt dit, ausertôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Ausant d'hommes, ausant d'arts. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
Aus Cesar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cesar or nobody.
Aus vincens aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
Aus armes! [Fr.] To arms!
Avant propos. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
à votre santé. [It.] } To your health.
Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
Beata memoria. [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit.
Beaux yeux. [Fr.] Fine eyes; good looks.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.
Bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!
Ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
Bête noire. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
Bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
Bon ami. [Fr.] Good friend.
Bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.
Bon jour. [Fr.] Good day; good morning.
Bonne de belle. [Fr.] Good and handsome.
Bonne foi. [Fr.] Good faith.
Bon soir. [Fr.] Good evening.
Breveté. [Fr.] Patented.
Brevé manu. [L.] With a short hand; contemporaneously.

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunder-bolt.
Cadit quæstio. [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
Cæca est invidia. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Campo santo. [It.] A hurrying-ground.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; improve the time.
Causa belli. [L.] That which causes or justifies war.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, that is, military authority to the civil power.
Cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; that is a matter of course.
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] It is only the first step that is difficult.
C'est à dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That's quite another thing.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] See *Cæteris*.
Cæcæ et sœvæ potest. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chemin de fer. [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear (female) friend.
Châ ard, arde. [It.] What will be, will be.
Châ tacet confessa. [It.] He who keeps silence confesses.
Ci git. [Fr.] Here lies.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communis animi. [L.] On the annual average.
Communis consensus. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Comptis rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered; a report.
Con amore. [It.] With love; very earnestly.
Conditio sine quâ non. [L.] A necessary condition.
Conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
Conseil d'état. [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.
Consensus facit lapsum. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et prudentia. [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
Constantia et virtus. [L.] By constancy and virtue (or bravery).
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
Copia verborum. [L.] Rich supply of words.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us; in our presence.
Cordon sanitatis. [Fr.] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.
*Coup [Fr.] A stroke.—Coup d'essai, a first attempt.—Coup d'état, a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.—Coup de grâce, a finishing stroke.—Coup de main, a sudden attack or enterprise.—Coup de maître, a master stroke.—Coup d'œil, a rapid glance of the eye.—Coup de pied, a kick.—Coup de soleil, sunstroke.—Coup de théâtre, a theatrical effect.
Coûté qu'il coûté. [Fr.] Cost what it may.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it; I won't.
Credo quia absurdum. [L.] I believe because it is absurd.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The pumle of critics.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The cowl does not make the friar.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage? to what end.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] Nice felicity of expression.
Currunt culæne. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Dame d'honneur. [Fr.] Maid of honour.*

De bon augurio. [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.
De bono græce. [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
Déjàge. [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
De jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo adjuvante. [L.] God assisting.
Deo favente. [L.] God favouring.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Désagrément. [Fr.] An annoyance.
Désipere in loco. [L.] To jest or be jolly at the proper time.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Dieu de mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God protect you.
Dignus vindice notus. [L.] A difficulty worthy of powerful intervention.
Diï panes. [L.] Household gods.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] The persons or characters in a drama.
Duode de decorem est pro patria mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum Spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante vita. [L.] During life.
Ecos homo. [L.] Behold the man!
Édition de luxe. [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
Édition princeps. [L.] The first printed edition of a book.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni. [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.
Emeritus. [L.] Retired or superannuated after long service.
En ami. [Fr.] As a friend.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back.
En attendant. [Fr.] In the meantime.
En avant. [Fr.] Forward.
En déshabillé. [Fr.] In ndress.
En effet. [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
En famille. [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfant perdu. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
Enfin. [Fr.] In short; at last; finally.
En grande tenue. [Fr.] In full dress.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En rapport. [Fr.] In harmony; in agreement.
En règle. [Fr.] According to rules; in order.
En revanche. [Fr.] In requital; in return.
En route. [Fr.] On the way.
En suite. [Fr.] In company; in a set.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Cordial understanding, especially between two states.
Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
En vérité. [Fr.] In truth; verily.
En vaine. [L.] With that design.
Éponyme. [L.] By that name.
Ex pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many.
Ex re natâ. [L.] According to the exigency.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a modum in all things.
Et cætera (or Et cætera). [L.] And the rest.
Et hoc (or Et id) per se omnia. [L.] And everything of the sort.
Et sequentes. [L.] And those that follow.

- Et sic de ceteris.* [L.] And so of the rest.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brutus! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
Ex adverso. [L.] From the opposite side.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair; with the authority of a professor or learned man.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves (or tests) the rule.
Exceptio scripturæ. [L.] The due exceptions being made.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
Exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
Ex mera gratia. [L.] Through mere favour.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the foot we recognise a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience instructs fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] An experiment of a most searching nature.
Experto creda. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Extra muros. [L.] Beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one judge of the rest.
Facile princeps. [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first.
Facilis est descensus a vertice (or averno). [L.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy.
Facile de parlar. [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
Fæz populi. [L.] The dress of the people.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fama clamosa. [L.] A current scandal.
Far niente. [It.] The doing of nothing.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Fera natura. [L.] Of a wild nature; undomesticated (animals).
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fidei et Adæci. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fidelis defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fidei non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
Fides Fœnicia. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; a true friend.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Filius terra. [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.
Fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Fisem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrans bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrans delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Fons et origo. [L.] The source and origin.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Fortuna favet fortibus. [L.] Fortune favours the bold.
Fronti nulla Ales. [L.] There is no rusting to outward features.
Fragus consumere nescit. [L.] Born to consume fruits; born only to eat.
Fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
Festinus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
Fuit illum. [L.] Troy has been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunder-bolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having performed one's office or duty; hence, out of office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage provides arms.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus. [L.] Poetical fire.
Gaieté de cœur. [Fr.] Gaiety of heart.
Gallée. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardes bien. [Fr.] Take good care.
Gardes la foi. [Fr.] Keep the faith.
Gaudemus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Genæ d'armes. [Fr.] Men at arms.
Genæ de guerre. [Fr.] Military men.
Genæ de lettres. [Fr.] Literary men.
Gentilhomme. [Fr.] A gentleman.
Germant. [L.] In German.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gnoti scutum. [Gr.] Know thyself.
Græce à Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God.
Grande parure. } [Fr.] Full dress.
Grande toilette. }
Grand merci. [Fr.] Many thanks.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerra a mort. [Fr.] War to the death.
Guerra d'outrance. [Fr.] War to the uttermost.
Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At brief intervals.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut goût. [Fr.] High flavour; elegant taste.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
Hiatus vultu detendens. [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is labour, this is toil.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hodie mihi, eras tibi. [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
Hot polloi. [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.
Hombres de un libro. [Sp.] A man of one book.
Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or genius.
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [O.Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honours change men's manners.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.
Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Out of course; out of order.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Ibidem. [L.] At the same place (in a book).
Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; often contracted i.e.
Id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort or description.
Ignoratio elenchii. [L.] Ignorance of the point in question.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown.
Il a le diable au corps. [Fr.] The devil is in him.
Il penseroso. [It.] The pensive man.
Imo pectori. [L.] From the depths of the chest.
Impari Maria. [L.] With unequal military strength.
Insidiosa. [L.] Luggage or baggage.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government or rule within another.
In æternum. [L.] For ever.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
In capite. [L.] In chief.
Incredulus est. [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it.
In curia. [L.] In court.
Index expurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubio. [L.] In doubt.
In equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.
In esse. [L.] In being; in actuality.
In extenso. [L.] At full length.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In forma pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
In hoc statu. [L.] In this state of things.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
In memoriam. [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine. [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In nucis. [L.] In a nut-shell.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.
In perpetuum. [L.] For ever.
In petto. [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
In presentia. [L.] At the present moment.
In propria persona. [L.] In one's own person.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rerum natura. [L.] In the nature of things.
In senectute ætate. [L.] For ages on ages.
In situ. [L.] In its original situation.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
In terrorem. [L.] As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
Intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage.
In vacuo. [L.] In empty space; in a vacuum.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of liquor.
Invidi Minerva. [L.] Against the will of Minerva; without genius or natural abilities.
Ipsæ dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsæ facta. [L.] In the fact itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Italiæ. [L.] In Italian.
Jacta est alen. [L.] The die is cast.
Je ne sais quod. [Fr.] I know not what; a something or other.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jet d'eau. [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
Jocet causæ. [L.] For the sake of a joke.
Jubilatio Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris peritus. [L.] One learned in the law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum. [L.] The canon law.
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] The divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
Jus gladii. [L.] The right of the sword.
Jus vitæ. [Fr.] The golden mean.
Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labour conquers everything.
Laborum dulces lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labours.
La fortune passe par tous. [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; all are liable to vicissitudes.
L'Allegro. [It.] The merry man.
Lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus lingua. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoria. [L.] A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.

Latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum. [L.] Spoken in Latin.
Laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises time past.
Locus Do. [L.] Praise to God.
L'avenir. [Fr.] The future.
La beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.
Lector benevolæ. [L.] Kind or gentle reader.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador.
Le grand monarche. [Fr.] The great monarch: Louis XIV. of France.
Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle. [Fr.] The game is not worth the candle; the object is not worth the trouble.
Le pas. [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank.
Les abeilles ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Les majestés. [Fr.] High-treasure.
La tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole together.
Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.
Læx loel. [L.] The law or custom of the place.
Læx non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; common law.
Læx scripta. [L.] Statute law.
Læx talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Limes labor et mora. [L.] The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.
L'incognus. [Fr.] The unknown.
Lila pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Littera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Locus classicus. [L.] A classical passage.
Longo intervallo. [L.] By or at a long interval.
Lucus a non lucendo. [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation—*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *lucere*, to shine—from not shining.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.
Ma chère. [Fr.] My dear (fem.).
Ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
Magnus nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnus bonum. [L.] A great good.
Magnus opus. [L.] A great work.
Maison de santé. [Fr.] A private asylum or hospital.
Maitre d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
Maladie du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness.
Mala fide. [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal de dents. [Fr.] Toothache.
Mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
Mal de tête. [Fr.] Headache.
Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.
Malum prohibitum. [L.] An evil prohibited.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu propria. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mardi gras. [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
Matriage de convenance. [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
Matriage de la main gauche. [Fr.] Left-handed marriage;morganatic marriage.
Mauvaise honte. [Fr.] False modesty.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A bad subject; a worthless scamp.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] In a medium course you will be safest.
Mega biblion, mega. Ja. [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me iudice. [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recta. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mes periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Mes voto. [L.] According to my wish.
Mens et resum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictum. [L.] Wonderful to relate.

Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Mis en scène. [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of working.
Mon ami. [Fr.] My friend (masc.).
Mon cher. [Fr.] My dear (masc.).
Monumentum ere perennius. [L.] A monument more lasting than brass.
Mors majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mors suo. [L.] In his own way.
Mors omnibus communis. [L.] Death is common to all.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] With the necessary changes.
Natalis solvæ. [L.] Natal soil.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as an unmarried woman.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.
Nemine dissentiente. [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one assault me with impunity.
Nemo mortuorum omnibus horis sapit. [L.] No one is wise at all times.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became a villain in an instant.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.
Ne sutor supra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last; let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.
Nihil ad rem. [L.] Nothing to the point.
Nihil quod legitur non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nisi admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
Nihil desperandum. [L.] There is no reason for despair.
Ni t'ua sit laus. [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other.
Nimium se crede colori. [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
N'imporie. [Fr.] It matters not.
Nisi Dominus frustra. [L.] Unless God be with us all is in vain.
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
Nolo episcopari. [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name; a pseudonym; a pen name: often, incorrectly, *nom de plume*.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not of sound mind.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
Non liquet. [L.] The case is not clear.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot, all of us, do everything.
Non possumus. [L.] We cannot (comply).
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
Noxæ leipem. [L.] Know thyself.
Noxæ et sociis. [L.] He is known by his companions.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
Non s'ouvre changé tout cela. [Fr.] We have changed all that.
Nous serrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] Not a day without a line; no day without something done.
Nulli secundus. [L.] Second to none.
Nusquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared; always ready.
Obit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] An obscurity (explained) by something more obscure still.
Oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.
Odi profanum vulgus. [L.] I loathe the profane rabble.
Odium theologorum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.

Oculi de bou. [Fr.] A bull's-eye.
Œuvres. [Fr.] Works.
Omnis ignotus pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.
Omnis solus forti patria. [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labour overcomes all things.
Opera pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Ora rotunda. [L.] With round full voice.
Origo morbi. [L.] Origin of the evil.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O if all things so; O if he had always so spoken or acted.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity.
Pace. [L.] By leave of; not to give offence to.—*Pace tua*, with your consent.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.
Par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
Par passum. [L.] With equal pace; step for step.
Par nobis fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parola d'onneur. [Fr.] Word of honour.
Paro pro toto. [L.] Part for the whole.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in a crime.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Passim. [L.] Everywhere; all through.
Pater de fidei gratia. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
Pater patriæ. [L.] Father of his country.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; Roman senators.
Pax sobocum. [L.] Peace be with you.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
Pensée. [Fr.] A thought.
Per. [L.] For; through; by.—*Per contra*, Contrariwise.—*Per annum*, By the year; annually.—*Per capita*, For each person.—*Per centum*, By the hundred.—*Per diem*, By the day; daily.—*Per annum*, By a leap or jump.—*Per se*, By or in itself.
Perferendum ingenium Scotorum. [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotchmen.
Persona grata. [L.] A person who is held in special favour.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu-à-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
Pied à terre. [Fr.] A resting-place; a temporary lodging; an occasional abode.
Peu aller. [Fr.] The worst or last shift.
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poesa vascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Poin d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The ass's bridge; a name for the fifth proposition in Euclid.
Pour faire rire. [Fr.] To excite laughter.
Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To pass the time.
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Præmonitus, præarmatus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
Primo. [L.] In the first place.
Primum mobile. [L.] The source of motion; the mainspring.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginning.
Pro eris et sociis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the good of the public.
Pro et contra. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form.
Proâ pudor. [L.] O, for shame!
Propaganda Acta. [L.] For extending the faith.
Pro patria. [L.] For our country.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Prudens futuræ. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.
Punica Acta. [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.
Quandem libet. [L.] As much as you please.

- Quantum meruit.** [L.] As much as he deserved.
- Quantum mutatus ab illo.** [L.] How changed from what he once was.
- Quantum sufficit.** [L.] As much as suffices.
- Quelque chose.** [Fr.] Something; a trifle.
- Quid pro quo.** [L.] Something in return; an equivalent.
- Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?** [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
- Qui s'accuse s'accuse.** [Fr.] He who accuses himself accuses himself.
- Qui va là?** [Fr.] Who goes there?
- Quod hoc.** [L.] To this extent.
- Quocunq; modo.** [L.] In whatever way.
- Quod avertat Deus!** [L.] Which may God avert!
- Quod erat demonstrandum.** [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
- Quod erat faciendum.** [L.] Which was to be done.
- Quod vide.** [L.] Which see.
- Quorum pars magna fui.** [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.
- Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.** [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
- Quot homines, tot sententia.** [L.] Many men, many minds.
- Raison d'état.** [Fr.] A reason of state.
- Raison d'être.** [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
- Rara avis in terris, nigroque similis cygno.** [L.] A rare bird on earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent).
- Reductio ad absurdum.** [L.] The reducing of a position to an absurdity.
- Re in facta.** [L.] The business being unfinished.
- Rem acu tetigisti.** [L.] You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the thing exactly.
- Requiescat in pace.** [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
- Res angusta domi.** [L.] Narrow circumstances at home.
- Res gesta.** [L.] Things done; exploits.
- Res judicata.** [L.] A case or suit already settled.
- Respicere in am.** [L.] Look to the end.
- Resurgam.** [L.] I shall rise again.
- Reverens à nos moutons.** [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
- Robe de chambre.** [Fr.] A morning-gown or dressing-gown.
- Ruat cælum.** [L.] Let the heavens fall.
- Rus in urbe.** [L.] The country in town.
- Sal Atticum.** [L.] Attic salt; i.e. wit.
- Salvo jure.** [L.] The right being safe.
- Salvo pudore.** [L.] Without offence to modesty.
- Sans peur et sans reproche.** [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
- Sans souci.** [Fr.] Without care.
- Sartor reartus.** [L.] The botcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.
- Satis superque.** [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
- Satis verborum.** [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.
- Sauve qui peut.** [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
- Savoir faire.** [Fr.] The knowing how to act; tact.
- Savoir vivre.** [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
- Secundum artem.** [L.] According to art or rule; scientifically.
- Selon les règles.** [Fr.] According to rule.
- Semper adæus.** [L.] Always faithful.
- Semper idem.** [L.] Always the same.
- Semper paratus.** [L.] Always ready.
- Se non è vero, è ben trovato.** [It.] If not true it is cleverly invented.
- Sic itur ad astra.** [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.
- Sic passim.** [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.
- Sic semper tyrannus.** [L.] Ever so to tyrants.
- Sic transit gloria mundi.** [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.
- Sicut ante.** [L.] As before.
- Sic vos non eubia.** [L.] Thus you labour but not for yourselves.
- Similia similibus curantur.** [L.] Like things are cured by like.
- Si monumentum quaris, circumspice.** [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.
- Sine cura.** [L.] Without charge or care.
- Sine die.** [L.] Without a day being appointed.
- Sine dubio.** [L.] Without doubt.
- Sine mora.** [L.] Without delay.
- Sine qua non.** [L.] Without which, not; something indispensable.
- Si parva licet componere magnis.** [L.] If small things may be compared with great.
- Siste, viator.** [L.] Stop, traveller.
- Sit sibi terra levis.** [L.] Light lie the earth upon thee.
- Si vis pacem, para bellum.** [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
- Sola nobilitas virtus.** [L.] Virtue the only nobility.
- Spero meliora.** [L.] I hope for better things.
- Splendida mendax.** [L.] Nohly untruthful; untrue for a good object.
- Sponte sua.** [L.] Of one's (or its) own accord.
- Stat magni nominis umbra.** [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
- Statis quo ante bellum.** [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.
- Statis quo.** [L.] The state in which.
- Sua cuique solutus.** [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.
- Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.** [L.] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution.
- Sub judice.** [L.] Under consideration.
- Sub pena.** [L.] Under a penalty.
- Sub pretexto juris.** [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
- Sub rosa.** [L.] Under the rose; privately.
- Sub silentio.** [L.] In silence.
- Sub voce.** [L.] Under such or such a word.
- Suggestio falsi.** [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.
- Sui generis.** [L.] Of its own peculiar kind.
- Summum bonum.** [L.] The chief good.
- Summum jus, summa injuria.** [L.] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression.
- Suppressio veri.** [L.] A suppression of the truth.
- Sum cuique.** [L.] Let every one have his own.
- Suus cuique mos.** [L.] Every one has his particular habit.
- Tabula rasa.** [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.
- Tedium vite.** [L.] Weariness of life.
- Tantum animis coelestibus ira?** [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
- Tant mieux.** [Fr.] So much the better.
- Tant pis.** [Fr.] So much the worse.
- Te judice.** [L.] You being the judge.
- Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.** [L.] The times are changing and we with them.
- Tempus edax rerum.** [L.] Time the devourer of all things.
- Tempus fugit.** [L.] Time flies.
- Tenax propositi.** [L.] Tenacious of purpose.
- Terminus ad quem.** [L.] The term or limit to which.
- Terminus a quo.** [L.] The term or limit from which.
- Tertium quid.** [L.] A third something; a nondescript.
- Toga virilis.** [L.] The manly toga; the dress of manhood.
- To balon.** [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
- Tot homines, quot sententia.** [L.] So many men, so many minds.
- Totidem verbis.** [L.] In just so many words.
- Totis viribus.** [L.] With all his might.
- Toto calo.** [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
- Toujours perdrix.** [Fr.] Always partridge; always the same thing over again.
- Toujours prêt.** [Fr.] Always ready.
- Tour de force.** [Fr.] A feat of strength or skill.
- Tout à fait.** [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.
- Tout à l'heure.** [Fr.] Instantly.
- Tout au contraire.** [Fr.] On the contrary.
- Tout à vous.** [Fr.] Wholly yours.
- Tout de suite.** [Fr.] Immediately.
- Tout ensemble.** [Fr.] The whole taken together.
- Tria juncta in uno.** [L.] Three joined in one.
- Tu quoque.** [L.] Thou also.
- Ubi bene, ubi patria.** [L.] Where it is well there is one's country.
- Ubi supra.** [L.] Where above mentioned.
- Ultimus Romanorum.** [L.] The last of the Romans.
- Una voce.** [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
- Un fait accompli.** [Fr.] An accomplished fact.
- Uno animo.** [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
- Usque ad nauseam.** [L.] To disgust.
- Usus loquendi.** [L.] Usage in speaking.
- Utile dulci.** [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
- Ut infra.** [L.] As below.
- Ut possideatis.** [L.] As you hold in possession.
- Ut supra.** [L.] As above.
- Va victis.** [L.] Woo to the vanquished.
- Valent quantum valere potest.** [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
- Varia lectiones.** [L.] Various readings.
- Varium et mutabile semper femina.** [L.] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing.
- Veni, vidi, vici.** [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. (Cæsar's message home when he conquered Pharnaces, king of Pontus.)
- Verbatim et literatim.** [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
- Verbum ad sapientiam.** [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
- Veritas prevalebit.** [L.] Truth will prevail.
- Veritas vincit.** [L.] Truth conquers.
- Verité sans peur.** [Fr.] Truth without fear.
- Vers de société.** [Fr.] Society verses; light amusing poems written for people of some culture and position.
- Vestigia nulla retrorsum.** [L.] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.
- Vexata quæstio.** [L.] A disputed question.
- Via media.** [L.] A middle course.
- Vide et creda.** [L.] See and believe.
- Vidua meliora proboque, deteriora sequor.** [L.] I see and approve the better course I follow the worse.
- Vide ut supra.** [L.] See what is stated above.
- Vitæ et armis.** [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
- Vincit omnia veritas.** [L.] Truth conquers all things.
- Vires acquirit eundo.** [L.] As it goes it acquires strength.
- Vir capis qui pauca loquitur.** [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.
- Virtute et fide.** [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
- Virtute et labore.** [L.] By virtue and labour.
- Virtus securus.** [L.] Secure through virtue.
- Vis comica.** [L.] Comic power or talent.
- Vitæ medicatrix natura.** [L.] The healing power of nature.
- Vita brevis, ars longa.** [L.] Life is short, art is long.
- Vita via virtus.** [L.] Virtue the way of life.
- Vidè.** [Fr.] Behold; there is; there are.
- Voidé tout.** [Fr.] That's all.
- Voidé une autre chose.** [Fr.] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.
- Volenti non fit injuria.** [L.] No injustices done to the consenting person.
- Vox et præterea nihil.** [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.
- Vox populi, vox Dei.** [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
- Vulgo.** [L.] Commonly.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. or **ans.** Answer.
a. or **et** (L. *ad*). To or at.
A.B. (L. *Artium Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied seaman.
Abt. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.C. (L. *Anno Christum*). Before Christ.
acc. Aest. Account.
A.D. (L. *Anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.
Adj. Adjective.
Adj. Adjective.
Adj. Adjective.
Ad lib. or **Ad libit.** (L. *ad libitum*). At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Adv. Adverb; advocate.
Æ. or **ad.** (L. *æstatis*). Of age; aged.
A.H. (L. *Anno Hegri*). In the year of the Hegira.
A.Inst.C.E. Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C. Associate of King's College (London).
Ala. Alabama.
A.M. (L. *Anno Mundi*). In the year of the world. (L. *Anno M. idem*). Before noon; (L. *Artium Magister*). Master of Arts.
A.M.Inst.C.E. Associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Apr. or **Apr.** April.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Art. Arts; Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A.S. A.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
A.U.C. (L. *Ab Urbe Condita*). From the building of the city (Rome).
Aug. August.
A.V. Artillery Volunteers; also Authorized Volunteer (of the Bible).
Avoir. Avoirdupois.
B. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bar. or **Et.** Baronet.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bk. Book.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Ep. Bishop.
Brit. Britain, British.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
B.V. Blessed Virgin.—**B.V.M.** Blessed Virgin Mary.
C. Centigrade.
C. or **Cap.** (L. *caput*). Chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant.
Cal. California.
Canab. (L. *Canabrigiense*). Of Cambridge.
Canter. (L. *Canthuariense*). Of Canterbury.
Cap. (L. *caput*). Chapter.

Capt. Captain.
Card. Cardinal.
Cath. Catholic.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.C. Catholic clergyman.
C.D.V. Carte-de-Visite.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
Cent. (L. *centum*). A hundred.
Centig. Centigrade (thermometer).
Co. (L. *comiter*). Company.
C.P.I. Cost, freight, and insurance.
C.G. Coast-guard.
C.G.S. (used subjectively). Centimetre, Gramme, Second (as units of length, mass, and time).
Ch. Chapter; Church.
Chap. Chapter.
C.I. Order of the Crown of India.
Vicestr. (L. *Vicestratus*). Of Chichester.
C.L.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Clerk. Clerk.
C.M. (L. *Chirurgie Magister*). Master in Surgery; Common Metre.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Co. Company; County.
Col. Colonel; Colonial; Colombian; Column; Colorado.
Coll. College.
Comp. Compare or comparative.
Conn. Connecticut.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C.P. Clerk of the Peace.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C.P.S. (L. *Custos Privati Signilli*). Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit or Creditor.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation or adultery.
C.S. Civil Service; Clerk to the Bishop; Court of Session.
C.S.I. Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
Conn. Connecticut.
Cur. or **Curr.** Current; this month.
Cwt. (L. *centum*, a hundred, and Eng. *weight*). A hundred-weight or hundredweight.
Cyc. Cyclopaedia.
d. (L. *denarius, denarii*). penny or pence; day.
Dak. Dakota.
D.C. District of Columbia; (L. *Da Capo*). From the beginning; again.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December.
Del. Delaware; (L. *telusavit*). he (or she) drew it.
Dep. Deputy.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.
D.G. (L. *Dei Gratia*). By the Grace of God.
Dist. Dictionary.
D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. Doctor of Literature.
Do. (It. *ditto*). The same.
Dola. Dollars.
Dos. Dosen.
D.P.H. Diploma in Public Health.
D.Phil. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; drama.

D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order.
Dunelm. (Dunelmensis). Of Durham.
D.V. (L. *Deo volente*). God willing.
Dwt. (L. *denarius*, penny, and Eng. *weight*). A pennyweight or pennyweight.
E. East or Eastern.
Eblan. (Eblanensis). Of Dublin.
Ebor. (L. *Eboracensis*). Of York.
E.C. East Central (postal district London); Established Church.
Ed. Edition or Editor.
E.E. Errors excepted; Electrical Engineer.
E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society.
E.G. (L. *exempli gratia*). For example.
E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service.
Ency. or **Encyc.** Encyclopaedia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eng. England or English.
E.R.I. (L. *Edwardus Rex Imperator*). Edward King and Emperor.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
Eq. or **Eqr.** Esquire.
Etc. (L. *Et cetera, cetera, or cetera*). And others; and so forth.
Et seq. (L. *et sequentes* or *sequentes*). And the following.
Ex. Example.
Ex. div. Exclusive of dividend.
Exor. (L. *Exoniensis*). Of Exeter.
F. Fahr. Fahrenheit (thermometer).
F.A.S. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F.A.S.E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church (of Scotland).
Rep. Republic.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. (L. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensor*). Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February.
Fac. (L. *facit*). He (or she) did it.
F.R.I.S. Fellow of the International Institute of Scotland.
F.F.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.P.S. Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I.A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C. Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.
Fid. Def. See F.D.
Fig. Figure or figures; figurative or figuratively.
Fl. Fla., or Fior. Florida.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. Field-marshal.
For. or **For.** Folio or folios.
F.O.B. Free on Board (goods delivered).
F.P. Fire-plug.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Do., Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Do., Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.I.B. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Do., Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot. Do., Scotland.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Fi. Foot or feet.
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.
Ga. Georgia.
Gai. or **Gall.** Gallon or Gallons.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O. Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gen. or **Genl.** General.
gm. Gramme.
G.M. Grand Master.
G.K.K.P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
Gov. Gen. Governor-general.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
gr. Grain or Grains.
H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
H.E.I.C.S. Honourable East India Company's Service.
Hf.-bd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness.
Hnd. Hoghead or Hogshhead.
H.H.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.J. or **H.J.S.** (L. *Hic Jacet* or *Hic Jacet Sepultus*). Here lies, or here lies buried.
H.L. House of Lords.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.P. (L. *Hic Monumentum Posuit*). Erected this monument.
H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Service; His (or Her) Majesty's Ship.
Hon. or **Honbl.** Honourable.
H.P. Horse-power.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. (L. *Hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.
H.S. (L. *Hic situs*). Here lies.
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
I. Island.
Is. Iowa.
ib. or **ibid.** (L. *ibidem*). In the same place.
Id. (L. *idem*). The same.

I. (L. *id est*). That is.
I.H.S. Usually looked upon as the initials of *Jesus* (*Jesus*) *Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, but originally the first three letters of *THEOTIS* (*theos*), the Greek form of *Jesus*.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. (L. *imperator*). Emperor; Imperial.
in. Inch or inches.
Incog. (L. *incognito, incognita*). Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.
In loc. (L. *in loco*). In its place.
I.N.R.I. (L. *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst. Instant; the present month.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.
Ir. Irish.
Is. Island.
I.S.O. Imperial Service Order.

Jan. January.
J.C. Jesus Christ.
J.H.S. See *I.H.S.*
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
J.U.D. (L. *Juris Utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon).
Jul. July.

K.O. King's Counsel.
K.O.B. (K.B.), Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.O.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.O.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Kilom. Kilometre.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.
Ky. Kentucky.

L., l., or s (L. *libra*). Pound or pounds (sterling).
L., lb., or B. Pound or pounds (weight).
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
L.A.H. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland).
L.A.S. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
Lat. Latin; latitude.
Lb. or B. Pound or pounds (weight).
L.C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L.c. (L. *loco citato*). In the place quoted.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord; Ldp. Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.G. Life Guards.
L.I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
Lb. (L. *liber*). Book.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-Gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-Gov. Lieutenant-governor.
Linn. Linnæus or Linnæan.

Litt.D. (L. *Litterarum Doctor*). Doctor of Literature.
L. or *Lat.* Low Latin.
L. 1. Lady Literate in Arts.
L.L.B. (L. *Legum Baccalavrus*). Bachelor of Laws (LL. shows the word to be plural).
L.L.D. (L. *Legum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws. (See *L.L.B.*)
L.M. Long Metre; Licentiate in Midwifery.
Lon. or long. Longitude.
Log. (L. *loquitor*). Speaks.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.O.S. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. Linnæan Society; (L. *locus citati*) Place of the seal.
L.S.A.S. See *L.A.S.*
L.S.D. (L. *Libra, Solidi, Denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M. (L. *millie*). Thousand; (L. *meridies*), noon; mile or miles; Monsieur.
m. Minute or minutes.
M.A. Master of Arts. See *A.M.*
Ms. Mississippi.
Mad. or Madm. Madam.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-general.
Mar. March.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M.B. (L. *Medicinas Baccalavrus*). Bachelor of Medicine.
M.C. Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Master in Surgery. See *C.M.*
M.D. (L. *Medicina Doctor*). Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M.E. Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer.
Ms. Maine.
Msm. Memorandum.
Messrs. Messieurs, Gentlemen.
M.F.H. Master of Fox Hounds.
Ms. Mississippi.
Mich. Michigan.
M.I.E.E. Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
Min. Minnesota.
M.Inst.C.E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle or Miss.
mm. Millimetres.
Mme. Madame.
Ms. Michigan.
Mo. Missouri.
Mon. Montana.
Mons. Monsieur; Sir.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr. Master (pron. *Master*).
M.R. Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Science; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.O.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.O.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.S.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. (L. *memoria sacrum*). Sacred to the memory.
MS. Manuscript. *MSS.* Manuscripts.
M.S.S. Member of the Statistical Society.
Mt. Mount or mountain.
Mus.B. (L. *Musica Baccalavrus*). Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D. or *Mus.Doc.* (L. *Musica Doctor*). Doctor of Music.

M.V.O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

N. Noon; North; Northern.
N.A. North America or North American.
N.B. New Brunswick; North Britain (Scotland); (L. *Nota Bene*) Note well or take notice.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.E. New England; North-east; North-easterly.
Neb. Nebraska.
Nem. Con. (L. *nemius contradictio*). No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Dis. (L. *nemius dissentio*). No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Nev. Nevada.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.J. New Jersey.
N.Lat. North latitude.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No. (L. *numero*). Number.
Non. Con. Not-content; dissentient (House of Lords).
Non obst. (L. *non obstantes*). Notwithstanding.
Non seq. (L. *non sequitur*). It does not follow.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary-public.
N.S. New Style; Nova Scotia.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
N.T. New Testament.
N.W. North-west; North-western.
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. or *N.Zeal.* New Zealand.

O. Ohio.
Ob. (L. *obit*). Died.
Oct. October.
O.P. Oddfellows.
O.H.M.S. On His Majesty's Service.
O.M. Order of Merit.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance or ordinary.
O.S. Old Style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (L. *Oxoniensis*). Of Oxford.
Os. Unco. (Note the *s*, as in *via*, represents an old symbol for a terminal contraction.)

p. page; pp. pages.
P. Parish.
P. Pennsylvania.
Par. Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament or parliamentary.
P.O. Police Constable; Privy Council or Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an. (L. *per annum*). By the year; yearly.
Per cent. or *per ct.* (L. *per centum*). By the hundred.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
PA.D. (L. *Patrologia Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philosophy, philosophical.
Piaz. or *paz* (L. *Piazis*). He (or she) painted it.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
P.L.C. Poor Law Commissioner.
P.M. (L. *post meridiem*). Afternoon; Past Master; Postmaster.
P.M.G. Postmaster-general.
P.O. Post-office.
P. & O. Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
P.O.O. Post-office Order.
Pp. Pages.
P.P. Parish Priest.
P.F.C. (Fr. *poor prendre congé*). To take leave.
P.R. Prize Ring.
P.R.A. President of the Royal Academy.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.

Pro tem. (L. *pro tempore*). For the time being.
Prox. (L. *proximo*). Next or of the next month.
P.R.E. President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.S. (L. *post scriptum*). Postscript.
P.S. Privy Seal.
Pt. Part.
P.T. Post Town; Pupil Teacher.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pzi. See *Piaz*.

Q. or *Qu.* Query or question.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's College; Queen's Council.
Q.E.D. (L. *quod erat demonstrandum*). Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (L. *quod erat faciendum*). Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (L. *quod erat incidendum*). Which was to be found out.
Q.M. Quarter-master.
Q.M.G. Quartermaster-general.
Qr. Quarter; quire.
Q.S. Quarter Sessions.
Q.s. (L. *quantum sufficit*). A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart.
Qu. Query or question.
Q.v. (L. *quod vide*). Which see.
Qy. Query.

R. (L. *Rex*). King; (*Regina*) Queen; Rcaumur.
R.A. Royal Academician; Royal Artillery.
R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.M.O. Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.A.S. Royal Asiatic Society.
R.A.S. Royal Astronomical Society.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.O.P. Royal College of Physicians.
R.O.S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R.D. Rural Dean.
R.E. Royal Engineers.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. or Regt. Regiment.
Regt. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regent; Regiment.
Rem. Remains; or remarks.
Rev. Reverend.
R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.S. Royal Horticultural or Royal Historical Society.
R.I. Rhode Island.
R.I.B.A. Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.P. (L. *requiescat in pace*). May he (or she) rest in peace.
R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate (Irel.).
R.M.A. Royal Military Academy.
R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Rosen. (*Rosenstein*). Of Rochester.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.S. Royal Society.
R.S.A. Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
R.S.N.A. Royal Society of Northern Antiquities.
R.S.V.P. (Fr. *Répondez, si vous plaît*). Answer, if you please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R.U.I. Royal University of Ireland.
R.V. Rifle Volunteers.
R.W. Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.

R. W. G. M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
 R. W. G. S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
 R. W. G. T. Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Right Worthy Grand Templar.
 R. W. G. W. Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
 R. W. S. G. W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
 Ry. Railway.
 S. Saint; Signor; south; southern; sun.
 s. Second or secondly; shillings.
 S.A. South Africa or South Australia.
 S.B. South Britain (England and Wales).
 S.C. South Carolina.
 Sc. (L. scilicet). To wit; namely; being understood; (L. scilicet), He (or she) engraved it.
 Sc.B. (L. Scientia Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Science.
 Sc.D. (L. Scientia Doctor). Doctor of Science.
 Scil. (L. scilicet). To wit; namely; being understood.
 Sculp. or Sculpt. (L. sculpsit). He (or she) engraved it.
 S.E. South-east; south-eastern.
 Sec. or Secy. Secretary.
 Sec. Secord.
 Sec. or Sect. Section.
 Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
 Sen. or Senr. Senator.
 Seq. (L. sequentes or sequentia). The following or the next.
 Serg. or Sergt. Sergeant.
 Serj. or Serjt. Serjeant.
 S.J. Society of Jesus (that is, the Jesuits).
 Soc. or Socy. Society.
 Sol.-G. A. Solicitor-general.
 S.P.C.A. Society for the Pre-

vention of Cruelty to Animals.
 S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
 S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
 S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S.P.Q.R. (L. Senatus Populusque Romanus). Senate and People of Rome.
 Sq. Square.
 sq. ft. square foot or feet; sq. in., square inch or inches; sq. m., square mile or miles; sq. yds., square yards.
 SS. Saints.
 S.S. Sunday (or Sabbath) School.
 s.s. Steam-ship.
 S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
 S.S.E. South-south-east.
 S.S.W. South-south-west.
 St. Saint; strait; street.
 S.T.D. (L. Sacra Theologiae Doctor). Doctor of Divinity.
 Ste. or Sig. Sterling.
 S.T.P. (L. Sacra Theologia Professor). Professor of Divinity.
 Supp. Supplement.
 Supt. Superintendent.
 Surg. Surgeon or surgery.
 Surv. Surveying or surveyor.
 S.w. (L. sub voce). Under the word or title.
 S.W. Senior Warden; south-west; south-western.
 T. Tenor; ton or tun.
 T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
 Tenn. Tennessee.
 Tex. Texas.
 T.O. Turn over.
 Tom. Tome or volume.
 Tr. Transpose; treasurer; trustee.
 Trans. Transactions; translation; translator.

Trin. Trinity.
 T.T.L. To take leave.
 U.C. (L. Urbis Condita). From the building of the city (Rome).
 U.F. United Free Church.
 U.K. United Kingdom.
 U.L. (L. ultimo.) Last, or of the last month.
 Unit. Unitarian.
 Univ. University.
 U.S. United States.
 U.S.A. United States of America, or United States Army.
 U.S.N. United States Navy.
 U.S.S. United States Senate; United States ship or steamer.
 U.T. Utah.
 V. (L. versus). Against; (L. vide). See.
 V.A. Vicar; postoffice; Vice-Admiral; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.
 Va. Virginia.
 V.C. Vice-chancellor; Victoria Cross.
 V.D.M. (L. Verbi Dei Minister). Minister of the Word of God.
 Ven. Venerable.
 V.G. Vice-general.
 V.g. (L. verbis gratia). For example.
 Vid. (L. vide). See.
 Vigorn. (Vigornensis). Of Worcester.
 Vis. or Vice. Viscount.
 Vis. (L. videlicet). Namely; to wit. See note under Os.
 Vol. Volume; Vols. Volumes.
 V.P. Vice-president.
 V.R. (L. Victoria Regina). Queen Victoria.
 V.Rev. Very Reverend.
 Va. (L. versus). Against.

V.S. Veterinary surgeon.
 Vul. or Vulg. Vulgate.
 W. West; western.
 W.C. Water-closet; Western Central (postal district, London).
 w./ Wrong fount (in printing).
 W.I. West Indies.
 Windon. (Windonsensis). Of Winchester.
 Wis. or Wisc. Wisconsin.
 W. Lon. West longitudes.
 W.M. Worshipful Master.
 W.N.W. West-north-west.
 Wpnl. Worshipful.
 W.S. Writer to the Signet.
 W.S.W. West-south-west.
 Wash. Washington (State).
 Wt. Weight.
 W. Va. West Virginia.
 X. Christ. (Note. The X represents the Greek Chi (Χ) in ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christos).)
 X.d. Exclusive of dividend.
 X.m. or Xmas. Christmas.
 Xn. Christian.
 Xty. Christianity.
 Xt. Christ.
 Xtian. Christian.
 Y. Year.
 Yd. Yard.
 Yds. Yards.
 Y. The. [The Y in this and similar instances is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon þ (=th).]
 Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
 Yr. Year; younger.
 Yrs. Yours.
 Z.S. Zoological Society.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION.

Ambassador. The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors, as well as to governors of colonies, and the Lieutenant of Ireland. Address letter: 'His Excellency' with name or distinctive title following: Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of —. Begin: 'Sir,' 'My Lord,' according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made say 'Your Excellency.' An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency,' and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.
Archbishop. Address: 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.' Begin: 'My Lord Archbishop.' Refer to as 'Your Grace.' The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows: 'The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Provision, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.' The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, —, by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan.' An Irish archbishop is now addressed as 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of —.' An archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend

the Archbishop of —' if he have a claim to be called 'Right Hon.' apart from his ecclesiastical position. In America the common form of address is 'The Most Reverend A—B—, D.D.' The wife of an archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's dignity, being only plain Mrs.
Archdeacon. An archdeacon is styled 'Venerable.' The Venerable the Archdeacon of —. Begin: 'Venerable Sir,' or 'Reverend Sir,' or 'Mr. Archdeacon' (especially in speaking).
Baron. Address: 'The Right Hon. Lord —,' less formally 'The Lord —.' Begin: 'My Lord.' Refer to as 'Your Lordship.'
Baron's Daughter. Baron's daughters are all entitled to be called 'Honourable.' Unmarried they are addressed as 'The Hon. A—B—,' with Christian and surname. They retain the title 'Hon.' after marriage, the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being 'The Hon. Lady,' with husband's surname. Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship' if so entitled by marriage. If a higher rank is conferred by the husband the title of course corresponds.
Baron's Son. All the sons are 'Honourable,' with Christian name and surname. In Scotland the eldest son is addressed as 'The Hon. Mr. Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John) Master of.' Begin: 'Sir.' The wife of a baron's son is 'The Hon. Mrs.' with husband's surname or

both Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam.' If the daughter of an earl, marquis, or duke she must be addressed accordingly.
Baroness. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Baroness —,' or 'The Right Hon. Lady —,' or 'The Lady —.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'
Baronet. Address: 'Sir A—B—, Bart., giving Christian name and surname. The Christian name must be given; it is quite wrong to speak, for instance, of 'Sir Vernon Harcourt' where 'Vernon' is merely one of the surnames. Begin: 'Sir.' A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl, and in this case she would also be 'Your Ladyship.' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'
Bishop. Address: 'The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —,' or 'The Right Rev. A—B—, Lord Bishop of —,' or simply 'The Lord Bishop of —.' Begin: 'My Lord Bishop,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of —.' A bishop suffragan is addressed as 'The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of —.' Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' Bishops' wives have a share in their husbands' titles.
 In Ireland the bishops of the Protestant church are now most correctly addressed as 'The Right Reverend the Bishop of

tempore). For
 Next or of
 of the Royal
 of the Royal
 Post-
 Pupil Teacher.
 on over.
 on question.
 ch.
 alleg; Queen's
 erat demon-
 nich was to be
 at faciendum).
 erud insensien-
 to be found
 aster.
 ermaster; gen-
 re.
 sions.
 n sufficit). A
 tity.
 estion.
) Which see.
 ing; (Regina)
 ur.
 emician; Royal
 Academy of
 Army Medical
 iatic Society;
 ical Society.
 holic.
 illege of Physi-
 ollege of Sur-
 n.
 ineers.
 ed Church.
 giment.
 us Professor.
 giment.
 r remarks.
 erend.
 eographical So-
 Horse Artillery.
 horticultural or
 al Society.
 and.
 l Institute of
 ects.
) rest'; (encei
 ill; Royal Ma-
 nent Magistrate
 Military Aca-
 ry.
 Naval Reserve.
) of Rochester.
 an Catholio
 ety.
 tish Academy.
 Society of Edin-
 ety of London.
 Society of Nor-
 tics.
 Rpondez, si'll
 Answer, if you
 Honourable.
 Reverend.
 University of
 nters.
 Worshipful or

— (or in the case of Meath 'The Most Reverend'). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir,' in Scotland the usage is the same — 'The Right Rev. the Bishop of —,' or 'The Right Rev. A — B —, Bishop of —,' or 'The Right Rev. Bishop —' (with surname). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' The Primate of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev.' Begin: 'Most Rev. Sir.' Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken of as 'Lord Bishop,' 'Your Lordship,' though this is sometimes done.

A retired bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend.' 'The Right Reverend Bishop —,' 'Right Rev. Sir.' In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev. A — B —.'

[Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland seem to claim the title 'Most Reverend.']

Canon. Address: 'The Rev. Canon —,' Begin: 'Reverend Sir.'

Cardinal. The special title of a cardinal as such is 'His Eminence.' Begin: 'Your Eminence.'

Chargé d'Affaires. See *Ambassador*.

Clergy. The general form of address is 'The Reverend A — B —.' Begin: 'Rev. Sir' or simply 'Sir.' If a clergyman is to be addressed as 'The Rev. Lord A — B —,' if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron; 'The Rev. the Honourable A — B —,' or 'The Hon. and Rev. A — B —,' if he is a baronet, 'The Rev. Sir A — B —, Bart.'

Congress, Members of (U.S.). Addressed generally 'The Honourable A — B —.'

Consul. There is no special form of address to a person as such. 'A — B —, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul,' 'Consul-general,' or as the case may be. In the U. States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable.'

Countess. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Countess of —,' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Dean. Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean of —,' Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir,' more familiarly 'Mr. Dean' (used in oral communications).

Doctor. The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., &c. 'The Rev. A — B —, D.D., A — B —, Esq., M.D.' Less formally, 'The Rev. Doctor B —,' 'Doctor A — B —.'

Dowager. When the holder of a title marries, the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager,' this being often inserted in addressing her: 'The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of —,' 'The Dowager Lady —,' instead of 'Dowager,' to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of —,' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Duchess. Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of —,' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Grace.'

Duke. Address: 'His Grace the Duke of —,' Begin: 'My Lord Duke,' refer to as 'Your Grace.' All the children of a duke are entitled to be called 'Right Honourable.' Royal dukes are different. See *Princes*.

Duke's Daughter. Address: 'The Right Hon. Lady —,' with Christian name and surname, or 'The Lady —,' with Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.' If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title; if to a peer the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's.

Duke's Son. A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquis or an earl, being addressed exactly as if really a peer with the respective rank. His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters: 'The Right Honourable Lord A — B —,' or 'The Lord A — B —,' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lord-

ship.' Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner: 'The Right Honourable Lady A — B —,' or 'The Lady A — B —,' Begin: 'Your Ladyship.'

Earl. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of —,' or 'The Earl of —,' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above.)

Earl's Children. The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable') — 'The Hon. A — B —,' the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable,' and are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

Envoys. See *Ambassador*.

Executive Council, Members of (in colonial governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A — B —.'

Governor of Colony. Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency A — B —, Esq. (Sir A — B —, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.), Governor of —,' Begin according to rank; refer to as 'Your Excellency.' A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace, Your Grace.' A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency.' Lieutenant-governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable,' 'His Honour,' 'Your Honour.'

Governor of State (U.S.). Usually addressed as 'His Excellency,' 'His Excellency A — B —, Governor of —,' or 'His Excellency the Governor of —.' A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable.'

Judge. This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning. In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called 'Lord Justices and Justices; in Scotland the judges are the 'Lords of Session.' (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*.) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'judge.' 'His Honour Judge —' (surname); on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour.'

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A — B —.' In the U. States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries; and all are addressed in the same way.

Justices. Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices. Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice —,' or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A — B —,' Begin in both cases 'Sir.' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord,' and referred to as 'Your Lordship.'

Justice of Peace. In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful,' and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship.'

King. To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Sir,' or 'May It please Your Majesty,' refer to as 'Your Majesty.'

Knight Bachelor. Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt.' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter. As in the case of a baronet, carefully avoid using a surname instead of a Christian name.

Knight of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India. Address: 'Sir A — B —, K.C.B., or K.C.B., K.M.G., K.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir.'

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick. As above, with the initials K.C., K.T., K.P. respectively following the name.

Knight's Wife (of any class). As baronet's wife.

Legislative Council, Members of. Those (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as 'The Honourable A — B —.'

Lieutenant-governor. See *Governor*.

Lord A Viscounts of Scotland. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Chancellor. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor,' or 'The Right Hon. Earl —' (or as the case may be), 'Lord High Chancellor.' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Chief Justice (England). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A — B —, Lord Chief Justice.' Begin: 'My Lord,' or 'Sir,' as the case may be.

Lord Justice (English Supreme Court of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice —,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A — B —,' Begin: 'Sir.' When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord,' 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Address: 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,' or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord-Lieutenant.' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank: 'My Lord Duke,' 'My Lord Marquis.'

Lord Mayor. Only London, York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of —,' or 'The Right Hon. A — B —, Lord Mayor of —,' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayor of —,' Begin: 'My Lady,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Lord Provost. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh,' 'The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow,' 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen,' Perth, &c. 'Dundee.' Begin: 'My Lord,' or 'My Lord Provost,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

Lords of Appeal (in Ordinary). These are judicial members of the House of Lords who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are baronesses; their children are not specially distinguished.

Lords of Session. These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords decide to retain their surnames when elevated to the bench: 'Lord Young' others substitute the name of an estate. Address: 'The Honourable Lord —,' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives take the title 'Lady, Maid of Honour.' Address: 'The Honourable Miss —,' Begin: 'Madam.'

Marchioness. Address: 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of —,' Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Marquis. Address: 'The Most Hon. the Marquis of —,' Begin: 'My Lord Marquis,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Marquis's Children. All are 'Right Honourable' like those of a duke. The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke.

Mayor. Address: 'The Mayor of —,' or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —,' Address: 'Sir,' refer to as 'Your Worship.'

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable,' 'The Hon. A — B —, Mayor of —.'

Member of Parliament. Not specially recognized except by adding 'M.P.' ordinarily 'A — B —, Esq., M.P.' 'Sir A — B —, Bart., M.P.'

Minister. See *Ambassador, Clergy, Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland)*.

'The Right Rev.'; the assembly itself 'The Venerable.'

Officers, Military and Naval. Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: 'General Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of —,' 'Colonel the Honourable A — B —.'

President. No special title or address each.

President (U.S.). Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States,' 'Excellency A — B —, President of the States.' The Vice-president and ex-presidents are 'Honourable,' 'The Honourable the Vice-president,' 'The Honourable A — B —.'

Princes. Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,' 'His Royal Highness Prince A — B —,' (Christian name), 'royal duke,' 'His Royal Highness'

British gold coins are legal tender, and there are also silver and copper coins and local notes.

Italy. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the lira and centesimo. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Jamaica. Accounts kept as in Britain, and all British gold and silver coins circulate and are legal tender. American gold coins are also current. Mexican and old Spanish doubloons are current at 25, 4s. each. There are nickel pennies, half-pennies, and farthings.

Japan. Gold standard since 1897. The gold yen or dollar is now the unit, value about 2s., divided into 100 sen. The lowest gold coin is 5 yens; the highest silver one 50 sen; and there are nickel and bronze coins.

Korea. Under the regulations of 1894 the moneys of account are the dollar (about 2s.) = 5 liang = 100 cents = 300 cash. There are silver, nickel, copper, and brass coins.

Labuan. The same as in British North Borneo and Straits Settlements.

Liberia. Money chiefly British. Accounts kept also in dollars and cents.

Madagascar. As in France; the chief legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece.

Mauritius. As in Ceylon.

Mexico. The standard coin is the dollar or peso of 100 centavos; value about 2s. There are gold, silver, and copper coins.

Montenegro. The money of the adjacent countries.

Morocco. A mithkal (value 4s. 3'83d.) = 10 ounces = 40 biankeels = 300 fines. There are silver coins; also Spanish dollars and cents.

Natal. The money is the same as in Britain.

Netherlands. The unit is the gulden, guilder, or florin of 100 cents; a silver coin equivalent to about 1s. 8d., or twelve to the £ sterling. The lowest gold coin is the ducat (value 8s. 6d.); the highest silver coin the 2-gulden piece (rix-dollar); also bronze and copper coins.

Newfoundland. As in Canada, with two-dollar gold coins in addition.

New Zealand. Coinage as in Australia.

Nicaragua. Practically the same as in Honduras.

Nigeria. As in Britain; barter prevails.

Norway and Sweden. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have the same coinage, though the names of the pieces differ slightly. The unit is the crown, called krona in Norway (plural kroner) and kruna (plural kronen), krona (plural kroner) in Sweden; value 1s. 1½d., or about 15 to the £ sterling. The krona or krona is divided into 100 ore. There are gold coins from 2-kroner upwards; silver from 2-kroner downwards; also bronze coins.

Orange River Colony. English money is used as the currency.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY.

Paraguay. The chief coin is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos, nominally equal to 4s. The actual currency is paper.

Peru. The monetary unit is the krón, a silver coin which may be compared to the franc. The krón is divided into 20 sháshis or 1000 dinás, the diná being an imaginary coin. There are gold coins, mostly expressed in terms of the toman of 10 króns; also silver and copper coins.

Pera. A gold standard was introduced in 1901. The standard coin is the libra of 10 soles = a pound sterling. The sole is divided into 100 centavos.

Portugal. The chief money unit is the milreis, the value of which in gold is 4s. 8½d. The milreis is divided into 1000 reis (plural of real), which are only money of account, not represented in the currency. Large sums are stated in centos or millions of reis, a conto being equal to 222, 4s. 2½d. There are gold coins from one milreis upwards; silver coins from 500 reis downwards, including the testoon of 100 reis; also bronze coins. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal currency at the respective values of 4800 and 2250 reis.

Rhodesia. As in Britain.

Roumania. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the leu (plural lei) and the bancu. There are gold, silver, and bronze coins.

Russia. The monetary unit is the rouble of 100 copecks. The silver rouble is of the value of about 2s. 1½d. sterling, or 21 sterling—about 9'45 roubles. A law of 1897 established the currency upon a gold basis, fixing the relation of gold to paper money at 1 rouble in gold = 1½ roubles in paper. No notes are now issued of a value less than 5 roubles. There are gold coins from 3 roubles upwards, including the imperial 1½ roubles; silver coins from one rouble downwards; also copper coins.

St. Helena. As in Britain.

Salvador. Gold standard since 1897. The dollar (value 2s.) = 100 centavos. Coins as in Guatemala and Honduras.

Samoa. American money.

Santo Domingo. The gold dollar of 100 centavos is valued at 4s. 1'81d. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Sarawak. As in British North Borneo.

Serbia. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the dinar and para (or cent). There are gold coins, including the milan (50 dinars); also silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Siam. The chief coin is the tical or bat, a silver piece of the value of three-fifths of the Mexican dollar, about 1s. 2½d. There are silver and bronze coins.

Singapore. The Straits Settlements silver dollar is the standard coin.

Spain. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the peseta and centesimo. There are 7-10 coins from 5 pesetas upwards; silver coins from 5 pesetas downwards; also bronze coins.

Straits Settlements. The Straits Settlements silver dollar, value 2s. 4d., with subsidiary silver and other coins. The British £ coin is legal tender at the rate of 7 for 50 dollars.

Sweden. See NORWAY.

Switzerland. The mon. is the same as in France, the unit being the franc, divided into 100 centimes or rappen. 10 gold coins only 50-franc pieces are coined by the republic itself.

Tasmania. As in Australia.

Transvaal Colony. As in Britain.

Trinidad. British gold, silver, and bronze coinage, with U. States and Mexican gold.

Tripoli. A mahbub (value 4s. 2d.) = 30 piastres = 600 paras.

Tunis. As in France.

Turkey. The reckoning is by Turkish pounds of 100 piastres each, equal to about 16s. There are gold coins from a quarter-lira or pound upwards; silver coin from 50 piastres downwards; also bronze or copper coins.

United States. The dollar of 100 cents has been the money unit of the United States since 1786. The coinage at present is as follows:—Gold Coins—Double-eagle or 20-dollar piece; 44, 2s. 3'83d.; eagle or 10 dollars; half-eagle or 5-dollar piece; quarter-eagle or 2½-dollar piece. Silver Coins—Dollar; 4s. 1½d.; half-dollar or 50 cents; quarter-dollar or 25 cents; dime or 10 cents (8d.). There are also 5-cent pieces coined in nickel and cent pieces in bronze or copper coins.

Uruguay. The peso or dollar is the unit, divided into 100 centavos; approximate value 4s. 3d., or 21 = 47 pesos. United States gold coins circulate, and there are silver coins representing the dollar and certain fractions of it.

Venezuela. The chief coins are the silver venezolano or dollar of 100 centavos, and the boliviar of 50 centavos. The former is identical with the 5-franc piece of the Latin Union of Europe (see FRANCE), and the latter with the franc. There are also gold venezolanos.

West African Colonies. As in Britain, with a few other coins in addition.

West Indies. In the British islands the currency is nearly that of the home country, though reckoning by dollars and cents is common, and American coins are also current.

Zanzibar. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the standard being the Marathi Theresa silver dollar. The Indian rupee is the coin now in chief currency, standard value 7 cents, or dollar = 3 rupees 2 annas. See INDIA.

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